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## Across the Pacific

### From Oregon City to the Mysterious East

—By E. E. B.—

MANILA, P. I., January 13.—(Special Correspondence.)—We did not go to Corregidor on Wednesday after all. The U. S. transport Logan, coming in from San Francisco, spoiled the trip. We left the city at five o'clock in the afternoon, and then, of course, we would have reached the fortified island after dark and could have seen nothing as we would have left early next morning. The disappointment of Captain Barclay and ourselves was mutual, but the skipper is to take a day off Saturday and take us for a drive and lunch at Fort McKinley, and in the evening we are to dine at the Army and Navy Club with Judge and Mrs. Griggsfield and the captain is to be there, along with some other former Oregonians.

Judge Crossfield, who has been in the Philippines 23 years, picked me up Wednesday morning, and in two hours we did the University Club, the Swiss Club, the Spanish Club, the Army and Navy Club and the Elks Club. We met a lot of fellows in the afternoon. Judge Crossfield came along with us to dine at the Country Club for tea and then to the Elks Club before dinner. He is certainly a hospitable scout.

Yesterday morning Kellogg, who has returned from a flying trip to Baguio, joined me in a shopping trip and after a final try-on of some more whites, we were joined at lunch by Mr. and Mrs. Kerby and Governor Ventura, and the latter took all of us out for a 72 kilometer drive to his native province of Pampanga. We had a very pleasant drive through rice fields and sugar plantations and arrived at San Fernando for tea at the residence of the provincial treasurer, Mr. Isobaa De Silva, who has two charming daughters. We inspected the huge sugar mill and came back to the hotel for a late dinner.

The Governor-General and Mrs. Leonard Wood were our hosts for luncheon today at the palace. There were five other Americans as guests, besides the Governor's Chief of Staff, Colonel McCoy, and Miss Wood and Lieutenant Osborne Wood. The palace was built in the days of the Spanish Governors, but some additions and improvements have been made. The veranda, where coffee and cigars were served, overlooks the Pasig river. The original patio has been flooded over, making an immense room, hung with paintings of Governors of the long ago. In a small drawing room, where Aguinaldo was held as a prisoner at the close of the insurrection, is a picture of the Filipino general, flanked by portraits of McKinley and Taft.

Tonight we dine with Justice Charles A. Johns and Mrs. Johns, who came out from Oregon last September. In twenty minutes this morning we had as much rain as would fall in the Willamette Valley in 24 hours.  
E. E. B.

## 5,000 PEOPLE HANDLED BY ELEVATOR EVERY DAY

### Record Kept by Operators Shows Period of Heaviest Use Is on Afternoon Shift.

Oregon City's free municipal elevator, which runs from Railroad avenue to the top of the bluff at 7th street, carries an average of 5,000 people a day, according to a survey made by the operators.  
The average was gained after an actual count made during the past month, and required considerable time due to the fact that the elevator was closed for a short period during a number of days.  
John Straight and A. L. Blanchard, who handle the two shifts, kept a tally of the number of people, and found that they ran from 1 to 15. A total of trips from 400 to 700 a day are made. The morning shift from 6:30 to 2:30 carries 2,000 people while the evening shift which operates until 10:30 carries 3,000.  
The heaviest period is found around six o'clock in the evening, but noon and the morning hours run ahead of the middle hours of the day.

## EASTHAM SCHOOL GIVES \$78 FOR RELIEF WORK

Eastham school of this city has come through with flying colors in assisting the Near Eastern Relief. On Friday the 13 rooms of the building raised \$78 for the starving children. Each room donated \$6 towards the cause.

**DR. WM. KRASSIG**  
DENTIST  
Specializes in  
Extraction of Teeth  
Crown and Bridge Work  
"Plates That Fit"  
10-11-12 Androsen Bldg.  
Oregon City, Ore.

## INFORMATION ON INCOME TAX

### Misunderstandings Created by Exemption Clause Explained by Internal Revenue Department

(This is the second of a series of articles appearing in the Enterprise explaining the applications of the new Income Tax law.—Editor.)

Forms for making returns of income for the year of 1921 have been revised and simplified, and contain instructions which if carefully followed will be of material aid to taxpayers in the avoidance of errors.

Many of these errors are due to misunderstanding of the exemptions allowed a head of a family, defined by Treasury regulations as a "person who actually supports and maintains in one household one or more individuals who are closely connected with him by blood relationship, relationship by marriage or by adoption, or whose right to exercise family control and provide for these dependents is based upon some moral or legal obligation."

**FAMILY HEADS DEFINED**

The exemptions allowed a head of a family under the revenue act of 1921 are the same as granted a married man by blood relationship, relationship by marriage for 1921 was \$5,000 or less and \$2,000 where the net income exceeded \$5,000. Circumstances surrounding each individual case determine largely whether a person is entitled to such exemption.

A single person—the term including widows, widows, and persons not living with wife or husband—is the head of a family if he is the sole support of one or more relatives living in the same household with him, and if he exercises control of household affairs. A married person living with husband or wife, in addition to the exemptions allowed such persons, can not claim an exemption as the head of a family, irrespective of the support of others in the household.

**EXEMPTIONS NOT FOR ALL**

Whether a person who does not continuously live in the same household with dependent relatives is entitled to the exemptions depends upon the character of the separation. If a parent is away on business part of the year or a child or other dependent is away on a visit, the common home being maintained, the exemption may be claimed. If a parent is compelled to maintain his dependent children with relatives, or in a boarding house, the exemption may still apply. If, however, the dependent continuously and

without necessity makes his home elsewhere than with his benefactor, the latter is not the head of a family, irrespective of the question of support.  
A taxpayer who is not the head of a family may still be allowed the exemption of \$400 for each person dependent upon him for chief support, if such person is under 18 years of age or incapable of self-support, because mentally or physically defective.

**TAX EXAMPLES GIVEN**

Following are concrete examples of taxes due under the revenue act of 1921 and circumstances governing exemptions allowed a head of a family and for dependents:  
A married couple living together with two children, 10 and 12 years old, had a net income for 1921 of \$4,500. Their tax is \$48, which is 4 per cent of \$1,200, the amount of their net income less the exemption of \$2,500 for married persons whose net income was less than \$5,000 for each dependent. The tax on the same income for the year 1920 was \$84.  
A married couple living together with two children, 10 and 12 years old, had a net income for 1921 of \$6,000. Their normal tax is \$128, which is 4 per cent on \$3,200, the amount of their net income less the exemption of \$2,000 allowed married persons whose net income was in excess of \$5,000, plus \$400 for each dependent. On the same income for 1920 the normal tax was \$144.

**FAMILY TAX EXPLAINED**

A single person living at home and supporting an invalid mother and sister 17 years old and had a net income for 1921 of \$3,500. His tax is \$8. He is allowed the \$2,500 individual exemption granted the head of a family whose net income was less than \$5,000, it should be noted that the \$400 additional exemption for dependents does not apply to husband or wife, even though either one has become a total burden upon the other.) A single man lives with and supports a mother 50 years old and two sisters 19 and 21 years old. He is allowed an exemption as head of a family of \$2,000, depending upon whether his net income was \$5,000 or less or in excess of \$5,000, but not the \$400 exemption for dependents, since his sisters are neither under 18 years of age, nor mentally nor physically incapacitated.

## LIQUIDATION OF RAW MATERIALS THOROUGH

### Report of Federal Reserve Bank Shows Prices in Twelve Basic Stocks Close to Pre-War Level of 1913.

BY ROBERT E. SMITH,

President, Lumbermans Trust Company Bank, Portland, Ore.

In order to form an intelligent opinion of the business and financial prospects for the coming year it is necessary first to ascertain what were the main factors in bringing to an end the business expansion of 1919 and 1920, and then to examine these major causes to determine whether or not they have been eliminated in whole or in part, or are still preventing a return of prosperity.

Early in 1920, it began to be realized that there had been a miscalculation of the ratio between the existing supply of merchandise and materials and the demand for them, and of the effect of continually rising prices.

Those connected with industries whose product is distributed very largely during fairly definitely fixed and comparatively short selling seasons, and which must manufacture for stock between the seasons, found on closer inspection that merchants' shelves were not bare as had been supposed but that on the contrary warehouses were full and that the buyers' demands had suddenly subsided. The supposed shortage of goods was seen to be the result of a great deal of speculation supplemented by a crippled transportation system.

Everywhere there had been on a spending orgy a natural reaction from wartime restraints—but the unprecedented high prices for commodities were getting to be out of reach. This is a very important point because the purchasing power of the largest single body of customers in the country, the farmers, began to decline in 1919. Farm product prices as a whole, continued to increase at that time, but at a slower rate than most groups of commodities so that the effect was to force the farmer to sell more of his produce to buy the things he needed. When the farmer's purchasing power declines, business throughout the United States is generally apt to slow down.

Have the causes of the depression been eliminated or even partially rectified? A categorical "Yes" or "No" is not sufficient. As far as supply is concerned, the largest excess stocks were of raw materials. Without a doubt, there was a surplus of many lines of finished goods, but it did not compare with the over-supply of raw materials. As a rule, a complete change has occurred so that at present there does not appear to be an unwieldy surplus of the more important commodities.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York computes each week the average price of 12 basic raw materials. The fact the average price has remained close to the 1913 average since June would seem to indicate that the liquidation among these raw materials has been quite thorough. The stocks of two commodities intimately connected with the largest industries in the country, wool and cotton were greatly in excess of normal requirements a year ago. Today there is barely enough cotton to provide for a continuation of the present rate of consumption until another group is gathered next summer, while there is already apprehension over a scarcity of desirable grades of wool.

As a general rule the existent stocks of raw materials used for manufacturing purposes are not excessive. On the other hand, the stocks of foodstuffs such as corn, wheat and sugar still appear to be larger than present requirements and according to what have already happened to these commodities the farmer is not able to get a larger amount of other commodities in exchange for a given quantity of his product than he was a year ago—12

months without improvement. This is an important factor which must be reckoned with in forecasting business activity during 1922.

The relative size of the already available stocks of materials is but a temporary phase of the situation. How to utilize the surplus product, the capacity of the country is a question which will no doubt receive attention for several years. New factories and extensions to existing plants were made during the war period and the two years of high prices without in many cases the exercise of sound business discretion. The immediate and yet far-reaching effect of this is to increase the concerns involved with burdensome fixed charges and overhead expenses. A minor effect is that it gives the appearance of more unemployment than is really present, thereby causing a loss of confidence.

Demand is the complement of supply. Demand becomes less insistent when commodity prices soar too high. Yet the present demand of the ultimate consumer for ordinary merchandise as registered by the volume of sales made by representatives of the department stores is surprisingly large. The Christmas trade this year from early reports was the largest in the history of many old and well known concerns.

The broad class of so-called "staples" is selling readily and there is apparently no reason why they should not continue to do so. A glance at the group of products known as producer's goods—goods used in further manufacture reveals a different story. Iron and steel mills are running at less than one-half of capacity. The output of bituminous coal is at an abnormally low rate. Many copper mines are still closed. There are a few instances of basic industries in which there are no excessive stocks existent and yet which are decidedly quiet.

There are several reasons for this stagnation, but the chief ones hinge on the price factor and plant expansion, not, as is often stated, entirely on the loss of foreign trade. The trouble with plant expansion has been previously noted. It will probably require several years for the normal demands of trade to equal the available output of a number of our industries.

Meantime, there will be severe competition, which will in itself tend to reduce overhead expenses. This problem can be worked out only through the passage of time, and should continually diminish.

But the matter of prices is more serious because it is inseparably connected with the question of labor costs, noting that labor costs do not mean wages. The relation which existed before the war between wages in general and commodity prices has been changed. Either the methods of conducting industry must be altered to meet the present labor conditions, or prices and wages must approach their old balance before business can enter upon another period of sustained prosperity.

The movement of commodity prices during the World War closely paralleled that of the Civil War period. If the future price trend is to be a repetition of that of 1865 to 1896, there should be a gradual downward movement in prices for several years to come.

But it would not necessarily follow that wages would decline in purchasing power during the coming years. If, as just suggested, the present methods of merchandising for instance, are altered so as to reduce the cost of distribution, or manufacturing processes are improved by new machinery, inventions, discoveries, and cheaper fuel, thereby lessening production costs, or if artificial restriction of labor's out-

## THIRTY YEARS AGO TODAY

Taken from the Oregon City Enterprise  
Feb. 12, 1892

The Whist Club—The whist club met at the home of Captain and Mrs. J. P. Shaw Thursday evening when the following enjoyed several hours in cards: Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Charman, Mr. and Mrs. T. L. Charman, Mr. and Mrs. George A. Harding, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Kelly, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Miller, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Pillsbury.

Willamette river for January—The Willamette river was at its highest stage during the month of January on the 5th and 6th when it was 20.2 feet above zero below the falls according to W. E. Pratt's record at the warehouse near the big flouring mills. There are three boats making regular trips up the river, these being the Modoc, Hoag and the Elwood.

The New Receiver—As noted in last week's Enterprise the nomination of Hon. Peter Paquet to be receiver of public moneys in the Oregon Land Office, vice Hon. N. F. Burch, whose term expired, was sent to the senate February 4th. Last Monday Mr. Paquet received a dispatch notifying him that his appointment had been confirmed by the senate.

Pire Companies Election—Catastrophe House Company held its annual election last Tuesday evening when the following were elected: W. H. Howell, president; Herbert Bestow, secretary; William Anderson, treasurer; J. W. O'Connell, foreman; William Wickham, first assistant; John Duffy, second assistant; W. W. Marrs, T. F. Ryan and C. W. Kelly, representatives in the city board of fire delegates. Wednesday night four more delegates were elected: H. S. Straight, president; Charles Roberts, secretary; Mike Flanagan, treasurer; Mike Quinn, foreman; George Sweden, first assistant and Jasper Slover, second assistant. The Hook and Ladder Company elected the following: J. E. Rhoades, president; W. B. Wiggins, secretary; J. J. Cooke, treasurer; Fred Nutzer, foreman. Neither of the latter companies took kindly to the proposition to have the city council choose a chief engineer and they nominated John Trembath, chief, and August Astmas, for assistant.

**DEBT BILL IS SIGNED**  
WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—President Harding today signed the foreign debt refunding bill within an hour after it reached the White House.

## Women's Page

By FLORENCE RIDDICK BOYS

### High Finance

A Three-Week Truism.  
'Tis a law of high finance,—we'd best attend it.—  
The way to save our cash is not to spend it.

An axiom that's pitiful but true. It often proves a hardship and a trial. Alas, it calls for serious self-denial. But we cannot have the cake and eat it, too.

The one who sees his bank account mount higher  
Is he who keeps the dimmers on desire,  
Whose purchases are frugal and are few;  
While he who lets his cash slip through his fingers  
Will find that it has wings and briefly lingers,  
For we cannot have the cake and eat it, too!

## FORMER LOCAL WOMAN DIES IN OMAHA HOSPITAL

### Brief Illness Proves Fatal To Mrs. Irene Poulter; Interment Will Be Here.

Mrs. Irene L. Poulter, wife of Ellis Poulter, and daughter of John and the late Mrs. Emma Moore, of this city, died in the hospital at Omaha, Nebraska, Saturday morning, after a brief illness.

Mrs. Poulter is well known in Oregon City, where she was born and raised. She attended the Oregon City high school, and later took a business course in a Portland business college.

In 1913 Mrs. Poulter was married at West Linn at the home of Mrs. Poulter's aunt, Mrs. L. L. Pickens.

Following her marriage she and her husband took up their home in Portland, where Mr. Poulter was connected with a railroad, and in February 1921 moved to Omaha, Neb., where he has since been traffic manager of a railroad company.

Mrs. Poulter was in Oregon City about three weeks ago, where she came to visit her grandmother, Mrs. Emma McDonald, who had been ill.

Mrs. Poulter is survived by her husband, Ellis Poulter, and daughter, Nancy, of Omaha, Neb.; her father, John Moore, of this city, and two brothers, Dr. Carl Moore, of La Grande, Oregon; Walter Moore, of this city; a sister, Miss Alice Moore, of Portland; and also by her grandmother, Mrs. Emma McDonald, and aunts, Mrs. Arthur Miller, of this city, and Mrs. L. L. Pickens, of West Linn. She was the daughter-in-law of Mrs. Poulter, of Portland.

## DAUGHTER OF MOLALLA MAN DIES OF INFLUENZA

Funeral services for Miss Vesta Stipp, daughter of J. S. and Helen Stipp, of Molalla, were held at that city Saturday afternoon. Miss Stipp, who was 17 years of age, died Thursday afternoon as the result of serious complications following a two week's illness with influenza.

The deceased, who was born in Molalla, was a student at the Molalla high school, and was to have graduated this June. She is survived by her father and mother, two sisters, Gladys and Inez, and a brother, Homer, all of whom reside in Molalla. She was the youngest member of the family.

Miss Stipp was a niece of Livy Stipp, of Oregon City, district attorney of Clackamas county.

## A Can of Corn

- Corn Toast**
- One hot buttered toast spread hot canned corn and place a poached egg on top of this.
- Corn Pudding.**
- Mix two cups canned corn, two cups milk, tablespoon sugar, two tablespoons butter or other fat, salt, pepper, and two well beaten eggs. Bake in slow oven until firm.
- Corn Fritters.**
- Grind with the food chopper two cups of canned corn. Add one cup flour, a teaspoon baking powder, salt, pepper, and two well beaten eggs. Bake on well greased griddle until golden brown. Serve hot with butter and syrup.
- Corn Omelet.**
- Separate yolks and whites of four eggs. To the yolks add cup canned corn, four tablespoons water, tablespoon butter, salt, and pepper. Lastly fold in the beaten whites and bake until delicate brown.

## Helps for the Hostess

By Elizabeth Burt Smith  
Before the Meal.

Mingle with all, making for a happy, sociable period.

Be quick to introduce guests, showing them every attention and courtesy.

Lead the way into the dining room.

Service at Table.

Anticipate the needs of those at the table, asking to have food passed before it is asked for.

Give courteous requests to the maid for any desired service, in a quiet voice, waiting for her to come near before addressing her.

See that all of one course is served before asking the maid to refill tumblers or get extra things, such as bread, extra silver, etc.

Show no signs of impatience nor haste. Poise is the desired end.

In Eating.

Give the cue for all at the table to begin eating, by starting promptly when all are served, being careful to choose the proper silver for the food served.

Remember the saying, "If in doubt watch the Hostess," and set the best possible example, not only in eating, but in your position at the table, in your conversation, and quality of voice.

Conversation at the Table.

The hostess should launch the conversation.

She should control the conversation, being quick to change the subject tactfully if along lines not suitable. She should make sure that everyone is included.

## WOMAN-TORIALS

**On Finishing the Meal.**

The hostess should be the first one at the table to fold her napkin, thus giving the cue to the others to fold theirs.

She rises from the table first, the others following. The hostess leads the way from the dining room.

**General Suggestions.**

The hostess should put her guests at ease, and should herself be at ease. She should not be embarrassed, but self-possessed. To accomplish this, try not to be self-conscious. Remember that self-respect is as much a virtue as respect for others.

Do not ask anyone if he will have "more" meat, bread, etc. It is more polite to say, "Let me serve you some" meat, thus not implying that it is a second helping.

Do not suggest serving anyone a second helping at the later part of a course as this would cause the entire company to wait for one or two to finish, which is embarrassing to all.

## Thrift

**Doa.**

Put aside part of your income for future use.

Make every penny buy a penny's worth of something really needed.

Invest wisely.

Use what money buys with care.

Figure out what each item of the family expenditures requires: Rent, Food, Light, Heat, Clothing, School, Charity, Doctor, Pleasures, etc.

Pay as you buy.

Set your own standards.

Put aside for a rainy day.

**Don'ts.**

Spend every dollar as soon as it is earned.

Buy useless things of no value.

Be wasteful and destructive.

Do guess work and trust to luck to make both ends meet.

Open untrustworthy accounts.

Appe the extravagance of others.

Live beyond your means.

## The Household Account Book

The Household Account Book Answers these questions:

"Am I paying too much rent in proportion to the amount spent for clothing?"

"Is the food expense running too high as compared with previous months?"

"If the food expense is higher, is there some reason—such as canning fruit, additional entertaining or company?"

"Am I spending more for food and clothing than is reasonable?"

"Am I spending enough or too much for amusement, entertaining, etc?"

"How much do we spend for travel and education?"

The Nebraska College of Agriculture in its Extension Department is distributing thousands of account books to farmers and to housewives and is doing a remarkable work in teaching the people of that state to be businesslike and efficient economists.

Such a book may be obtained upon request from the Agricultural Department of the U. S. Government at Washington.

## So Good Enough to Eat.

Isn't this a pleasant description of a school lunch?

Gave a hot-lunch demonstration at the Oakland school. Appointed committees to oversee the washing of hands, placing paper napkins on desks, passing lunch boxes and serving the hot chocolate.

When the children were seated, we repeated in unison a blessing I had taught them before noon. Every child drank and enjoyed his cup of hot chocolate. The dish-washing committee had only the cooking utensils to wash and put away as the children take their spoons and cups home every night and bring them back clean every morning. These lunches will be carried on during the winter.—Iva Burch, Washington County, Oklahoma.

Consider Miss Wooley.

It is often assumed that to be a force, especially an executive force, a woman must become aggressive, and dictatorial in manner. This is refuted by the gentle sweetness of Miss Mary Wooley, for twenty years president of Mount Holyoke College. Her administration dates away back to the time when women had to assert their right to an education in the face of an un-enthusiastic public opinion. Through all this Miss Wooley has gone quietly—so thoroughly an intellectual influence that she did not have to combat the public to convince them of it.

Prison or Hospital?

Indiana is answering the call of its ten thousand child candidates for hospital care by establishing the James Whitcomb Riley Children's Hospital at Indianapolis. Physicians and Sociologists agree that hospital care will fit many for normal life who otherwise would find themselves later in correctional or charitable institutions. Iowa has a model state Children's Hospital.

School Children Save.

A California bank sends out four collectors over the state weekly to gather up the children's pennies from the rural schools. In one week they have gathered more than half a million dollars.

In Memphis, Tennessee, more than half the children have bank accounts. In one day a third of them contributed an average of thirty-six cents apiece.

## MRS. SOLOMON SAYS:

**The Drafty Window.**

To admit fresh air in the bed-rooms in winter and yet not have a draft sweeping over the bed, a cheese-cloth or muslin or cotton flannel (wooly side out) screen may be used. Tack the cloth over an adjustable window screen if you wish to remove it at

## SMILES

To man these words mean the deepest truth.

His wife's proud boast, "I told you so!"

## Do You Remember—

Do you remember when John Lewis White, Sr., was elected first mayor of West Linn by a unanimous vote of the citizens in October 1913, and how well he served his city as well as he did his country during the civil war, for he fought in the Battle of the Wilderness, first and second Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, and Cedar Creek, and also in the battles before the capture of Petersburg and Sailors' Run, and when he lay where he fell for three days before he was given attention, and when he became one of the first paper makers of the United States? W. L. R.

Do you remember when the Clackamas County Democrat (newspaper) that had offices at the rear of John Myers' store on Sixth and Main streets, when J. B. Fithian was editor and publisher, and when John W. Draper, now of West Linn, was learning to set type, and had to stand on a chair in order to meet the case containing the type? K.

Do you remember when the water of the Willamette was the highest during the big flood, and when W. J. Wilson, now Sheriff of Clackamas county, J. W. Moffatt, "Tim" Finnigan and Gus Wambland and others risked their lives when they rowed from the West Linn side to the Willamette Pulp & Paper Company's plant, "landing" in the second story, and in order to hold the building together, fastened heavy chains to other parts of the building that were in less danger of being swept away by roaring cataraet, and when people held their breath in watching these men perform this porous task? And do you remember that when Fred W. Greenman kept watch over the Greenman home on Main street between Twelfth and Thirteenth, and had "bachelor" quarters in the second story of the house for the first floor was flooded with water up to the ceilings? P. D.

The old Baptist "slide" that came out on eighth street, and also the way on road that started at the same place and came out by old reservoir on top of hill?

And Harley Stevens, (Sr.) residence that stood on an elevation where Stafford's store is now and Wilde, the gunsmith, who had a place in the same block?

The Halloween night when the "cigar" Indian was placed on the Methodist church steps?

When all the Chinamen who lived in a house near Billy Wilson's livery barn and the night they were driven out of town and taken to Portland on a boat?

When the present Bank of Commerce is under construction, the old livery stable that stood there and premises to that, Perry Mattoon's blacksmith shop on same corner and the old shacks that were set up high there on dirt banks even before that?

And the winter everybody, (big and little) went coasting on Seventh street? R. E. G.

## DRINK OF WOOD ALCOHOL MAY KILL OSWEGO MAN

CHEHALIS, Wash., Feb. 11.—Clyde Lark of Oswego, Ore., was found lying in a boxcar in the Northern Pacific yards Friday morning in a critical condition as a result of drinking wood alcohol. He is about 45 years of age. Physicians who were called said that he could live but a few hours. He was removed to the county hospital in Chehalis.

## GEORGE HOEYE CHIROPRACTOR

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Phones: Off. 80 Res. 251-W  
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Justice of Peace  
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