

A LOT BARGAIN

A beautiful lot located 1/4 block from 7th St. on fine improved street, one block from Farris' market, lays level and all fenced; with barn and alley adjoining. Price \$700; \$50 down, balance monthly.

E. P. ELLIOTT & SON
Seventh and Main St.

LOCAL BRIEFS

Fred Elwert was a court house visitor Saturday.

Earl Alpha, of Milwaukie, was in town Saturday.

H. M. Maller was in Oregon City the latter part of the week.

Hugh Jones, of Beaver Creek, was in Oregon City Saturday.

Roy Danielson, of Boring, was at the court house Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Barry made the trip to Portland Saturday.

Fred Wourms, of Clairmont, was in Oregon City over the week-end.

Don't forget Ethiah Concert, Methodist church, Wednesday evening.

O. J. Hull was transacting legal business at the court house Saturday.

Constable Jack Frost made a trip to Estacada Saturday on official business.

M. H. Maher was a business visitor in the county seat the last of the week.

Edward Evanker, road supervisor of Oswego, was in Oregon City Saturday.

J. E. Pomeroy, justice of the peace of Sandy, was an Oregon City visitor Saturday.

J. H. Graw, of Bolton, was among the Saturday afternoon visitors to the county seat.

Hear Mrs. Delphine Marx, soloist, at Methodist church Wednesday evening.

Clarence Johnson, of Clackamas, was a court house visitor the latter part of the week.

J. B. Cook, a well-known farmer of Oswego, was a county-seat visitor the last day of the week.

Mrs. B. A. Slight, of Portland, is visiting Mrs. Wheeler Church, of Gladstone over the week-end.

B. C. Linn, a pioneer settler of the Garfield district, was in Oregon City Saturday, visiting acquaintances and transacting business.

Mrs. Inman, of Oak Grove, formerly Miss Harriet Hayes of this city, was visiting friends in the county seat the latter part of the week.

C. A. Chambers, of Portland, well-known in Masonic circles, was a caller upon the county clerk Saturday, seeking papers of value to him.

Mr. and Mrs. O. E. Freytag were Saturday visitors to Sunnyside, where Mr. Freytag took part in the "better fruit" meeting held at the school house.

Now is the time to set out plants. Tomatoes, 10c a dozen; petunias, 10c a dozen. See H. J. Bigger for potted plants.

Mrs. Francis Gooding and Mrs. Effie Ribenburgh and her son, Jack Ribenburgh, were guests at the home of Frank Moore, of Greenpoint, the latter part of the week.

Mrs. B. O. Dean, of Denver, Colo., is spending a short visit with her mother and father, Mr. and Mrs. H. Gilbert. Mr. Dean may shortly join his family here. The Deans have been traveling through Nebraska and Missouri but are thinking of settling in Oregon.

Mrs. Harry L. Young, who has been in the Oregon City hospital for the past week, suffering from a light attack of appendicitis, was removed to her home Saturday, where she is resting comfortably.

Much desiring to avoid publicity, C. A. Chambers, past master of Harmony lodge, No. 12, F. & A. M., of Portland, slipped into Oregon City Saturday afternoon and obtained a marriage license from County Clerk Mulvey to wed Miss Marie Gettman. Then apparently fearing that the secret might leak out, he departed elsewhere in search of a minister to perform the ceremony.

COURT PROBE ENDS IN PITIFUL FARCE

(Continued from page 1)

contract, after careful investigation, we discover the following facts: A contract was entered into with a Mr. Nease to cruise the timber of Clackamas county; Mr. Nease to be paid \$51.20 per section on a basis of 1,000-000 feet per section, saw timber to be not less than 20-in. stump, 12-inch top, piling 12 to 20-in. stump, 8-inch top, cruiser to have a 40 per cent range, as to being accurate, and the only penalty attached to a faulty cruise of his timber, the court and the cruiser select a new cruiser, who will re-cruise the tract claimed to have been improperly cruised and his decision to be final, and, if a mistake is shown above 20 per cent or below figures given by the original cruise, then the cruiser must pay for the cost of re-cruising the particular tract complained of; no other penalty whatever and if the recruise only shows any figures up to 20 per cent mistake above or below, the man making complaint must foot the bill of recruising, the person making the complaint has no voice in who shall be the new cruiser, we find that a considerable portion of the timber of Clackamas county is on lands claimed by the railroad now. Decide by the courts to be forfeited to the government, although not yet carried to the highest court, but until definitely settled we have reason to believe no tax can be collected on same.

We further find that a man by the name of Boyle is hired by the county court to follow cruisers and estimate if the cruiser is attempting to report any sections that might be short on the required amount specified to allow pay for same, this man is paid \$5.00 per day and expenses; we find from letters from Columbia county that Columbia county paid 5-7 cents per acre for cruising their timber, that it cost Tillamook \$45,000.00 to cruise its timber and Clatsop county has entered into a contract to cruise its timber for 12 1/2 cents per acre, but the people of Clatsop county have served injunctions on the court to stop the cruise. We think this a vicious (sic) contract even if the timber cruising were considered good.

Month of October bill of R. B. Beatie, 170 miles, \$17.00, others like it.

In the matter of the court house repairs, we find that according to the figures and bills found the total cost was \$26,211.75. In the matter of the methods the court took to repair the court house, we find that bids were advertised for once in the Courier and Enterprise, that four bids were submitted, 2 by Chapel Brown, 1 by Lasell & Son and 1 by Clarence Simmons. The records do not show what the bids were, but simply states the fact of having employed an expert and being fully advised, rejected all bids. Mr. Lasell states his bid was about \$14,000.00; Mr. Simmons bid for about \$17,000.00, that Mr. Beatie insisted on giving the job to Mr. Simmons, that Mr. Simmons told him that he had the court house job a month before bids were called for that they, Mr. Lasell & Son, then threatened injunction proceedings. We found that the court hired Mr. White as referee in this matter, and he reported in favor of Lasell & Son's plans, the court then rejected all bids and hired Mr. Simmons to boss the job and did the work by day work; we find that Mr. Simmons was empowered to receive bids for material, then to consult Mr. Beatie and the two to let contracts for and buy material; we find cement was bought from D. C. Robbins, the clerk in the Oregon City Commission house for \$2.50 per barrel, cartage extra.

We found where the court has bought from Balfour-Guthrie & Co. direct the same class cement for \$2.40 f. o. b. Portland.

We found Mr. White was hired to furnish plans and specifications for court house and his plans were accepted. We employed Mr. White to take up the whole matter and go over it carefully and give an estimate as to the difference in cost of court house should be as built compared with Mr. Lasell & Son's plans.

(Here is inserted in the report a letter signed "W. A. W." which states that for the work were estimates at \$8,000, \$9,000 and \$15,000. The letter closes with the statement that the writer believes the work could have been done for \$23,000 easily. Lack of space precludes its publication at this time.)

There are a number of other minor complaints handed in, some about timber cruiser's erroneous figures, such as A. Bonney and V. Harris, on a certain 40-acre tract where it was claimed as timber land, we found the man mistaken, if he gave the right 40-acre tract, some others similar, but have not had the time to verify every little matter called to our attention.

In the matter of the equity society's use of the court house, we find after a vote was taken up by the court on the question: "Shall all organizations be allowed the use of the court house, when not in use for court purposes, the use of the room the vote stood 2 to 1 against; Mr. Mattson voting against because of the manning the question was put, he said he did not like to throw it open to everybody.

In the matter of the county's financial condition, we find that on March 31, 1913 there was on hand in the general fund \$101,621.58. Road fund in debt, \$46,790.74. By subtracting the road indebtedness fund from the general fund on hand, we have on hand at his date, March 31, 1913, \$54,830.79.

That on March 31, 1910, there was turned over to the treasurer and total on hand, \$364,021.12.

March 31, 1913, total general and road fund on hand and what was turned into the treasurer, \$561,961.89.

Amount on hand March 31, 1913, general fund on hand, \$52,658.77; road fund on hand, \$36,603.84; total on hand, \$89,262.61.

By subtracting total on hand March 31, 1910, from the amount on hand and turned over to treasurer, we find that the March 31, 1913, report shows that there is \$197,940.77 more money to do business with than on same date March 31, 1910. But we find that by subtracting the amount of indebtedness or actual money not expended on March 31, 1910 from the same statement of 1913, that there is a difference of \$34,331.82 in favor of the 1913 court.

Now by subtracting the amount in favor of the condition of the 1913 court from the amount of more money to do business with we find the 1913 court had the advantage of the 1910 court of \$163,608.95, this is the condition as near as we are able to

determine the facts having figured on a basis, given from the reports on the same items after balancing the indebtedness and placing the two courts on an equal footing, from this we must conclude that the 1913 court has no credit due as to being out of debt in other words they had only the same money to do business with that the 1910 court had, but had expended the same amounts, they did, this county would be in debt \$163,608.95 more on March 31, 1913 than on March 31, 1910.

Owing to the many obstacles this report is not as complete as some of you might expect, we found the records in many instances only gave part of the facts, as they took place so were compelled to dig on the outside to get the complete chain of facts and some men who could give information, would not do so, one merchant in Oregon City gave me the price on nails on a certain date, but when I wanted a statement in writing he would not do so, stating he did not want to mix up in this and then changed his figure on nails to 39 cents per keg more than he had given me a few minutes before, how we found that the county paid from 10 cents to 30 cents per keg more than any farmer could have bought the same nails for.

In regard to the cost of cement we hereby submit a letter from Nottingham & Co., Portland, Ore., which speaks for itself. We examined the sales book of Nottingham & Co., and found the price given was the same until January, 1912 when it declined \$190 per barrel net, f. o. b. Portland carload lots, 5 cents and 10 cents more per barrel in small lots. Mr. V. Harris bought for \$2.05 in 5-barrel lots, the county paid all the way from \$2.40 to \$2.55. Price paid for cement on repair of court house was \$2.50 per barrel through D. C. Robbins. Nottingham & Co. letter to R. Schuebel follows:

In regard to your request for our prices on lime and cement during the month of May, June, and July, 1911, in car load lots, lime was sold \$1.15 per barrel and G. G. Cement at \$2.00 per barrel net f. o. b. card Portland. Sacks were charged extra at \$1.00 per sack, which amount was refunded on return of empty sacks.

R. B. Beatie, representing the City Commission House, has given these quotations during the summer of 1911 here at our office, 102 Front street.

P. S.—Price of cement declined to \$1.90 Jan. 1912, C. W. K.

We would further recommend that a taxpayers league be organized in each school district, and one man be selected from each school district by the voters to confer with the county court before the court attempts any very expensive undertaking, such as the timber cruise deal and the bridges of importance, and that the court follow the law as to contracting for bridges. We feel that the court that is unwilling to work along such lines is unfit to serve the people and that one man from this taxpayers league be hired by the court as a buying agent for the county. Our reasons for the last recommendation is that Mr. R. Schuebel having investigated the price asked the court for steam rollers, he personally inquired finding that the same roller could have been purchased by Mr. Schuebel for \$275 less money, and the same is true of other things. Personally, I will state I have gone over nearly all matters referred to in this report and will gladly show book, page and other records to any man who doubts the statements in this report.

On account of the vicious and untruthful matters printed in The Enterprise the morning after the mass meeting in regard to the actions of your mass meeting committee, such as that the committee had already decided on the report it would bring in; also stating that the report might already be written, we thought best to ask the Live Wires to appoint a committee to help look into the charges preferred against the court, which they did. We received this committee with uncaloused hands and are ready to return them in the same condition. They were of no use whatever, and as soon as we found drift of their intentions, we decided to let them work to suit themselves and make their own report, and we would do the same. We leave the result in your hands to judge the merits of the work of each committee and their findings, but do recommend that the taxpayers insist upon a more accurate way of keeping the records of the transactions so any citizen of intelligence could locate the cost of the bridges from the records, which we are satisfied no man living can do as the accounts are now kept.

Respectfully submitted,
M. J. BROWN,
Chairman,
R. SCHUEBEL,
Secretary,
S. L. CASTO,
Mass Meeting Committee.

"AMBASSADOR TO BRITAIN" TALKS

(Continued from Page 1.)

(Continued from page 1)
TO THE BARCLAY SCHOOL SENATE

Honorable President and Senators:

As far as I can find out the suffragettes have not destroyed any American property. But as I said when I took my office that I would, to the best of my ability, protect and look after the American interests in England and fulfill my office.

There has been lots of government property destroyed by the suffragettes in England. Castles are being blown up, schools burned. They are painting up everything with their signs. The other day they took possession of the monument near the London bridge, which commemorates the great fire of 1666. They barred the door and ascended to the top, where they displayed their banners—"Victory or Death." The worst of it that one of the ex-members of parliament, whose name is George Lansbury, a socialist, told in his speech that the militants were taking exactly the right course, and that if they would surely win their object. "If one leader is taken away," said he, "let a dozen other women take her place."

"This is a war in which we will do our best to preserve human life, but will show no regard for property of any kind"—and this sentiment was greeted with deafening cheers.

When the suffragettes undertook to hold a big outdoor meeting in London Sunday against the law of the police, they were driven to retreat by the hostile yells of the mob and showers

of turf and small stones. It required large forces of police to keep them from being more roughly dealt with. At Brighton the house where some speakers took refuge was wrecked by the mob, every window being smashed.

England has launched the first sea-going vessel propelled by electricity, several days ago on the Tyne river. She is a 2,400 ton boat. The prime motive power is furnished by oil engines; these drive dynamos, and current thus generated is converted into power by motors attached to propellers.

Sir George Kekewich, a prominent medical authority, giving testimony in a court case in London last week, expressed the opinion that King Edward's death was due to the indirect result of blood poisoning by vaccination.

When the U. S. is enacting legislation which may destroy the beet sugar industry, free-trade England is taking the opposite tack, and is trying to encourage the same industry. Following the example of France, Germany and Russia, subsidies are being arranged to aid planters who are willing to try the crop. Over 300 farmers in the south of England took up the idea last year. The beets raised contained higher percentage of sugar than those of continental Europe. The English papers are now predicting that before many years England will be raising her own sugar right at home. The English are the greatest sugar users in the world, the people of the U. S., however, being a close second.

MARKET'S TREND CONTINUES DOWN

New potatoes are now bringing 3 and 4 cents a pound in Portland markets, the price being forced down by heavy receipts from the south. Asparagus is also falling off in price, due to heavy shipments in. The quality of "grass" is excellent, however.

The salmon run is reported to be lessening, and prices are therefore stiffening a fraction. If the catch continues to decrease, it is expected a sharp advance in bids will follow, as there is a heavy demand for the fish.

Strawberries are getting cheaper and better. State berries are forcing outside fruit from the market, and the outlook for heavier receipts is good. Rains have set the Willamette valley crop back, it is reported.

Eggs are still hovering around low points, and no hope is held forth for immediate rise in price.

Fruits
Eggs continue about the same, with prices but a cent or two better than last week and early this week.

APPLES—50c and 1c.
DRIED FRUITS—(Buying), Prunes on basis 6 to 8 cents.

VEGETABLES
ONIONS—\$1.00 sack.
POTATOES—About 20c to 40c f. o. b. shipping points, per hundred, slight demand in south at this price f. o. b. shipping point.

Butter, Eggs.
BUTTER—(Frying), Ordinary country butter 20 to 25c; fancy cream-EGGS—Oregon ranch case count

per ton.
FLOUR—\$4.50 to \$5.
OATS—\$22.00 to \$27.00; wheat \$3; oil meal selling \$38.00; Shay Brook dairy feed \$1.30 per hundred pounds. Whole corn \$30.00.
HAY—(Buying)—Clover at \$8 and \$9; oat hay best \$11 and \$12; mixed \$9 to \$11; valley timothy \$12 to \$13; selling alfalfa \$13.50 to \$17; Idaho and Eastern Oregon timothy selling \$19.50 to \$23.

16c; Oregon ranch candied 18c.
Prevailing Oregon City prices are as follows:
HIDES—(Buying) Green salted, 9c to 10c; sheep pelts 75c to \$1.50 each. Mohair—31 1/2c.
WOOL—17 to 18c.
FEED—(Selling)—Shorts \$27; bran \$25; process barley \$27.50 to \$29.50

If Conkey's White Diarrhea Remedy doesn't cure this disease in your little chicks, we will refund your money. Isn't that a fair offer? Oregon Commission Co.



The Superiority of Electric Toaster

to the charred, or brittle, or soggy kind made in the tedious old-fashioned way, is relatively the same as the superiority of grilled steak to fried steak.

For one-tenth of a cent a slice the General Electric Radiant Toaster makes Perfect Toast faster than you can eat it. It is Perfect Toast because the radiant heat forces the necessary chemical change in the bread. This insures delicious golden Toast that fairly melts in your mouth.

You can operate the General Electric Radiant Toaster on the finest damask table cloth. Its neat porcelain base and cheerful glowing coils add grace and charm to any table.

This little toaster is on display at our store in the Beaver Building on Main Street.

Portland Railway, Light & Power Company

Beaver Building, Main Street



Unqualifiedly the Best

LEDGER

The De Luxe Steel Back

New improved CURVED HINGE allows the covers to drop back on the desk without throwing the leaves into a curved position.

Sizes 8 1-4 to 20 inches

OREGON CITY ENTERPRISE

Headquarters for Loose Leaf Systems

The Manufacturer Who Helps the Retailer

Confidence in the manufacturer who advertises. When his representative calls upon you to sell you an article of merit and offers you the co-operation of his house to help you advertise it listen to him.

The manufacturer who has confidence in his proposition and is willing to back it with his dollars isn't doing it for fun. Advertising sets a high standard and an article, to be worth advertising, must ring true.

And when a manufacturer or his representative offers or consents to co-operate with you in advertising, telephone our advertising manager and let him lay before you some concrete, straightforward data and information on the subject which will help you in your plans.

For there is no advertising quite so direct or quite so efficient as that offered by the columns of THE ENTERPRISE and other newspapers of equal standing.

Summer School Stenography and Bookkeeping

Opens June 16, at Oregon City, Oregon

Four Months \$35.00

Let us explain the "hows" and "whys"—everything you wish to know. This class is now being organized. If you appreciate your opportunities you will write for information today. Commercial Expert Company, 1526 Outman St., Portland.