

"CAN COUNTIES BE TRUSTED TO BUILD ROADS?" WEBSTER

Former Judge Says This Only Question to Be Decided in Voting for Money for Better Highways.

Good roads for every citizen, important to every citizen, and vital for the development of the Oregon country, forms the basis of the argument Judge Leonard R. Webster has issued in support of the Oregon Good Roads association's constitutional amendment, which, if approved by the voters next November, will enable every county to issue \$100,000 in road building bonds. The argument will be sent at once to the state printer, and then distributed among all the voters of the state. There are now on file in the headquarters of the Oregon Good Roads association more than 100 of the petitions, each carrying 100 names. A large additional number will be received from out-state counties on Monday and Tuesday. Most of the names now on file were secured in Portland alone.

In beginning his argument, Judge Webster points out that the state constitution at the present time does not allow the bonded indebtedness of any county to be greater than \$5000.

What Amendment Provides.

The proposed amendment to the constitution will read as follows: Section 10, Article XI: No county shall create any debts or liabilities which shall singly or in the aggregate exceed the sum of \$1000, except to suppress insurrection, or repel invasion, or to build permanent roads within the county, but debts for permanent roads shall be approved only on approval of a majority of those voting on the question.

Continuing his argument, Judge Webster says:

"The amendment grants to the people of each county the power to pledge the credit of their county for money to build permanent public roads. The question whether or not a county should pledge its credit to raise money for building any permanent road would be submitted to a vote of the people of that county and would be decided by a majority vote. The people of any county may issue bonds or warrants, or any form of obligation they desire, for such length of time and at such rate of interest as they may determine; in short, this amendment is but an additional grant of power to the people of each county to manage their own business.

People Own Roads.

"The public roads of a county are the property of the people of that county. The condition of these roads is of special importance to the farmer, for he must travel them as a necessary part of his business as well as his pleasure. Everything he sells and everything he buys must be hauled over them.

"It is not so much a question to the farmer of how far he has to haul his produce as it is of how long it will take him to make the trip and how much he can haul at one load.

"If he has a good smooth, hard road (good and smooth and hard in the winter as well as in the summer) from his home to his market place, he is better off (really nearer) at 10 miles than he is at less than half that distance on the ordinary mud road. In every view of the case there is nothing of greater importance to the farmer, to all farmers, than the condition of the public roads. Good roads save time and money, add value to the farm and make farm life more pleasant and attractive in every way.

Granges Get Busy.

"The Oregon State Grange, composed as it is of men who have suffered much and for many years from bad roads, realizing the great importance and necessity of good roads, passed the following resolution at its meeting in Oregon City on May 17:

"Whereas, The most important question of interest to farmers under consideration today is the building of permanent public highways in order to lessen the cost of transportation of farm products to the nearest market; therefore be it

Resolved, That we heartily endorse any proposal to remove any constitutional restrictions on the people's power to obtain and pay for good roads.

"Not only has the grange, by this resolution, emphasized the importance and necessity of good roads, but it has again declared its confidence in the people by demanding that they be granted more power to manage their property and affairs as they please. Let the constitutional restrictions upon the power of the people be removed. And that is just what this amendment does—and that is all it does.

Can People Be Trusted?

"The purpose here is not to argue that the power granted by this amendment should be used, but that the people should have the right to use it. As said at the outset, the question is not, shall the people go in debt to build roads? but, shall the people have the power to do as they please about it?

"There are some counties that would build roads if given the power to do so by this amendment and since no county is affected except those that want to build roads in this way, is there any



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TO GIVE DRINKING CUPS GOOD TRIAL

Health Board Will Put Paper Receptacles in Schools in Campaign.

As a part of its state-wide campaign against tuberculosis the state board of health will purchase several thousand individual drinking cups for experimental use in the schools and other public places where results will determine whether their use is practically beneficial.

The state health board also plans to institute a campaign of tuberculosis exhibit which will be used in all the fairs and general public gatherings throughout the state. Dr. Calvin S. White, state health officer, said yesterday that the Oregon exhibit would be much better than the Washington exhibit.

"We will have no 'terrifying methods' or 'scareheads,'" said Dr. White. "The purpose of the exhibit will be to illustrate completely the ravages of consumption, the losses it occasions in contradistinction with the methods for its elimination. It will include exhibits of bovine tuberculosis. There will be pictures of tuberculous cows, locally taken; and pictures of tuberculous meat will be shown, also taken locally.

To Educate People.

"We want the tuberculosis exhibit to be of practical education value. We want people all over Oregon to know the dangers of consumption and the way in which it may be eliminated. We want to arouse public sentiment against the disease that each season shall see less of it."

The drinking cups which the state board of health expects to use in its experiments were authorized for purchase at the recent meeting of the state board of health in Medford. They are made of paper, and are to be used once, then thrown away. In many public places the individual paper cups have proved a great success. Sometimes it has been necessary to defray their cost by charging one cent for each drink of water. Their cost in the schools would probably be ultimately borne by the school directors.

Oregon Blankets Cheaper.

The plans that have been made for the carrying on of the campaign against tuberculosis were approved by the board. What they expect to accomplish by operating the new state tuberculosis sanatorium at Salem became the subject of particular discussion. In letting contracts for the heavy woolen blankets, which will be used in the sanatorium, the board found that it would be possible to order them from an Oregon woolen mill cheaper than they could be bought in the east out of the wholesaler's stocks. This is the first recorded instance, it was said, where it has been possible for the Oregon factories to compete with the east in woolen goods.

The state board of health expects to have its campaign against tuberculosis endorsed by the State Medical society when it meets in Portland next September.

Reason Why the People of any County Should Be Denied This Power?

"Is there any reason for denying this power to the people of other counties, even if you do not want to use it in your county? Is it safe to trust the people with the power given them by this amendment? That is really the only question the voter has to decide. If you are not afraid to trust yourself and the people of your own county with this new power, you will vote for this amendment.

Take This Viewpoint.

"Consider the matter from this point of view: In addition to the power of electing their public officers, the people now have the power, by the recall, of ousting them from office. The people of the state have the power of making laws, and of annulling laws passed by the legislature.

"The people of the state have the power of changing the constitution regardless of the action of the legislature. If it is safe to trust these great powers to yourself and to the other voters, is there any danger in granting to the people of each county the power conferred by this amendment? If the people can be trusted to use the power to make their constitution and laws, are not the people of each county competent to manage the property and affairs of their own county?

"This is a matter that appeals directly to every individual voter, and each must decide the matter for himself. By the very act of voting on this amendment, you are exercising a far higher power than that given by this amendment. If you can trust yourself and can be trusted with that power by your fellow citizens you can surely be trusted with the power granted by this amendment.

"Is there any escape from the conclusion that to vote against this amendment is to declare that you ought not to be trusted with the very power you exercise in the casting of that vote? In its final analysis the only question really presented to each voter is, 'Are you afraid to trust yourself and the people of your county with the power granted by this resolution?' If you are not afraid, vote for it."

BOOZE AT TOPPENISH OFFICERS ARREST FIVE

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.) North Yakima, Wash., July 2.—Two weeks' work by special United States Officers J. E. Flanders of Denver and E. E. Kinnett of Los Angeles, have resulted in the binding over of five Toppenish men for trial in the superior court on charge of introducing liquor into Indian country. These are B. J. Cole, Frank Kramer, Dan M. Hart, Carl Swart and F. J. Williams. The special officers found that Toppenish compared very favorably with other towns in the country as regards liquor traffic with the Indians, but they received the hearty cooperation of the city officials and citizens and feel that they are leaving conditions much improved.

ENTICING CHARGE AGAINST COOS MAN

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.) Marshfield, Or., July 2.—Charge with enticing his sister-in-law, Chlo. Cooney, who is under 18 years of age, from her home, Oren Plagg was taken before Justice Shuster at North Bend and bound over to await the action of the grand jury. Plagg was arrested at \$200. Plagg claims he was befriending the girl and was helping her to reach some place where she could make her own living. The couple left several days ago and were overtaken by Deputy Sheriff Gage in the Leon lake district. They were traveling overland to reach the railroad. The girl has returned to her home.

DR. PAGE, PIONEER OF OAKLAND DIES, AGED 60

Dr. Edward Jerome Page, who died at Oakland Friday.

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.) Oakland, Or., July 2.—Dr. Edward Jerome Page, for 33 years a resident of Oakland, died at his home here yesterday morning at 7 o'clock, succumbing to an illness which had kept him confined to his room for the past three months.

Dr. Page was a member of the Southern Oregon Medical association, the Oregon State association and vice president of the Association of the United States examining surgeons. He was affiliated with the Odd Fellows, Macabees, A. O. U. W. and has been a Mason for the past 39 years, having been initiated into that order October 21, 1871. He was a true churchman, having become a member of the Methodist church in 1882. Since 1898 he has been a member of the Presbyterian church of Oakland.

He is survived by his wife and four children: Mrs. A. N. Orcutt of Roseburg, Edward Jenner, Caroline and Wallace of Oakland.

Oregon Apple Crop Large.

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.) Hood River, Or., July 2.—W. C. Michael, representing the Gibson Fruit company, arrived here today. He will look over the fruit situation. Gibson says the apple crop in Colorado will not be as large as last year, but that the apple crop in Oregon will be larger than in any previous year.

DAIRYMEN FAVOR CLEANLINESS, BUT WON'T OBEY LAW

Hundreds of Them Fail to Have Cows Tested for Tuberculosis; Sell Milk and Violate Ordinance.

Hundreds of dairymen have failed to obey the law which requires that after July 1, milk sold in Portland must be from cows tested and found free of tuberculosis. This was one of the findings made yesterday by Health Officer Wheeler during a brief investigation.

The dairymen have announced that they will fight the enforcement of the law. The result will be litigation to prove whether or not Portland may have a law for clean milk capable of enforcement. In the same way, proof will be obtained as to the ability of the officials to enforce the law.

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In accordance with Health Officer Wheeler's instructions the chief of police will begin this week to make arrests of dairymen and milk dealers who have failed to apply for a license under the terms of the new ordinance.

That the city ordinance is capable of enforcement and that it will be enforced was not only the promise of Dr. Wheeler yesterday, but the opinion of other officials.

Important Conference.

Tuesday a conference will be held between the state and government officials to determine to just what lengths they can go in helping the city win its fight for the lives of the babies against the producers of impure milk. This conference will be participated in by Dr. W. H. Lytle, state veterinarian, Dr. C. S. White, state health officer, and Dr. McClure, of the federal bureau of animal industry, and Dr. Pinkerton, government inspector.

We are thoroughly in sympathy with the city's efforts to obtain a pure milk supply, and more thoroughly in sympathy with the efforts to eradicate tuberculosis among the cattle of Oregon," said Dr. White.

"The law for pure milk can be enforced with the city's efforts to obtain a pure milk supply, and more thoroughly in sympathy with the efforts to eradicate tuberculosis among the cattle of Oregon," said Dr. White.

"It means a great deal of effort and study to get a pure milk ordinance for Portland," said Dr. Robert C. Yennet, state health officer. "Now that we have it, every official should do his best to see that it is enforced, and every good citizen should help the officials."

"We are not opposed to cleanliness and sanitation in the producing and sale of milk," said W. C. Day, president of the Portland Butter Board, which, with the Portland Dairy association, is leading the fight against the enforcement of the pure milk ordinance.

"We are simply not able to live up to the demands made upon us by the ordinance. Furthermore, the city has been sending out inspectors who scarcely know a cow from a horse. If the state or the government will send out competent inspectors to make the tests for tuberculosis we will welcome them, but not until that time. The only system that will ever be effective will be to provide for state-wide inspection and testing of dairy cows. Then provision should be made to recompense the owner in part for the cows which are destroyed when found to be diseased.

Favor Cleanliness.

"The better class of dairymen and milk dealers are no more in favor of dirty dairies than are the consumers. We want to see the diseased animals and the dirty dairymen weeded out, and their places taken by healthy cows and clean men. We can't do business profitably unless the milk and cream and milk products which we sell are good. So it is policy for us to favor cleanliness, if that were the only reason.

"But as regards the city ordinance and its enforcement, the butter board's attitude remains unchanged. So does that of the Portland Dairy association. We will not take license under its provisions because we cannot live up to its requirements. We don't want a fight, but we won't sidestep a fight. Health Officer Wheeler said yesterday that he considers the enforcement of the ordinance so important that he will use the most radical means, if necessary to enforce the law.

A French aeronaut has patented a balloon which, when deflated, can be packed in his basket and the entire equipment carried on a man's back.

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If it has taken you years to run down don't expect one mouthful of this great food to bring you back (for it is not a stimulant but re-builder.)

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FRESH COACHMAN EXTINGUISHED BY NEWPORT WOMEN

Jeems, Though Wedded, Writes Anonymous Love Letters to Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Who Gets Him Deported.

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.) Newport, R. I., July 2.—The love of a neighbor's coachman for Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, expressed in ardent letters anonymously written, has thrown the social elite of this community into a state of mingled consternation and amusement. Incidentally it has cost a hitherto faithful servant his position after 10 years of service in the household of J. N. Rusk.

The coachman in question is George H. Welch, who has been a leader in the society of his kind, and who apparently was ambitious.

A short time ago Mrs. Oelrichs began to be annoyed by letters containing burning protestations of love. Although they were not signed they gave the beautiful widow explicit instruction as to where replies might be sent if she happened to be interested in the sender.

Mrs. Oelrichs Plays Sherlock.

Mrs. Oelrichs paid little or no attention to the letters for some time, but her anonymous lover was so persistent that she decided to set a trap for him. Other women might have turned the matter over to the police for investigation, but not Mrs. Oelrichs. She kept the matter a secret, not even confiding it to her friends.

Mrs. Oelrichs laid her own plans to learn the identity of her admirer. It is said she replied to one of Welch's letters, showing some interest in him and asking for his name and address. The coachman swallowed the bait, hook, line and sinker. Mrs. Oelrichs, it is related, nearly laughed herself sick when she learned it was Welch, whom she knew as the extremely proper and punctilious coachman of her friend Mrs. Rusk.

Also she was aware that Welch had a very nice wife, who possessed an abiding faith in her husband. Mrs. Oelrichs decided that it would be little short of a crime to bring unhappiness upon the head of the innocent and confiding wife, so she sent to Mrs. Rusk and told her the circumstances, and asked that if any action were taken some other reason be assigned for it.

Mrs. Rusk and her daughter discussed the situation after Mrs. Oelrichs' departure. They disliked to lose Welch's valuable services, for he had grown to be a fixture in the household—an honest, faithful and intelligent servant. He was an ideal coachman.

But what could Mrs. Rusk do under the circumstances? There was no help for it. Welch had to go, and before his friends knew anything about the affair Welch was on his way to New York with his wife, and today they sailed for England.

Now the subject is the sole gossip of

Newport, and everybody is applauding Mrs. Oelrichs not only for her cleverness in locating the letter writer, but for her charity in keeping his disgrace from his friends.

What the letters he wrote contained only she and Mrs. Rusk know.

Dalles Ships Fruit.

The Dalles, Or., July 2.—Fruit growers of this place are now shipping considerable quantities of apples and peaches. The first shipments of a few boxes were sent to Portland on June 29. Since then about 200 boxes have been shipped daily. It is believed this is the earliest shipments of apples and peaches made from any point in the northwest this year.

WRIT UNLOCKS CELL FOR YOUTH

After Serving 3 Months Gets Freedom Because Parents Not Notified.

Harry R. Melosh, after spending three months in jail, was released on a writ of habeas corpus by Presiding Judge Morrow in the circuit court yesterday because notice of the hearing at which he was sentenced to the reform school by the juvenile court was not given to both of his parents. His father lives in Spokane, Wash., and his mother in Phoenix, Ariz.

Melosh had been in Portland only a short time when he was arrested on the charge of disposing of a typewriter belonging to the Oliver agency. Although he is only 17 years of age, his grip disclosed love letters from three women, one a married woman of Portland and the others California girls. He was arrested on May 3, and 10 days later was sentenced to the reform school by Judge Bronaugh of the juvenile court.

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