

## COUNTY FAIR GIVEN \$3640

**Improvements This Year**  
Two new stock barns, containing 72 stalls.  
Cafeteria building, with seating capacity for more than 100.  
Graded roadways to race track and to pavilion.  
Bandstand moved, repaired and repainted.  
Flagpole moved to new location.  
Stalls for sheep and hogs and other stock.  
Rearrangement of pavilion for grange exhibits.  
Minor improvements on grounds and buildings of annual necessity.

**Improvements Needed**  
Two more stock barns, of same capacity as the others.  
New poultry house with modern coops for poultry.  
Enlarging of flower garden and greater floral attractions.  
Rearrangement of toilet conveniences on the grounds.  
Permanent extensions of the water system.  
Removal of dancing pavilion to the furrow and necessary repairs to same.  
Permanent decorations inside of exhibition hall.  
Repairs to fences and new system of entrance gates.

Following is a copy of that part of the report of the Advisory committee on the matter of an appropriation for the Multnomah County Fair association. The committee is composed of J. N. Teal, A. Averill, C. C. Colt, Carl S. Kelly, and H. E. Reed.

Our budget carries two small items having in view the enlistment interest in agriculture in Multnomah county. One is \$1500 for agricultural extension work in conjunction with the United States Department of Agriculture and the Oregon Agricultural College. The state of Oregon will duplicate the county appropriation, making \$3000, available for this purpose. Our second item is \$3640 for the aid of the Multnomah County fair, commonly known as the Gresham fair. Of this amount \$639.82 is to make up a deficit in the agricultural premium fund of the 1913 fair, and the remainder is for permanent improvements to increase space and make grounds presentable. The Gresham fair has been of great benefit in stimulating interest in agriculture and fruit raising and it is, we believe, deserving of help from the general public in addition to the small support received from the state government. The 1913 fair held last September revealed to all visitors the possibilities of Multnomah county in branches of agriculture. Visitors to the fair noticed, however, the lack of many necessary facilities for the accommodation of the public and it is to remedy these defects that the appropriation of \$3000 is recommended. If the county give the fair recognition it should do so in a manner alike creditable to itself and the management or else let the appropriation alone. The appropriations recommended will do much good and the character of the fair managers deserves wise expenditure of the money. No part of the public money grants will be used for premiums for horse racing.

Multnomah County Fair will have \$3000 to spend for permanent improvements next year and for making the grounds presentable. The budget committee recommended that amount in addition to allowing \$19.82 to pay off the deficit of the 1913 fair, incurred in the award of premiums.

Such a substantial sum will help place the fair on a firm footing and make it possible to conduct the business of the institution in a way that will make money out of the business.

## NEW ORDERS FOR CARRIERS

Fourth Assistant Postmaster General James I. Blakslee has promulgated an order for the guidance of the rural letter carriers in an attempt to abate the "penny nuisance" with which all rural letter carriers are familiar. The patrons of the rural routes are never considerate of the carrier in the matter of buying postage stamps, and the Department has been asked to issue an order requiring that all mail matter be stamped for mailing, as far as possible, instead of leaving money in the boxes along with unstamped mail. The order reads as follows:

"Postmasters at rural delivery offices and rural carriers are directed to bring to the attention of patrons that it is the desire of the Department that all first-class mail matter deposited in rural mail boxes shall be stamped before being so deposited.

"When it is not practicable, coins left in such boxes should be deposited in coin-holding receptacles and not inclosed in envelopes, wrapped in paper or left loose in boxes. Postmasters and carriers should give this notice as much publicity as possible without incurring any expense to the Department."

This order would have been all that the carriers have been asking for along that line if the last paragraph had been omitted. A loophole has been left for a continuance of the greater portion of the abuse, but perhaps the patrons will help some by keeping a supply of stamps on hand and do their own licking, instead of asking the carriers to do it for them.

The "penny nuisance" cannot be entirely obliterated and put out of existence because the weight of parcels and packages is not always known, and then the carrier expects to find money in the boxes for stamps to be used by the patrons later on. But the new order gives him the option of refusing to take first-class mail from the boxes unless the stamps are affixed. Hereafter the patrons may save themselves and the carriers much annoyance by keeping a supply of stamps on hand and using a little of their own saliva on the reverse side.

## JOSEPH MOSSI IS HELD FOR JURY

Joseph Mossi, the Troutdale rancher on whose place an unidentified tramp was killed 10 days ago, was indicted Tuesday by the grand jury for second degree murder. At the time of the shooting, three tramps were in a cabin on Mossi's ranch, and the charge of shot was fired through the window. The evidence against Mossi is circumstantial, but Sheriff Word and his deputies and the district attorney's office believe the evidence is sufficiently strong to place the matter before a jury for final determination.

Daily and Sunday Oregonian and Twice-a-Week Outlook, special combination, 1 year, \$8.00.

for the purpose of paying off the mortgage and other small debts. While the fair was a success this year, and the revenues exceeded the expenses by nearly a thousand dollars, yet there were necessary improvements to make if the fair is to continue and the association did not hesitate to go in debt to make them. The exhibition made this year was of such a character as to attract the attention of the county officials and the efforts of the board of directors to secure financial recognition was responded to in a manner that is substantial and gratifying.

In addition to the sum named above, which the fair board is not required to give away in premiums, will be the state appropriation. This year it was \$2586.73. Next year it will be more as the taxable valuations are greater than they were, and besides the Gresham fair may be able to get a larger slice of the proceeds than it did before.

## ALLEGATIONS MADE IN LOCAL OPTION CONTEST FILINGS

Gresham's contested local option election has not been heard yet before the circuit court, the hearing having been postponed by request of the agents of the saloon league and the brewery until next week, or perhaps about the first of December. The contest at Salem is on trial now and will be determined before anything is done in the Gresham suit.

The defense, represented here by M. C. King, attorney, may ask for a review of the proceedings leading up to the results of election day. The whole status of the case must be determined before the injunction asked for against the county commissioners can be allowed.

The complaint, which is a voluminous document, has been filed and proceedings are in abeyance until the hearing before the circuit court. It recites the history of the late election from the beginning to its end and contains exhibits, including all the notices, election ballots and other documents pertaining thereto. The laws creating Gresham an incorporated town are recited and the local option petition together with its endorsement by the county clerk are reproduced.

Following these allegations and exhibits the complaint recites:

That the said petition last referred to was void and had no force or effect for any purpose, for the following reasons, or any thereof, to-wit:

That the county clerk of Multnomah county, Oregon, or any of his deputies or employees, never compared the signatures of the alleged electors who pretended to sign said pretended petition with the signatures of such electors, if any, on the register books and blanks on file in his office for the preceding general election; and said clerk or county clerk, or anyone authorized by said clerk or county clerk, never determined or found that the aforesaid petition was signed by ten per cent, or any, of the legal voters of said town of Gresham; and they had no means of ascertaining whether the persons whose names were affixed to said pretended petition were legal or registered voters, residing in the corporate limits of said town of Gresham, or whether such alleged signers had a right to vote on the question of whether the sale of intoxicating liquors should be prohibited in the town of Gresham; or whether such alleged signers had any right to vote on any municipal measure pertaining to the town of Gresham; and no evidence of any character was ever submitted to said county court showing that the persons whose signatures were attached to said pretended petition were, when the last preceding election was held, or had ever been, legal or registered voters of said town of Gresham; and the plaintiffs believe and are therefore of the opinion that the persons signing said pretended petition did not comprise ten per cent of the legal or registered voters residing in the corporate limits of the said town of Gresham.

That said pretended petition did not describe the territory in which the petitioners desired said election to be held, by metes and bounds, as required by Section 4929 L. O. L., or at all, other than as the "Municipality of Gresham," and did not in any manner describe or refer to the precinct in which said town of Gresham is situated.

That said petition was never acted upon by the county court of Multnomah county, Oregon, or the commissioners of said county, and no order was made concerning the same by said commissioners or county court.

That no notice was given or posted of the fact that an election would be held in the town of Gresham, or elsewhere, on the 4th day of November, 1913, for the purpose of determining whether the sale of intoxicating liquors should be prohibited in the town of Gresham, as required by Section 4926, or at all.

That none of the election officers of the said town of Gresham participated in said election in any manner whatsoever, and none of the provisions of the aforesaid chapter III of the Gresham Charter were observed or followed in said election, but the same was presided over exclusively by the officers and clerks appointed by the county court of Multnomah county, Oregon.

That while said election was being held in said precinct 168, one E. C.

Lindsey, chairman of the Election Board, was permitted to, and did, take the ballot box containing many ballots from the polling place, and out of the sight and presence of the other officers and clerks of said election, and retained the same out of the sight and presence of such officers and clerks for a period of more than ten minutes.

That persons were allowed to remain at and in the booths at the polling place and solicit votes for prohibition in said town of Gresham, and were allowed to, and did, mark the ballots for other persons desiring to vote at said election, so as to cause such persons to vote for prohibition.

That the plaintiffs have been informed, believe, and therefore allege that many persons residing in said precinct 168, but not residing in the corporate limits of the town of Gresham, were permitted to, and did, vote at said election on the question of whether the sale of intoxicating liquors should be prohibited in said town of Gresham.

That the plaintiffs believe, and therefore allege, that it was an account of the aforesaid irregularities that more votes were cast at said election in favor of prohibition in said town of Gresham than against said measure, and that if no persons outside of the town of Gresham had been permitted to vote on said measure, that the majority of the votes cast at said election would have been against prohibition.

That the aforesaid pretended election, in so far as it refers to the question of prohibition in the town of Gresham, Oregon, is null and void for the following reasons or any thereof, to-wit:

That an election under chapter I, Title XXXVI, Lord's Oregon Laws, relating solely to territory included within the boundaries of an incorporated city or town, cannot be held except at a general state election or at a city election held in the manner provided by the charter of such city.

That Article XI, Section 2, constitution of Oregon, as amended in the year 1910 vests in the legal voters of cities and towns the exclusive authority to license, regulate, control and suppress the sale of intoxicating liquors within the corporate limits of such cities and towns, and such power can only be exercised at elections called and conducted in the manner provided by the city charter or chapter XI, Title XXVII, Lord's Oregon Laws; and this election was not held and conducted in the manner provided for holding and conducting elections under the charter of the town of Gresham, or the aforesaid provision Lord's Oregon Laws.

That the order attempted to be made by the county court of Multnomah county, Oregon, as set out in paragraph XIX of this complaint, was not based on, or made pursuant to, any petition filed with the county clerk of Multnomah county, Oregon, signed by ten per cent of the legal or registered voters of said town of Gresham.

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That no notice was given of said election or pretended election as to the question of prohibition in said town of Gresham.

That the county court, or commissioners of Multnomah county, Oregon, were without authority to call said election, and the county clerk of Multnomah county, Oregon, had no authority to prepare a ballot for said election.

That electors residing outside of the corporate limits of the town of Gresham were permitted to, and did, vote at said election on the question of prohibition in the town of Gresham.

That two elections were held or attempted to be held in the town of Gresham to vote on the question of prohibition, under chapter I, Title XXXVI, Lord's Oregon Laws, within one year.

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That the order attempted to be made by the county court of Multnomah county, Oregon, as set out in paragraph XIX of this complaint, was not based on, or made pursuant to, any petition filed with the county clerk of Multnomah county, Oregon, signed by ten per cent of the legal or registered voters of said town of Gresham.

That the pretended petition pretended to be signed by fifty-nine registered voters of Multnomah county, Oregon, was void and of no effect for the reasons set forth in paragraph XXVI of this complaint.

That no notice was given of said election or pretended election as to the question of prohibition in said town of Gresham.

That the county court, or commissioners of Multnomah county, Oregon, were without authority to call said election, and the county clerk of Multnomah county, Oregon, had no authority to prepare a ballot for said election.

That electors residing outside of the corporate limits of the town of Gresham were permitted to, and did, vote at said election on the question of prohibition in the town of Gresham.

That two elections were held or attempted to be held in the town of Gresham to vote on the question of prohibition, under chapter I, Title XXXVI, Lord's Oregon Laws, within one year.

That E. C. Lindsey, chairman of the election board, was permitted to, and did, take the ballot box from the polls, while said election was in progress, which contained many of the ballots cast at said election, and from the sight and presence of the other election officers and clerks, and kept the same from the sight and presence of said officers and clerks for more than ten minutes.

That persons were allowed to, and did, remain at and in the booth at the polling place in said precinct 168, and assisted other voters in marking their ballots, and persuaded them to vote for prohibition.

That persons were allowed to, and did, remain at and in the booth at the polling place and solicit votes for prohibition in said town of Gresham, and were allowed to, and did, mark the ballots for other persons desiring to vote at said election, so as to cause such persons to vote for prohibition.

That the plaintiffs have been informed, believe, and therefore allege that many persons residing in said precinct 168, but not residing in the corporate limits of the town of Gresham, were permitted to, and did, vote at said election on the question of whether the sale of intoxicating liquors should be prohibited in said town of Gresham.

That the plaintiffs believe, and therefore allege, that it was an account of the aforesaid irregularities that more votes were cast at said election in favor of prohibition in said town of Gresham than against said measure, and that if no persons outside of the town of Gresham had been permitted to vote on said measure, that the majority of the votes cast at said election would have been against prohibition.

That the aforesaid pretended election, in so far as it refers to the question of prohibition in the town of Gresham, Oregon, is null and void for the following reasons or any thereof, to-wit:

That an election under chapter I, Title XXXVI, Lord's Oregon Laws, relating solely to territory included within the boundaries of an incorporated city or town, cannot be held except at a general state election or at a city election held in the manner provided by the charter of such city.

That Article XI, Section 2, constitution of Oregon, as amended in the year 1910 vests in the legal voters of cities and towns the exclusive authority to license, regulate, control and suppress the sale of intoxicating liquors within the corporate limits of such cities and towns, and such power can only be exercised at elections called and conducted in the manner provided by the city charter or chapter XI, Title XXVII, Lord's Oregon Laws; and this election was not held and conducted in the manner provided for holding and conducting elections under the charter of the town of Gresham, or the aforesaid provision Lord's Oregon Laws.

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That persons were allowed to, and did, remain at and in the booth at the polling place in said precinct 168, and assisted other voters in marking their ballots, and persuaded them to vote for prohibition.

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That two elections were held or attempted to be held in the town of Gresham to vote on the question of prohibition, under chapter I, Title XXXVI, Lord's Oregon Laws, within one year.

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That the plaintiffs have been informed, believe, and therefore allege that many persons residing in said precinct 168, but not residing in the corporate limits of the town of Gresham, were permitted to, and did, vote at said election on the question of whether the sale of intoxicating liquors should be prohibited in said town of Gresham.

That the plaintiffs believe, and therefore allege, that it was an account of the aforesaid irregularities that more votes were cast at said election in favor of prohibition in said town of Gresham than against said measure, and that if no persons outside of the town of Gresham had been permitted to vote on said measure, that the majority of the votes cast at said election would have been against prohibition.

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That Article XI, Section 2, constitution of Oregon, as amended in the year 1910 vests in the legal voters of cities and towns the exclusive authority to license, regulate, control and suppress the sale of intoxicating liquors within the corporate limits