

SANDY NEWS

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"For Sandy Always."



Prisoners should Work.

As an aid to the crops and other lines
of production just now, the old costly
custom of keeping prisoners lying idle
in jail should be dispensed with. Every
able bodied prisoner in the country
should be put to some productive em-
ployment. It has long been the con-
tention of those engaged in prison re-
form that we have not the right to con-
fine men and force them to remain in
idleness, this being the cause of a large
per cent of the sickness and deaths in
our jails.

But aside from the question of the
human treatment of these prisoners
themselves, there is that of the cost of
maintenance. An idle man eats prac-
tically as much as a worker. And the
working man must feed the idler.

Every prisoner, after conviction, be
his term long or short, should be re-
quired to literally fulfill the term of his
sentence, which from time immemorial
has always read as such a period of time
at "hard labor."

The county jails, the city work houses,
and all branches of the law's puni-
tive agencies should yield up their idle
inmates that they may join in the great
army of producers this year. The small
offenders could largely be placed upon
their own recognizance, while those re-
strain for grayer offenses could be put
to work where an oversight could be
kept of them.

A ninety day jail sentence just at this
time is equivalent to a good work hand
through the crop season for the farmer
who would go security and feed and
work the offender. Such offenders are
usually our neighbors, or almost always
they are people we know and frequently
could trust to faithfully serve out the
sentence given them. In fact, the ma-
jority would prefer to do so.

Empty the jails and put the inmates
to work. Quit asking men to feed others
who are maintained in idleness. Let the
prisoner earn his keep and something
besides for the good of society.

The hamland of the food problem in
Germany is said not to be as efficient as
it might, and sometimes it looks as
though the Berlin government would
prefer to ignore both the people and the
food question and devote its whole atten-
tion to its first and only love, the army

Uncle Sam as a Dictator.

The United States, drawn into the
great war against its will, may become
the virtual dictator of the world before
the war is over. Realizing that they de-
pendent upon the United States to feed
as well as to furnish the money and men
needed to win the war, the allies will
undoubtedly defer greatly to the judge-
ment of the American president in all
matters of great importance. But Amer-
ica will drive no unfair bargain. The
Stars and Stripes will float to the breeze
on the crimson fields of France, but
justice and humanity will march be-
neath its folds.

War Draft Letter.

Until his name has been actually
posted by his local exemption board as
called up for physical examination, any
man subject to the draft is free to enlist
as a volunteer in the Army or Navy of
the United States.

Much misunderstanding has arisen on
this point, but the foregoing statement
may be taken as official and correct.

After a man has once been notified to
appear for physical examination, he is
subject to the military authority and
can no longer enlist as a volunteer. But
until that time there is no restriction
against voluntary enlistment on his part.

Voluntary enlistments made since June
30 will not be credited against the
quota on the first draft of the state and
of the county from which these volun-
teers come. But assurance has been
given by the Provost Marshal General at
Washington that they probably will be
credited against the next draft.

The interests of every county in the
state, no matter how remote, are care-
fully guarded in the matter of giving
credit for voluntary enlistment.

If a man from Harney County, for ex-
ample, enlists in Portland, the enlist-
ment is not credited to Multnomah
County but to Harney County. The
home county of the men enlisting in
every case receive the credit.

THE FLAG OF OUR COUNTRY.

Teacher's Eloquent Tribute to the
Stars and Stripes.

A thoughtful mind, when it sees a
nation's flag, sees not the flag only, but
the nation itself, and, wherever may
be its symbols, its insignia, it reads
chiefly in the flag the government, the
principles, the truths, the history which
belong to the nation that sets it forth.

This nation has a banner, and where-
ever it streamed abroad men saw day-
break bursting on their eyes, for the
American flag has been the symbol of
liberty, and men rejoiced in it. Not
another flag on the globe has such an
eraud or went forth upon the sea car-
rying everywhere the world around
such hope for the captive and such
glorious tidings. The stars upon it
were to the pluing nations like the
morning stars of God, and the stripes
upon it were the beams of morning
light. And wherever the flag comes
and men behold it they see in its sa-
cred blazonry no rampant lion and
fierce eagle, but only light, and every
fold significant of liberty.

Let us then twine each thread of the
glorious tissue of our country's flag
about our heartstrings, and, looking
upon our homes and catching the spirit
that breathes upon us from the battle-
fields of our fathers, let us resolve,
come weal or woe, we will in life and
death stand by the Stars and Stripes.—
Henry Ward Beecher

Enough Without It.
"My wife doesn't say 'boo' when I
come home at midnight."
"Neither does mine, but she says
about everything else in the diction-
ary."—Boston Transcript.

Don't Do It.
Never suffer your courage to expend
itself in fierceness, your resolution in
obstinacy, your wisdom in cunning nor
your patience in sullenness and despair.

Wise books for half the truths they
old are honored tombs.—George Eliot

WRITING THAT FADES.

Result of the Action of Light and Air
Upon the Ink.

Attention was first called to the
bleaching effect of air and light on
writing ink as used in modern times
by the fact that signatures on certain
certificates had become illegible
through the fading of the ink, says a
writer in the Journal of the Society of
Chemical Industry.

As it was impracticable to test a sam-
ple of ink by exposure of writing for
a period of years, it was considered
that a limited application of hydrogen
peroxide would be the nearest chemical
equivalent to the bleaching effect of
the atmosphere. Writing done by dif-
ferent inks was exposed to light, the
paper being occasionally moistened
with a 3 per cent solution of hydrogen
peroxide, the result being that the
handwriting gradually became invis-
ible, in some cases more quickly than in
others. The violet ink used for type-
writers was less readily acted on, but
was quickly bleached by sulphurous
acid.

If an ink could be produced posses-
sing the desirable properties of perfect
fidelity and, being nondepositing and
at the same time incapable of being de-
colorized by oxidizing or reducing
agents, there would be good reason to
believe that the writing done by such
an ink would be practically permanent.
In the meantime, when writing is of
an important nature and is desired to
endure, some form of carbon ink ap-
pears to be the only trustworthy prepa-
ration.

ONCE A WIDE CANAL.

Broad Street, New York, Where the
Curb Brokers Now Operate.

The curb brokers of New York, who
now operate on Broad street, would
have been forced to conduct their busi-
ness from gondolas or canalboats had
they made use of that thoroughfare in
early days, for where solid pavement
now stands there was a wide canal.

Many people nowadays, wandering
through the narrow streets of lower
Manhattan, have wondered at Broad
street's unusual width. Still more pecu-
liar was such breadth of thorough-
fare in the olden times, when streets
were nearly all narrow, and to dis-
tinguish it from the alley-like byways
that surrounded it the thoroughfare
was referred to as "the broad street."
The Dutch called it the "Heere Graft."
(The latter word had a far different
meaning in those days.) It was not at
first a street, but the principal canal
of the city. This canal, wide enough
for heavy boats to pass each other,
ran into Broad street at the southern
end and continued north almost to
Wall street. A similar but smaller ca-
nal ran through Beaver street.

Peter Stuyvesant in 1657 had the
canal's sides planked, and a few dec-
ades later the waters were gradually
replaced by a street.

As that street perforce followed the
canal's former lines, it was much the
widest thoroughfare in all lower Man-
hattan and well merited its name of
Broad street.

MADDENING PROFESSIONS.

Your Work and Your Chances of Not
Becoming a Lunatic.

In view of the great increase of in-
sanity during recent years, it is in-
teresting to note the various classes of
employment which are, more or less,
productive of madness.

A French scientist has recently been
investigating this question, and his re-
searches go to show that, apart from
the terrible nerve strain of war, the
military and naval professions are the
very worst a man can enter if he
wishes to go sane to the grave. Out of
every 100,000 who enter the army and
navy 100 become confirmed lunatics.

The liberal professions come in as a
good second to the army and navy, the
list being headed by artists, who are
very close followed by lawyers and
somewhat more distantly by the cler-
gy, doctors of medicine, men of letters
and civil servants. The number of
people in these professions who become
occupants of lunatic asylums is 177 to
each 100,000.

The professional men are run very
close by domestic servants and day la-
borers, of whom 150 out of each 100,
000 are sent to the asylum. There is
a big falling off before we arrive at
the next group, which is that of me-
chanics, only 66 of whom go mad in
each 100,000.

And, curious to relate and contrary
to all general belief, the group which
is most highly favorable to sanity is
that of commercial men, which sends
only 42 per 100,000, or one in every
2,380, of its ranks to confinement.

Screen Doors

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Save it ?

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You will wish you had
some of the money you
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