

THE BANNER COURIER

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Official Paper of City of Oregon City



"Flag of the free heart's hope and home!
By Angels' hands to valor given;
Thy stars have lit the welkin dome,
And all thy hues were born in Heaven.
Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us.
With Freedom's soul beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us."
—JOSEPH DRAKE.

A SECOND TERM

EVEN in the midst of the state-wide campaign now in progress, the people of Oregon City should not allow their attention to be diverted from their political duties to their own city and to themselves. It is as essential that this city government shall be conducted on a sound moral and economic basis as it is that the affairs of county and state shall be so conducted.

In Oregon City there will be elected, on November 7, a mayor, city recorder, city attorney and four councilmen. The mayor, together with the council, will appoint a health officer, street superintendent, police, and employ an engineer. The mayor will appoint the various council committees to have charge of the departments of government, as streets and public property, health, police and finance.

The executive responsibility rests primarily on the mayor, thru his committees and appointees, while the legislative responsibility, subject to the mayor's veto, rests upon the councilmen.

In appointments, in the enforcement of the laws and ordinances affecting the city and in the expenditures of the city funds, there has always been severe criticism aimed at the officials. Some of it has been just, some unjust. At most, these offices are full of grief and of little honor.

However, it is the duty of the individual citizen to select the best of the candidates to serve the city. Whom to elect depends upon the past and present administrative, business and moral qualities of those on the ballots.

Mayor Shannon is completing his first term of two years. At the outset he inherited from his predecessor in office a condition of civic affairs which the people would no longer tolerate and which, together with an unfortunate police appointment, brought matters to a crisis. James Shannon accomplished, thru his administration, a clean-up long overdue and in the process made for himself many enemies. That is always the case where enforcement of law is the issue.

There have been, during the present administration, some of the most difficult problems ever undertaken in the city, including financing the bridge, the location of the outlet from the city over the Pacific Highway, the new city hall and others. Mayor Shannon has met these responsibilities fairly, with the people's interests first in mind. No accusations of graft or official indolence have been made against him. He stands for a clean and efficient city government. He is entitled to a second term.

A SHAMEFUL PROCEDURE

A FEW days ago nearly a score of the I. W. W. fraternity sauntered southward bound thru Oregon City to the summer climate where the "weary Willie" worketh not and eateth the hand-out of charity or from the timid housewife.

The gentry thus enroute had been escorted to the limits of the metropolis as a reward for their part in industrial strife and told to hike or go to work on the rock pile. They chose, to them, the lesser of two punishments.

But this is not all of the story. It is not the most serious phase—this being driven from the city. The serious part of the event is that no one knew and apparently cared not, whether they went. They, themselves, likewise, knew not, and the probability is they did not care where of whether their feet took them. But men and women, too, in this role of driven outcasts, are too often a menace, not only to themselves, but to others.

They possess human instincts. They feel hunger and oftentimes grow to hate. They see themselves, not as others see them, but respond to hunger, hate and passion. They are out in the rural communities, away from police authorities. The press tells of their being scattered and fear covers the isolated homes whose occupants, women and children especially, have learned of the dangers from these human outcasts, begging or demanding food from door to door. And these fears are forms of mental suffering, intense and serious.

How Portland, Oregon City, or any other lawfully constituted unit of government, can justify turning these men, whom they consider a menace to their citizens and city, out upon communities where there is little or no police protection, is a wonder. It surely is an act not sanctioned by the golden rule.

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It is a procedure as selfish and cowardly as it is expedient. It costs less than it would to put these "wobblers" to work but it is a crime against society. They should be made to break rock, not the law, in order to obtain food. They should work, not wander. And where they learn there a steady work for good food and a clean bed awaiting their idleness or disobedience to law, they are soon noted for their absence.

TRAINING LITTLE CITIZENS

These Articles published weekly in these columns are Issued by the National Kindergarten Association, New York City

Let's Not Nag!
By Alice Wingate Frary

Nagging is one of the surest ways of clouding the atmosphere of our homes, and we know how children thrive in happy surroundings. It is a temptation to talk endlessly about an undesirable state of affairs rather than to think and act.

One mother's problem was getting her nine-year-old son to come home from play at a stated time. Though he had a watch he would delay starting for home until the time when he ought to have reached it. When at last he came in one evening with his father, the mother said in despair, "I have talked for weeks without making the slightest impression. Do think of some way to settle Jack's tardiness!" "Jack," said his father sternly, "this must stop! Now what can you suggest to make you come home promptly?"

Jack said (whether nervously or piously, his mother was not quite sure), "Oh, a pound of candy."

"Very well, come." Solemnly his father took him out into the winter dusk, walked to the drug store and brought back a glass jar of hard candies. He placed it ceremoniously on the boy's book-case, told him at what times he might eat from it, remembering with each candy the reason for its purchase. Whether the father's unexpected attitude or pride in being entrusted with the candy worked the charm, it is hard to say, but there was no further difficulty with late homecoming.

The pleasant way of securing obedience is often more effective than the harsher way because having the child's

co-operation wins half the battle. I know two adventurous youngsters who, after persisting in running away regardless of consequences, stayed within bounds for several weeks in order to earn a tiny gilt star at bedtime. Indeed a ten cent box of stars from the stationer's is a priceless help to mothers. There seems to be a peculiar happiness in having won the privilege of sticking one on a card at night, and counting those already earned.

Some mothers suffer from their children's nagging, especially when guests are present or they are in a public place. One wise mother who found all-day shopping trips with the children an occasional necessity, avoided any possibility of prolonged discussion at lunch time by deciding upon a staple, nourishing luncheon that her children liked, and invariably ordering it. The expeditions did not occur often enough so that there was danger of monotony, and she saved her own nervous energy as well as her children's.

To exhort mothers never to say "Don't!" seems to me sentimentality. Prompt response to a decisive "No" has as important a place in child training as obedience to a positive request. After the "No" has been grasped and acted upon the positive suggestion ought to follow, but the "No" should be clearly understood first.

Above all, our children are entitled to fairness. Even parents who have their children's best interests at heart sometimes let appearances, convenience or fatigue, dull their sense of justice. A child may profit by a severe penalty, provided it is just, when a lesser unjust punishment will rankle bitterly.

THE PEOPLE'S SAY

Eagle Creek, Oregon,
October 17, 1922.

To the Editor of The Banner-Courier:

In refuting some of Judge Cross' statements, as published in the Banner-Courier of last week, in regard to H. S. Gibson being chairman of the recall committee, I want to say that I have not been chairman of any recall committee, nor have I attended any meeting of the recall.

Judge Cross, in his letter, asks the question, "What is his trouble?" The most trouble that I had was to donate Fifty Dollars to the damage fund, after the petitioners were informed by the Judge, that the Court would not allow the appeal of the three property owners for more damages than had already been given them by the board of viewers; and the Judge further stated, that if the property owners appealed from the report of the board of viewers, that he would be in favor of rejecting the report and take the \$6,000 therefrom allotted to Market Road No. 3 by the County Court under Judge Anderson, and give it to some other locality. The facts are, that Judge Cross, at the final hearing voted to kill the road by rejecting the report of the board of viewers; Commissioners Proctor and Harris voted for the adoption of the report. Harvey Gibson, one of the property owners, damaged by reason of the establishment of the road, received \$300, as allowed as damages by the viewers from the county, and \$500 additional raised by private subscription. In my opinion, Harvey Gibson's case, instead of being benefited by the establishment of the road, is practically ruined by it.

Our neighbor, interested in the establishment of the road, came to me, and asked if I would give the same as he, and make up enough to pay the difference between the \$1,000 allowed as damages by the viewers and what the three land owners, whose land was cut up by reason of the establishment of the road, would settle for, and withdraw their objections to the road. The sum of \$875 was raised by subscription among the citizens of Eagle Creek (Douglas Settlement) and Estacada, and divided amicably among the three parties damaged by the establishment of the road, in addition to what the viewers had allowed them, making a total of \$1,875. And then Judge Cross refused to allow one dollar and said he would go on record as being against the allowance. Both commissioners voted for the allowance.

Now, there is one thing I would like for Judge Cross to explain: Why did he tell W. H. Douglass, in a private conversation in his office, a short time after, that: "While I am in office the Gibsons will get nothing. Oh, they will get justice, but they will get no favors."

H. S. GIBSON.

"CHESTNUTS FOR THE PUBLIC"

(Omitted last week)
Sandy, Oregon,
October 17, 1922.

Editor, Banner-Courier:
In the last issue of the Banner-Courier I read with interest your editorial with the above title, which reads as follows: "The Banner-Courier has urged expression thru its columns by the sponsors of the recall of the County Judge, but has received no response from them."

In answering that, let me say there is a response in the County Clerk's hands in the form of seventeen hundred signatures of Clackamas County taxpayers. If this is a dagger sheathed, in a few more suns the sheath will be off. Then if the Banner-Courier

STATE AND CHURCH

By A. H. Perryman

The state exists for the individual. But if its citizens are not fitted for efficient service it will cease to exist.

The Spartans trained for strength and endurance, while the Athenians emphasized mental and moral training. Both had the idea of state service; one as soldiers, the other as citizens and diplomats.

And since Greece freed herself from Persian invasion and even before, states have demanded service of their subjects.

For this service the State establishes and maintains schools and makes laws to govern the training of children. And we are told that the proposed School Bill means State monopoly of elementary education.

We deny that the sanctity or the influence of the home or the church are interrupted by the Bill. For about 3,285 hours during a year, the child is asleep and unmolested. For 1,080 hours he will be in the State schools. And for 4,395 hours the home or the church must be responsible for his conduct.

The State, then, will direct the activities of the child 288 hours less than one-fourth of the time that he is awake. Does this look like State monopoly?

The State has no fault to find with religious instruction, but will insist that the Church and its adherents are responsible for that work. Let the Church and its adherents have more than three-fourths of the child's time. But is there anything wrong with a law that insures to each boy and each girl of the State a small portion of time for instruction free from religious or political influence? Are the churches, the Sunday schools and the homes so inefficient that they cannot give the necessary religious drill in three-fourths of the child's wakeful hours? Can any intelligent American citizen regard our public schools so dangerous that a daily drill of 360 minutes each day for 180 days during a year will ruin the child, disgrace the parents, destroy the influence of the Church or wreck the State?

We are told that the Bill was inspired by religious prejudice; it seems more likely, from the arguments we hear, that the opposition is inspired by sectarian zeal.

Formerly the Church controlled the child, the parent, every citizen and the State. But Roger Williams proclaimed to the western world the now popular policy of "Separation of Church and State."

The public school and the denominational schools seek many results of the same nature. But in one particular there is a vast difference. The State desires fitness for state service, the Church desires church service. And so long as some of the children are trained with one main object in view, and others are trained with a different object, the pupils themselves have not the same chance to select their life work after they become older. And this Bill, whatever the purpose, is in line with the William's policy—complete separation of Church and State.

Let the State use a small portion of the child's time to give him basis for progressive activity. Let the Church and the homes use a greater portion of the time to give religious training. Give the children a chance for independent development and the same chance to select the mode of worship when grown.

"But religion is of first importance," they say. We will not deny this. And we will add that the public school is not an institution of worship. The public schools, however, are not non-religious, they are non-sectarian. Almost every exercise of the day teaches some good lesson in morals, culture or good citizenship. Often have I enjoyed listening to a group of children in concert and from memory, in the morning exercises, repeating "The Lord is my shepherd, I shall not want," etc. It is in one of the State text books. And I challenge any institution of worship to point out any exercise that teaches greater reverence for the Divine than the 23d Psalm.

In studying the lives of noble characters, how often we dwell upon the value of that estimable rule of action for all mankind! "Do unto others," etc. You may pray and praise and preach; you may practice regularly all the customs contained in a creed; your church steeples may reach as high as Mount Hood and be made of pure gold; but for a guide in all life's activities, you can't beat the Golden Rule.

APHORISMS

(Contributed)

A pessimist is a man who with the choice of two evils takes both.

Seek the path for its own sake and not for that great reward.

Happiness and success are of rough texture and vulgar material. The delicate fabric in all creation is suffering.

Liberty is not license—it is self-surrender.

Wise is he who, looking in the face of a sinner, perceives his own face so clearly that he parts with his right of condemnation for the sinner.

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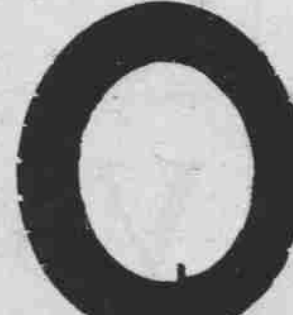
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