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The Albers Case

Now that Henry Albers has passed away from the jurisdiction of earthly tribunals, his case can be viewed impartially and without prejudice. It presents material for a very interesting psychological study. It must be remembered that his offense happened in unusual times, when everything was out of joint, and what in ordinary conditions would have passed unnoticed as trivial, took on a serious complexion, which point few realized until brought up sharply. This was so with most of the socialists and other pacifists. They had been accustomed to uttering their thoughts and censures of the government with impunity, and failed to grasp the abnormality caused by war.

The words which Henry Albers uttered, and for which he was arrested, were seditious apparently. But sedition involves treasons, stratagems and plots, and it is not contended that Albers was guilty of anything of the like. They were spoken while being plied with liquor, for the very purpose of making him drunk, and trapping him into uncautious speech. When a man is drunk he is not himself and will say and do things from which when sober, he would refrain. But it is contended, that while Albers' behavior and speech when sober were correct, yet he revealed his true sentiments when drunk. But when all things are taken in consideration, it may not be as bad as it seemed.

Albers was of German birth and his boyhood was passed in Germany. Now it is well known, what a powerful hold a man's native land has on his affections and sentiments. This is poetically expressed in the well known lines:

Breathes there a man with soul so dead,
Who never to himself has said:
"This is my own, my native land."

A man, though leaving his native land at an early age, and becoming a citizen of another country, does not forget his motherland. As he grows older, it becomes more or less idealized in his estimation. He may not particularly be aware of this, but let it be attacked, then he rouses up in its warm defense. Before the entrance of the U. S. into the world war, it was perfectly within the rights of those of German birth and extraction, to be strong supporters and defenders of the German cause. It is probable that the majority of them believed that Germany had been forced to take up arms in self defense, against a conspiracy of which she had knowledge, and which to defeat, it was highly necessary to take the initiative. The brutal methods with which she waged war, were regretted, no doubt, by numbers of Germans on this side, but excused by them as being the logical result of war, especially as the German mind is a military one.

When the U. S. finally joined with the allies against Germany, their position became a very delicate one. The writer confesses that he had sympathy for the citizens of German origin in the situation in which they were placed. He often wonders how he would feel if the U. S. were involved in war with Great Britain on account of the Irish question. He confesses that loyalty under those circumstances, would be no easy matter, and while keeping strictly loyal in speech and action,

he might in thought, consider that the U. S. had no business to engage in such a contest. This private opinion might be very strong, so much so, that under great excitement, when cool restraint was wanting, he might give utterance to it, and yet without seditious intent. He thinks it probable that if Germany had won the war, and proceeded to wreak vengeance on the U. S., Albers would have taken up the cudgels in its defense. For there many instances of men acting thus illogically.

It was Albers' misfortune to be rich. If he had not been, no trap would have been laid for him. And the law to show its impartiality had to treat him severely, as it would have been said that his wealth purchased immunity, while the poor man was punished. At the time of his arrest, Dr. Marie Equi, of Portland, was under conviction for a like offense, and if Albers had not been arrested and tried it would have furnished fuel for the inflammatory radicals. But there was a difference between the two cases. Dr. Equi, and those like her, were coolly engaged in propaganda for the hindrance of the government, whereas there is no evidence that Albers was so engaged. His utterances were explosive and on the spur of the moment, while the others were premeditated. The above has not been written as a defense of Albers, but as a psychological study, of a man's mind. Even his bitterest opponent must now think, that Albers was sufficiently punished. Deprived of reputation, ostracized, blind and paralyzed, besides being heavily mulcted financially, the law has been sufficiently vindicated.

Another feature in the matter, interesting to students, is the illustration it affords of the law of vicarious suffering. The milling company of which he was a leading member, suffered immense financial loss through him. It has lately reported a deficit of over six hundred thousand dollars. People cavil at vicarious suffering of the innocent, as unjust, yet how can it be otherwise, the social organism being constituted as it is. But they forget that there is another side to it. If there is vicarious suffering of the innocent on account of the guilty, there is also vicarious atonement by the innocent, for the pardon and restoration of the guilty, which principle is the basis of Christianity which furnishes the most transcendent example.

The Small College

The discussion of the relative values of the small and large colleges, perennially comes up, and it is just now again on the carpet. At the recent meeting of the Oregon Synod (Presbyterian) it was raised in connection with the maintenance of Albany college. It was proposed that this should be consolidated with the higher educational institutions of the state, but the synod decided to support the campaign for funds for its endowment and new buildings, and thus continue it as a separate institution. The presidents of McMinnville, Philomath and Forest Grove colleges have also been heard from for the continuance of their respective institutions, as against abandoning them.

Much can be said either for or against, and in the end it is the personal equation which decides. In education, the quality of the teacher is what principally counts, not the size of the college. Equipment including environment, comes next in importance. Theoretically the large college, with large endowment and large enrollment, have the best teachers and best equipment. But while it may have the latter, it does not follow that it has the best teaching force. But even if it has, it size neutralizes often, the effect of its advantages in this respect. For unless a teach-

er is in personal touch with his pupils, he might as well be a phonograph. The greatest Master of all, declared: "I know my sheep and am known of mine." This is possible in the small college, but experience shows that in the large college it is wanting. Some years ago, a leading lawyer in New York City, wrote a letter to the *Outlook*, on this very point. He was a graduate of Yale, and had just been questioning his nephew who was attending Yale, as to college conditions. He found according to the latter, that the classes had become so large that the professors never attempted to know the individual students, and both remained strangers to each other. He contrasted this most unfavorably with the condition in his own time, when the professors knew the individuals of their classes and took a personal interest in each.

Of course, the poorly endowed college may have a poor faculty, but this is seldom entirely the case. The teachers may not be so brilliant as the better paid, but they are often actuated by higher ideals, especially when they continue in their positions at a sacrifice. Besides in a small college the students are taught better to make the most of what they have, whereas in the large colleges everything is provided for them, so that when they are thrown on their own resources, they are more or less at a loss to know how to work without every conceivable tool at hand.

On the whole, for an average student, the small college will be to his advantage, rather than the large, especially if he needs guidance to make the best of his college course.

LOST—Between the Springwater store and the sawmills, a shawl. Finder please return to Miller's blacksmith shop, Estacada. Reward is offered.
7-28-8-11

FOR SALE—Horse, Buggy and Harness, or will trade for good milk cow. Horse suitable for driving or riding. See Miller the blacksmith.
7-28-8-4

Notice for Publication

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Portland, Oregon, June 29th, 1921.
NOTICE is hereby given, that Edward R. Sensenbrenner, of Boring, Ore., R. F. D. No. 2 who on May 14, 1920 made Homestead Entry No. 06779, for SW 1-4 Section 21, Township 2 S., Range 5 E., Willamette Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Three Year Proof, under section 2305-R. S., to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the United States Land Office, at Portland, Ore., on the 15th day of August, 1921.
Claimant names as witnesses:—Frank Thiess, of Boring, Ore., R. F. D. No. 2, John Spaller, of Boring, Ore., R. F. D. No. 2, George Algier, of Boring, Ore., R. F. D. No. 2, W. J. Swan, of Portland, Ore., 1279 Thurman St.
Act of June 9th, 1916.
ALEXANDER SWEET, Register.
7-7-8-4

Notice for Publication

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office, at Portland, Oregon, July 8th, 1921.
NOTICE is hereby given that Hans Hansen, of Corbett, Ore., who, on Aug. 7th, 1918, made Adjoining Farm Homestead Entry No. 05432 for SE 1-4 SE 1-4, Section 5, Township 1 S., Range 5 E., Willamette Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make three year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the United States Land Office, at Portland, Oregon, on the 23rd day of August, 1921.
Claimant names as witnesses:—Arthur Languth, of Corbett, Oregon, Lewis E. Faught, of Corbett, Oregon, W. F. Burkhalter, of Corbett, Oregon, Peter Paulsen, of Portland, Oregon.
Act of 6-9-16.
ALEXANDER SWEET, Register.
7-23-8-15

Notice For Publication

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office, at Portland, Oregon, July 22, 1921.
NOTICE is hereby given that John C. Meyers, of Boring, Oregon, R. F. D. No. 2, Box 83, who, on July 6, 1918, made Homestead Entry No. 05039, for SW 1/4, Section 25, Township 2 S., Range 4 E. W. M., and on Sept. 17, 1918, made additional Homestead Entry No. 06181, for SW 1/4, Section 25, Township 2 South, Range 4 East, Willamette Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make three year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office, at Portland, Oregon, on the 30th day of August, 1921.
Claimant names as witnesses: Alfred Winkler, of 5338-92 St., Portland, Oregon; Raimund Kaiser, of Boring, Ore., R. F. D. 2, Box 85; Marie Bottans, of Boring, Ore., R. F. D. 2, Box 85; John Bosholm, of Sandy, Oregon.
Proof under Acts of June 9, 1916 and April 28, 1904.
ALEXANDER SWEET, Register.
7-28-8-25

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Executors' Notice

In the County Court of the State of Oregon, for Clackamas County. In the matter of the Estate of Henry M. Looney, deceased:—
NOTICE is hereby given that the County Court of Clackamas County, State of Oregon, has appointed Elva M. Looney and Walter J. Looney, Executors of the Estate of Henry M. Looney, deceased, with the will annexed. All persons having claims against said Estate are hereby notified to present the same to either of said Executors at Estacada, Oregon, or to E. W. Bartlett attorney for said Estate at his office in Estacada, Oregon, properly verified within six months from the date of the first publication of this notice.
ELVA M. LOONEY,
WALTER J. LOONEY,
Executors of the Estate of Henry M. Looney, with the will annexed.
First publication July 7, 1921.
Last publication August 4, 1921.

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Announcement.

Dr. W. W. RHODES,
Osteopathic Physician,

wishes to announce to the public, that he is located at Hotel Estacada, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 8:30 a. m., to 4:30 p. m. Consultation Free. I treat both Acute and Chronic Cases. Arrangements can be made for House Calls. Portland office 441 Morgan Building, Broadway and Washington streets. Phone Main 1511.



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