

Eastern Clackamas News
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 UPTON H. GIBBS
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Marriage and Divorce

The Supreme Court of the state, by a unanimous decision in a recent divorce case, declared that the policy of the state is "not to destroy, but to preserve, the status of marriage." In this the court is most profoundly right, and it is to be hoped that the lower courts will be guided by this maxim.

The ratio of divorce to marriage in Oregon, it is claimed, at one to two-and-a-half, or two divorces to every five marriages. The *Oregonian* tries to minimize the force of this ratio, by claiming it has been artificially increased because a good many marriages which should be credited to Oregon, are performed in other states on account of the restrictive Oregon marriage laws. But even if this contention is right, the ease and frequency of divorces are alarming, as they indicate a most distressing moral condition.

Joseph Cook, the well-known American lecturer, of some years back, in a course of lectures on "Marriage," stated that the decline of the Roman Empire could be traced to the passage of its first lax divorce law. History is continually repeating itself, and what happened centuries ago in Rome, will happen now in America, if the same condition prevails.

There are many reasons for this playing fast and loose with the marriage tie, but one of the main is the lack of the sense of responsibility on the part of the present, younger generation to keep their word. Marriage involves the interchange of most solemn vows on the fulfillment of which the happiness of the parties depends. And yet these are taken without any thought of their binding nature. "For better, for worse" is lightly pledged with the subconscious determination to quit, if it turns out to be for the worse.

Reform in divorce legislation is imperative, but until a uniform divorce law for all the states can be obtained, an individual state cannot accomplish much. But there can and should be more and clearer teaching as regards marriage itself and what constitutes it. Many regard it as having merely state sanction and origin. It is no such thing, neither nation nor state can institute marriage as it existed before either nation or state. In the words of the introduction to the marriage service, marriage was "instituted of God in the time of man's innocence," and its primary purpose is for the lawful procreation of children and their proper bringing up, that the human race may be maintained. Thus marriage is the foundation on which the nation is built up, and if it be weakened, the whole social fabric is endangered.

According to its original institution, it is a monogamous condition, and where this has been altered to a polygamous one, evils have invariably attended. But open polygamy is not so dangerous or harmful because less insidious, as the one which is now becoming more and prevalent, that of progressive polygamy. And the pity of it is, that this is perceived by few, and when warning voices are raised, these are laughed at as being out of date.

Don't forget to save your best fruit and vegetables for the Eastern Clackamas Fair.

Our Educational System

General Pershing, not long ago, made the statement that "one man in every four in the American war-time army, could neither read nor write English." Last month Dr. John J. Tigert, U. S. Commissioner of Education, said that "America stands to-day as the only one among the great nations of the earth in which there is not a high degree of literacy." And yet there is no nation which spends so much on its schools!

But why is this? Dean Andrew Fleming West, of Princeton University, whose teaching experience covers a period of 40 years and embraces every grade, diagnosed the educational failure in an interview by a reporter for the *New York Herald* which published it. From this we learn that many American schools furnish "educational lunch counters," that "the elective system of study has grown out of all sensible proportion in schools and colleges, until too many of our young people are getting education by dabs."

He proposes as a remedy, that the course of study instead of being widened should be rigorously simplified, and instead of permitting a loose choice, select the proper fundamental studies suitable for the individual and use these as a base upon which to build. The importance of extended training in the fundamental studies is what is required, and our present educational system neglects this. He also uttered a most needed warning on the danger of overdoing vocational training. "To push" he says, "vocational training to the extreme is to reduce the pupil to the condition of an animate tool. This tends to industrial and economic slavery, and fosters discontent, both social and political, of all so trained. It cuts them off from their chance to rise. But he does not only criticize, but gives an outline of an "all around education suitable for an average person." This is too long to reproduce, but a summary of it can be seen in the *Literary Digest* for August 13, which we advise those interested in education to procure and read with care.

The Roseburg Murder

Why did Dr. Brdmfield commit the murder of which he is accused? Although not as yet convicted, yet it is evident that he was the one who murdered Dennis Russell. The more the case is studied, the more inexplicable it becomes. Why should a man who had lived for years respectably, had a good wife, and a nice little family, a profitable practice, suddenly go wild? Financial straits hardly account for such a desperate expedient. It is alleged that there is a woman in the case, with whom he was planning to elope to Australia or some other distant point, but even this does not explain why he should commit murder. Certainly he would not have received the insurance money with which to travel and start life anew.

It is said that his buying female undergarments, which perhaps he might wear, showed a perverted sexual impulse, which had been restrained for years, but at length had burst restraint. This may be true to some extent, but it does not account for the murder motive.

The trial will be watched with extreme interest, by students of psychology, as it will raise questions of dual personality, heredity and different forms of insanity.

Insanity is a popular plea nowadays for murderers on trial, who promptly recover after being acquitted. When a genuinely insane person, who is known to be insane, kills another, he might rightly be held irresponsible for murder, but temporary insanity or brain storms, should be regarded with extreme suspicion as a plea of defense.

Don't forget your Fair dates—September 8th, 9th and 10th.

The Story of Our States

By JONATHAN BRACE
 V.—CONNECTICUT



CONNECTICUT stands unique as probably the first state which was created in the world by a written constitution. It was really an offshoot from Massachusetts, for in 1636 there was dissatisfaction over the form of government among the Puritans in Cambridge, Watertown and Dorchester, the three towns surrounding Boston. A large part of these three towns, therefore, decided to journey to the Connecticut valley, as they had heard that there was to be found excellent farm land, and the Dutch from New Netherlands had been forced out the previous year by the erection by the English of a fort at Saybrook at the mouth of the river. The Cambridge people, under the leadership of their pastor, Hooker, founded Hartford, the Dorchester people settled Windsor, and those from Watertown established Wethersfield. For a few years they remained a part of Massachusetts, but early in 1639 the people of these three towns met and drew up a written constitution and agreed to govern themselves. Meanwhile, in 1638, a large company of colonists under the leadership of John Davenport arrived from England and settled the town of New Haven, later spreading to Milford and Stamford. These two distinct colonies were later united and took the name of Connecticut from its principal river. This is an Algonquin Indian name meaning "long river." It became the fifth state to join the Union when it adopted the Constitution on January 9, 1788. It is sometimes called the Land of Steady Habits, but is more popularly known as the Nutmeg state from the humorous accusation that its peddlers were accustomed to palm off wooden nutmegs to their customers. The area of Connecticut is 4,965 square miles, the third smallest of our states. Its population, however, entitles it to seven electoral votes for president. (© by McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)



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Notice for Publication

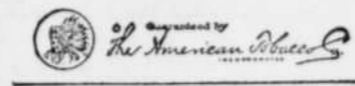
Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Portland, Oregon, August 4, 1921.
 NOTICE is hereby given, that Joseph O. Smith, of Eagle Creek, Ore., who on May 14th, 1920, made Homestead Entry No. 06758, for NE 1/4 Section 5, Township 3 S, Range 5 E, Willamette Meridian, has filed notice of intention 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, Ore., on the 22 day of September, 1921. Claimant names as witnesses—Alfred Shirly, of Eagle Creek, Oregon, R. F. D. 1, August Koennaman, of Eagle Creek, Oregon, R. F. D. 1, M. E. Koennaman, of Eagle Creek, Oregon, R. F. D. 1, Carl Newman, of Eagle Creek, Oregon, R. F. D. 1.
 Proof under Act of June 9, 1916, and section 2305—R. S.
 ALEXANDER SWEET, Register, 8-11-9-8

Notice for Publication

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office, at Portland, Oregon, August 11th, 1921.
 NOTICE is hereby given that Christian A. Johnson, of Bissell, Oregon, who, on August 1st, 1918, made Homestead Entry No. 05066, for NW 1/4, NW 1/4, Section 29, Township 3 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 U. S. Land Office, at Portland Oregon, on the 21st day of September, 1921.
 Claimant names as witnesses:—Roy Maxwell, of Bissell, Ore., J. K. Peterson, of Bissell, Ore., Henry Johnson, of Bissell, Ore., Peter Ruhl, of Bissell, Ore.
 Act June 9, 1916.
 ALEXANDER SWEET, Register, 8-18-9-10



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George Pointer, ESTACADA, OREGON. Always at home evenings at residence over NEWS office.

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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