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PROGRESS SLOW DURING THE YEAR

Heavy Taxes, Chaotic Financial Conditions and Minor Wars Hamper Recovery in 1921.

HOPE COMES NEAR ITS END

Washington Conference on Armament Limitation the Most Important Event—What President Harding's Administration and the Congress Have Accomplished.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

Back to Normalcy was the slogan of 1921, not only in America but in all the civilized nations of the world. But minor wars, internal economic disturbances, chaotic financial conditions in Europe, widespread unemployment, famine in Russia and other hindrances made progress in the right direction slow, excepting, perhaps, in the United States.

When the year opened the peoples were groaning under the burden of taxation and depression resulting from the World war. As it drew to a close they were still groaning but had hopefully turned their eyes toward Washington, where the representatives of great powers were negotiating international agreements that would eliminate some of the causes of war, especially in the Far East, and limit the means of making war. In the success of this conference and of others that might grow out of it lay for the time being the hope of humanity.

Efforts to enforce the terms of the treaty of Versailles resulted in conflicts among some of the new nations created by that pact, and several of the older nations were involved in warfare. Germany, working fast to recover her old position in the world of commerce, was hampered by the disastrous decline in the value of the mark, and her leaders protested continually that she could not possibly pay the war indemnity. Peace negotiations between the British government and Sinn Fein were brought to a successful conclusion by which the Irish Free State was constituted.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

The League of Nations, though functioning without the co-operation of the United States, accomplished much during the year, chiefly through its council, which met in Paris on February 21 and immediately referred proposed amendments to the covenant to a committee. President Wilson, who during January had withdrawn the American representatives from the council of ambassadors and the reparations commission, on February 23 sent to the league council a strong protest against the inclusion of the island of Yap in territories subjected to the mandate of Japan, and also formally demanded for America a voice in the disposal of the former German colonies. The council in reply said it was not concerned with the allocation of Yap to Japan and invited the United States to take part in discussions concerning the Turkish and African mandates. A month after the Republican administration took office Secretary of State Hughes reiterated Mr. Wilson's stand concerning Yap and mandates in general, and later France and Italy endorsed America's position in the controversy over the island, though Japan formally refused to give up her mandate. Thereafter that dispute was the subject of long drawn-out negotiations between the United States and Japan which led to a treaty by which the United States was assured equal rights in Yap and other islands mandated to Japan.

The council of ambassadors in January gave Germany more time to disarm, appointed a commission to pass on Austria's economic status, decided that Latvia and Estonia should be recognized as sovereign states, and then fixed the German reparations at 226,000,000,000 gold marks, payable in annual installments, and 12 per cent tax on exports during the period of payment. This reparations decision created consternation in Germany and Berlin at once began efforts to persuade the United States to intervene in her behalf. The Wilson administration made no response, but on April 2 Secretary Hughes informed Germany the United States would not countenance her escaping full responsibility for the war or getting out of paying to the limit of her ability. A few days earlier, Berlin having failed to make the first payments, French troops occupied Duesseldorf, Duisburg and Ruhrort. The British objected strongly to this independent action and France withdrew. It would be tedious to detail the negotiations over the reparations bill. Suffice it to say that Germany, with Doctor Wirth as chancellor, was compelled to accept the figures of 135,000,000,000 gold marks finally decided on by the supreme council, made the payments due during the year but, on December 14,

announced that the in major part of the sums due in the early part of 1922 could not be raised. And since many economists agreed that to drive her into absolute bankruptcy would be disastrous to the rest of the world, toward the close of the year there was increasing talk of arranging a moratorium of two to three years for her. France was the chief objector to such delay, as she relied on the money due her from Germany, but she showed signs of yielding to the general view. Division of Upper Silesia between Germany and Poland caused a lot of trouble. A plebiscite was held there in March, but both sides asserted it was unfair and early in May the region was invaded by Polish irregulars. Thinly veiled support was given them by the Warsaw government and also by the French and there succeeded a long series of fights between them and German volunteer forces. The entente cordiale of the allies was near to rupture, but in June British troops entered the territory and began clearing out the Poles. The dispute was referred to the league council which in October announced the boundary lines. Neither Germany nor Poland was satisfied but both accepted the decision.

All through the year the Greeks fought the Turkish nationalists in Anatolia, with varying fortune, while the allied powers held aloof, though offering mediation which Greece refused. In November France made a treaty with the Kemalist government which aroused protests from Great Britain and led to diplomatic negotiations.

The United States formally made peace with the central powers, the treaty with Austria being signed August 24, that with Germany August 25, and the pact with Hungary August 20. In these treaties America reserved all that was given her by the treaty of Versailles which the senate had refused to ratify.

President Harding on July 10 issued informal invitations to Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan to send representatives to Washington for a conference on limitation of armament and Far East questions. Acceptance from all was already assured by a process of "feeling out" and on August 11 the formal invitations went out. China, Belgium, Holland and Portugal being asked to participate in discussions involving the Far East. The foremost statesmen of these nine powers were named as delegates and on November 12 the momentous conference opened with imposing ceremony. Almost immediately Secretary Hughes put forward America's plan for reduction and limitation of naval armament, including a naval holiday for ten years, the scrapping of all shipbuilding programs, destruction of vessels to a certain point and the maintenance of the navies of America, Great Britain and Japan on a 5-5-3 basis. The plan was formally accepted by the delegates of those nations on December 15, and to the agreement were added clauses for the preservation of the status quo of naval bases and fortification in the western Pacific.

Of almost equal importance was the four-power pact accepted by the conference on December 13. This was cast in the form of a treaty by which the United States, Great Britain, France and Japan agreed to maintain peace in the Pacific, the Anglo-Japanese treaty being abrogated.

China offered some very difficult problems to the conference and all the demands of her delegates were not satisfied. The conference, however, did enter into an agreement to remove many of the foreign restrictions on China and to respect the territorial and administrative integrity of the oriental republic and preserve the open door for trade and industry of all nations. Direct negotiations between the Chinese and Japanese delegates resulted in Japan's agreeing to restore Shantung province to China upon receiving payment for the railway.

It was evident from the first that the conference could not do much in the matter of limitation of land armaments so long as the situation in central Europe remained so unsettled. Premier Briand was present to give voice to France's needs of protection and fears of aggression by Germany and possibly by Russia. His eloquent speech so far convinced the conference that the other powers gave assurance that France would never be left in the "moral isolation" which she feared.

President Harding has clung to his idea that an association of nations can be formed which would do what the League of Nations cannot do, and on November 25 he put forward the suggestion of a continuing series of conferences like that in Washington, which presumably might result in the formation of the association. The idea was received with favor everywhere, except that the French demurred at the proposed inclusion of Germany.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

During the first six months of the year the guerrilla warfare between the British forces in Ireland and the Irish "republicans" continued unabated. Murders by the Sinn Feiners and reprisals by the British were of almost

(Continued on page three)

UPPER EAGLE CREEK

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Hoffmeister celebrated Christmas at home, their children all being present. Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Hoffmeister and baby daughter and Mr. and Mrs. Joe Haley came home to spend the day with their parents. A fine turkey dinner with all that goes with it, was enjoyed by all.

Will Sweeney of Stevenson, Wash., is the guest of his sister Mrs. W. F. Douglass.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Naylor, Ed Chapman and Will Sweeney were the dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. Will Douglass on Christmas day.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Bell and Mrs. Viola Douglass were over on the hill Monday calling on relatives.

The Christmas program given by the school Friday, was very well attended and enjoyed by all. The Christmas tree was prettily decorated and each pupil received a gift and a few of the others also. Every child present received a stocking full of candy, nuts and an orange from the teacher. There were two Mr. and Mrs. Santa Claus, there being two plays with those characters in them, and they acted their parts well. There were popcorn balls for all.

Mr. and Mrs. Ray Woodle entertained at dinner Christmas, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Woodle Sr., Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Woodle Jr., of Estacada, and Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm Woodle and children of Troutdale.

J. C. Duus and wife, John Duus and Mr. and Mrs. N. L. Kirehem and children were the dinner guests of Walter Douglass and wife on Sunday.

Mrs. Agnes Rhinehart of Saskatchewan, Canada, was the guest of her brother Will Evans and family over Christmas.

Lodge Installations

Last Thursday night the following were installed as officers in the Masonic lodge: W. M., Charles Norris; S. W., Theodore Ahlberg; J. W., H. C. Stephens; Sec'y., William Dale; Treas., C. S. Allen; Trustee, George Lawrence.

Following the installation of the above, the O. E. S. chapter installed the following: W. M., Mrs. Mae Reed; W. P., E. S. Womer; A. M., Miss Maude Sturgeon; Con., Dora Herring; Sec., Miss Anna Dillon; Treas., Mrs. C. S. Allen. The appointive officers were, Chaplain, Mrs. E. S. Womer; Warder, Mrs. Stephens; Sentinel, Ray Keith. The star points were Mesdames Bailey, Krieger, Carter, Frazier and Keith. Mrs. Elizabeth Womer was the installing officer, and Mrs. Ted Ahlberg pianist.

Additional Barton News

The Barton and North Logan school districts held a mass meeting to consider consolidating, but did not come to any decision.

The road between Barton and Carver which was closed nearly all the summer, is again in bad condition since the thaw.

The question for debate at the next meeting of the Barton literary society is: Resolved, that the love of fame is a more powerful motive in human affairs, than the love of money. It will be held at the school house, January 13th.

Dance

There will be an informal dance at Hotel Estacada on Saturday night, Dec. 31. Ladies please bring sandwiches. Everybody invited.

Lewis and Lloyd Stamp of Nahcotta, Wash. were Christmas guests at the parental home.

SPRINGWATER NEWS

A good attendance at the Christmas tree Friday evening at the church. There was plenty of candy for all and the children did their parts well.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Masson of Portland, visited Saturday and Sunday with their niece Mrs. Wm. Still.

Mrs. Carrie Cromer passed away Monday morning at her home in Logan. She was well known at Springwater, having lived on the Maher ranch.

John Schenk and daughters Florence and Adele, of Gresham visited at the Joe Guttridge home Monday.

Walter W. Christensen sold his farm to a Mr. Cranford of Dundee, Ore. Mr. Christensen left Tuesday evening for Los Angeles, California, to remain until spring.

Obituary

Richard G. Palmateer, better known as "Doc," and the last one of Garfield's first settlers, passed to his well deserved reward, on December 18, 1921, at the ripe age of 77 years, 1 month and 8 days, after a well spent life in good deeds. "Uncle Doc" as he was lovingly called, by all his numerous friends, came to Oregon by ox team in 1852 with his parents, Garrett and Sybel Palmateer, from Cold Water, Michigan, arriving at the then village of Portland, on November 7. The following May, his father moved his family to the wilderness now known as Garfield, where Doc grew to manhood. December 11, 1870, he was united in marriage to Miss Emma J. Epperson, moving at once on to his homestead in Garfield. Here he resided ever since, and raised a family of four daughters and one son, while two sons died in infancy.

He was the grandfather of James A. Linn, the first from here to pay the price for human liberty in the world war. He leaves to mourn his loss, his wife Emma, four daughters, Letha Wills of Fairview, Ore., Mary L. Vanderpool of Portland, Pearl Stevens of Carroll, Wash., Kate Snuffin and one son, Richard Palmateer, Jr. of Garfield. Besides these he leaves two brothers, J. D. Palmateer of Lodi, Calif., C. W. Palmateer of Portland, and two sisters, Mrs. E. M. Horner of Estacada, and Mrs. M. O. Burlingame of Yakima, Wash.

One year and one week before his death, he celebrated with his wife the golden anniversary of their wedding, at the old home where he had spent his life. He was never too busy to heed a call of distress, and his door was always open to welcome all.

The family and his friends have the blest assurance that he has found a victorious entrance into the abode of the blest, as his last words were: "Saved! Saved! Farewell! Farewell!"

Watch Night Service

A watch night service will be held at the Christian church, Saturday evening, beginning at 9 p. m. Everybody is invited to attend, and any minister who can come and preach is asked to notify W. H. Holder.

Card of Thanks

We wish to express our sincere thanks to our neighbors and friends, for their kindness and sympathy during the illness and death of our beloved husband and father, R. G. Palmateer, and for the floral offerings. Mrs. R. G. Palmateer and Family.

Pointer hangs paper. Prices right! 128-1f

COMMUNITY TREE WELL APPRECIATED

The High School auditorium was filled to its capacity Monday night for the Community Christmas celebration. President H. C. Stephens of the Community Club presided. The stage had been appropriately set, with a fireplace at the back, and Christmas festooning strung around. A large tree decorated in silver and gold, and lighted with electric lamps, stood at one corner at the front of the stage. The program was well rendered, the singing by the children of the old Christmas carols, being especially pleasing, as was also that of the boys' glee club. An instructive address on the meaning of Christmas was delivered by the Rev. A. F. Lacy.

After the program was concluded, the event of the evening came. The jingle of sleigh bells was heard, and then Santa Claus marched in bearing a large basket of packages. He told the children about the time he had getting here in crossing the mountains. After he had unloaded his bundles, in which he was assisted by a number of volunteers, he said goodbye to keep another engagement. The rest of the evening was passed in a social manner, which was thoroughly enjoyed by all present.

Family Reunion

Among the many pleasant Christmas gatherings during the yule tide, was the one at the W. F. Cary home Christmas night. Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Boyle and son Walden of Portland, and Clyde Ecker of Independence, arrived that day to join the other members of the family, and a big fifteen pound turkey soon vanished at the feast, besides many other "fixin's" which are always in evidence at a Christmas spread.

BARTON ITEMS

The Christmas program was enjoyed by all present. Santa was the chief attraction for the little tots. They were formed in line and marched by Santa who gave to each a bag of candy and nuts. After the program was over the floor was cleared of benches and dancing was enjoyed the remainder of the evening.

Geo. Forman was quite busy Saturday chopping for Albert Horgen, S. Warner and Lewis Rivers.

Miss Alice Udell of Dover was the guest of her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Hal Gibson, over the week end.

Mr. and Mrs. Alvin Johnson entertained friends and relatives at Christmas dinner Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Gus. Whitehead and their newly arrived son are visiting Mrs. Whitehead's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jens Pedersen.

Mr. and Mrs. Nig Stone are the proud parents of a baby girl, born December 20th.

Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Erdman and daughters, Esther and Mabel, were the Christmas dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. George Forman.

Mrs. Ralph Maffei and children of Eagle Creek were calling on old friends Monday afternoon.

Brenton Vedder was a caller in Barton Sunday.

Complications following acute contagious and infectious cases, rarely occur where patient has had osteopathic treatment. 12-15

Yes, I sell Paint, Wall Paper and Glass.—Pointer, the Painter. 12-8 tf