

Eastern Clackamas News

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UPTON H. GIBBS  
Editor and Manager.

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Thursday, August 24, 1922.

SUNDAY AND SABBATH

The theory that the Lord's Day is identical with the Jewish sabbath, the day of its observance alone being changed, it is clear was not held by the Christians of the first four centuries of the Christian era. In all the writings of this period the day is regarded as absolutely distinct from the sabbath, though some viewed the sabbath as typical of the Lord's Day. The confusion of the two days is a later development.

In apostolic times both days were kept by Jewish Christians, and the Gentile Christians when there were many Jews among them also kept the sabbath out of deference to the latter, as in parts of Canada where many Americans are resident, the Fourth of July is celebrated out of courtesy and fraternal feeling. But after the destruction of the temple at Jerusalem, the Jewish Christians gradually abandoned its observance.

But while in the first place the observance of the Lord's Day was not made to depend on anything pertaining to the Jewish sabbath, yet by analogy some sought to increase the sanctity of the Lord's Day by investing it with the sanctions of the Jewish sabbath. Especially when after the persecutions had ceased, the Church was free to legislate, not only without hindrance by the state, but with its active support. From the sixth to the fifteenth century the Church more and more sought to place restrictions on what might be done on the Lord's Day, justifying them by analogy to the sabbath. But the step from analogy to identification is neither startling nor violent, and thus a gradual identification set in of the two days. At the end of the eighth century Alcuin, a prominent English theologian, asserts "that the observance of the former sabbath has been transferred very fitly to the Lord's Day, by the custom and consent of Christian people." In the twelfth century the expression "Christian Sabbath" as applied to the Lord's Day apparently first appears.

After the Reformation the inclination increases to urge the sanctions of the Lord's Day as being identical with the Sabbath, owing to the desire of the reformers to base everything on scriptural text in preference to ecclesiastical authority or tradition, no matter how ancient. Their attitude was due to the abuse of ecclesiastical authority against which they had revolted. But in so doing they rendered themselves liable to be hoisted by their own petard, for the New Testament does not give any indication of any connection between the two days, or of a transfer of one to the other. In spite of all subsequent attempts to confuse the two, when we trace it back, the Lord's Day is distinct from the Sabbath, and its observance rests on apostolic authority and practice, back of which is the authority of Jesus Christ. And this authority is final to Christians.

As for the seventh day of the week sabbath, that was for the Jews, and its obligatory character confined to them alone. Some have tried to prove that it existed from the creation of the world, but this is an open question. There is no testimony that the patriarchs observed it and as an institution it is first mentioned

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ed in the wilderness in connection with the gathering of the manna. But this point is so full of controversy that it cannot be argued in these columns, especially as no definite final conclusion can be reached.

Why under these considerations the fourth commandment which enjoins the sabbath should still be so solemnly rehearsed in church and taught to Christian children and people, is a separate question into which we do not intend to enter.

ALAS POOR ERIN

Michael Collins the able commander of the Free State forces in Ireland, was shot dead from ambush, Tuesday afternoon. He was the hope of the element who wanted peace. The managing editor of the Dublin Freeman's Journal, declares that: "It was to Ireland what Abraham Lincoln's assassination meant to America."

Governor Olcott remains the candidate for governor, the recount proceedings having been abandoned. But Senator Hall declares he won't support Olcott, whom he still considers illegally nominated. Efforts are now being made to heal the breach among the republicans, as a divided party means a democratic governor. Walter Pierce, the democratic nominee, is busy electioneering, harping only on one string, tax reduction. He is making all kinds of assurances if elected, to ruthlessly cut down appropriations, discard superfluous officials and veto any bills carrying new appropriations, unless absolutely necessary. The theme of his improvisations is one which is most popular, and he is fortunate in being able to confine himself to it alone. It will help him out also on the school bill, for he could veto it, if it should pass, on the ground of his pledge to keep down taxation, without expressing himself on its merits.

Johnstown, Pennsylvania, which was very much in the lime light several years ago on account of being nearly swept away by a flood, caused by the bursting of a dam, is now prominent again because its mayor has ordered the sale of beer and ale, as the water was unfit for use. Efforts were made to have the mayor removed by the governor, but the latter refused to interfere. If this action is allowed as a precedent, we may expect the water supply of many other towns will be found detrimental for internal use.

The message of President Harding on the strike question met

with general approval in congress. That he was about right may be inferred from the dissent from it expressed by Mr. Samuel Gompers.

Near East Relief

Contributions in cash and commodities totaling \$156,155.21 were made by Oregon for Near East relief during the year ending June 30, 1922, according to an audit of the accounts of J. J. Handshaker, state director, just completed by John S. Wiltse, national auditor, and reported by him to Arthur W. Brookings of Ladd & Tilton bank, state treasurer of Near East relief.

"In view of the size of the state, its comparatively sparse population and the small force of workers employed by the Near East relief, I feel that much credit is due the state for raising this amount at an overhead of less than 10%," states Mr. Wiltse. "Contributions received from the wealthy, populous states of the east, where one city will raise more than the entire state of Oregon, and where the cost of securing the fund is consequently lower, enables us to report an average overhead for the whole United States of less than 5%. In other words, more than 95 cents of every dollar contributed to Near East relief goes into actual relief work.

"As an accountant I am impressed with the careful check on its funds kept by Near East relief," states Mr. Brookings. "Through the system of book-keeping and of daily and monthly reports to New York there is practically a monthly audit of every cent received at various state offices, as well as annually at the visit of the national auditor to the fifty or more Near East relief offices. Not only are the offices in America very carefully checked up to see that the funds are raised in the most economical way but a firm of certified public accountants check the expenditures in the Near East for relief work as well. In addition to this the Near East relief must report all details of receipts and expenditures to congress each year, as it was chartered by a special act of congress to work in the Near East. Because of the careful way in which Near East not only handles its funds but also does its relief work, it has the endorsement of the National Information Bureau which is to charitable organizations what Dunn and Bradstreet are to commercial organizations. Acting on the advice of the National Information Bureau the Portland Community Chest last year appropriated \$41,250.00 to the Near East Relief."

Big Qs

The Oregonian reports a cucumber grown in Albany measuring eight and three-quarters inches in circumference and nine and a quarter inches from tip to tip, and weighing one pound and seven ounces. Mrs. J. C. Duus of this place can beat this, for she has one eleven and a quarter inches in circumference and fifteen inches long. W. H. Holder also has cucumbers of immense size.

I am now prepared to do all kinds of watch, clock and jewelry repairing.—A. N. Johnson. 15-11

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At the Gem

Manager Cleworth has made a handsome sign board for the entrance to the Gem Theatre. It shows off the pictures in fine shape. The attendance at the shows Thursdays and Saturdays have become most encouraging, no doubt due to the good programs Manager Cleworth provides, Saturday and Sunday, September 2 and 3, the wonderful Paramount production, "The Sheik" will be given. Remember the date.

Guy W. Brown and Pearl Metcalf of Estacada, were granted a marriage license at Vancouver, Wash., last Monday. The groom is a nephew of C. F. M. Brown, who with his wife attended the wedding.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Portland, Oregon, August 10th, 1922.

NOTICE is hereby given that Clifford U. Mannen, of Eagle Creek, Oregon, who, on August 2, 1918, made Homestead Entry, No. 05559, for the SW 1/4 Section 3, 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 26th day of September, 1922.

Claimant names as witnesses: Edward Magee, of Eagle Creek, Oregon; Mary H. Cotter, of Eagle Creek, Oregon; Lawrence Thompson, of Eagle Creek, Oregon; John Kreiger, of Eagle Creek, Oregon.

Act 6-9-16.  
ALEXANDER SWECK, Register  
8-17-9-14

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Portland, Oregon, August 10th, 1922.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mary H. Cotter, of Eagle Creek, Oregon,

who, on August 3, 1918, made Homestead Entry No. 05889, for the NE 1/4 Section 3, Township 3 S., Range 5 E. Willamette Meridian, has filed 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 26th day of September, 1922.

Claimant names as witnesses: Edward Magee, of Eagle Creek, Oregon, R. 1; Ray Huffstutter, of Eagle Creek, Oregon, R. 1; Gunder Kvinge, of Eagle Creek, Oregon, R. 1; Ole Kvinge, of Eagle Creek, Oregon, R. 1.

Act 6-9-16  
ALEXANDER SWECK, Register.  
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NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Portland, Oregon, July 28th, 1922.

NOTICE is hereby given that Charles L. Kaufman, of Bissell, Oregon, who, on July 30th, 1918 made Homestead Entry No. 05030, for the NE 1/4 and SW 1/4 NE 1/4 Section 21, 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 15th day of September, 1922.

Claimant names as witnesses: Fred Lins, of Bissell, Oregon; Joe Rickney, of Bissell, Oregon; Henry Vrooman, of Bissell, Oregon; Julius Paulsen, of Bissell, Oregon.

Act 6-9-16.  
ALEXANDER SWECK, Register.  
8-3-31

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Portland, Oregon, July 17th, 1922.

NOTICE is hereby given that Gustav Hagen, of Bissell, Oregon, who, on April 21, 1919, made Homestead Entry, No. 06351, for the NE 1/4 Section 23, 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 8th day of September, 1922.

Claimant names as witnesses: A. W. Lee, of Bissell, Oregon; J. Paulson, of Bissell, Oregon; J. Peterson, of Bissell, Oregon; A. Maxwell, of Bissell, Oregon.

Act 6-9-16.  
ALEXANDER SWECK, Register.  
8-28-8-24

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