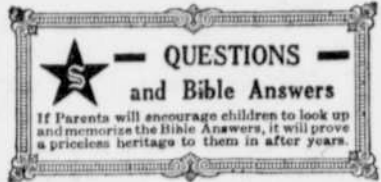


Eastern Clackamas News
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 UPTON H. GIBBS
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Thursday, AUGUST 2, 1923.

BIBLE QUESTIONS



Who will take away hunger and thirst, and wipe away all tears from your eyes? —Rev. 7: 16, 17
 What happened immediately after Jesus was baptized of John? —Matt. 3:16
 What special directions for prayer did Jesus give in his sermon on the mountain? —Matt. 6:5-13

SPIRITUAL REDEMPTION NEEDED

Former President Wilson has an article in the August number of the Atlantic Monthly, which has aroused a great deal of interest. It is entitled "The road Away From Revolution." He notes the universal unrest which prevails and states that the "real cause for the universal unrest lies deep at the sources of the spiritual life of our time and leads to revolution."

"The road that leads away from revolution is clearly marked for it is defined by the nature of men and of organized society. It therefore, behoves us to study very carefully and very candidly the exact nature of the task and the means of its accomplishment. The sum of the whole matter is this, that our civilization cannot survive materially unless it is redeemed spiritually. Here is the final challenge to our churches, to our political organizations, and our capitalists—to every one who fears God and loves his country."

The former president is right. Centuries ago one who was noted for his wisdom, declared that, "righteous exalteth a nation; but sin is a reproach to any people." The late Prof. Huxley, contemplating the deterioration among nations pointed out that large evils of social breaking up follow as surely, the track of immorality as physical diseases follow after physical trespasses and sins. The material causes which provoke revolutions and outbreaks are symptomatic of inward and moral conditions of which they are the manifestations. The cure to be thorough must reach the seat of the disease which lies in the moral nature of mankind.

THE TRAGEDY OF THE FALLING MARK

The German mark which before the war was worth about 24 cents has fallen to about 760,000 to the dollar. What that means to the German people we can faintly realize. In an article published in the New York Outlook for July 18, the writer describes the distress experienced by the working and professional classes in Berlin. At the time of writing the mark was quoted at 23,000 to the dollar. The common people were starving and the children under nourished. Each time the mark fell it meant decreased income. The working classes were a little better off than the professional because their wages would sometimes be increased as the mark fell, but the latter seldom received a raise in salary.

In a following note the editors quote their editorial correspondent in Europe in confirmation of the above conditions, from which the great mass of German people suffer, but gives the reasons for it. He writes:

"There is no question about the fact that the working classes and the professional classes are suffering severely. They are suffering because the industrialists



have been getting proportionately rich and they are suffering because they have been sacrificed by the government to a reckless political theory. The government is simply the tool of the industrialists. The Cuno Government could not stand a day but for the support it receives from the great magnates who are getting rich at the expense of the people whom Miss De Bogry describes

"These industrialists in the first place have evaded taxes. Taxes, anyway, in Germany are far below what they are in England or France. In the second place, the industrialists have forced the depression of the mark, and at each new fall they have enriched themselves and proportionately impoverished the German masses. In the third place, the industrialists have taken advantage of the fact that they have to keep gold in foreign countries for the purpose of markets, and they have increased those holdings by incredible amounts. All the gold has been taken out of Germany to the destruction of the German currency and, the impoverishment of the German people."

From which it will be seen that the German people are being exploited by those of their household.

The sympathy of the whole country will go out to President Harding in his illness. The strain which a man in his position undergoes is not generally realized, and it is surprising that more do not break down under it. It requires a strong physique and fitness to be constantly in the lime light, meeting thousands of people, delivering addresses, attending banquets, beside the regular business routine. In addition to that the knowledge that every move is being closely watched to find a point of attack or adverse criticism.

If your piano needs tuning, C. A. Kellar from Portland, will be here August 15. See his notice in the classified ad column.

A College Education for \$100 a Year.

The Albany college in this state, has under its new president, Dr. Clarence W. Greene just launched a student self-help program whereby any student who can find \$100 a year will be enabled to take a full college course, by being furnished work to pay the balance of the expense. This plan has been most successfully tried elsewhere, at the University of Cincinnati, at Antioch College, Ohio, and Blackburn University of Illinois.

Albany college will be the first and only school of its kind on the Pacific coast. The academic work in the new program will not be one whit behind that of the very best colleges. The self-help plan articulates with the features of the regular college work. A bulletin has been issued which gives full information, and those who wish to know more about this plan, should write to President Greene, Albany College, Albany, Oregon.

From California

DEAR MR. GIBBS:
 I am receiving your paper here in Manteca and enjoy the news.

I have been nicely located here since last October. If you can find a little space in your paper I will try and tell you something about the country.

This is a dairy country, and lots of alfalfa being raised. There are also some fine vineyards here. The soil is of a sandy loam.

This country is all under irrigation, which is a fine thing for it as you can raise most any kind of fruits and vegetables. Tomatoes, melons and sweetpotatoes grow unusually well.

Manteca is thirteen miles south of Stockton and about seventy miles from Oakland, on a splendid highway. The roads are fine almost everywhere.

The weather has been cool this summer for California. My health has improved since coming here and I like it very much.

Enclosed you will find \$1.50 for the Eastern Clackamas News.

Under separate cover I am sending the Manteca booklet, also a Manteca paper and the Fair Association book for the coming year. Thought perhaps you would like to see what we are doing here.

Wishing you success in your work, I am,

Sincerely yours,

ED. MILLER.

Manteca, Calif. P. O. Box 42
 July 24, 1923.

Job printing at the News office

STATE MARKET AGENT DEPARTMENT

There is considerable open talk throughout the state and nation, some of which is expressed in the newspapers, that the real remedy for the low prices paid to farmers for their products is in less production—limiting their production to a point where forced demand will guarantee growers fair prices. The National Wheat Council of Chicago sends out an open letter, to the editors of the agricultural press in all states, under date of July 2, which outlines the discouraging market situation and states: "This condition will last until, through knowledge of the facts, both production and consumption approximate a balance in the United States."

The market agent department believes that consumption of almost all farm products could be very greatly increased if the two-thirds added cost between what the farmer gets and the kitchen pays could be reduced, or largely divided between producer and consumer.

The price of flour and its many by-products are entirely out of proportion to the wheat price the grower gets. Much more flour would be used in many forms of home baking if the cost was lower, as also the cost of sugar and the other ingredients that go with baking and cooking.

Hood River apple growers state that last fall they sold much of their fruit at below the actual cost of production, and that if the present marketing outlook does not improve many of the growers in that section will fail. Four times as many apples as are now eaten would be consumed if the families could buy them at prices their family budgets would permit.

Consumption of almost every kind of fruits and vegetables would be doubled if the retail prices were not so high that the most of the products are removed from the family necessity list. And even the list of absolute necessities would be greatly increased in volume if the retail prices were lowered.

A speaker at a recent grange meeting said of this situation:

"It is not over-production but under-consumption. So many hands grab a profit off the stuff we raise that when it reaches the kitchen table the price is so high the family cuts the ration."

United States Senator Borah in a speech in Portland, July 11, made the startling statements that out of the 22 and one-half billions of dollars of farm products produced in this country in 1922, the farmers received but seven and one-half billions, while the commission men and other middle intefests absorbed 14 and one-half billions. Senator Borah truly says that "this condition will destroy any industry."

Sixty-six per cent is too much to add to the producers' price and have a normal consumption of any product. Under such a system much produce must rot where grown because the retail price is beyond the common reach of families. But if this middle expense could be divided to a large extent between the producing and consuming classes there would be no cause to curtail production, as consumption would increase enormously.

The cooperative movement appears to be the present remedy for this condition. Strongly organized, so that a majority of the product can be controlled and sold from a central agency, middle expense and profits could be cut and the growers given their just part of the retail price. Oregon has all it could dream of in abundant crops, yet the market situation looks very dark, for the reason that others than the growers manipulate the markets and control the profits. A record production sold at less than production cost is not prosperity.

—State Market Agt.

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Whitney Boys' Chorus

The Whitney Boys' chorus will, if present plans carry, leave Portland Monday for an extended trip through the Middle West and Canada. About 150 boys will make the trip on a special train. As a preliminary to the long trip three concerts are to be held at Multnomah field: Friday night at 8:15 o'clock, Saturday at the same time and Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

The program to be given in Portland in the three open air concerts is the same as that to be presented in New York City the last of August. Never in the history of Portland have such concerts been arranged with the several special features and never in the history of the Northwest has its finest boy voices invaded the East on what experts declare will be one long continuous musical triumph.

NOTICE--Bids Wanted

BIDS WANTED for the painting of the "Douglass Ridge" school house, inside and out, also all out buildings. Bids also wanted on a well to be dug on school grounds.

All work must be completed on or before 8th day of Sept. 1923. Bids will be received until the 11th day of August, 1923.

The board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.
 MRS. ROSA DOUGLASS,
 Clerk School District No. 50.
 W. R. WOODLE, Chairman.
 7-26-8-9

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

05364
 Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office, at Portland, Ore., July 6th 1923.

NOTICE is hereby given that Arthur L. Heacock—Administrator of estate of Nettie Heacock—deceased of Boring, Ore., R-3, who, on Aug. 1, 1918, made Homestead entry, No. 05364, for the

NW 1/4 NW 1/4 and S 1/4 NW 1/4, Section 31, Township 2 S., Range 5 E., Willamette Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Three-Year Proof, in behalf of the Heirs at law of Nettie Heacock, deceased, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office, at Portland, Ore., on the 29th day of August, 1923.

Claimant names as witnesses: George Allgeier, of Boring, Ore., R-2; Robert E. Lovelace, of Boring, Ore., R-3; John Spaller, of Boring, Ore., R-2; Frank Theiss, of Boring, Ore., R-2.
 Act 6-9-16.
 ALEXANDER SWECK, Register.
 7-12-8-9

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

05976
 Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Portland, Ore., July 24th, 1923.

NOTICE is hereby given that Harry Chung, of Cherryville, Ore., who on August 3, 1918, made homestead entry No. 05976, for the NW 1/4 NE 1/4, NE 1/4 NW 1/4 and W 1/4 NW 1/4, Section 25, Township 2 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, Ore., on the 25th day of September, 1923.

Claimant names as witnesses: Samuel R. Cox, of Cherryville, Ore.; Mrs. L. B. Green, of Cherryville, Ore.; Mrs. Bertha Cook, of Cherryville, Ore.; Lee Green, of Cherryville, Ore.
 Act 6-9-16
 ALEXANDER SWECK, Register.
 8-2-30

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

05944
 Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office, at Portland, Ore., June 29th, 1923.

NOTICE is hereby given that Robert Elmer Thompson, of Eagle Creek, Ore., who, on August 7, 1918, made Homestead Entry, No. 05944, for the N 1/4 NW 1/4 and N 1/4 SW 1/4, Section 9, 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, Ore., on the 24th day of August 1923.

Claimant names as witnesses: John Kreger, of Eagle Creek, Ore., R-1; Frank Ahnert, of Bissell, Ore., R-1; Jim Akin, of Eagle Creek, Ore., R-1; Joe DeShazer, of Eagle Creek, Ore., R-1.
 Act 6-9-16.
 ALEXANDER SWECK, Register.
 7-5-8-2

Read the Ads in the News.

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