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Ex-Senator Chamberlain

Is Suddenly Stricken

Attack Causes Friends of Oregon Man Concern; Some Improvement Noted; Doctors Forbid His Leaving Bed.

Washington, Feb. 8.—(WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE JOURNAL) Former Senator George E. Chamberlain is ill at his apartment here. Friday he was not feeling well and on Saturday was ordered to bed, suffering an attack which caused some concern among his friends.

Today his physician reports improvement. Mr. Chamberlain is cheerful and is permitted to attend to some matters of business, but is forbidden to leave his bed.

The seriousness of his condition has not been disclosed.

Senator Chamberlain had planned to leave Washington on Wednesday next for a visit with his son, Dr. Charles T. Chamberlain and other members of the family here, so Dr. Chamberlain relates, but postponed the visit for a short time several days ago.

Telegraphic assurances from his physician at Washington, received by Dr. Chamberlain this morning, states that the attack suffered by the senator was slight and that, bar would be able to make the journey to Oregon within a month.

No man, it is safe to say, who occupied public office in Oregon, took with him upon his retirement to private life the universal sympathy and regret accorded Senator Chamberlain upon the occasion of his defeat in the election of 1920. Nor is it unsafe to say that had a general expectation of his defeat existed at the day of that election, many of those who voted against him under the stress and drive for party regularity would have continued the support they had given him during many preceding years.—Oregon Journal.

LECTURE IS WELL ATTENDED

That the prevention of forest fire in young timber is of the utmost importance to the future prosperity of the state of Oregon, was the central thought of the co-operative lecture given at the Estacada hotel last Friday night. W. V. Fuller, director of publicity for the state forestry department and George E. Griffith, public relations specialist of the U. S. Forest Service, gave the lecture, which was beautifully illustrated by a set of interesting lantern slides.

"The forests are a big help in paying taxes," declared Mr. Fuller. "They also contribute 65 per cent of the industrial payroll of the state. Every loafing acre that will grow trees should be at work growing tree crops, so that Oregon will continue to have payrolls as well as taxable wealth."

Mr. Griffith discussed the importance of the forests from a state-wide as well as a national standpoint. He showed their contributions of wood, water, grazing and recreation. He closed with an earnest plea for fire prevention.

"If we didn't have to fight fires," said Mr. Griffith, "we would have more time and money to build roads and trails and do other useful things. Most forest fires are caused by human thoughtlessness. We must have an aroused and aggressive public which will not tolerate the hand of a man who starts a forest fire." He then explained how fires are started, and how the public can co-operate in preventing them.

J. W. Ferguson, supervising warden for Clackamas and Marion counties, asked for better law compliance, particularly in slash burning.

The lecture tour is being put on co-operatively by the state forestry department, the U. S. Forest Service and the Oregon Forest Fire Association.

H. B. Schwartz, Jno. Ray, C. B. Rose, Ben Olson and E. L. Sadler, professional electricians in the employ of the P. E. P. Co., who are registered at the Estacada hotel, are installing and repairing other machinery of the company at the Cazadero plant.

Geo. Henderson who was registered at the Estacada hotel last week, was an old-time employer back in Minnesota, when Mr. Moore was in the lumber business, for a number of years. Mr. Henderson is now living at Hoquiam, Wash., on the sunny side of Easy street. Mr. Moore states that he and Geo. had a great visit talking over old-time recollections of Paul Bunion.

Performs Real Service

National Grange Collects Valuable Data on Economics Matters

Following the interesting compilation of figures showing the tremendous increase in the last decade in national, state, county and local taxes in all parts of the United States, the National Grange has further contributed to the present economic situation by the issuance of a comparative statement of facts, showing the extent to which general business has improved during the last three years, as compared with parallel conditions in agriculture.

The tax figures referred to have been widely quoted and were especially valuable as indicating the tremendous jump in township and city expenditures, emphasizing the latter as constituting the major portion of the present day tax burden. Now come the additional Grange figures which will likewise be read with keen interest.

The Grange survey proves that while general business has steadily increased in volume and prosperity the past two years, as shown by banking figures, by wholesale price indexes on all commodities, and by the number of men employed in industrial lines, no such parallel improvement is apparent in agricultural conditions. The net decline in 1925 for 11 staple agricultural products over the previous year was nearly \$700,000,000; while the purchasing power of the farmer's dollar has steadily gone down the past two years. The decline in farm staples is most noticeable in corn, cotton, wheat, hay and oats, while the only important staples showing an increase in recent years are potatoes, apples and rice, and only in potatoes is he gain important.

These figures are particularly significant as an answer to the demand of the railroads for increased freight rates on farm products, and the Grange takes the position that the farmer at this time simply cannot stand any freight rate advance. The National Grange maintains at its legislative office in Washington, an information bureau and is constantly collecting data like the above and furnishing it for public information. Especially valuable also have been the facts collected by the National Grange on transportation indicating that agriculture as a whole is paying almost \$3.50 for every ton of freight moved, as compared to \$2.50 paid by the manufacturer for like service.

N. O. W. PUBLIC INSTALLATION

On Thursday evening at the Masonic Temple the Neighbors of Woodcraft held their installation to which the public was invited.

The installing officer was Mrs. Anna Mardall, State Grand Manager of the order. She also gave a short address on the program which followed the installation ceremonies. Other numbers on the program were:

Solo, by Miss Alta Kershner; reading by Mrs. Ruth Keith; Solo by Mrs. Grace Richards; Accordion solo, F. Marshall; Piano solo, Harryorable. The program was very well received and all were encored.

The installing officer, Mrs. Mardall, was presented with a beautiful vase in appreciation of her services. Other gifts given on this occasion were a gold belt buckle, to Mr. Sylvester Lawrence, captain of guards, and past neighbor pins to Mrs. Louise Linn and Mrs. Lola Dodson.

The following officers were installed for the ensuing term: Guardian Neighbor, Mattie Cahill; Past Guardian Neighbor, Mrs. Lola Dodson; Advisor, Hattie Fuller; Attendant, Louise Linn; Banker, C. W. Fuller; Magician, Cecil Dodson; Clerk, Jane Anna Bishop; Musician, Harry Grable; Captain of Guards, Mrs. Jacob Moss; Inner Sentinel, Loula Snyder; Outer Sentinel, Ruth Keith; Correspondent, Augusta Sagner; Managers, Kay Keith, Feister Cadanou, Sam Bishop.

The evening closed with a lovely lunch and a social dance.

Postmaster Jones of Portland gain announces an increase in cash receipts. He does not say that this is due to a substantial increase in postal rates that went into effect last April, and not an increase in business.

What's the use of kidding yourself? Everybody knows that business is quiet in Portland, as elsewhere, and that kind of bunk is only used by real estate agents or chambers of commerce.

Stradivarian Contest

Is Great Success

Saturday Proves Big Day For Old Timers; Contest Carried Off In Satisfactory Manner

The contest of old time violin dance music, Saturday night at the Liberty theater, put on and staged by R. G. Marchbank, the gentlemanly manager of the play house, was a great success in every sense of the term. The contestants were as follows: George Preister, Ed Hunt, Jacob Gerber, Henry Wanick, J. W. Miller, Earl Day and Henry Heiple. After the performance of the contestants it was not difficult for an unbiased person to select the two who had won the laurels.

The two winning contestants position was determined by a hand-clapping encore. The committee that had been chosen to render the verdict gave first prize to J. W. Miller and second to E. C. Hunt. The whole contest might possibly be called a unique innovation. The quiet and easy manner in which the contest was disposed of, was certainly a credit to the manager of the popular play house. Mr. Marchbank has been giving his patrons the very best bias that have been shown at the theater since it was first opened, the cleanest up-to-date reels, and should be well patronized.

GRANGE PROGRAM IS SANE

There is general recognition of the fact that no other agency has done so much as the Grange to develop a sound, rural public opinion, relative to farm problems and, in the light of recent events, the sanity of the Grange program and policies of the years is becoming more and more apparent. The attitude of the Grange on public questions has been pertinently compared with the parable of the man who builded his foundations upon rock while others were satisfied to build theirs upon sand. During the recent years of depression and the trying experiences of agriculture, it is interesting to note that the Grange has always opposed price-fixing, has consistently objected to any special subsidy, or other aid for agriculture, and for three or four years has been insisting upon better marketing methods; all the time declaring that the farmer should solve his own problems with as little governmental assistance as possible. The Grange attitude is quite in contrast with that of many other opinions and groups, which are proposing all sorts of doubtful panaceas for present-day farm difficulties.

In his recent address to the National Grange, National Master Taber stated, "the sooner we forget the government as an aiding agency, the sooner we cease to look for help from some outside source and to realize that within us lies the source of our strength and power—the better it will be, not only for our industries, but for the nation." President Coolidge in a recent letter to the National Grange congratulated it upon "its progressive conservatism, and record of accomplishments," indicating that the president believes in progress, but in a type of progress that is constructive and permanent.

The Grange believes that governmental price-fixing, governmental interference or control will be but shifting sand as a foundation for permanent rural prosperity. Sound business methods, farmer-owned co-operatives, and development of farmer-controlled agencies of boards, all with the co-operation and assistance of the departments of commerce and agriculture, are about as far as it is safe to go. The Grange recognizes the disadvantages under which agriculture labors; it also recognizes the legislative advantages that have been accorded to other groups in the past. The Grange policy is not to seek special privilege for the farmer, but to destroy special privilege wherever found, and in a truly American way to build "from the grass roots up" a more prosperous agriculture.

GARFIELD

The "Skip-a-week" club will hold an all day quilting bee at the home of Mrs. Walter Schirer on Feb. 16.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Moreland and Rozann and Rodney spent the week-end with relatives in Portland.

The little son of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Kelly has been very ill with a cold.

Mr. and Mrs. Ray Fox and children and Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Fox were Saturday visitors in Portland.

Mr. and Mrs. Roberts and son of Boring were visitors at the Walter Lemon home on Sunday.

Bishop Manning is Against

Modifying Volstead Law

Believes Present Time Unpropitious For Modification But Advocates Qualified Enforcement

New York, Feb. 8.—(United News) It is no sin to drink wine or other intoxicants in moderation, but properly enforced prohibition is good for the people.

This was the Sabbath contribution of Bishop William T. Manning, of New York, to the controversy over the Volstead act, which has been raging in the ranks of the Protestant Episcopal church ever since the church temperance society came out in favor of modification. "I do not believe that the Volstead act should be modified at this time," said the bishop in his sermon. "When the law is being so observed by all that we can be assured that its modification is desired by the sincere friends as well as the enemies of prohibition, some modification of it may and probably will be made."

Manning asserted that "undue importance" has been attached to the statements of the church temperance society, which, he said, "has not been regarded as having weight and influence in the church."

THE LIBERTY BELL

On New Year's eve the tones of the Liberty Bell were broadcasted by radio for the first time in history when 1-9-2-6 was tapped out by Mrs. W. Freeland Kendrick, wife of the Mayor of Philadelphia, announcing the dawn of the Sesquicentennial year; a year to be made memorable by the sesquicentennial International exposition commemorating the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of American Independence, which opens in Philadelphia on June 1.

The famous relic has not been rung since 1835, when it cracked as it tolled the sad tidings of the funeral of Chief Justice John Marshall. Since then it has been lightly tapped twice, once on February 11, 1915, when its reverberations were caught up by telephone and carried across the continent.

The Liberty Bell was originally cast by Thomas Lister, of Whitechapel, London, and arrived in Philadelphia in the latter part of August, 1752. It was then known as the Province Bell. It was hung on crosses in Independence Square to cry out its tone before it was raised to the tower.

Early in September "it was cracked by a stroke of the clapper during a test without any violence" according to a contemporary account and was recast. It was recast twice in Philadelphia. For some time it hung in the steeple of Independence Hall, where it remained until the temple was taken down, July 16, 1781. Then it was lowered into the brick tower, where it remained until 1846. During the following years it was moved several times and was finally placed in its present position in Independence Hall.

Few people realize the dimensions of the bell. The circumference around the lip is 12 feet, around the crown 7 feet 6 inches, from the lip to the crown it is 3 feet, and its weight is 2080 pounds.

The greatest event in the history of the bell was recorded when its notes pealed forth to announce the proclamation of the adoption of the Declaration of Independence, on July 8, 1776, and by so doing gained for itself the name by which it has since become famous.

BAZAAR WILL BE HELD SOON

The public is cordially invited to attend the Bazaar next Thursday, February 16, at the Odd Fellow's banquet hall, both afternoon and evening. All those attending will receive a number at the door on a special article. You get your money's worth. The grocery sale will be a big feature. A specialty dinner will be served from 12:00 until 2:00 p.m. and from 5:00 until 7:00 p.m.

Specialty luncheon at all hours, afternoon and evening. The cedar chest will be won by someone. Come and see if you are the lucky one. Welcome to all, Tuesday, February 16.

Governor Pierce spoke before the Portland Chamber of Commerce, Monday, advocating a more equitable system of taxation. This should be nearly the kee-note issue in the coming state campaign.

Interest Taken in Legion

Dr. Stewart Points Out Advantages Realized By the Government From Organization

Roseburg, Oregon, Feb. 11. (Special.)—"Why should I join the American Legion—the war is over?"

When Dr. E. B. Stewart of this city, Department Commander of the American Legion, received this report this week, from an ex-serviceman to whom he had spoken in regard to the membership campaign being waged by the veteran's organization throughout the state, he flared up.

"The war may be over for you, but it is not over for hundreds of thousands of disabled men in government hospitals throughout the country," he replied. "You may say that is government's business but governments are sometimes forgetful and it is only by the constant watchfulness of the American Legion that the interests of our disabled buddies are taken care of. Congress relies on the American Legion to keep it informed of hospitalization matters requiring legislation and the Legion has not failed in this duty."

"If you think that the care of your comrades in service who gave far, far more than you to their country is something in which you should take no interest, the American Legion does not want you among its members. If, on the other hand, you spoke thoughtlessly and wish to do your bit in this great work, which is but one of the important activities of the Legion, you will be cordially received in our ranks."

Reports reaching Commander Stewart are to the effect that greater interest in Legion affairs is being noted throughout the state than ever before and that the department goal of 12,000 members will be reached in 1926. This interest is attributed to the fact that the American Legion, through its local posts, has been showing an increasing concern in community work and in many cities has taken a leading role in civic activities.

FOREST PROTECTION URGED

John W. Ferguson, supervising fire warden for Clackamas and Marion counties brought to Estacada on Thursday morning W. V. Fuller, director of publicity for the state forestry department, and Geo. E. Griffith, public relations specialist of the U. S. Forest Service.

Mr. Ferguson is taking over the county his associates in an educational tour lecturing on all matters relative to fire prevention and conservation of forests. Notwithstanding the inclement weather, a lecture was given Friday evening in the large dining room of the Estacada hotel, and was well attended.

Mr. Fuller spent some time in opening this lecture on the importance of this educational tour, he stated as soon as people could be made to understand the importance of extra care regarding fires, that thousands of dollars of property could be saved to the state and taxes be reduced in the elimination of nearly all of the expense that the state and nation are now compelled to pay on account of forest and other careless fires. Mr. Griffith read with him a lantern and slides for the purpose of illustrating the condition of localities before and after fires had passed the locality, and many of scenic beauty and wild animal life.

This lecture was decidedly educational and interesting and extraordinary food for thought.

Referring again to Mr. Ferguson, Jack has an argument for the violator of the fire ordinance that is seldom misunderstood. He has been at the business for some time and knows it and others who have dealing with him know equally as well when he has finished the job.

GRANGES WILL DEBATE

In Oregon keen interest has been aroused in the state-wide debating contests, in which scores of Granges will participate, with some lively debates in many sections of the state during the coming months. The question for debate will be, "Resolved that the Federal Government should not begin the development of any new reclamation projects until there is a demand for agricultural products at a price that will pay cost of production plus a reasonable profit." These debates are to be conducted under strict rules of uniformity and will be heard by large Grange audiences, with the public invited to attend in many instances.

Sheiks and Vamps To Do

Their Stuff at Exposition

Local Hollywood to Be Built at Sesqui With Every Phase of Film Industry Displayed for Benefit of Visitors

Hollywood will find a rival in Philadelphia as the mecca of all the would-be-in-the-movies aspirants at the Sesquicentennial International Exposition, opening June 1, 1926.

Arrangements for exhibitors of the picture industry at the exposition have been made by Jules Mastbaum, president of the Stanley company of America, acting for the industry as a whole.

Sheiks, vamps and ingenues will show to their affinities how they sheik, vamp, and do whatever it is that the ingenue does, before an audience of Exposition visitors. Scenes such as are in use in leading studios will be erected and all the facilities for the actual "shooting" of the pictures will be in evidence.

There will undoubtedly be a grand array of the autograph-hunter's brigade to haunt the peace of the cinema world as directors, stars, and camera men work on the Sesquicentennial grounds.

"See yourself in the movies," may be a watchword. Interesting events will be "shot" by the cameramen and shown the same day at the exposition. At any time a camera man may suddenly appear apparently from nowhere, and in his most ingratiating manner ask that the passerby "look pleasant and watch the birdie." Some may well dream of fame and fortune.

The process of printing and developing the films will be done so far as possible in view of the Exposition visitors. The stages in the evolution of the cinema, including the development of the speed camera, the flexible celluloid film, arrested motion pictures, and colored photography will be featured.

The buildings comprised in the replica of Hollywood will be of distinctive architectural beauty. They will be arranged to achieve an artistic effect in attractive surroundings.

Lectures will be given by men and women in the motion picture industry on subjects pertaining to the various aspects of the cinema. Foreign countries as well as America will be represented in the undertaking.

Every detail in the making of pictures will be shown and the exhibition will be more comprehensive than ever before attempted. The entire industry will be represented and the most recent developments in the art and the business of motion pictures portrayed to illustrate the growth of the fourth industry in America.

ST. VALENTINE'S DAY

For so many years that the memory of man runneth not to the contrary, sentimental youths and romantic maidens have exchanged tokens of affection on what we know as St. Valentine's Day. Just how the ceremony came into being nobody knows positively, for its origin is shrouded in mystery, although the name probably was the result of one of those who compromises the early fathers of christianity made with the practices of idolatry, grafting into the customs of the then new religion the feasts and the holidays to which their converts had been accustomed fixing them on days dear to the church, making them conform to the Christian creed, and handing them down to posterity as Christian customs and Christian holidays.

All the more is this to be suspected in this instance, for the reason that neither of the good saints whose names are associated with the event knew anything of romance, and either would have been properly shocked had anybody so much as hinted that he would cast sheep's eyes at the fair sex on February 14 or any other day. But St. Valentine the elder, having his day on the calendar near that on which the youths and maidens of early England were accustomed to send to each other tender missives, it is altogether likely the wise missionary bishops made virtue of necessity and joined the two in a way inoffensive to the church and pleasing to the people.

But whether or no this may be the explanation, the real origin of the custom may be traced, as most other holiday observances, to a crying need deep in the soul of man. In spring life is at the flood. Even age renews its youth, and youth itself is in mating mood.