

Eastern Clackamas News

W. A. HEYLMAN, Editor.

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QUALIFYING JURORS

There is perhaps no part of the practice of law so trying as getting at the mental condition and attempting to analyze the mind of a person being examined as a prospective juror in a criminal case involving murder and where the evidence is all circumstantial. All lawyers realize this and will admit they are brought quite to their wits end when questioning a venire of dozens of different men and women to select those who will most honestly listen to and decide a case after hearing the testimony, the arguments and the instructions of the court. A physician having a patient in hand has advantage of the attorney, in that the patient will explain without mental reservation his feelings and the doctor has some foundation upon which to diagnose. But the lawyer has an opposing mind to contend with, intent upon answering only what is asked of him and that in his own way, must go through a siege of questioning of his subject and from the answers deduce in his own mind what may be in that of the venieman and arrive at a conclusion satisfactory to himself.

Perhaps the most difficult thing to arrive at is whether or not the juryman has formed an opinion and if opinion has been formed whether it can be changed or not by evidence. It is assumed that every person in these days reads the newspapers, and that in case of some great murder the newspapers are alert to search out and discuss every possible known phase and detail of the case before it comes to trial. Naturally the average reader is bound to register something in his mind from reading what may be called an opinion, either that or else he does not know his own mind. Yet when asked in court he almost invariably will say he has not, and it is then the attorney must exercise his common sense and knowledge of human nature to settle the question in his own mind as to the fitness of the juror. Common sense will tell him that the human mind is influenced by what comes into it by reading or hearing discussed, whether it be of religion, of politics, or the details of some crime. Indeed, we believe it must be an exceptionally ill-balanced mind that does not get from reading such details something that forms itself into an opinion, whether the statements be true or not. From reading we gain intelligence, and if we do not form opinions from that, what are we to benefit from either.

So, really, it must be said that the average man called to jury duty and having read of the case beforehand, must have an opinion or confess himself a dullard. And finding the juryman in this frame of mind, it remains for the attorney to satisfy his own mind that such juror is mentally competent to try a case and after hearing evidence being able to render a just and fair decision regardless of what may have been his ideas when he entered the jury box. And, therefore, the attorney must, to be successful, be a shrewd judge of human nature and develop his own opinion by what appears to the layman a senseless questioning of those summoned for jury duty. It is really a battle of wits, and, as was said, a real conflict of one man trying to get at the mental condition of another.

An opinion once formed is hard to eliminate from the human conscience, and we have the saying that "A man convinced against his will is of the same opinion still," but that is impossible of demonstration, because if he be "convinced" his "opinion" must change. Thus we might say every honest man who has formed an opinion where the life or death of another is at stake ought not to sit on a jury. But would not that make the selecting of a jury at all a quite difficult matter?

The London Observer prints figures to show according to trade reports that whereas one hundred million of gallons of whiskey were shipped to this country in 1917, in 1925 there were less than one million and a half sent over. Among one hundred and fifteen million people that is scarcely enough to "wet our whistle."

Why the Agricultural Unrest

L. M. Rhodes, Commissioner of the Florida State Marketing Bureau, published the following significant facts and comments in the State Bulletin under date of July 12:

Every time the sun sets the farmers of the United States have added \$30,000,000 to the wealth of the nation, yet every day since 1910 the agricultural indebtedness has increased on an average of \$1,450,000.

While only 4 per cent of the farmers and laborers on farms are in the United States, they produce 70 per cent of the corn, 60 per cent of the tobacco, 50 per cent of the citrus fruits, 25 per cent of the wheat, 20 per cent of the oats, 13 per cent of the flax and 7 per cent of the potatoes of the world. This is undeniable evidence of efficient and abundant production, but the cash earnings of the farmers are smaller than all other workers. The average of all workers is \$1415 per capita.

From 1914 to 1925 the deposits in all banks in the United States increased from \$21,359,842,316 to \$51,892,932,000. In spite of these facts there were 915 bank failures in 1924, which was 272 more than failed in the panic of 1893, most of them in agricultural sections. Farmers are wondering if our present banking laws were intended to protect banks in farming sections, and if our financial system applies to agriculture. If not, why not?

Many farmers in the United States wonder if it were fair or wise to make it easy for them to get into debt through farm loan legislation and deflate both the currency and the prices of farm products, as was done in 1920, so they could not pay their debts and must lose billions in depreciation in land values.

Farmers do not understand why our government will lend billions to foreign countries, and give them five or six decades in which to pay it back at from one fourth to one half the interest rate that is charged the farmer. In other words they want to know why foreign countries can be rehabilitated with United States government money at less than half the interest rate, and have twice as long to pay back as our farmers.

Being neither fools nor mendicants, they wonder why congress would pass the Adamson law which shortened the hours of railroads from 10 to 22 to 8 hours and added \$237,000,000 annually to their wages; and the Esch-Cummings act, creating a labor board and increasing wages on our railroads \$487,000,000 per year, necessarily increasing freight rates on farm products. Also after passing the immigration law, protecting labor, congress should then quibble over farm relief measures, declaring their class legislation.

They also wonder, when they read in the reports of the Federal Trade Commission that one per cent of the population of the United States owns 59 per cent of the wealth, and 13 per cent of the population owns only 10 per cent of the wealth—they wonder if everybody who creates wealth is receiving a square deal.

Efforts to establish a democracy and govern ourselves are not altogether a success. Because we make our law-lutions we are at times led to adopt in our minds—being our own and voluntary we feel we have a right to break them when they interfere with what we think they are like the good resolute we choose to term personal liberty on freedom. But our attempt at self-government are an improvement over the one-man kind, and in the course of a few more hundred years we may learn the art of perfect government.

A Kansas farmer informs his local paper that he has walked fifty thousand miles following the plow. We can point out a chap who used to set type in the old days who can beat that feat to a frazzle. And he didn't follow a plow, either. He followed his nose, and a good share of the time without as much as the price of an em quad in his pocket.

Some very curious cases get into the courts for the law to decide. A young man dying in Washington was buried in what his parents claimed to be the wrong cemetery, and they sought to remove the body to another. In that they were opposed by the congregation of the first instance, and so the matter went to court where it has been adjudged the removal may be made. The parties to the suit are Orthodox Jews, and the proposed change was fought on the claim that the Talmud prohibited such an act.

There's a little town back in Iowa, Garnavillo by name, having 240 people, two farmer-owned banks with deposits of over two million dollars, a few mercantile establishments, but no jail and no arrests within the memory of the oldest resident. It is six miles from a railroad, has autos and tractors, radio and telephones, and all own their own homes. A bootlegger would get a warm reception in that hamlet, so warm that his feet would set fire to the prairie grass getting away from it.

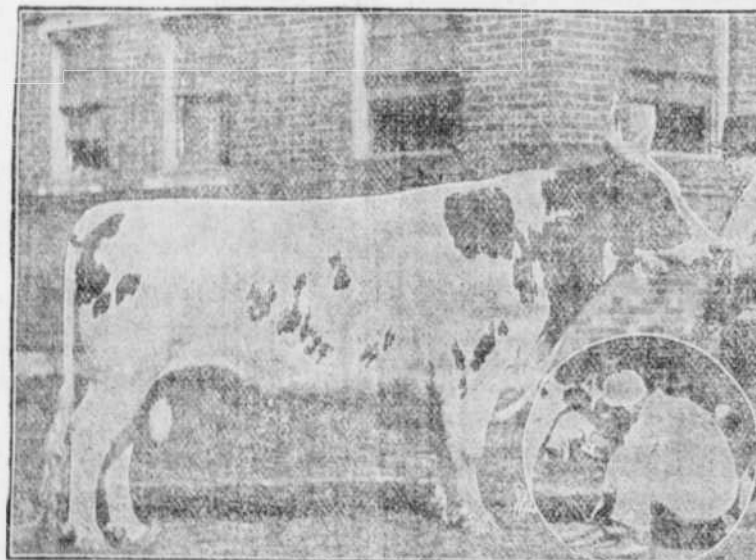
Along with the reckless motor driver on land we now have the reckless flyer in the air who fails and kills us. It appears we must either get an auto and take chances with the others or confine ourselves in cyclone cellars.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION
Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Portland, Oregon, July 28, 1926.

Notice is hereby given that Byron Mark Johnson, of Welches, Oregon, who, on June 12th, 1923, made Homestead Entry No. 07411, for SW 1/4 SW 1/4 SE 1/4 Sec. 24; N 1/2 NW 1/4 NW 1/4, N 1/2 S 1/2 NW 1/4 NW 1/4, N 1/2 NE 1/4 NW 1/4, and N 1/2 NW 1/4 NE 1/4 Section 25, Township 2 S., Range 7 E., Willamette Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register United States Land Office, at Portland, Oregon, on the 8th day of September, 1926.

Claimant names as witnesses: Carl M. Raithel, of Welches, Oregon; Edward Epton, of Welches, Oregon; Ed Peterson, of Welches, Oregon; Henry Larsen, of Brightwood, Oregon.
WALTER L. TOOZE, SR., Register.
July 29-Sept. 3.

Selection of Dairy Cattle Breeds Influenced by Shows



A good typical Ayrshire sire

Putting on the finishing touches

Many a man who is undecided as to the breed of dairy cattle that he will select has been influenced in making his decision by the animals of a particular breed that he has seen in public.

The individual breeder secures a great deal of advertising as the result of exhibiting at fairs, or in offering good animals at public sales. It gives people a chance to see and know the kind of stock that a man is breeding and paves the way for future business.

It is essential that special care and attention be given dairy animals far in advance of the time that they are to be exhibited or sold. Exhibiting or selling animals publicly in their every day clothes is poor advertising and puts them at a disadvantage when the competition is keen. It takes several weeks to put a dairy animal in good show condition and what applies to fitting for show applies as well to fitting for sale.

It is important that the dairy animal to be exhibited or sold be in good flesh. A good covering of flesh adds to size, increases smoothness and indicates that the animal is thrifty and in good health. Dairy animals being fitted need extra feed.

Stabling and blanketing are great aids in putting the hair and hide in condition. By stabling in summer, the animal is protected from the hot sun which makes the hide harsh and stiff to the touch. A roomy box stall kept clean and well bedded

provides desirable quarters. Continuous blanketing helps keep the animal clean, sweats the hide, thus improving its handling qualities and makes the hair lay to the body. This blanket need not be expensive but it must be tied on securely.

Every dairy animal that is to be exhibited should have the hair clipped from the entire body about three weeks previous to the date of the show or sale. This will get rid of the old hair and allow a new, even growth to develop which will greatly improve the appearance and increase the selling value of the animal.

A point often overlooked in the preparation of a dairy animal for show or sale is that of training to lead and stand properly. An untrained animal cannot display its good points to advantage if it combats the efforts of the attendant to exhibit it properly. A little time spent each day in training to handle properly will save effort and embarrassment at the show or sale and increase the financial return.

While in the show or sale ring, the man in charge of an animal should have one main thought in mind, namely that of showing the animal to advantage. By this is meant that when it stands, its feet are properly placed, back straight and head alert. Any movement on the part of the attendant or animal should be as graceful as possible. Until the ribbons are placed or the auctioneer's hammer falls, take no chances.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been duly appointed administratrix of the estate of James Smith, deceased, and any and all persons having claims against said estate are hereby required to present said claims duly verified as by law required at the office of my attorney, W. W. Smith, within six months after the date of this notice.

Dated, July 25, 1926.
INA SMITH,
Administratrix of the estate of James Smith, deceased.
W. W. SMITH,
Attorney for administratrix, Estacada, Oregon.
Date of first publication, July 29, 1926. Date of last publication Aug. 26, 1926.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned administrator of the estate of S. M. Ramsby, deceased, has filed his final account as such administrator, in the County Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Clackamas, and the Court has appointed and set Monday, the 30th day of August, 1926, at 10:00 o'clock A. M. of said day, at the County Court Room of said County in Oregon City, Oregon, as the time and place for hearing objections to said final account and the settlement of the same.

C. E. RAMSBY,
Administrator of the Estate of S. M. Ramsby, deceased.
Jos. E. Hedges, Attorney,
Bank of Commerce Bldg.,
Oregon City, Oregon.
Date of First publication, July 29, 1926.
Date of Last publication, August 26th, 1926.

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