

## Kent Girls Married In Yakima

Marguerite Mitchell And John Decker Are Wed

Miss Margaret Dunlap, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Dunlap, of Kent, and Vern Mobley of Yakima, were married Wednesday, October 23rd at the home of the groom's sister in Yakima. Those attending the wedding from here were Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Dunlap, Kendrick and Anita Dunlap and Mrs. Max Pluemke. The young couple expect to make their home in Washington near Tacoma.

Marguerite Mitchell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Mitchell, and John Decker, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Decker, were married Tuesday, October 15, at Portland. They left for Vancouver, B. C. where they will spend a few days before returning to Kent where they will make their home.

Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Norton and infant son were visitors in The Dalles Wednesday. Mrs. Norton remained a few days to receive medical attention returning home Friday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Wilson and sons George and Paul left for their home at Fossil Sunday. They were accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Wilson and son Lester who will visit for a few days.

Sergeant Grimm of the State Police force of The Dalles was at Kent Monday inspecting school buses.

George Wilcox of Grass Valley was a business visitor at Kent on Thursday.

Mrs. Neil McGlasson left the first of the week for Portland where she will have dental work done.

Island Bennett who has been confined to The Dalles hospital with appendicitis, returned home Saturday.

Mrs. Dora Wilson and Dorothy of the Dalles returned from the week end at Portland.

George, No. 628 will hold its next meeting Saturday evening, October 26.

### GRASS VALLEY SCHOOL

Continued from page 3  
on November 1.

The Mermaid Tavern met Friday night at the home of Marjorie Blake. During the meeting plans were made for a Halloween Costume party to be held the Wednesday night before Halloween at the school house. An entertainment committee was appointed consisting of Vere Pike, Jimmy Blagg and Frances Fairchild. As the constitution has been misplaced a committee to draw up a new one was appointed, made up of Isabelle Fortner, Katherine Burton and Janet Wilcox.

The football team will play Rufus at Rufus Friday afternoon. This will be their second game of six man football, which has proved very successful so far.

The principal, Mr. Hughes, attended a principal's meeting in Salem last Friday, therefore the two remaining teachers were very busy, sometimes teaching two classes at once.

Friday afternoon the male members of the student body organized an association known as the Grass Valley G. Men. It is under the supervision of Mr. Hughes, and Mr. Rowe. The Chief is John Roth. The purpose of this is to furnish a social or pep organization for boys in the school.

The Girls' League met Friday to discuss their program for the coming year. It was decided to hold a "Fep Supper" for the entire student body before the volleyball game with Moro, which takes place in three weeks.

Friday a student body meeting was held to suggest that all organizations of the student body must present their charters to the student body for approval. Another meeting will be held to decide whether the organizations will do this.

### Grass Valley Teachers Were Given Reception Tuesday

A teachers reception was held Tuesday evening, October 22, in Grass Valley in the Odd Fellows hall sponsored by the Rebekahs and the wives of the members of the school board. The hall was filled with parents and friends to meet the two new members of the teaching staff and welcome the others back for another year. The hall was very prettily decorated for Halloween with colored leaves, fall flowers and jack-o'-lanterns. The program consisted of: Address of Welcome, T. M. Rolfe; Response, for teachers, Mr. Hughes; Response for parents, Mrs. A. M. Zieve; Remarks on our school system, Wily Knight; Guitar duet, Mrs. Oscar Ruggles and Orville Ruggles; Reading, Mrs. C. L. Kelly; Accordion solo, Agnes Olson.

The hour followed the program and a number of hilarious jokes were much enjoyed, if one were to judge by the noise and general hilarity resulting. A much covered prize went to Ray Blake of a life like skeleton. The high school girls assisted in serving refreshments of pumpkin pie and coffee.

I haven't heard a squeak outta you since we started dancing. Yuh air't gonna, Mister. I'm pretty well oiled.

An idiot is the motorist who crashes into the rear end of your car when you stop suddenly without signaling.

Jinkins: "Well, my father has another wife to support now".  
Mrs. J: "How's that, has he turned bigamist".  
Jinkins: "No, but we just got married, didn't we?"

## Review of National History Shows Constitutional Changes

By Wayne L. Morse

These are days in which many people are urging us to go back to the constitution. But I am afraid that for the most part they are uttering an unintelligent cry. Go back to what constitution? Or to what conception of the constitution?

If what is meant is that we should go back to a conception that the constitution is static, then I would say that we are being asked to revive a mummy because that constitution has long since been dead.

As the supreme court itself declared, "The constitution was made for an undefined and expanding future."

Thus, it behooves us as intelligent citizens to give some thought to the nature of our constitution. As Corwin points out:

"The constitution contains about 3500 words. Reading time, about twenty minutes, but hardly two percent of this phraseology is of major significance to the student of constitutional law. A large proportion of the thousands of cases in which constitutional law is embodied stem upward from the foundational document in three or four slight phrases, the due process clauses, commerce clause, the obligation of contracts clause"

Unpleasant as the thought is to the conservative, the truth is that the federal constitution as a document does not fix the constitutional rights of Americans. If you want to know what the American constitution provides and means, you must read hundreds of constitutional law decisions.

And that is not enough. You must also be able to read the minds of the nine distinguished justices of the United States supreme court at any given time, in order to predict as to what extent and in what way a majority of them may differ with constitutional decisions already rendered by the court.

This is necessary because constitutional law, as Corwin points out, is one field in which the doctrine of stare decisis plays a minor role.

As to the influence of precedent especially in the field of constitutional law, Justice Cardozo has written: "In these days there is a good deal of discussion whether the rule of adherence to precedent ought to be abandoned altogether. I would not go so far myself. I think adherence to precedent should be the rule and not the exception. I am ready to concede that the rule of adherence to precedent though it ought not to be abandoned ought to be in some degree relaxed. I think that when a rule after it has been duly tested by experience has been found to be inconsistent with the sense

of justice or with the social welfare, there should be less hesitation in frank avowal and full abandonment. We have had to do this sometimes in the field of constitutional law."

There are those who believe that our constitutional rights depend more upon the personnel, now and in the future, of the United States supreme court than upon the language of the constitution, or the decisions in the books.

They cite such cases as the recent gold clause decision in support of their position, pointing out that had there been one more McReynolds on the court, a significant congressional act would have been declared unconstitutional and the cost to this country, material and psychological, would have been stupendous.

They suggest that such clauses as the due process, commerce, and contract clauses do not and cannot have fixed meanings—that they are highly relative terms and the meanings given to them in any constitutional controversy will be determined to a large extent, by the political, social and economic philosophies of the members of the court.

They classify the judges as liberals and conservatives and they point to the number of five to four and split decisions on constitutional questions dealing with great social and economic problems; such as, child labor, taxation, commerce, property vested with public interest, interference with contract.

These critics contend that time after time the judges seem to divide in accordance with their known social and economic views.

Unquestionably, the writings and decisions of the so called liberals on the court show a difference in emphasis as to the social ends and philosophy from those of the conservatives.

Thus we find Cardozo, in his book, *The Nature of the Judicial Process*, writing with an objectivity so characteristic of him, "that the adaption of rule or principle to changing combination of events demands the creative action of the judge."

After discussing the influence which precedent exerts on any judge we find him admitting that subconscious forces influence judicial decisions. His discussion of this matter is so frank and honest that I feel justified in quoting from it at some length:

"Deep below consciousness are other forces, the likes and the dislikes, the predilections and the prejudices, the complex of instincts and emotions and habits and convictions, which make the man, whether he be litigant or judge. The great tides and currents which

engulf the rest of men, do not turn aside in their course, and pass the judges by. . . Marshall's own career is a conspicuous illustration of the fact that the ideal is beyond the reach of human faculties to attain. He gave to the constitution of the United States the impress of his own mind; and the form of our constitutional law is what it is, because he moulded it while it was still plastic and malleable in the fire of his own intense convictions."

Cardozo quotes with approval the words of Theodore Roosevelt to the effect that "The chief lawmakers in our country may be, and often are, the judges, because they are the final seat of authority. Every time they interpret contract, property, vested rights, due process of law, liberty, they necessarily enact into law parts of a system of social philosophy; and as such interpretation is fundamental they give direction to all law-making."

Other members of the court have written in a similar vein. Thus, Holmes declared shortly before he retired: "I can discover hardly any limits but the sky to the court's present power in disallowance of state acts which may happen to strike a majority of this court as for any reason undesirable."

If Holmes is right, then the sky is the limit for the court in sustaining legislation which may strike the members as desirable.

In the case of Burns Baking Co. v. Bryan the majority decision written by Pierce Butler declared unconstitutional a Nebraska statute requiring that bread be sold in pound and a half loaves. Butler held that the act was unreasonable and arbitrary.

Brandies in commenting upon the decision of the majority characterized it as "an exercise of the powers of a super legislature."

In an even stronger vein, Hughes, while governor of New York wrote these words: "We are under a constitution, but the constitution is what the judges say it is."

But such language should not be interpreted too literally, nor should we form the conclusion that constitutional decisions of the court are naught but rationalizations in legal language of the prejudices and personal philosophy of the judges.

The record of the court for fearless, independent decisions uninfluenced by waves of popular clamor stand to its everlasting credit and the decisions of the court on constitutional questions have for the most part been works of art in moulding the constitution to changing social demands.

Nevertheless, it is well to recognize the fictitious features of the oft repeated maxim that our government is one of laws and not of men because, as the realists point out, a study of law in action shows our government to be one of laws AND men.

## Building Activity Fell Off During September

Business Survey in Portland Area, However, Above Year Ago

Business in the Portland area was slightly less active during September than in August but reflected substantial gains when compared with September last year, according to the October issue of Commonwealth, Inc., Business Survey. The Commonwealth index of Portland business dropped a little more than one point in a month, being 72.06 for September, against 73.36 for August and 65.75 for September 1934.

It was pointed out that while most factors used in compiling the index showed gains over August, they were less than seasonal normal gains and a drop in the combined index thus resulted. Lumber production was substantially the same during August while electric production was up 1 per cent and bank debits were up 1.3 per cent. Harbor tonnage gained

nearly 2 per cent even though major cargoes were lighter. Major loss of the month was in building activity which was off 19 per cent from August.

Lumber markets, Business Survey stated, are currently very quiet, most new business coming from the rail territory in the Mid-West. A new freight rate of 72c a hundred has created considerable activity in this territory. Retail trade in the Portland area has been slower than had been anticipated, due to unseasonable weather. Commencement of the rainy season should reflect improvement in retail lines.

Business Survey thinks the immediate outlook for business in this area is favorable and that gains will be reflected during the balance of the year. Expectation is for a very favorable holiday season. Outlook for next year is shown in the attitude of automobile manufacturers who expect production to reach levels not seen since 1929.

Don't know, Algeron, what sound a horse utters?  
Nay.  
Egad, knave, correct.

Girls, when they went out to swim  
Once dressed like mother Hubbard;  
Now they have a bolder whim,  
They dress more like her cupboard.

# WARNING

General Letter to the Public  
October 24, 1935

Anyone claiming to be selling Pendleton Woolen Mills' Bed Blankets and other Pendleton woolen garments from house to house is trading without permission upon the name of a nationally famous brand.  
WARNING TO HOUSEWIVES: Pendleton Woolen Mills virgin wool products all bear the blue and gold Pendleton label and are sold only through independent dealers who operate a bona fide mercantile establishment. The Pendleton Woolen Mills do not employ house to house salesmen nor do they own, control or sell to any organization that employs house to house salesmen.



PENDLETON WOOLEN MILLS  
PORTLAND, OREGON

## HI-WAYS TO HEALTH

by ADA R. MAYNE

### OREGON DAIRY COUNCIL

With Halloween only a few days away the pumpkin and the squash are becoming more important in the winter's food supply. They are important, too, because they are usually inexpensive and yet are high in food value. Like most yellow vegetables they are good sources of Vitamin A, and it is this Vitamin that helps to build resistance to infections, to maintain vitality and to stimulate growth. The chief value of these foods, however, is in their carbohydrate or energy content as well as some minerals of value.

Although pumpkin pie is doubtless the most popular pumpkin dish, pumpkin, like squash, may be baked or mashed and used as a vegetable. For mashed squash or pumpkin boil or preferably steam the pieces and when tender mash and season with butter, salt and pepper. A generous use of butter is the secret in preparing squash or pumpkin as delicious vegetable dishes.

creamed fish or meat may be substituted.  
For the Halloween party here is a delicious Spice Cake with a new flavor because of the pumpkin in it:

- Halloween Spice Cake**
- One half cup butter
  - One cup sugar
  - One egg
  - One cup mashed pumpkin
  - One half cup milk
  - Two cups cake flour
  - One and a half tsp baking powder
  - Two tsp cinnamon
  - One half cup raisins
  - One tsp cloves
  - One half tsp nutmeg
  - One fourth tsp salt
  - One fourth cup chopped nuts
- Cream butter and add gradually add sugar. Add egg and pumpkin and beat well. Sift dry ingredients together. Add alternately with milk to first mixture and fold in nuts and raisins. Bake in loaf in moderate oven about 50 minutes. Frost.

- Pumpkin Corn Bread**
- One and a half cups mashed pumpkin, cooked or canned
  - One and a half cups milk
  - One and a half cups corn meal
  - Two eggs
  - 6 tsp baking powder
  - One and a half to 2 tsp salt
  - Three tablespoons melted butter
  - One cup flour
- Mix the ingredients in order given. Pour the batter in greased baking pan and bake for 40 minutes in a hot oven. Cut in squares and serve hot with butter.

... but, after all is said and done, it's the cigarette itself that counts  
... the question is, does it suit you?



Now, when it comes to a cigarette that will suit you . . . you want to think whether it's mild, you want to think about the taste

That Chesterfields are milder and taste better is no accident . . .

The farmer who grows the tobacco, the warehouseman who sells it at auction to the highest bidder, every man who knows about leaf tobacco will tell you that it takes mild, ripe tobaccos to make a good cigarette.

In making Chesterfields we use mild ripe home-grown and Turkish tobaccos.



Outstanding  
.. for mildness  
.. for better taste