

BEAVER STATE HERALD

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H. A. DARNALL, EDITOR AND MANAGER.

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EDITORIAL COMMENT

THE Holiday Season is with us again and from appearances there will be plenty of Christmas joy, although some of it will come a little high. Turkey at 30 cents a pound, as quoted in the dailies, should taste exceedingly good, and other things are in about the same ratio as to price.

We people who live in the country should congratulate ourselves that prices are not so extremely high on the necessities of life. That is something to be thankful for. And even the luxuries are more easily provided here than in our cities.

While we miss the glitter and show of much of the holiday display, we also miss almost entirely the misery that will meet our eyes if we study city life at first hand. There is no condition in country life that compares with that of extreme poverty in a city. Even the man with a well stocked purse is as far from comfort and happiness in a city if he is without the sympathy and companionship of friends or relatives at this season of good cheer, as if he resided in the desert or was hidden in forest wilds. There is a satisfaction in country life that the city cannot give. Let us be contented with our conditions, assuring ourselves that we would not be contented if we were to try city life. The man who has tried it wants to get back into the country, and he gets a country home as soon as his finances will permit.

THE Holiday Season has a lot of sentiment in it for the children, some of it bright and cherry and some of it sad. Fortunately for us we have not seen any of the sadness this year. Two of our young friends have expressed their sentiments and desires in notes, and we print them as examples of the aspirations of the child-mind. We regret that we cannot officiate as Santa Claus. There are a lot of boys and girls we would like to remember at this season.

The young man who writes the following poem is about 9 years old and shows a very commendable tendency to poetic talent.

CHRISTMAS.

BY WALTER BELT.

Christmas is coming, coming,
And it'll be here 'fore you know it.
And if you love the Christmas-tide
Why, then, go out and show it.
Buy presents for your boys and girls,
Buy presents for your wife,
And then go home and thank yourself
You haven't lost your life
In the crowd and bustle
At the big department store,
And you murmur softly to yourself,
"Never more, nevermore!"

Perhaps Santa will see the letter written by Miss Mildred and will supply some of her numerous wishes.

GRESHAM, OREGON,
Dec. 21, 1908.

DEAR SANTA CLAUS:—
I will write you a few lines to let you know what I want for Christmas. I want a doll and a doll buggy and a box of candy my brother wants a little wagon and a little rocking horse and some candy my other brother wants a little shovel and a little ax and please get my mamma and papa and my big sister something for Christmas.
I am ten years old and am not very big neither
well I guess this is all
Yours truly
Mildred S—

The assessment rolls of the county show a valuation in Gresham of \$194,220. But isn't that a little low? Not when tax-paying time arrives.

This is not the "clean-up" season, but wouldn't it be a good trick for the health officer to make an excursion down the gulley that crosses the principal business block of the town. Some body says its "fierce."

Thorpe on Labor Unions.

Gresham, Dec. 21. (To the Editor)—
Brother Gill of the State Grange Legislative Committee, attempts to excuse an alliance with the Labor organizations by saying that the latter are seeking the friendship of the grange by beneficent acts. No one doubts the fact that the unions are anxious to make friends of all other organizations, but why should they seek to placate the grange? The grange has never gone on record as being the enemy of the laboring man. On the contrary, the grange has always been foremost in advocating the cause of labor, consistent with its own ideas of existence—in other words, it seeks to ennoble labor and bring it up to a standard to be respected, by those who have for centuries dominated the agriculturalist and applied to him the epithet of "farmer," "hayseed" and other pet phrases of contempt and ridicule. The grange has at last succeeded in bringing its members and all others of its calling to a high standard that is now recognized as a scientific profession and, incidentally, it has made the words "farmer" and "granger" synonymous with "success." To recede from that position would again mean the thralldom of years that enslaved the agriculturalist until he was rescued from his servitude and placed upon an equality with other professions before an enlightened world.

My contention was not that we, as members of the grange, should stand aloof from the unions; but that we should be able, as we are, to withstand any offers of an alliance with them. The grange and the unions have many ideas in common, but they should be kept in parallel groves and not be allowed to run together. Otherwise there is danger ahead for the grange because of the fact that the unions are ever insistent and insidious in their friendships—something akin to that which the lion has for the lamb.

The grange is vulnerable to attack and already the onslaught has begun. Bro. Gill will remember the day at Eugene when a delegation from the Lower Columbia River Fishermen's Association addressed the State Grange and the Grange went on record as endorsing the lower river initiative bill. That was only a sample of what can be done frequently if the grange allows other organizations and associations to determine for it the course it should pursue.

Bro. Gill has probably noticed that the Labor Press, in its articles concerning the grange and the unions, has almost invariably sought to convey the idea that the grange has been asking the labor unions for assistance. It is that to which I most particularly wish to enter a protest. A conference between our members and those of the unions is heralded as a concession upon the part of the unions toward the grange when, as a matter of fact, the grange committee has been invited to meet with them for their benefit and not for ours. The grange is able to stand alone and should do so. If there are to be any compromises, the other organizations should come to us—they are in fact doing—and then be satisfied with what we give them, instead of claiming the credit for what the grange is really doing for them and for all humanity.

In conclusion, I would again caution the grange committees from making any entangling alliances with any or all other organizations. The old story of the spider and the fly may again be told in a new meter if the grange does not stand aloof from the plausible allurements of the tempter.

E. L. THORPE

The Study of Social Economics.

In response to the question asked in the last article the reply is, "Yes, let us enter." Very well, let us take up a "topic a month" study, and for December we may well take the subject of "Moral and Social Functions of Education," as this must appeal to everyone as the foundation stone of the structure of civilization.

Our topic resolves itself into the following sections: first, Mental Training; second, Physical; third, Manual; fourth, Trade Schools; fifth, Industrial Schools; sixth, Education in Civics; seventh, Education in Economics; eighth, Moral Through All.

In the brief space possible for us to have in an issue, we can do little more give an outline of each phase as we take it up, trusting that it may cause an arrest of thought that will lead the reader to deeper and more earnest study. If it is true, as Wendell Phillips once

declared, "that education is the most essential interest of the state," surely it is the foundation stone.

There surely is but little difference of opinion as to the value, aye, the necessity of mental culture. To train the mind to think deep and earnest. We do not want, however, the intellectual training founded on the pagan ideal—to despise labor of the hand—nor an education that professes to exalt creative labor, and becomes so tainted in social standards that in reality it produces the mental concept of a social caste. No, we need a mental education that produces a broad vision and strong grasp of things as they are, and as they should be. An education that will develop a thought power that shall sway civilization upward, onward and outward.

"The glory of thinking is in work, and the dignity of work is in the thinking." Yes, thought power is moving the world. But how and where? Yet it has come to be made manifest that mind training without the corresponding training of hand and heart has proven a false ideal of education. Criminal statistics show us that a large number of convicts have had a good mental education, in fact, some of them have been graduates of colleges; but on further investigation we find that these same convicts obtained their first knowledge of any handicraft in our prisons, that they had been mentally taught, with no thought of applying it to labor.

The prophet Froebel, who saw more clearly than any other, the whole philosophy of mental development should begin with the hands in the kindergarten, and continue this hand training through the entire course of study. We have touched only the first step in his scientific plan in adopting the kindergarten; this must be followed by industrial training in all other grades. As Wendell Phillips has well said: "Pupils have to unlearn in life what they learn in school. They should be trained toward the activities of life, not away from them." There is no argument over the necessity, the practical value of and moral uplift of general hand training.

There are two books I wish to recommend to all seeking information along this industrial line of study. First, a small book entitled "Pagan vs. Christian Civilization," by S. H. Comings, Fairhope, Fla., published by Chas. Kerr & Company, Chicago; second, the October issue of Charities and Commons, a journal of philanthropy and social advance. This issue will cost twenty-five cents, obtained at 105 East 22nd, New York. Better still, those who live where they can consult a public library should call for these there, and if they are not on hand, urge that they be placed in the library at once. The book mentioned is the best plea for universal industrial training on a self-supporting basis that I have ever read.

Industrial training must not be confounded with either manual education or trade schools, but stands midway between them, carrying manual education forward to more specific mechanical training, such as would serve as half a trade in almost any branch of skilled labor afterwards chosen.

One of the first things our fore-fathers established was the public schools, and the three R's had the right-of-way. Intellectual achievement was the goal the young man strove to attain, and the mind was often over-worked and the student often came out of college a physical wreck. Then the need of physical training came forcibly to leaders of education. And along side of the "cranking for exams" came the athletic contests; and it was wise to develop the body that the mind might have a strong caste, yet what do we see today, pages on pages of our leading newspapers give the standing of this college and that, in foot-ball, etc, etc, and rarely do we find pages writing up the intellectual status of these same colleges. In a word, we have grown athletic mad. Where will it bring us to in the intellectual world? And how to bring about a better, more equal balance of the three-fold man, is a problem that is growing in importance and demanding the attention of the educators of the entire world. In a future lesson we will see what effect military training has and if it is desirable.

In conclusion, let us quote a few passages from master minds, to ponder over, to study and seriously consider. "Until every child is set free to use with skill his creative power of hand and head, it has not had the best-fit of any properly called Christian civilization." "Man must be doing something, for in him throbs the creative impulse." "The knowledge obtained from books is but the tool to develop the true wisdom of life." "Education is leading human souls to what is best and getting the best out of them." "Industrial training for our rural population is one of the most important problems before the American people today." "Education should fit for completest living, not to create a literary aristocracy." Universal industrial training will be self-sustaining to the state in the prevention of crime."

Thirty centuries ago that grand patriot and prophet, the sociologist, Isaiah, foretold the time when, "A man shall be more precious than gold." We believe the time will come when the highest possible development of the average citizen shall be the great aim and object of our educational system. Second study will be on Militarism in Public Schools and on Trade Schools.
LUCIA H. F. ADRIOS



VIEW OF CEDARVILLE STORE
First Store at Linnemann Junction, destined to be coming residence suburb, on the Gresham Electric line, 10 miles from Portland. This is the property of Forbes Bros. and has recently been re-opened. Cedarville has recently been platted. The soil is fine and the location is very convenient, being located on good roads that reach out into a fine farming section.

GRANGE NEWS IN BRIEF

Saturday afternoon and evening, Dec. 12th, was the occasion for an anniversary supper and entertainment given by Woodlawn Grange in their new hall. The supper was, needless to say, excellent and the entertainment was as good. The program, consisting of music and speeches was unexcelled. The program was substantially as given below:

1. Double Quartette
2. Talk—D. A. Grout
3. Solo—E. Klink
4. Talk by J. J. Johnson
5. Young Men's Quartette
6. Remarks—W. T. Vaughn
7. Reading—Mrs. Shoemaker
8. Elimination of Tramp—F. Hyatt
9. Ladies' Quartette
10. Talk—Mr. Dolur

The entertainment was enjoyed by all. The talk by D. A. Grout, asst. supt. city schools, on education was especially interesting; the Young Men's Quartette was encored twice and their singing was of an especially high order.

Pleasant Valley Grange No. 343 held

its regular bi-monthly entertainment in connection with a bazaar Saturday evening, December 12, 1908. The proceeds of which will go toward the building fund of their new hall, netted them \$35. Of course the inclemency of the weather was a great drawback, otherwise it was a great success. The farce entitled "The Trouble at Satterlee's," was quite a success and those who took part did justice to themselves. At the next regular meeting on the fourth Saturday in December, the 26th, there will be election of officers and everyone is requested to be present and help the lecturer in the contest work.

The Pleasant Valley grange hall was the scene of a large and merry crowd on Wednesday evening. About two hundred people gathered to receive Santa Claus. Candy, nuts and fruit were generously distributed from two trees, by D. W. Potter, who filled the role of Santa to the satisfaction of all.

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EAST BOUND		STATIONS		WEST BOUND	
11:30	7:25	Portland	Ar.	6:45	7:40
6	7:45	Golf Links	Ar.	6:20	7:15
9	8:05	Lents June	Ar.	6:05	7:00
12	8:25	Gates	Ar.	6:00	6:55
15	8:45	Linnemann	Ar.	5:45	6:40
18	9:05	Gresham	Ar.	5:30	6:25
21	9:25	Hogon	Ar.	5:15	6:10
24	9:45	Anderson	Ar.	5:00	5:55
27	10:05	Boring	Ar.	4:45	5:40
30	10:25	Siefer	Ar.	4:30	5:25
33	10:45	Barton	Ar.	4:15	5:10
36	11:05	Eagle Creek	Ar.	4:00	4:55
39	11:25	Curtinville	Ar.	3:45	4:40
42	11:45	Estacada	Ar.	3:30	4:25
45	12:05	Canadero	Ar.	3:15	4:10

a Daily Except Sunday. b Transfer to Hillwood Cars for Portland at Golf Links. A. M. figures in Roman. P. M. figures in black. c Special Car Leaves Portland Saturday Nights (only) at 11:30 for Gresham, Troutdale and Fairview Returning to Milwaukie Car Barns.

Troutdale Branch Between Linnemann and Troutdale

EASTBOUND		STATIONS		WESTBOUND	
6:05	6:47	Linnemann	Ar.	6:44	6:06
6:09	6:51	Bruper	Ar.	6:36	5:57
6:13	6:55	Base Line	Ar.	6:28	5:49
6:17	6:59	Curtis	Ar.	6:20	5:41
6:21	7:03	Fairview	Ar.	6:12	5:33
6:25	7:07	Ready Siding	Ar.	6:04	5:25
6:29	7:11	Troutdale	Ar.	5:56	5:17

For Oregon City, Canemah Park and way points, change cars at Golf Junction. For Lents, Mount Scott and east side points, change cars at Lents Junction. General Offices, First and Alder Sts., PORTLAND, OREGON.

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