

GRESHAM OUTLOOK

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"The Linotype Way is the Way that Wins."

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Praises Fruit Work.

Oregon has demonstrated, through the eradication of fire blight at Hood River and the excellent work in control of pear blight at Rogue River, the fact that she has at least two of the most progressive fruit growing sections in the entire country, said Dean A. B. Cordley of the O. A. C. school of agriculture, discussing recent pest fighting work done in these districts.

Some four years ago, when I first detected the presence of pear blight in the Rogue River Valley, the fruit growers of that section immediately inaugurated an energetic campaign for its eradication. Upon being informed that, owing to a lack of funds, this institution could not place a man in the field, they at once applied to the department of Agriculture at Washington for assistance. The result was that Professor O'Gara was sent to their assistance.

Professor O'Gara organized the work so successfully, and gave such satisfaction, that when the government decided to withdraw him from the field, the fruit growers themselves raised the necessary funds to retain his services.

He has been in complete charge of the work ever since, with such success that, notwithstanding the fact that hundreds and thousands of acres of orchards have been completely destroyed in other fruit growing sections, the losses in Southern Oregon have been insignificant, though the disease has not been wholly eradicated as yet.

ACROSS THE CONTINENT

Description of recent journey by Rev. J. F. Dunlop.

Concluded

We have now reached the great Northwest Canada, where a great many American farmers have gone to make their fortunes. One United States farmer told me he left Minnesota and had gone to Saskatchewan where he now lived, and had in his possession thirteen sections of land. He had a thirty-two horse power engine, with which he plowed forty-two acres per day and during the seven years this ranch he had never had a poor crop. The majority of emigrants have gone to Alberta. These provinces are largely prairie and the soil easily cultivated. As we passed through this growing country we could see here and there mounted police and a few Indians riding over the country.

Calgary is the chief city of Alberta, a city of fifty thousand inhabitants, and is a clean, well built, up-to-date city. It is built very much like a United States city. Here we remained a few minutes and then began to climb the great Rocky mountain range which separates Alberta from British Columbia. I have crossed the mountain range in several places, but the scenery of this pass surpasses everything I have ever seen. The mountains are rugged and majestic, with two engines to pull us up the mountains, and an engine at the rear of our train to keep any of our cars from running away should the coupling break, we began to climb, our train winding around and around the mountains until we found ourselves amid the snowcapped mountains and glaciers. These northern peaks rise from 15,000 feet to 17,000 feet above sea level.

When we reached the summit we found a magnificent hotel right in the ice and snow fields. Here tourists remain over and climb the ice mountain to a little cottage on the peak. When we reached this high point the temperature had changed and we needed our overcoats. Here our train ran into a violent storm. I was told that it snowed quite frequently in August. We continued to travel through the snowcapped mountains for fifteen hours.

In going over the divide it was very interesting to observe the rivers flowing in the opposite direction. Here we noticed the rise of the Columbia river flowing toward the Pacific ocean and on the other side of the water shed the rise of another river flowing toward the Atlantic ocean. After remaining on the summit for a short time we began to descend following the Thompson, then the Fraser rivers, sometimes our train would almost touch the raging, roaring river and at other times our train would be hugging the side of a great rocky mountain with the river a thousand feet below. It was very interesting and also exciting as our train dashed down these grades and around sharp curves and through scores of tunnels at a lightning like speed the conductor pulling the rope occasionally to slow up a little. Very little of interest attracted our attention as we journeyed through British Columbia. This province is famous for its mountains, arid land, and its old forsaken gold fields, and a few bunches of cattle and horses. They told us that we were in a bunch grass country but the stock looked as though in the land of sage brush. When we neared the coast it looked more like Oregon. The hills were heavily covered with timber, and the valleys dotted with beautiful homes with farms and orchards. Soon we found ourselves in Vancouver, one of the great and beautiful cities of the Pacific Coast. It has one of the finest harbors on the Pacific Coast, the terminus of the Canadian Pacific railroad has fine harbor facilities and great commercial advantages. Its extensive wharves and warehouses would do credit to eastern cities.

It has regular steamship service to all ports of China, Japan and Australia, and its manufacturers are becoming an important feature. Having traveled on the train for six days and nights we changed our way of traveling and took a passage on a magnificent steamship built and furnished by the Canadian Pacific Railroad company and sailed down the sound from Vancouver to

Seattle, which consumed about eight hours of our time. This was the most delightful part of our trip. The weather was fine, the air cool and bracing, with good company, and the best of accommodations the time did not weigh heavy on us.

Soon our boat came to the end of her voyage and landed us at the beautiful city of Seattle, after we were greeted and examined by Uncle Sam's custom officers and pronounced good American citizens we were allowed to pass on. Soon we were saluted with the trumpet and fire cracker and then we remembered that we had just returned in time to celebrate the Fourth of July.

From Seattle all the way down to Portland we could see from our car window that everybody was celebrating. Our train passed through a procession at Tacoma. Although we could take no part in the celebration we were glad we reached American soil amid the patriotic festivities. We reached Portland in the early part of the evening and home at midnight, weary, but delighted to get home, and could sing "Mid pleasures and palaces, Though we may roam, Be it ever so humble, there's no place like home."

Factories for Crime

Edited by Rev. F. M. Burch.

"What is this country coming to?" asks my serious-minded friend. "The papers are filled with nothing but greed, graft, corruption and crime." We need not call in a philosopher to answer the question. It is easily solved. Coming to the condition for which we are preparing, of course. The people of twenty years ago, trained and educated the men and women of today. The present style of government and civilization is the result. The people of today are training the citizens of tomorrow. That's what the country is coming to.

When you are doing the playing yourself, you surely ought not to find fault with the music. If you don't like the tune, stop playing it. If we have greed, graft, corruption and crime for dinner, let's eat it and stop making faces; then order something different for tomorrow. Grafters are not born grafters. Criminals are not born devils. Back of every evil there lies a cause. No act is ever committed without first thinking it. So, if there is an ever increasing tide of corruption and crime, instead of trying to "lop off" the criminals as fast as they appear, let us look for the source of things. What is it that is causing men to think crime?

In respectable homes in Gresham, children are being trained and educated for a life of dishonesty, immorality and crime. Pretty strong language? Suppose we look into the matter. Education and training is not made up wholly of school days and text-books, but is the sum total of all the influences that have acted upon the young mind. What ideals have you placed before your children? Have you taught them that character, righteousness, purity and honesty are above all other things, or have you led them, perhaps unconsciously, to believe that success in business is the main thing? Is your child of the sort who will be honest and true whether it pays or does not pay? Did you ever stop long enough to have a confidential chat with your boy or girl just to see what his, or her, standard of life really is? Try it. Remember, the man who begins his career believing that money-getting is the chief aim of life, is not going to be an honest man.

What mind-food are you putting before your children? Walk over to your table please, and pick up your latest magazine. Open it at random in several places then honestly answer if it is good reading for character forming. Sneers and slighting remarks regarding the "old fogies" who still believe in and try to live the life of the Man of Galilee. Ridicule and joke upon honesty, morality and decency. Stories in which the hero is unquestionably of bad morals and even the heroine has a cigarette stuck in her mouth and uses coarse language between sips of beer, wine or champagne. Do you suppose a child's mind will not be moulded by the literature he reads? That magazine is as much a part of his education as his arithmetic will ever be. Your daily paper reeking with tales of vice is making its impress as indelibly as any teacher will be able to impress his ideas. Last night perhaps your child sat for an hour or two at some playhouse or picture show and had his nature stirred to the depths as he watched the vivid portrayal of some crime. Do you know he has been living the scenes over and over, ever since. In other words, has been for most of this day, thinking crime.

What is your example before him? That also is a part of his education. Does he know that his father is in favor of maintaining

one school for developing young manhood and womanhood and on the same street, two saloons to undermine the work of the school. Does he notice that the school is in session six hours a day, five days in the week, nine months in the year while the saloon is in session eighteen hours a day through the entire year? Does he know that his father attends the saloons, once in a while at least, but never attends church? While he knows that the church exists to save men and the saloon to destroy them, is he aware that the saloons are full of men each day while the churches can hardly get a congregation for a couple of hours on Sunday? Has he ever heard the clink of silver in the saloonkeeper's till and compared it with the rattle of pennies at the church? Has he been taught that stealing chickens is a crime, but destroying men with rum is a legitimate business to be protected by the government? We generally get the cloth we pay for and if we carefully educate a child for a thing, that is the thing he will be retained for. One of the best ways to train up a child in the way he should go, is to go that way yourself.

Church Notices.

TROUTDALE M. E. — Services each Sunday at 11 a.m. Sunday school at 10 a.m. C. C. Coop, pastor. P. M. Nash, S. S. Supt.

GRESHAM BETHEL BAPTIST — Sunday services—Sabbath school at 10 a.m., preaching at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Prayer meeting each Wednesday evening at 7:30 p.m. F. M. Burch, Pastor.

BORING M. E.—Preaching 11 a.m. each Sunday; 8 p.m. alternate Sundays. Sunday school 10 a.m. Epworth League 7 p.m. in charge of Harry Bickford. Rev. A. B. Calder, pastor.

FAIRVIEW PRESBYTERIAN — Services every Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. Sunday school meets at 10 in charge of Mrs. J. W. Townsend. Y. P. S. C. E. devotional meeting at 7 p.m. Rev. Thos. Robinson, pastor.

PLEASANT VALLEY BAPTIST—Services first and third Sunday each month. Sunday school at 10 a.m. every Sunday. Y. P. S. C. E. 7 p.m. Rev. J. M. Nation, pastor.

Lodge Notices.

FAIRVIEW UNITED ARTISANS No. 178—First Saturday evening and third Saturday evening is social evening. Master, E. E. Heslin; secretary, F. H. Crane.

ROCKWOOD UNITED ARTISANS No. 206—Meets fourth Saturday night. Master, Mrs. Rich Tegart; secretary, H. H. Johnson.

ROCKWOOD I. O. O. F. No. 213—Meets in Maccabee hall every Thursday evening. N. G., J. R. Cavanaugh; secretary, J. H. Schram.

K. O. T. M. No. 61—Meets first Saturday and third Friday nights. Com., Ed Spath; R. K., W. Quilberry.

FAIRVIEW GRANGE—First Saturday at 10 a.m. and third Friday night, 8 p.m. Master, Cedric Stone; secretary, Roy Stone.

ROCKWOOD GRANGE — First Wednesday at 8 p.m. and third Saturday at 10 a.m. Master, F. H. Crane; secretary, Viola Lovelace.

L. O. T. M. CHARITY HIVE No. 38—Meets second and fourth Thursday afternoons. Com., Mrs. John Brown; R. K., Mrs. Mary Turner.

PLEASANT VALLEY GRANGE No. 348—Meets fourth Saturday at Pleasant Valley hall. H. W. Snashall, master; E. Butler, secretary; Jennie Kronenberg, lecturer.

GRESHAM GRANGE No. 270 meets the second Saturday of each month. Lecture hour from 2 to 3 is open to the public. H. E. Davis, master; Mrs. W. H. Bachmeyer, secretary.

WOMEN OF WOODCRAFT, No. 202—Meets in Odd Fellows hall; second and fourth Tuesdays 2 p.m. Emma Manning, G. N.; Hattie Westell, clerk.

FAIRVIEW LODGE No. 92, A. F. & A. M.—Regular meetings Saturday night on or before full moon. Masonic Temple, Troutdale. A. FOX, Secretary.

M. A. ROSS POST No. 41, G. A. R., and W. R. C. No. 8, meet third Saturday each month at Grange hall Gresham. Dinner to all who attend. Wm. Butler, commander. Mrs. Annie Bates, president. Mrs. Henry Kane, secretary.

DAMASCUS CAMP, No. 7533, M. W. A. Meetings first and third Saturday evenings each month at Hazelwood's hall. Geo. Dallas, counselor; Harry Roach, chief forester.

MODERN WOODMAN OF AMERICA, meets in I. O. O. F. hall first and third Tuesdays of each month. Visiting members welcome. Emil G. Kardell, Clerk.

GRESHAM REBEKAH LODGE, No. 61—Meets in I. O. O. F. hall, second and fourth Wednesdays of each month. Christine J. Cavanaugh, Noble Grand; Geo. Keller, Secretary.

GRESHAM LODGE, No. 125, I. O. O. F.—Meets every Saturday night in I. O. O. F. hall. W. H. Stanley, Noble Grand; Geo. Keller, Secretary.

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