

GRESHAM OUTLOOK

TWICE A WEEK

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H. L. ST. CLAIR, Editor and Publisher
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Phone 701.
"The Linotype Way is the Way that Wins."

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LAFFERTY IN THE LIMELIGHT.

What effect all the stories in circulation about Lafferty will have on his political career we have yet to see, but no doubt he has his political enemies who will make the most of every fault he has and magnify everything which will tend to his downfall. One thing sure he is getting notoriety and in this day and age that counts for much in a man's political career.

In a speech made by Mr. Lafferty in the House of Representatives at Washington on July 15, 1911, an eloquent plea for Oregon was made and its legendary history recited in glowing and eloquent terms. Mr. Lafferty is certainly an orator of considerable ability, but his historical references are evidently being questioned by Frederick V. Holman, president of the Oregon Historical society. Mr. Holman states in a letter to Lafferty that he has never known of a tribe named Willamette or the great chief Multnomah with his daughter Walulah. He even asks Mr. Lafferty if the name of his great chief Multnomah instead of being "embalmed" was not "canned" in history.

What answer he may get from Mr. Lafferty we can only surmise but the young orator, who wound up his speech with such a glorious vision of his state ought to have his history well in hand. The following extract from this speech is certainly a fine picture of the country:

"The alluring charm of a new country will always cling to Oregon. Her gentle rainfall will keep fresh and green her magnificent forests throughout the ages. An ever-present longing in the human breast to commune with primitive nature caused the pioneers of America to push forward till civilization, with every modern convenience, was established upon the Pacific coast. There is no longer any 'new country' to go to. But God, in his supreme wisdom, has decreed that Oregon, with her snowcapped mountain peaks, and her rugged coast with its miles of hard sand beach, washed by the foaming surf of the

Pacific, shall remain young and beautiful and romantic, to gratify the loftiest desires of humanity so long as the world shall last."

"To fully realize the benefits this nation derived by the acquisition of Oregon it is necessary to see that country. It is the most delightful part of the United States in which to live. East of the Cascade mountains are the rolling prairies, the irrigated and irrigable areas, the expansive wheat and fruit belt, the cattle and sheep ranches, and the yellow-pine forests. Between the summit of the Cascades and the Pacific ocean lies the Switzerland of America. The mighty surf beats upon the west coast both winter and summer and sends into the interior balmy breezes, mixed with salt air, to invigorate and make happy the fortunate residents. Snowcapped mountains are always in view, and the evergreen forests and crystal rivers form a picture that is truly a thing of beauty and a joy forever."

This continual juggling with the tariff and especially the wool schedule which is being indulged in by congress under the leadership of ambitious politicians who think they know what they want is playing hob with the whole wool industry. The element of uncertainty is causing many to go out of the wool production business and at the rate sheep have been slaughtered and ranges closed up the past year and a half the country will be crying wool shortage soon.

The wool growers want peace not high protection. They insist on permanency not excessive high prices and like many another industry the sooner those interested know what they can depend on the better. This everlasting agitation and uncertainty is what upsets business conditions all over the country.

Work will begin at once on the new west wing of the court house. The steel for the building is on the way from the East to Portland by steamer and an effort will be made to have things in shape to put it in place as soon as it arrives. The county officials will move into the east wing which has been completed and allow the old building to be torn down about Sept. 5th. The cost of the new extension is about \$644,000.

Perhaps the worst feature of strained nerves is that they are always crying out for excitement, always craving something they know not what. The boy is father of the man. If we want to reduce the number of our adult criminals, one of the ways to do it is to correct the defective vision of the child.

A hail storm which passed through southern Alberta is reported to have destroyed 1,000,000 bushels of wheat. The worst damage was done in the vicinity of Wilson and Sterling southeast of Lethbridge.

Watch the Outlook for the news.

Rapid Progress in Aviation

This old world is still making history. Every day adds its quota to the already innumerable list of human and national events. The Pacific Christian Advocate speaks thus concerning two recent events of great interest to the people of Edinburg.

"The first was the visit of King George and Queen Mary to their beautiful but ancient capital of Scotland. The four days' visit to their majesties closed only the day before our arrival. The members of our party greatly regretted their inability to see the royal couple, and to take part in the festivities of the memorable occasion.

The historic home of royalty in Scotland is Holyrood palace. There in the days long gone by dwelt the Stuarts. The good and great Queen Victoria, when in this part of her abode at Dalkeith palace. Eight years ago King Edward and Queen Alexandra were here with headquarters at Dalkeith. But Holyrood was the home of King George during his stay in Edinburg. A local historian says that one must go back well nigh three hundred years, to the visit paid by Charles I., to find anything that furnishes a near resemblance to the recent royal visit. The four days were filled with important functions, and the streets were thronged by multitudes intent on seeing their king. The spectators threw themselves with zest into the work of welcome, and the greeting bestowed on King George was hearty and enthusiastic. The loyalty so long reserved for Scotland alone seems to be fusing into the broader type which embraces the nation. Thus should it be; and being thus, these overseas cousins of ours will make Great Britain a mightier power for good than it has been, great as has been its part. So might it be.

"George" is not popular here as a name for a sovereign, and one does not wonder at the unpopularity of the name when he reads the history of Georges. Neither have the people of America been fond of that name when worn by one sitting on the English throne. We cannot forget the taxation without representation, and other indignities that led to the war of the revolution.

The present George has but just begun his reign; but it is a beginning full of good promise which, if fulfilled, will redeem the name and give it an honorable place in history. "Long live the King," and may his reign be rich in fruitage for the welfare of his own, and other nations.

The second event has to do with flying men. A contest was on. The course embraced several well known places in England and Scotland, at each of which a stop was to be made, and certain facts recorded. Fifty thousand dollars was the prize to be won. Edinburg was one of the favored places. On the appointed day, with thousands of others, we were on the field. Only three of the thirty, two of which we saw, arrived on that day. Of others, so far as we have heard, some lost their way and others were disabled. The first two who arrived were Frenchmen. One of them, Lieutenant Cowneau, of the French navy, flies under the name of "Beaumont." He had not been on a flying machine until the 24th of last November, and is recognized today as one of the most successful aviators in Europe. The trip from London was made in less time than is required by the fastest express trains. The old stage coach took five days for the journey; the fast railway train takes eight hours; the airship was only seven hours in transit.

The Edinburgh Scotsman says: "It is not yet five years since the first European aeroplane flight was recorded. In September, 1906, M. Santos-Dumont accomplished the then remarkable feat of flying clear of the ground for the distance of 12 yards. That fact was discussed with great animation, and, among the few, with the ardent conviction that the problem of flying was about to be solved. Before a year was out Mr. Henry Farman had raised the record 820 yards, and when before the end of the following year he made a cross-country flight of sixteen miles in 20 minutes, it was at length acknowledged that the aeroplane was something more than an impossible and dangerous toy. But who even among the most exuberant enthusiasts would have dared to suggest that within three years aeroplanes would be crossing the channel like birds, and flying machines would be making a tour of Europe. And what dour citizen of Edinburgh would have cared to have his sanity questioned by suggesting that in the summer of 1911 aviators would be winging their way to the city from London at a speed greater than that of express trains, and sweeping down on their landing stations with the lightness and certainty of birds? Three years ago there were only

four men in the wide world who could fly, today there are 6,000. These figures speak for themselves and show the rate at which progress has been made in this new method of travel.

Advices Farmers to Hold Crops

While the question of organization and co-operation among producers of food stuffs is being discussed pro and con, the following from Up-to-Date Farming is worth reading:

Our readers know that for nearly a decade the urgent teaching of Up-to-Date Farming has been for farmers to hold their surplus crops, not all of them, not enough to shut off the needed supply, but enough to keep the surplus in the hands of the farmers; not to compel exorbitant prices, but to secure reasonable farm profits, to maintain steady prices and to prevent unfair, unjust and greedy speculation from first depressing prices paid the farmers and then robbing the consumers by charging extortionate prices. This we have taught earnestly and persistently, and our older readers know how the buyers and the press fought us on it, inducing many farmers to ridicule the idea and give their support to our enemies.

And then read this: This question of storage is important. No kicking against the profits of the middlemen who buy your produce in a glutted market, store it and make a profit that you might have made. The thing to do is to follow their example. Speculate with your own stuff. Store your grain, to be marketed in winter when prices are up. Store your fruits and wait until the markets settle back to normal. Store your eggs and get the benefit of winter prices.

Take one more quotation: The problem of marketing is not given the thought it should receive. Until it is we may look for glutted markets and low prices of farm products.

Thus are we entirely vindicated. What we have labored so long and so earnestly to teach the farmers is right. It is not only right, but it is just for all and a benefit to all, consumers as well as producers. It has been adopted and practiced enough to prove its utility. It only remains to make it general and a part of farm economy. That involves organization. So we argued from the beginning, and thousands of farmers accepted that argument. But for the work of a few selfish men who sought to play to the hand of our opponents, the system would have been a universal fact in farming today. But once more farmers are awake to the situation. They are beginning to see where their interests lie, and they are rallying to the support of those interests. Organization is proceeding as it did in other days—more gratifying because much more to the purpose. What a glorious triumph a local union in every farming locality would be! And we believe that is the very condition that is coming, and it is coming with pleasing rapidity. How specially important during a season like this. There is to be a scarcity of food and foodstuffs. Even the speculative buyers are compelled to admit that. In such a case if the farmers, who are always content with reasonable profits, how much better it would be for consumers—for everybody, in fact. This is the strongest argument we could possibly make for pushing the work of organization.

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. Burtch, 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.

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 Tegtart; secretary, H. H. Johnson.

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

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

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.

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