

# GRESHAM OUTLOOK

TWICE A WEEK

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H. L. ST. CLAIR, Editor and Publ'r  
A. R. LYMAN, Business Manager.

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"The Linotype Way is the Way that Wins."

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## OPPORTUNITY

Are you looking for "good luck" or for opportunity? Are you expecting something to come to you or are you trying to attain something? Life means education. The right education is never finished. Education means drawing out and developing the best that is in one. It is what we give out that develops us most, not what we take in. Carlyle says the newer gospel is not, "know thy life," but, "know thy work and do it." View each circumstance not as bringing something new to you, but as enlarging your opportunity to make your life worth more to someone else.

## WEBB AND THE STATE PRINTING.

H. A. Darnall, editor of the Beaver State Herald, Leuts, commenting on the rescuing of Jess Webb from the gallows, thinks the governor did right if for no other reason in order that Webb might serve the state in some capacity and thus repay in a measure the outlay caused by his crime.

He mentions that Webb was a printer, and a supposedly good one, and suggests using his ability to the advantage of the state. He says why not place the state printing office within the penitentiary—and place this life convict at its head, and says there is no reason why such could not be done.

His argument proceeds and is rather amusing.

"Some opposition might be trumped up he says that it would be competing with free labor. But such a plant need only produce the articles used by the state. If the men so employed were at liberty, as printers they would produce only as much and would more directly come in competition with free labor and tend to crowd the labor market. As convicts they simply repay the state for expenditures already incurred and render unnecessary many other costly outlays. By putting the state printer, or foreman of the state printing office on a flat salary, and employing convict labor to do the mechanical work, the state might be saved several thousand—yes, many thousands, every year, and at the same time furnish pleasant employment for a score of intelligent men."

Great possibility this opens up! Perhaps some of the ex-bankers, being expert accountants could be used to keep the books and do the accounting for the state. Just hire a man to oversee them, that's all. Perhaps, also, a highly competent criminal could be found to fill the governor's chair and do away with the expense incident to his office. A few trained men with guns could oversee him. Thus many a criminal could be placed in positions where he could repay the state for his crime.

What a protest this would bring from labor unions and from self-respecting citizens in general.

We believe in convict labor, that

is, in using the convicts on public work where the work is done by the state but not in selling out convict labor to contractors to make a profit on it and compete with honest labor.

We do not question the wisdom of commuting Webb's sentence to life imprisonment. There are degrees of crime and guilt and there may have been mitigating circumstances in his case. We do not say, however, that we think there were. We believe the prerogative of pardon is too freely exercised. Crime is easy today because the criminal runs few chances of suffering adequately for his crime. Crime is almost dignified in some cases. It is a fact that a wave of crime is sweeping over the country it would not stem the tide to introduce the system Mr. Darnall proposes.

## WOLF IN ASHLAND.

The Valley Record, published at Ashland is on our exchange list, first, because we want to keep track of that hustling southern Oregon city, second, because the Record is a Junior Linotype paper like the Outlook and we want to see what other Junior users are doing. Privately we have thought the Record looked rather dead. We are glad to see indications of new life with the coming of a new proprietor.

Charles Barnette Wolf is the proprietor and editor and the name is changed to Ashland Record.

In regard to the unusual design for a heading, the editor says "Ashland is an unusual town and he hopes to put out an unusual paper." He wants no one to be in doubt as to where it is published and what it stands for.

That's exactly our idea of a newspaper. That's our idea of any life and a newspaper ought to be treated as a thing of life. It ought to throb with energy and thought and feeling. It ought to live and move and breathe.

We do not know Mr. Wolf but believe he will enthrall life into his paper and into his city and wish him true success. Let the Wolf howl, but not from hunger!

## OUTLOOK RECIPE

[The Outlook wants any first-class recipe you have tried and would like to pass on to others. Those not taken from [the cook book, preferred. If your own, sign your name, if you wish, or give source from which it came.]

### College Girls Roast.

Take a good-sized pot roast, pound in all the flour you can, fry brown on both sides in the spider. Place a cupful of fried onions in the bottom of your covered roaster, on this place your meat, salt and pepper it, then pour over all two cups canned tomatoes. Same amount of fresh tomatoes can be used. Cover and roast until done. The gravy is delicious and the meat—well, try it, and let the Outlook know if you like it. From Dr. Mary Strickler.

## Handling the Fruit Crop

C. I. Lewis, chief of the Division of Horticulture at the Oregon Agricultural college, in the August number of Better Fruit, takes up and discusses the handling of the fruit crop in the Pacific Northwest in a masterly manner. This article should be carefully preserved and studied by every fruit grower.

The farmers and fruit growers of this locality are becoming more and more interested every day in these matters and the article seems worthy of a very wide publication.

Mr. Lewis says: "As fruit growers of the Pacific Northwest we have had some experiences the past two years, which, while not always gratifying, can or should be made at least profitable. If we are to make progress we must continually study and try to improve our methods. We must take to

heart the lessons that experience is teaching us. As a result of the past two seasons' crops of fruit it seems to me that there are certain lessons that we can learn, or at least certain signs that we can observe, that should cause us to pause and think seriously. First, I believe we are making mistakes regarding the question of variety. While the Pacific Northwest as a whole grows perhaps enough varieties, there is a tendency in many localities to grow too few varieties, and as far as the state of Oregon is concerned there is no doubt but what we have gone crazy on two varieties, the Spitzenberg and the Yellow Newtown. This specialization on varieties probably has been due to two things, first, the fancy prices that these varieties have commanded, and second, the markets to which they have been sent. There will be an enormous demand for apples; perhaps only a limited demand for a certain variety. We must study the variety as regards adaptation, variety requirements and variety preference, more soberly than we have in the past. We must extend our markets, and with this extension we naturally must be prepared to furnish a larger range of varieties. Instead of the whole state of Oregon planting about two varieties we ought to be growing ten or fifteen varieties. The second point I would wish to call attention to is concerning the methods of picking and handling our fruit crop. We pride ourselves, and rightly so, that we are unexcelled in our methods of handling our apples, but we must not sit comfortably in our chairs and rest on past laurels. Continual vigilance will be the price of our future success. I am personally satisfied that we need to give this vital subject much more careful study. Too many of us try to pick our entire apple crop at once, and often we are chasing a rainbow of color, which, when we catch it, gives us a core rot, a mealy fruit or a tasteless specimen. To begin with, we will need to study the proper times of picking much more closely, and we must look into better methods of packing and handling the crop. This will mean, first, better packing houses. We should give more attention to ventilation, temperature of storage and to the manner of handling the crop. Sanitation and general cleanliness must enter into our methods of handling. Decaying fruit, apple cores and other refuse should have no place in a modern packing house. The next problem I would call to your mind is that of handling our lower grades. Personally I believe that in many cases we are losing money on our lower grades of fruit. Just what the remedy will be I do not know. I will not say that we will return to the barrel as a pack for the third grade of apples, but I candidly believe that had we used barrels the past season that some of us might have made more money. I very much doubt if we can afford to put from thirty to fifty cents into a box for handling third grade apples, or any variety of fruit for that matter, and we have got to do one of several things. We must either change the form of package or style of handling the fruit, or we must get a special rate from the railroads for handling such or we must work the product into fruit, so as to lay it down in the sections of the Middle West with profit, or we must work the product into various by-products, such as vinegar, cider, jellies and evaporated fruits. Perhaps we will resort to all three. I do not propose to say just what we will do. I simply wish to call the grower's attention to the problem at hand. By all getting together perhaps we can solve it to the satisfaction of all concerned.

"Another privilege that the Pacific Coast fruit growers need is that of storage in transit. The grain men and the cattle men already have such privileges, and the fruit growers should have the same. At the present time it is impossible to store fruit in the Middle West and afterwards forward to certain points with out paying local freight rates for the second shipment. If we could get a through rate with the privilege of storing it would undoubtedly be a great help to the fruit industry. It also seems to me that we need to have better control of our store houses, not only those that we may build on the Pacific Coast, but certain store houses in the East. It may be better to store some of the fruit in the East and some on the Pacific Coast. We probably will have to work out that problem, but if we are to develop distributing points and have agencies for the better distribution of the fruit we will need store houses. The association in the Northwest would reduce the cost in handling by removing the profit of storage that now goes to the middle man. We should evolve some system whereby we could obtain more careful estimates as to the crop. Not only should the fruit growers of the Pacific Coast know such figures, but it would be an advantage to the fruit trade as a

whole if the output were accurately known for the entire country. If we knew the entire output we probably could forestall the glut which will occur in certain markets. The past season has shown that we rushed altogether too much fruit to certain points early in the season and then had nothing left a little later, and allowed some markets to go without an adequate supply. By a careful tabulating of the amount of fruit on hand a system could be worked out whereby the grower gets a fair price, and at the same time the fruit is put within reach of the consumer. We would escape the enormously cheap fruit for a few weeks, followed by prohibitive prices for the rest of the season. Such a condition must hurt the fruit trade in the long run. We should avoid rushing all the fruit to one or two points. The tendency has been to crowd the markets like New York and Chicago and allow many other markets to go without any fruit. By opening up new markets and regulating the supply to others we can avoid a great many of the unpleasant experiences of the past season. We certainly should give more attention to the foreign trade. Possibly a system of foreign representatives or salesmen to do the work solely in the interest of our fruit growers would be the best system. We need to give the foreign market more study and more consideration. It is worth while developing. We cannot develop a foreign market by sending them over a thousand carloads of fruit one year and none the next. They must have a steady supply that they can depend on if we wish to obtain permanent customers.

Too many of us have set our hearts on high priced fruit. Apples at three dollars a box, for example. There is only a limited demand for apples at this price. We must come to realize that if we are to build up a fruit industry we must be able to produce fruit at a price that is within reach of the average consumer. Often we try to hold the fruit too long when a mere matter of a few cents a box is the cause. By holding this fruit we incur expenses and loss which often are not made up by future prices. Attractive prices should be made for the buyer of fruits, both as to wholesale and retail, the same way that we like to obtain attractive prices whenever we buy our dry goods or groceries. While it may at times seem a sacrifice on the part of the grower in many cases he would find that he really profited rather than sacrificed. His net profit would be larger in many cases than what he finally obtained by holding his fruit beyond a reasonable time. In connection with the selling of our fruit we must do more advertising. There is no business in the country but what realizes that advertising. It pays just as handsomely in fruit growing. The average growers have left the apple producer far in the background as far as advertising is concerned, and they are certainly getting results from this advertising. Apples, pears, prunes and other fruits must be advertised if they are to become well known and are consumed in large quantities. Good advertising and the proper control of the prices will do more to increase the consumption of fruit and keep it thoroughly on its feet than anything else that can do. Lastly, to secure to the highest degree some of the reforms that I have intimated, I believe

Continued on page 7.

## 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.

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.

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. Burich, 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.

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 Teggart; secretary, H. H. Johnson.

ROCKWOOD I. O. O. F. No. 213—Meets in Macabee hall every Thursday evening. N. G., B. F. Dahlhammer; Sec'y, J. H. Schram.

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. Abbie 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, counsellor; 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. 178—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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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. 58—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. Finshall, master; E. Butler, secretary; Jennie Kronenberg, lecturer.

GRESHAM GRANGE No. 279 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.

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