

GRESHAM OUTLOOK

TWICE A WEEK

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H. L. ST. CLAIR, Editor and Publ'r
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"The Linotype Way is the Way that Wins."

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CONDITIONS IN CHINA.

The letter in this issue from Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Clark of Shanghai, China, will give a clearer insight into real conditions in the heart of China than many hours of reading of books. Mr. Clark spent a few months in Gresham about five years ago and made many friends here. He was then recovering from sickness. He is engaged in Y. M. C. A. work. Mr. Clark is a nephew of O. I. Neal. We are sure his letter to Mr. Neal will be read with interest by all.

Russia's continued aggressiveness in Asia, her recent seizure of authority in Persia, the weakening of Turkish power and the internal difficulties of poor China a large portion of whose territory is destined to be Russia's. All these circumstances as are hastening the day when the Russian Bear and the British Lion will grapple to the death for control of Asia. The little difficulties which occasionally disturb the peace of Europe will sink into insignificance before the greater and more world-wide question of who shall rule Asia.

The annual number of the morning Oregonian is a voluminous affair and gives much space to the advantages and opportunities in this state and especially in this corner of the state. Eastern Multnomah county has received considerable attention and especially the country adjacent to the O. W. P. R. R. and the new Mt. Hood line to Bull Run. Many comparative figures are shown of the growth of Portland during the past year, the population of which has increased 23,000 in that period.

New Experiment Farm.

Twenty-five acres of land with \$2,500 of buildings, formerly part of the Jackson county poor farm, has been deeded to the Oregon Agricultural College by the county for use for the new Southern Oregon Branch Experiment station, eight miles south of Medford and half a mile east of Talent on the main county road.

As there are four distinct types of soil on the property, some of the most important commercially in the Rogue River valley, this is an unusually well adapted site for experimental work. There are two different types of the Bear Creek river bottom soils which are good examples of the soil in the valley flats, and two upland soils of a more gravelly type which represent the hillside soils in the western part of the valley. A spring with a perpetual flow has made it possible to have over half the acreage under irrigation at present.

Some ten acres of different soils will be planted to different varieties of fruit trees this winter, and extensive experiments in truck gardening will be carried on between the trees and in the bottom land. A large amount of experimental work relative to Southern Oregon conditions has already been carried on by the college with a co-operation of the growers of the valley, and bulletins on irrigation, frost fighting, and pruning have been issued, based on these experiments.

The great province of Mongolia has been lost to China and there are strong rumors that Russia will seize the province and annex it to her already too extensive empire. Where are the allied powers which a few years ago protested so loudly against Russian aggrandizement in that direction? This will make it possible for Russia to shorten by many hundred miles, the distance by rail from Europe to Pekin.

Now is the time to get rid of your rheumatism. You will find Chamberlain's Liniment wonderfully effective. One application will convince you of its merits. Try it. For sale by Gresham Drug Company and all Dealers.

Mr. Clark Describes

Continued from page 1.

bride and groom were both Christians and usually wore foreign clothes, but dressed in the native costume for the wedding. I think they were as well dressed as any people we ever saw in America. They look so neat and completely dressed in their native costume. It seems a shame for them to ever give it up as many are doing. After the wedding which was the ring ceremony we went to the groom's house for the feast. The outside of the Chinese house is not at all attractive—just a bare brick and mortar wall. The light comes from a large open court in the center of the house. The number of rooms range from 4 to 5 or more according to the size of the family. There were about 10 or 12 rooms in the house where the feast was given. All the rooms except the bridal chambers were converted into dining rooms and over 100 guests were seated six or nine at a table. The groom and seven other men sat at our table. The ladies were seated separately. There was no cloth only chop sticks, a porcelain spoon and a small bowl the size of the lower half of a tea cup which served as our plate throughout the twenty-one courses.

Serving a course consisted of setting a large dish with the food for that course in it in the center of the table. We all help ourselves and each other from the same bowl with our chop sticks.

The carving of chickens, ducks, and all other meats was done with chop sticks both held in one hand. Of course the meat was cooked very tender, but you would be surprised what could be done with two straight sticks, in well trained fingers I will give the courses as nearly in order as possible.

1 Chinese wine, 2 nuts (several kinds including sugar coated peanuts almonds, etc.), 3 pork, boiled; 4 chop suey, 5 shark fins, 6 hundred year old eggs, 7 pigeon fried crisp in oil, 8 cold sliced chicken sandwiches, the bread being very thin wafers without any shortening, 9 roast chicken, 10 baked fish, 11 whole boiled chicken, 12 whole boiled duck, 13 roast turkey, 14 Precious pudding, made of eight kinds of nuts and some sort of gelatin, served with almond sauce, 15 sea slugs and bamboo sprouts, 16 small clams in the shell, 17 shrimp and mushrooms, 18 vegetable marrow, 19 duck tongues, 20 rice, 21 tea. No sugar or cream with either rice or tea and no bread, butter, vegetables or drink, yet we enjoyed it all and have felt no ill effects in the two weeks that have since elapsed. While the feast was largely meat the Chinese as a rule eat very little meat.

The bridal suite of rooms was elegantly furnished with a superb set of teak wood furniture consisting of tea table, six stools, six chairs, three rockers, a settle, a wardrobe, dresser s chiffonier, and wash stand. Then a fine high post bed with curtains spread and pillows of a beautiful shade of pink brocaded satin embroidered in gold.

There were also six large camphor-wood chests. A beautiful camel's hair rug was on the floor and six nicely framed Chinese pictures on the wall all of which showed rare skill in their production. The chairs were all upholstered in heavy pale blue silk and the large pieces were skillfully carved. The sitting room and bed room were joined with an archway and were very handsomely furnished. The bride wore a red satin gown, dropping straight from the shoulders and elaborately embroidered with gold.

The groom wore a long straight gown and a little round hat with rim turned up and a red button and long plume on top which is the official dress. They certainly looked dignified enough for weddings.

The wedding was Saturday evening. Monday morning, October 30 at 9 a. m., the language school opened and we were initiated into the mysteries of characters and sounds that are wholly Chinese. In the language of Europe you can trace many resemblances to English, but in Chinese everything is absolutely different. These sounds are just as different from ours as their characters (writing). In learning a character you must learn, to write it with the proper order of strokes, to pronounce it correctly, to give it the proper tone, to know its meaning, to spell it in English and to tell the name and number of its radical. By a tone is meant inflections of the voice.

In the dialect we are learning there are five tones for each sound all meaning entirely different things; some dialects have twelve or even fifteen tones to a sound. There is nothing in Chinese to correspond to our alphabet. Their language is

in no sense a phonetic language. But there are 214 radicals, one or more of which occur in each character (or word), but you have no possible way of knowing how to pronounce or discover the meaning of a new character till you look it up in the dictionary or some one tells you. Then it is purely a matter of memory if you know it next time you see it. We are gradually getting a few salted down so we can recognize them on the sign boards, etc. I suppose we have gotten about thirty in the two weeks we have been in school. There are a great many idioms in English but ten times more in Chinese and they have to be memorized for there are no rules to cover their use. It is all very very interesting and we like it, but find it hard to settle down to nothing but study after so many years of active association work. We go to school five hours a day and have two evening lectures each week. It keeps us very busy.

We have been boarding but have just rented a house and will go to housekeeping here in Shanghai for the winter. The revolution is driving missionaries in from all interior points. We cannot go to Nanking till things are quiet and probably not till next fall. But will do language work here. Our house is one of about twelve in a long brick row, four stories high. The first floor is level with the ground and has the kitchen and servant's quarters on the second floor is the living room, dining room and pantry on the third two bed rooms with a bath room each, then there are two large irregular bed rooms in the attic. We have city water and electric lights but no hot water pipes. There is a nice little coal grate in each room and a large porch across the front of the house on both second and third floors.

The rooms are about 16x18 feet with a 12-foot ceiling. A 9x12 rug looks like a dolly in the middle of the floor. We will have three servants, a cook, a table and room boy, and a coolie who does the scrubbing, etc. Just drop in some day for tiffin (dinner) and see us talk to our servants, who do not know a word of English, then you can see how we are fixed. Mr. and Mrs. Heck, who are also new in China will live with us this winter. The war will likely be over when you get this but there are still three important cities to capture Peking, Tientsin, and Nanking. It is perfectly safe here for this is a foreign city and not under the Chinese government at all. There is, of course, no way of telling when the war will be over for you cannot hurry China. Everybody takes their time for things here.

The Shanghai Y. M. C. A. is certainly a great association with its 1625 members and 6000 students in its day and night school. It is standing here for just what we stand for at home but it means so much more here for there are no competing organizations here and the high class young men of Shanghai are crowding the buildings to gain a knowledge of western ways. About 500 are in group Bible clubs meeting each week. I took a Bible class that recites in English, last week, in the absence of the regular teacher. There were sixteen men from 18 to 25 and they gave the very closest attention. Only three or four were Christians and they had all been raised to believe the common Chinese teaching of merits and demerits. That is, four good deeds blot out four bad ones and five good ones would give him a balance on the right side of ledger in heaven. So they keep books on themselves and base their salvation on the results that their books show.

We hardly realize that we are in China for Shanghai is so much like a western city. But already we are satisfied of the great need of the gospel in the lives of these people, and are anxious for the time when we can talk to them in their own language.

The war is producing a terrible amount of suffering and thousands are lying dead in the streets of Hankow, a city of almost a million people, two-thirds of which is now in ashes and the people are homeless. The surrounding country was flooded a few months ago so that a famine is on in the country all around Hankow. They are doing all they can to relieve the suffering but many are dying from hunger and exposure as well as from shot and shell. These are days that are to go down in the history of China. We believe that the revolt is going to be the means of bringing about much better conditions. The old regime will no doubt be overthrown. The progressing men educated in the west will be the ones to set up a new government in this country. We are glad to be here while the change is going on for we can see better what it means and will be better prepared to work with the young men when things quiet down again.

We do not feel at all as if we had dropped out of the world by

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Broken Line Sale

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GROCERIES

Holly Milk - per can, 7c
Best Baking Powder, 25c size, " 13c
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12c Ginghams " 11c
6c Calico " 5c
50c Dress Goods " 43c

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\$1.50 Hats \$1.29
50c Underwear 39c
\$1 " 79c
2.50 Mens Pants \$2.15
3 " 2.55

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The Outlook will visit a relative or friend for you 104 times during the year, brim full of news. Isn't that worth something to you?

O. W. R. & N. TIME TABLE

EASTBOUND
Leave Portland 7:50 a. m.—Arrive Fairview 8:25 a. m.; Troutdale, 8:30 a. m.
Lv. Portland 4:00 p. m.—Ar. Fairview 4:34 p. m.; Troutdale, 4:39 p. m.
Lv. Portland 8:00 p. m.—Ar. Troutdale 8:45 p. m.

WESTBOUND
Lv. Troutdale 9:28 a. m.; leave Fairview 9:33 a. m.—Ar. Portland 10:15 a. m.
Lv. Troutdale 4:55 p. m.; leave Fairview 5:00 p. m.—Ar. Portland 5:45 p. m.

Watch the Outlook for the news.

O. W. P. TIME TABLE.

Lv. Portland
6:50 a. m. for Cazadero.
7:45 — for Gresham.
8:45 — for Cazadero.
9:45 — for Gresham.
10:45 — for Cazadero.
11:45 — for Gresham.
12:45 p. m. for Cazadero.
1:45 — for Gresham.
2:27 — Express.
2:45 — for Cazadero.
3:45 — for Gresham.
4:45 — for Cazadero.
5:45 — for Gresham.
6:45 — for Cazadero.
10:00 — for Gresham.
11:33 — for Gresham.

Cars from Portland arrive a Gresham one hour later.
Lv. Gresham for Portland.
12:25 a. m. from Gresham.
5:40 — from Gresham.
6:30 — from Boring.
7:37 — from Cazadero.
7:50 — Express.
8:45 — from Gresham.
9:39 — from Cazadero.
10:45 — from Gresham.
11:39 — from Cazadero.
12:45 p. m. from Gresham.
1:39 — Cazadero.
2:45 — from Gresham.
3:39 — from Cazadero.
4:45 — from Gresham.
5:39 — from Cazadero.
7:15 — from Boring.
9:45 — from Cazadero.

On Sundays all cars run to Cazadero. In place of the 7:15 p. m. car, there are two, one at 6:45 and one at 8:45.

Lodge Notices.

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

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

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

GRESHAM REBEKAH LODGE No. 61—Meets in I. O. O. F. hall, second and fourth Wednesdays of each month. Mrs. S. I. Dalley, 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.

ROCKWOOD UNITED ARTISANS 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. Carrie Powell, G. N.; Eliza Metzger, 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 Mr. Annie Bates, president. Mrs. Henry Kane, secretary.

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

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

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.

BORING UNITED ARTISANS, No. 270, meets first and fourth Wednesday evening. Second Wednesday Frank J. Rehberg; secretary, Mrs. Vera Smith.

"From Portland to the mountains look out for the Outlook."

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 L. O. O. F. hall first and third Tuesdays of each month. Visiting members welcome. Emil G. Kardell, clerk.

FAIRVIEW CIVIC IMPROVEMENT CLUB—Meets first and second Monday evenings of each month. J. P. Province, President; J. H. Schram, secretary.

Church Notices

LINNEMAN MEMORIAL M. E. church, Gresham—Sunday services. Sunday school, 9:45 a. m. Preaching 11:00 a. m., and 7:30 p. m. Epworth League 6:30 p. m. Prayer meeting every Thursday at 7:30. Geo. F. Hopkins, 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.

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. Town send. Y. P. S. C. E. devotional meeting at 7 p. m. Rev. Thos. Robinson, pastor.



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