

GRESHAM OUTLOOK

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Prosperity Headed This Way.

Bumper crops and prevailing good prices are expected to put the farmers of the Pacific Northwest in high good humor this fall and, through him, the three states are expected to prosper as never before. Every indication is for big yields in all the staple products and for some prices will be very high.

The biggest wheat crop ever harvested is predicted for Oregon, Washington and Idaho and it is thought the yield will reach 70,000,000 bushels, worth \$52,500,000. Oats are expected to add \$18,675,000 to the farmer's bank roll and barley \$9,900,000 more. Fruit marketed this fall and winter will add \$15,000,000 to this new wealth and hay the neat sum of \$35,390,000. The wool crop is estimated to be worth \$6,600,000, and hops \$4,550,000. If the manufactured products were added to the wealth of the soil, it is probable the total would fall not far below \$500,000,000 for the year.

Orders for approximately 50,000,000 feet have been placed with mills of Oregon and Washington to supply material for new equipment for the Harriman lines in this territory. The traffic officials are preparing for the new crop season by ordering 8,200 box cars and 56 cabooses to be distributed over the Union Pacific, O-W. R. & N. Southern Pacific and Oregon Short Line roads.

For the first time this year an automobile party has covered the entire distance between Los Angeles and Seattle with its own power successfully completing the trip of 175 miles without serious difficulty of any kind.

Oregon will have a delegation in attendance at the Northwestern Development League Congress at Seattle, June 5, 6, 7 and 8. Representatives have been named by the governor and Oregon speakers have been given places on the program. Subjects of interest to the whole Northwest will be discussed.

Now that the three year homestead bill seems certain to become a law, interest is being aroused anew in Oregon's vacant lands. Statisticians have been gathered from the records of the General Land office showing there is lots of room in this state for the homesteader, there being 15,959,377 acres still unappropriated. This is a little more than one-quarter of the state's area. Every county in the state has its quota and while most of the land is far from the larger towns, much of it is fertile and will be productive when tilled.

GRESHAM PRINCIPAL TELLS OTHER SIDE

Editor Gresham Outlook:—

While I appreciate Mr. Fry's evident intention to be fair in his criticism of the conduct of the people of Gresham in connection with the athletic meet held here May 25, justice compels me to cite additional facts, and to take issue with the conclusions he apparently draws from what he observed. It is safe to assume that when an entire community is indicted on a charge of cowardism there are two sides to the case. The people of Gresham are as unwilling to condone ruffianism as are those of St. Johns, and does not hesitate to repudiate any act that could be properly described as such. The article in Friday's Outlook says that the disturbance began by some of the Gresham boys taking pennants from the St. Johns girls. This is incorrect. It began in the taunting and boastful remarks of some of the young people from St. Johns as soon as they entered the grounds. The writer himself heard some of these taunts, and that they led to the appropriation of some of the St. Johns pennants was no more than could be expected, although I have no desire to justify or approve the seizure of the pennants. These incidents started, as they invariably do, from some thing trivial in itself;

but when once started the dishonors were pretty equally divided between the students of the two schools. Of the three contests over the pennants, two were started in an attempt to secure Gresham pennants, and one to secure a St. Johns pennant. This is the unanimous testimony of all the Gresham students who participated in the contests. No one will deny that some of the Gresham girls used their fists and teeth in the affray, but the implication in Mr. Fry's article that the Gresham girls alone were guilty of such methods of fighting is far from true, as bruises, scratches, hat pin marks and teeth marks were all in evidence on the arms and faces of the Gresham girls on Monday after the fight. The girls, who were reported by Mr. Fry as priding themselves in boasting of the cowardly and unladylike act in which they had participated, first became involved in the fight when some of the St. Johns girls attempted to take their pennants from them. They naturally regarded themselves as in the right in defending their property. That they themselves became the aggressors later in the attempt to secure a St. Johns pennant was but making good the instruction the St. Johns girls had just given them. This is not said to justify the fighting in any measure, but to make it clear that the Gresham girls were not more aggressive nor unladylike than their rivals from the west end of the county. It is further to the credit of the Gresham girls that many of them immediately dropped the spirit of contention as soon as the contest was over and tried to be friendly with their late opponents, but met nothing but anger and insulting remarks in return.

That the field was inadequately marshalled was the fault of the executive committee and in no way attributable to delinquency on the part of the people of Gresham as the article in question implied. The sub-committee on officials named only one marshal, namely, the writer. Being unable to serve, I named a substitute who was accepted by the committee, and afterwards secured another gentleman to assist. The event proved that more officers were needed, but that they were not asked for was the fault of the committee. As a member of the executive committee, the writer is willing to take his full share of the blame for the inadequate preparation for the meet; as a citizen of Gresham, not a whit of blame.

As to the chip, it may be merely a difference in point of view, but it appears to me that St. Johns is carrying a chip on her shoulder and is "trying to get even" for some fancied wrong, the chief of which was the failure of their representatives to win the athletic meet. The feeling against Gresham was bitter on account of this on the part of St. Johns people who should know that Gresham had nothing whatever to do with the awarding of the prizes. Etc. Etc.

Mr. Fry's viewpoint is necessarily different from our own, and his article is unfair more in what it omits than in what it touches upon. It is certainly regrettable that no individual can see all sides of a proposition, and that we must be content with amore or less partial view. But the realization of this fact should make us charitable our criticism of others, and should make us hesitate to assign to others motives of which, in the very nature of the case, we can know nothing.

The writer sincerely hopes that Mr. Fry speaks for all of St. Johns when he says that they shall consider the matter closed and harbor no ill feeling. It would be unfortunate indeed if the two schools could not meet without both feeling that the other was ready to take an unfair advantage.

The meet this year was an experiment on the part of hie committee, and that it was marred by unforeseen events and inexperience is a fact not to discourage the holding of such meets, but to spur the committee to make the greatest possible use of the experience it has gained this year, and to take such action that the meet next year will be more successful in every particular.

G. R. ROBINSON,
Gresham, Ore., June 3, 1912.

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Dean Cordley's Address

Continued from page 1.

plano. We are sure the sum of happiness has not been increased thereby. Every man may do something in all these lines but not enough to warrant the cost. Dr. Myron Reed once said, "Anybody, by endless drudgery, can make himself a poor painter. But that is not worth while; there is poor painting enough now. Anybody can be taught to play the violin badly; but there is pain enough in the world already." It is better to do a common thing well than to do an uncommon thing poorly.

Whether you pass from here into the activities of life or better still into college halls for future preparation for these activities your capacity will soon be measured. A man's specific gravity is soon determined. It is not always pleasant to be thus measured—to be brought to our level; but, like grandmother's catnip tea, "it is good for you." When you have found your level you have a standard from which to reckon progress.

2. The Student's Training. A man's capital is the material with which he works. His purpose is the energy he applies to the work. The capital is important, but the purpose is more important. Many a man with no capital but his hands and his brains has accumulated a fortune; many a man who was the heir of untold gold has become a pauper. It is the same with the gifts which constitute manhood. They are the measures of a man's capacity. It may be that a man can not be what his nature intended him not to be, but he can fail to be what nature intended him to be. He can fritter away what was intended for practical purposes, or he can prevent to evil what was intended for good. He can increase his capacity or he can waste it. He can neglect the gift that is in him, or he can improve it. More depends upon the use we make of our capital than upon the amount of the original capital.

People have a great admiration for what they call self-made men. But there is a sense in which every man must be self made. In the definition of some, a self-made man is one who has come to eminence without the benefit of schools. They refer to Horace Greely, acquiring culture as he worked on the printer's case; to Roger Sherman, who studied mathematics and read law as he sat on the cobbler's bench; to Elihu Burritt, who acquired the elements of a half-dozen languages as he worked at the forge; or to Abraham Lincoln, who laid the foundation for his later success as he poled the flat-boat down the river. None of these ever saw the inside of a college until they were invited to come in and instruct college-bred men. Others very properly enlarge the application of the term. They ask, why was not Garfield a self-made man as really as Horace Greely? It is true that he had the advantages of the best schools and the best teachers. But he put himself in these schools of his own choice and he worked his way through academy and college by his own energy. Why was it any less his own work because he sought the best tools he could find? It was his own indomitable purpose which undertook the work and held him to it. He was none the less self-made because he chose to make himself that way. And even if a man be born to wealth he must be self-made if he be made at all. Wealth may send a boy to school but it can not make a scholar of him. Wealth can buy a boy books but it can not make a well informed man of him. The best schools can not confer scholarship on indolence nor can the best teacher give culture to indifference. Your diploma is not like a brand of flour, guaranteeing a certain degree of fineness. It simply certifies that you have been through the curriculum, as the wheat has been through the mill. But something in the material determines the character of the product. Schools do not make scholars and churches do not make saints. But the best schools sometimes send out the biggest dunces and the best churches send out the biggest rascals. This is no disparagement of schools or churches, but merely affirms that they can do nothing for a man who will do nothing for himself. The gifts of mankind do not make a man unless there be joined with them the purpose of manhood.

In persevering to your commencement day you have shown your appreciation of the larger life possible to you. I know I am safe in saying that you have arrived here with a high purpose. You mean to make the most of the training you have received and the opportunities which lie before you. Young men and young women want to be something and to do something. Not often do they reach commencement day with anything less than the highest aim. But a high aim is not enough. It is steady aim which attains the end. Many men who fall had a high aim once. But they fell from it. It is easier to stand than to stick, and it is the men who stick that win. The men who reach the goal are the men who keep pressing toward it. The adversary of men does not care how high your resolve, if it be not steady. He only has to wait for you to come down. "Satan would just as soon have a ninety days' saint as a lifelong sinner." The high resolve which brought you here will not serve you unless you maintain it. The test will come in keeping up to graded. A spurt of good resolutions may have brought you here but it will not make for you anything but a temporary success.

3. The Student's Opportunity. Do you know that this state will double, even treble, in population during the next decade? Do you know that the wealth will likewise multiply in like proportion? Do you realize that their wealth must be profitably employed, that the people must be fed and housed and clothed and transported and educated? Do you appreciate the wonderful opportunities that this unusual development will offer to young men of ability who

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are trained to make the most of them; do you know that the best of these opportunities will be for those who are the best trained? Do you know that brain energy, rightly directed, on the open market is worth vastly more than the same amount of brawn energy? Do you know that if you were to labor 300 days per year for 40 years at \$1.50 per day, you would receive for your life's work but \$18,000, while at the low average of \$1200 per year of thoroughly trained man would in the same time receive \$48,000; and in addition to the extra \$30,000 would obtain vastly more of pleasure and satisfaction through his increased capacity to appreciate the best things of life. Do you see your opportunity? Do you realize your duty to yourself, to your family and to your state?

Of the innumerable opportunities which this rapid development will provide for young men who are educated for some industrial calling I shall refer only to those in Agriculture.

Have you ever thought of Agriculture as a profession—as your profession? It is a good one for the young man who is trained to make a success of any of its numerous branches. Throughout the civilized world today it is attracting many of the brightest and most capable men. They appreciate that it is no longer a haphazard vocation. They realize that it is rapidly becoming a science; that its rewards are to be certain; that it is the direct source of the greater part of the wealth of the world. If you have a farm, or the money with which to buy one, your future is assured—if you will prepare yourself in the best possible way to make the best possible use of it.

The Farm Home. There are approximately 60,000 boys on the farms of Oregon—and if they know when they are well off most of them will stay there. I wish that each parent of those 60,000 boys, and each and every boy who sees nothing in the old farm but an endless monotony of uninteresting drudgery could be brought to realize fully what that same old farm has to offer of financial success, genuine satisfaction and true happiness, when its home life, its home surroundings, one who is trained to develop and and all its energies are directed by to appreciate its beauties and to make the best of its latent possibilities.

But you have no farm and no money? What are your opportunities in Agriculture?

Orchard and Farm Managers and Superintendents. Do you know that the brain which directs is worth more than the hand which executes; and that both combined in the same person are worth more than either alone? Do you know that men of wealth, often with little knowledge of farming, and corporations with none, are entering the field of Agriculture, and that they must have men who can direct their operations successfully, and are willing to pay

liberally for their services? Do you know that the Oregon Agricultural College cannot supply the demands which are made upon it for such men at beginning salaries from two to five times the wage of the ordinary "farm-hand"?

Oregon is and ever will be a great agricultural state. Her resources are largely undeveloped. Her millions of acres of fertile soil, accompanied as they are by a favorable climate and great natural beauty, should hold for every young man of initiative, who has brains enough to recognize his opportunity an ever present challenge; and I can conceive of no better wish for her future than that a majority of the brightest and most efficient young men within her borders could be brought to a full realization of the rewards which may be obtained by the application of modern methods to the management of Oregon farms and to the solution of her country life problems.

4. The Student's Purpose or Aim. We have considered the student's capital, his training, and his opportunities; and now we come to the motive of it all. What endowment has he? What is he making of it? And what will he do with it? If you would know how much a man is worth to the world you must consider all these. You must consider his original capacity, the training he has had, and the motive that controls him. Here is an instrument of steel. You know that the steel is of the best. The temper and form are of the finest. But you can not judge it until you know what it is for. Is it a surgical instrument to relieve pain and save life, or it is a murderous instrument to cause pain and destroy life? You may see a man has talent; you may see he has training; but to estimate his worth you must know what he is aiming at. You are a banker, and a young man applies for the position as cashier. You can see he is gifted; you can see he is an expert; but you can not tell what he is worth to you till you know whether he is honest. You must know his character as well as his ability and training. A thousand diplomas would not be worth considering if he were not honest. A life without an aim is without power. A life with a vicious aim is a menace and a curse. A life that pours into itself will stagnate. If one lives merely to make a living it is not worth while living.—A life that would be of any value to itself or the world must apply its power and its training to a worthy end. It is a great thing to be well trained. But it is a greater thing to be well balanced and rightly poised. Gifts and training are worse than wasted if perverted to evil. You can not tell a man's value by measuring his capacity or testing his training. You will still ask what will he do with them. It is not a question of power but the application of power. It is not a question of gifts but of the use of gifts. It is not a matter of

capacity but of character. Paul and Caesar were both gifted and they both conquered the world. One conquered it for himself with the sword; the other conquered it for Jesus, with the truth. The world measures them each by his purpose. And the world has always honored men for their purpose rather than their power. Great power has impressed men but high motive has won men. Men love to remember those who have blessed mankind.

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