

GRESHAM OUTLOOK
TWICE A WEEK

Published every Tuesday and Friday at Gresham, Oregon

H. L. ST. CLAIR, Editor and Publ'r.

Our Subscription Rates
One year, \$1.50;
six months, 75c;
three months, 40c.
Advertising Rates reasonable. Our representative will call. Phone 701.



Official paper of the Town of Gresham, Oregon.
Official paper of the Town of Fairview, Oregon.

Entered as second-class matter March 3, 1911, at the postoffice at Gresham, Oregon, under the act of March 3, 1879.

MORE EXECUTIVE POWER.

An outgrowth of Governor West's vice crusade of last year is seen in the bill providing for appointment of special officers by the governor. It contains a provision which would practically throw the entire state government into the hands of the executive, so far as police regulation is concerned.

After providing for the appointment of special district attorneys, sheriffs or constables for 90 days, the act provides that during this period the special officer "insofar as it may be necessary to effectuate the purposes of the appointment shall supplant for the time being, and for said purposes, the regularly elected officer."

It will be remembered that the district attorney of Multnomah county was supplanted by another when the governor decided to clean up Portland. He probably acted within his rights, but the proposed law will give him unlimited power in such matters. It would practically throw down the bars, giving to the governor the power to usurp the functions of present officials in any county in the state and for as long a period as he desires. While, it is stated in the act, he can appoint for only a period of 90 days "at any one time," there is nothing to prevent him from continuing reappointing for such 90-day periods as he desires. During such time the regular officer shall be supplanted by the special officer.

Multnomah county poor farm cost the taxpayers the sum of \$19,208 for the last six months of 1912. The county hospital cost \$13,731 more.

Dr. Harry Lane was elected senator without any demonstration; not even a handclap by the members who voted for him. It's up to the doctor to "bring down the house" when he gets to Washington.

The report of the county auditor for the last half of 1912 shows that the city tax of Gresham was \$195.18 of which only \$1.04 was returned as delinquent. Fairview showed up with \$156.41, and \$2.06 delinquent, while Troutdale came along with \$114.68 to its credit and nothing delinquent.

It is desired that Senate Bill 72, a measure before the legislature to provide for extension work by the Oregon Agricultural College, be discussed by the pupils of the schools on February 12 and teachers and school boards are urged to make the necessary preparations. A copy of this bill will be sent them in time for this event.

County School Superintendent A. P. Armstrong is now located in the new court house where he was seen yesterday busily engaged in preparing for effective work among the public schools of the county. When spoken to about the proposed new district west of Gresham he stated that it is yet in abeyance. He is not yet thoroughly familiar with the situation but states that he is not in favor of multiplying school districts unless there is urgent necessity. He is just now working out plans to prevent any loss to the various high schools through the failure of the county board to make an appropriation out of this year's tax levy, and has some hopes of solving the problem so that the schools may continue without the necessity of borrowing money or increasing their taxes.

Drives Off a Terror.
The chief executioner of death in the winter and spring months is pneumonia. Its advance agents are colds and grip. In any attack by one of these maladies no time should be lost in taking the best medicine obtainable to drive it off. Countless thousands have found this to be Dr. King's New Discovery. "My husband believes it has kept him from having pneumonia three or four times," writes Mrs. George W. Place, Rawsonville, Vt., "and for coughs, colds and croup we have never found its equal." Guaranteed for all bronchial affections. Price 50 cts. and \$1.00 Trial bottle free at all Druggists.

The School and Moral Training

Continued from last issue

It would be impossible to teach literature, history, civics and many of the sciences without acknowledging the existence of God and his hand in the direction of the affairs of the universe, and the existence of God and his controlling power in any other sense than that which is claimed for him has no power to purify or build up the moral character of a human being.

Morality must come from the heart to be permanent. It must be accompanied with a desire to be right, not simply to escape the physical punishment or consequence of an immoral life or to avoid the odium of society and the penalties of the law.

But why dwell longer on the conditions and necessity of moral instruction? Most of you no doubt agree even before you came here that it is the foundation of our whole social fabric and that to neglect it is to invite disaster to all the highest ideals of mankind. The greatest problem that presents itself to us today as parents and teachers is the methods to be employed, the manner of application and the choice of time and materials. We may well ponder these last thoughts, for philosophers and sages have spent a lifetime on these momentous questions. Psychologists have written book after book and many of our most prominent educators have tried to explain at great length methods to be used which in their estimation would bring the best and most lasting results. What little I can suggest here tonight will no doubt seem simple compared to the treatises you have read on this subject but I must emphasize this one fact at least that the personality and moral and religious character of the teacher are the first requisites.

The moral standing of every applicant for a position as instructor of the young should be thoroughly investigated before a license is issued to teach, for no teacher can enthuse his or her pupils with higher ideals when the ideals taught are not the ones the teacher himself is striving to attain. Neither a father nor a pedagogue who habitually uses tobacco can effectively teach the hygienic results of its use, for the child will say in his heart, "If it had why do you do it and his life is a standing falsehood to his instruction."

The teacher who disregards the exact truth on little occasions and breaks her promises to fit her convenience can never successfully teach the value of truth and integrity.

The woman who associates with low companions and delights in their company is not fit to be the teacher of the boys and girls in any school for the children will judge her by the company she keeps and any reference she may even make to higher ideals is counterbalanced by the thought, not sincere. Then, too, such teachers are not right at heart. They are working more for the dollar than for the good of mankind. They have failed as yet to grasp the significance of life or enter into the fullness of a life of true service.

The results of experiments by physiologists have led to the saying that the mind is like a wind swept lake, which is eternally being influenced by the winds of experience.

Thus it is that everything that is going on in the life of a teacher, which finds its expression in the quality of her personality, is filtering and seeping into the lives of her pupils. She can in reality hide nothing. Whatever she is, in the depth of her life is forming a part of the atmosphere of the school and in turn forming unconsciously the lives of her pupils in the same way that air, sunshine and moisture feed the life of the plant. Thus is demonstrated truly the saying that "Out of the heart are the issues of life." Morality is as catching as wildfire and as contagious as sin. We may know all this but never come to realize its fullest meaning until the best, maturist, and largest spirited men and women are secured and retained in the teaching profession.

The matter of environment as suggested before may well be taken more seriously than at present. Schoolgrounds and buildings must be right. The possibility of indecency and vulgarity getting in their work through carelessness of construction and lack of supervision must be carefully guarded against. Everything about the place should suggest beauty and refinement which are silent but powerful and constant factors in the development of true character.

Moral instruction, to accomplish the great end aimed at, must meet with a responsive chord in the heart of the child. There must be a reason, something to strive for and an end in view. To cram a child's mind with a vast stock of ethical and moral pellets as one would take medicine will never bring results. It will only develop more instances of the boy who passed 98 degrees in ethics and yet was expelled from the school.

Some of the biggest sinners know the most about God's law. The worst criminals often know more about the laws against crime than those who never commit crimes. A responsiveness on the part of a child which makes him willing to be led, a feeling that he is a part of the school and a part of the world, a knowledge of responsibility and a desire on his part to act his part rightly will put action into the precept taught, whether it is stated concretely or deduced from some lesson, story, or incident in the life.

This spirit of responsiveness may often be difficult to awaken unless the teacher is resourceful and she may often feel that effort is in vain but there scarcely exists a child whose responsive nature can-

not be aroused along some line of activity. It may and often does something the child really takes interest in and he can be led on from one thing to another until he is willing to accept and act in accordance with the will of the school and the teacher.

Parents can do much to aid the cause of morals in our schools, and they can refrain from doing and saying many things which place the school and the teacher in an unfavorable light with the pupils.

It is not wise to discuss and magnify the failings of a teacher in the presence of our children. Such conversation only tends to destroy what confidence and respect already has. Lead the child so far as possible to have confidence in his school and faith in his teacher. Make him feel at home that he has a responsibility for the behavior of the school and that an example set by him will be followed by others.

Encourage him to go to the teacher with his troubles and have them explained rather than to seek redress for imaginary wrongs in ill conduct and insubordination. Both the parent and teacher are often to blame for bad conduct especially insubordination. Neither being willing to give explanations or put the matter before the child in such a way that he can quietly think out in his own mind where the difficulty lies and lay the blame on himself rather than nourishing his wrath against the one who has corrected him. Most cases of what seem to be wilful subordination are at first only caused by a feeling of unjust treatment and unfairness which the child fails to understand and the hasty and swift penalty meted out without opportunity for explanation widens the gulf which is never bridged over. A less hasty treatment of the case would have given time for thought on the part of both and an explanation and probably an apology would have been forthcoming which would have strengthened the relations existing between pupils and teacher.

A right relation being established the task of leading such a child to higher ideals and aiding him to overcome his tendencies to do wrong becomes easier each day and in a few months he may be the best boy in school.

The question of permitting children of degenerate families to attend our schools is worthy of attention but one of the most difficult to handle. The only way at present seems to be to give them a chance with the better inclined and by careful supervision and instruction strengthen what good is in them and give them an opportunity to improve by being with better associates. To be sure the risk to our children is sometimes terrible but just here lies the very reason for careful supervision on the part of the board, the teacher and the janitor also. Should supervision fail and the school be found to be suffering from their presence, teachers and authorities should act accordingly and remove the contagion.

We realize that this subject is too broad and deep for thorough discussion in a short article like this and the writer feels that he has scarcely touched upon the subject assigned but we trust that some thought has been suggested tonight which will bear fruit and help others to solve some of the difficulties to be met with in rearing a generation of men and women who shall be able to not only take the pace in society of the present generation but who shall have been educated in both mind and heart to live and work out the principles recognized by the christian world to be essential to man's highest and best development.

When you want a reliable medicine for a cough or cold take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It can always be depended upon and is pleasant and safe to take. For sale by Gresham Drug Co., and Dealers everywhere.

PORTLAND RAILWAY LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY

O. W. P. DIVISION

Lv. Portland for Gresham and Cazadero	Lv. Gresham for Portland and Cazadero
a 5:20	cb12:25
6:50	b 5:40 d 5:51
7:45	6:30 a 6:07
8:45	7:27 7:50
9:45	a 7:50 9:50
10:45	8:45 11:50
11:45	9:39 1:50
12:45	10:45 a 3:18
1:45	11:39 3:50
a 2:27	12:45 5:50
2:45	1:39 7:45
3:45	2:45
4:45	3:39
b 5:35	4:45
d b 5:45	a 5:03
6:45	5:39
8:00	6:45
b10:00	7:00
c 11:33	9:45
	10:50

Light figures denote a. m. Bold figures denote p. m. a U. S. Mail and Express. No passengers. b Gresham Local to Cazadero on Sundays. c Saturday through to Cazadero. Running time Portland to Gresham, 1 hour.

MT. HOOD DIVISION

Lv. Mountavilla for Gresham and Bull Run	Lv. Gresham for Mt. Hood and Bull Run
a 9:00	d 7:00
3:00	a 1:20 3:25
b 5:55	5:25

SUNDAY ONLY.
9:00 1:30 4:45 7:00
8:00 11:50 9:25 1:55 6:50 8:50
a Mixed train. b To Cottrell only. c To Gresham only. d To Mabery only. * To Sandy River only. Above schedules subject to change without notice. Light figures, a. m. Bold figures, p. m.

MARKELL'S 4-DAY Clearance Sale

Jan. 29, 30, 31, Feb. 1 - Wed., Thurs., Fri., Sat.

Substantial Reductions on Everything
(Except Contract Goods)

Groceries

- Canned Corn, 3 for 25c
- Tomatoes, 3 for 25c
- Beans, 4 for 25c
- Peaches, 15c
- Apricots, 2 for 25c
- K. C. Baking Powder, 25 oz. can, 19c
- Cleveland, 50c size, 40c
- " \$1.00 size, 90c
- Laundry Soap, bar 2c
- Golden Star, 7 bars for 25c
- All other 5c bars, 6 for 25c
- Gunpowder Tea, 50c val. for 35c
- Uncolored Japan, 50c vals. for 35c
- 2 lbs. Good Coffee, 48c
- 18 lbs. Sugar, \$1.00
- 9 lb. sack Rolled Oats, 33c
- 3 packages Yeast, 10c
- Snider's Catsup, 25c size, 18c
- Good Flour, per sack, \$1.00
- Arm & Hammer Soda, 5c

Dry Goods

- 12c Outing Flannel, yd., 10c
- 10c " " " 8c
- All Prints yd. 5c
- Shallies per yd. 5c
- Organdie, Reg. 15c val. 10c
- Organdie, Reg. 12c val. 8c
- Batiste, Reg. 20c val. 12c
- Valencennes Lace, yd. 3c
- Bordered Wrapper Goods, 15c val. 12c
- Wrappers, Flannelette, \$1.25 val. 75c

Furnishings

- UNDERWEAR**
- Men's all wool, \$1.50 garment, \$1.20
- " Natural wool, \$1.00 garment, 80c
- " Cotton Ribbed Fleece, 50c val., 39c
- Boys' Flat Fleece, 35c val. 25c
- " " " 30c " 20c
- Ladies' unshrinkable Australian wool Union Suits, 2.50 - \$2.00
- Ladies' Unshrinkable Australian Wool Union Suits, 2.00 grade \$1.50
- Ladies' Unshrinkable Australian Wool Union Suits, 1.50 grade \$1.25
- Ladies' Union Suits, 1.00 val. 75c
- " " " 75c " 50c
- " " " 50c " 39c
- Men's Dress Shirts, 1.50 val. \$1.25
- " " " 1.00 " 85c
- " " " Special 1.00 val. 50c
- " Corduroy Pants, 3.00 val. \$2.50
- " " " 2.50 " \$2.00
- " Wool Pants, 2.50 val. \$2.00
- " " " 2.00 val. \$1.49

Shoes

- Men's**
- \$3.50 Shoe for \$3.00
- 3.00 " " 2.50
- 2.50 " " 1.98
- Women's**
- \$3.50 Shoes for \$3.00
- 3.00 " " 2.50
- 2.50 " " 1.98
- Boys'**
- \$3.50 Hightop for \$3.00
- 2.75 " " 2.25
- 2.00 Lowtop " 1.50

Hosiery

- Ladies'**
- 25c Hose 20c
- 20c " 15c
- 15c " 10c
- Misses'**
- 25c Hose 20c
- 20c " 15c
- 15c " 10c
- Children's**
- 25c Hose 20c
- 20c " 15c
- 15c " 10c

Miscellaneous

- Patent Medicine, any \$1.00 Bottle 75c
- " " " 50c " 40c
- " " " 25c " 20c
- Graniteware and Hardware at Reduced Prices
- Market Price for all Farm Produce

W. E. MARKELL, Pleasant Home Store

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Grain, Flour, Feed, Etc.
WHEAT — Track prices: Club, 86 1/2c; Bluestem, 96-96 1/2c; 40-fold, 87c; red Russian, 84c; valley, 87c.
MILLSTUFFS — Bran, \$22 per ton; middlings, \$30; shorts, \$24.
FLOUR — Patents, \$4.70 per barrel; straights, \$4.10; exports, \$3.85-3.95; whole wheat, \$4.80; valley, \$4.70; Graham, \$4.60.
BARLEY — Feed, \$23-23.50 per ton; brewing, nominal; rolled 25.50-26.50.
CORN — Whole, \$27; cracked, \$28 per ton.
OATS — No. 1, white, \$26.50-27.50
HAY — Timothy, choice, \$16-17; mixed Eastern Oregon timothy, \$12-15; oat and vetch, \$12; alfalfa, \$11.50; clover, \$10; straw, \$6-7.

Dairy and Country Produce.
POULTRY — Hens, 14 1/4-15c; broilers, 14 1/2-15c; turkeys, live, 20c; dressed, choice, 25c; ducks, 15-16c; geese, 12-12 1/2c.
BUTTER — Oregon creamery butter, cubes, 37 1/2c per pound; prints, 38 1/2-39c per pound.
EGGS — Fresh locals, candled, 26c per dozen.
CHEESE — Triplets, 18c per pound
PORK — Fancy, 10-10 1/2c per lb.
VEAL — Fancy, 14-15c.
Vegetables and Fruits.
POTATOES — Burbanks, 50-60c;

Drain Tile
All Sizes, 3-, 4-, 6- and 8-inch always on hand

Also Square Hollow Blocks
For Cellars, Foundations and All Building Purposes

Common Brick, Clinkers for Facing

COLUMBIA BRICK WORKS
Yard at Hogan Station, P. O. Gresham

List of Letters.
The following list of letters remain uncalled for in the Gresham postoffice for the week ending January 26, 1913:
Letters—Emil Ketels, Frank Battons, Ronald Esson, S. G. Robinson, Miss Birdie Cowles.
Cards—E. Streit, H. M. Long, Miss Ellen Nordling.
These letters will be sent to the dead letter office on Feb. 9th, 1913, if not delivered before. In calling for the above, please say advertised, giving date of list.

per hundred; sweet potatoes, 3 1/2c per pound.
Onions—Oregon, \$1.00 per sack.
VEGETABLES—Cabbage, 1c per pound; cauliflower, \$2.50 per crate; celery, \$5.50 per crate.
FRESH FRUITS—Apples, 50c-52c per box; pears, \$1.50-2.00 per box.
SACK VEGETABLES — Carrots, 75c per sack; turnips, 75c per sack; beets, 75c per sack; parsnips, 75c per sack.
Daily Oregonian, 1 yr. reg. \$6.00
Twice-a-Week Outlook, 1 yr. 1.50
Combination, 1 yr. 6.00