

TWICE A WEEK

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GRESHAM, MULTNOMAH COUNTY, OREGON TUESDAY, JUNE 16, 1914

\$1.50 PER YEAR

DISTRICT REPORT, OFFICERS ELECTED, TEACHERS CHOSEN

The annual school meeting for Gresham district held yesterday brought together a small company of about 50 patrons whose chief interest was centered in the election of a director and clerk. Arthur Dowsett, who has served during the past three years, and whose term had expired, was renominated but declined. Bert Lindsey being the only other nominee was elected by acclamation. Of the two nominees for school clerk, D. M. Roberts and Ernest Peterson, the former was re-elected by 26 votes, Mr. Peterson receiving 21 votes.

There was some discussion in regard to starting a domestic science course and Mr. Dowsett called for a rising vote on the matter which stood almost unanimous in favor of instituting the course at the coming term even if necessary to secure other quarters for the purpose.

The clerk's annual report was as follows:

Financial Report.

Receipts—	
Cash on hand, June 16, 1913.....	\$563.62
Received from county treasurer, Dist. tax....	4,296.68
Received from county treas. Co. school fund	2,584.60
Received from county treas. state school fund	642.33
Received from tuition....	355.00
From all other sources	10.00
Total	\$8,452.23
Disbursements—	
Teachers' wages.....	\$6,191.06
Fuel and school supplies	854.60
Repairs and improvement grounds.....	97.98
On principal and interest warrants	17.34
Insurance	49.50
Clerk's salary.....	50.00
For all other purposes, including janitor.....	476.14
Total	\$7,736.62
Cash on hand.....	715.24
Additional Items—	
Value of grounds and buildings	\$20,000.00
Apparatus and furniture	1,000.00
Insurance on building..	9,500.00
Average monthly salary paid men teachers....	114.45
Average monthly salary paid lady teachers....	66.87

During the school year just closed the total enrollment has been 295 pupils. Of this number 78 were enrolled in the high school, 28 of whom were from other districts. The percentage of attendance in the whole school was 96.4.

The high school graduating class numbered 10, and the eighth-grade graduates numbered 21, the entire class. Practically all of these will enter as freshmen in the Gresham high school next year and there is said to be good prospect of nearly as many in addition from other districts. It is likely the enrollment in the high school another year will approximate 100, with a probable

FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION WILL BE HELD AT GRESHAM

Notwithstanding the Woodmen of the World have decided to celebrate elsewhere on July Fourth, Gresham will hold its customary celebration.

This was the decision made last night and the Gresham Athletics will have charge of the various features of the day, except the races which will be under the auspices of the driving association.

Some of the attractions of the day had been already arranged for and could not easily be called off. A hurried canvass of the situation yesterday showed that many favored a local celebration and assurance is made that there will be no lack of attractions to please old and young.

The detailed program will be given later but it will include a parade, a ball game and other sports in the forenoon, a good old fashioned picnic dinner on the fair grounds, a flower show in the pavilion, a full program of horse races on the track, with probably some side issues in the way of sports, and dancing during the afternoon and evening.

Arrangements are being made for a good large band for all day. The Gresham ball team will play a close game with a good visiting team.

Plenty of good things are promised to make the day a fitting observance of our Nation's birth.

FIRST HALF-DAY IMPRESSIONS IN SOUND CITY

By E. L. THORPE.
SEATTLE, Wash., June 13.—The impressions of half a day are scarcely to be relied upon to convey an accurate idea of existing conditions. There are conditions here as well as elsewhere, but of course they are somewhat different, and to a casual observer who is used to things at home they are revelations.

When a traveler gets into a big city just before breakfast time he is apt to be on the lookout for his usual bill of fare for that time of day. That was my case exactly when I got off the train on Saturday morning. With the instinct of the animal I went where coffee and other provender abounds ready for the hungry. It was there ready to be devoured.

The first place I came to looked good. It was large, airy, clean and had an imposing array of tables, chairs and eatables in sight from the doorway. Here was my chance although there was no one in sight. Perhaps I was their first customer that morning and I went in. Two brown, smiling faces peered up from behind the cashier's desk with all the glad welcome of the flowery kingdom of Japan for the stranger with a two-bit piece. They were so anxious to pry it loose that I hesitated only long enough to read the signs around the wall which notified me that a breakfast with all the accompaniments of paper napkin and toothpicks could be had for fifteen cents. Seattle had got the best of me in the first round and I beat it for the street. There wasn't any second round at that place.

My next experience was in a white man's restaurant. It was an attractive place and nearly every seat was taken. It looked to be the most popular place in Seattle, and I guess it was. With the caution born of experience in the Japanese joint I went a little slow and was just in time to see a customer pay his score. The yellow slip was full length, the lowest charge of five cents being attached, and five cents was what he paid. It was a five-cent restaurant and all my ideas of its being popular were confirmed when I glanced down the room and saw the make-up of the crowd at breakfast. I didn't beat it that time, not much—I made a sneak

I got my first impressions of Seattle in those two restaurants but they were good ones. I was impressed with the fact that a person could live on a small salary, that the restaurants were clean, that people get hungry here and that those who had only five cents for a meal were patronizing the white man. I had another impression, growing larger every moment, and I let it grow until I found what I was looking for. Then the impression vanished together with my appetite.

Seattle's crazy-quilt streets gave me an impression that I was in the bug house at the Oaks. Their numbering system is just about as crazy in my opinion but I am used to finding my way alone. When I wanted to go anywhere I first looked in the directory, then at my watch then at the sun. If I had been provided with a mariner's compass I would have consulted that. I started out to find No. 533 Twelfth avenue, north. Ordinarily, in Gresham or Portland, that would have meant twelve blocks, but here it's different. Seattle covers so much ground that they ran out of numbers and substituted the names of more or less famous people and other things, and these they sandwiched in between the numbers. This plan puts Twelfth avenue out into the country so far that it gave them another excuse to annex more territory.

When I struck Twelfth avenue it was at No. 1690 and their growth was in the northern direction. So I reasoned that the landscape gardener who laid out the suburbs of Seattle had missed his geography when he went to school and that I would find North Twelfth avenue at the south end. The blocks are 400 feet long and I went south until I had chased No. 1 down to its lair, only to find that another slice of scenery had been annexed to Seattle with other streets and numbers.

Then I implored a native to impart the system and made a few sarcastic remarks about being able to get back to town before Sunday. He told me to turn around for luck, go back to my starting point and then keep on

going in the same direction. He also volunteered the information that north was north in Seattle and further he said they continued the numbers on Twelfth avenue until they got into the highbrow district where they were too proud to use such big figures or too indolent to write them, or else they wanted to reserve the high numerals for their automobiles. At any rate they started the avenue all over again with No. 1 north and didn't expect or care to have strangers come around looking them up.

Seattle's streets are considerably wider than they are in Portland. They need to be—another excuse for taking in more suburbs. The street-cars are freaks except those on the inter-urban lines. They are antiquated contraptions that were evidently used years ago before fashions in street cars changed and they built a coop at each end which corresponds to a vestibule. The routing system is good and the cars are well patronized, the magnificent distance making walking a task. A street car service is highly important in a city where the hills are so steep that the cement sidewalks are built with cleats which are almost like steps.

It looks funny to see automobiles parked on a side hill at an angle of 40 degrees. They look as if they would tip over and roll down to a more level place.

Seattle's skyscrapers beat those of Portland in numbers and one of them is the tallest on the Pacific coast. It is the new Smith building, not quite finished yet. Counting the basement and the dog house at the top it contains 45 stories. It is said to be 450 feet high and cost \$450,000. One has to get quite a way off to get a near view of it—that is what a Seattle Irishman said—and look twice to see the top. It is painted white and may be a white elephant some day. It will be used as an office building except the ground floor.

Speaking of office buildings—the city is full of them and they are all overflowing with tenants. Maybe the Smith elephant will only relieve the congestion.

Almost every other important building in Seattle is a hotel. None of them are so magnificent as the leading hotels of Portland, but they are run on the principle that their owners need money. And they generally get it. The apartment houses, too, are a feature of Seattle life, more so than in Portland. At least that is my impression gained in half a day of study.

The hotel and apartment house system account for the larger-than-Portland population in the last census. As a matter of fact Portland has more people than Seattle who are permanent fixtures. In the matter of a floating population Seattle skins Portland, and in counting them Seattle sees double.

There seems to be general prosperity throughout the whole of the Puget Sound country. Seattle seems busy but it don't seem so crowded as Portland which is due to the wider streets. There is an absence of the haste which characterizes Portland and traffic policeman are scarcely seen. They are not needed, one reason for which is in the less number of automobiles on the street.

There are comparatively few persons seen on the streets of Seattle who are not well dressed, and most everyone takes a leisurely view of things. Perhaps they are going slow in contemplation of having to climb those awfully steep sidewalks.

Smoking is allowed on the street cars here and when I found it out I loaded up with cigars and took several long rides. The car company is several nickles richer because of the privilege. The outraged Portlanders who like to smoke on a car should move over here or come over on a vacation trip. He won't have to miss the sights. I didn't.

Seattle has its automobile scorchers as well as other cities. As a preventative the chief of police proposed to place bumps in the streets to reduce the speed. The police judge told me that he was not in favor of bumps but that a system of gates across the streets would be more effective, making it necessary for the auto fends to get out and open them. The chief agreed with the judge but remarked that the only trouble

USEFUL CAREERS AND TRAINING IN COLLEGE WORK

"Today the young man seeking a higher education can pick out his life career and the college training to fit him for it," says Professor Edwin T. Reed in the beautiful Oregon Agricultural college booklet, "The Life Career," which is just off the press.

The volume describes in detail the value of purposeful vocational training and tells how it is provided in large measure at the College. The booklet contains ninety-six pages, profusely illustrated and is chock full of illuminating facts on the relation of well directed college work to well interested and will take the time to read the book through carefully and examine the illustrations will have an excellent idea of the quality and extent of work done in agricultural schools. Concerning the career of the young man Professor Reed proceeds as follows:

"He can choose, for instance, to work in the national forest, building trails and marking boundaries, providing firebreaks, planting seeds for propagating new or different species of trees and grasses, and projecting plans for the most permanently profitable method of handling the timber; and he can find the special training for such interesting services in a School of Forestry.

"He may aim to enter business, or follow the exacting but polished duties of a private secretary, and he will find the specific training for the technical duties of these vocations, as well as much helpful instruction in the various courses of a school of commerce.

"He may aspire to be an expert machinist, handling intricate and precise tasks of a worker in iron and steel, a maker of massive instruments as delicate in operation as the poised magnetic needle, and he will find in mechanical engineering exactly the training he desires.

"He may want to be a horticultur-

al expert, to aid in the development of some potential Eden; to protect the fruit-wealth of an abundant commonwealth from the inroads of disease and the ravages of insect pests; or to engage in the mysteries of propagating few and wondrous fruits, and he will find in the school of agriculture the extended horticultural training that he needs.

"He may choose to rear fine horses, sheep, or dairy cattle or learn the varied and responsible duties of farm management, and he will find in the courses in animal husbandry, dairy husbandry, and agronomy such training as will give him both confidence and enthusiasm for such a life career.

"He may wish to be a veterinarian, practicing the arts of medicine and surgery that save the lives of thousands of the dumb friends of humanity, and he will find in the courses in the practice to fit him for this humane service.

"He may have had an insight into the clay industries, and desire such scientific instruction as will enable him to engage in pottery making or to conduct a tile factory, and in the ceramics courses of the school of mines he will be given the instruction he requires.

"And thus through a score or more of useful vocations, as they are presented in a progressive land-grant College."

In order to stimulate interest among stock breeders in Oregon, the Oregon Exposition commission announces that \$10,000 will be set aside as prizes for the best stock from this state exhibited at San Francisco next year. It is hoped that on completion of the budget it will be possible to increase this sum to \$15,000. This will be in addition to the \$175,000 which will be distributed in livestock prizes by the authorities of the exposition.

POMONA GRANGE SESSION TOMORROW

Multnomah County Pomona grange will meet tomorrow at Orient, with Multnomah grange. The morning session will be devoted to business, followed by dinner and then a public discussion by several prominent speakers. H. E. Davis, master of Gresham grange, who has just returned from a visit to the big fruit canneries at Puyallup and Sumner, will speak on "Co-operative canning and Marketing of Fresh Fruits and Vegetables." H. G. Starkweather will speak on "Co-operation and Rural Credits." H. S. Wilson, of the Oregon Agricultural college will take up the subject of "Oregon's Backward position in Preparing and Marketing Farm Products." J. E. Stansbury will tell how to eliminate the tuber moth from potatoes.

Lent's grange will put on a fancy drill. Mrs. S. E. Windle, Pomona lecturer, will have an entertaining musical and literary program.

Bull Run trains will stop at Orient station making transportation easy from both directions.

FOUR NEW SILOS TO BE ERECTED

Four prominent farmers of eastern Multnomah are preparing to erect silos and have joined together in buying a cutting outfit for use in filling them. These farmers are H. G. Mullenhoff, B. C. Altman, Charles Hunter and Charles Johansen, the three first-named being resident dairymen of the Scenic district, the last one of Orient.

would be in making them close the dinged gates again. I left the problem unsolved as I was not called upon for an opinion.

There is a great co-operative spirit over here. It extends all over the whole Sound country. It is especially strong in Skagit county where everything is run on the co-operative plan. At Cedro-Wooley it is said that even the telephone poles are co-operative. The town has 3000 population and eleven saloons. The telephone poles are trained to hold up two or more co-operative patrons of the saloons at the same time. The method is recommended to the consideration of other towns.

CANNING MEETING MONDAY EVENING

Those who are interested in the Gresham Fruitgrowers' association should not forget that there will be a meeting on Monday evening, June 22. It is thought that the committees will be able to report a majority of the capital stock signed up and that arrangements can then be made for organization and election of officers.

TROUTDALE STOCKMEN BUY THOROUGHBREDS

E. G. McGaw and G. P. Lumsden, of the Sun Dial ranch attended the Carmichael dispersion sale of Holsteins held at the Union stock yards and purchased the young bull Wapato Eva Colantha Boy No. 64895. This bull is sired by Monarch Colantha Cornucopia Boy and is out of the cow Evelyn of Wapato. This cow won the butter contest at the Oregon state fair 1912 and 1913 over all breeds. They also got one heifer 2 years old out of D. W. K. Newells herd and bred to Newell's Grand Champion bull King Segis. They expect to use this pair as a foundation for pure bred stock.

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