

BIG FILL AND CEMENT BRIDGE IN ROAD WORK

One of the largest road improvement jobs undertaken directly by the county this year, and to be paid for out of the general road fund, is the work just begun on South Roberts avenue and nearly all within the town limits of Gresham.

One of the largest concrete bridges in the county will be a part of the improvement. It will span the deep gulch just south of Lewis Metzger's home. The gulch is now crossed by a wooden structure 180 feet in length and about 40 feet high in the center.

The gulch is dry except when a heavy rain storm causes a small flow, and the new bridge will be easily built, but it will be some undertaking for all that. The specifications are not obtainable yet but it is reported it will require 30 carloads of rock and a large equivalent of sand besides the necessary cement. The rock has been arriving at the O. W. P. depot for several days and is being delivered by teams. It is of a superior "wash" quality and comes from the Bell pit.

Another big job in the same improvement scheme is the filling of the gulch now spanned by a wooden bridge just south of Dr. Thompson's residence. It is not quite so long as the other bridge but the gulch is deeper. Holes have been cut in the planking through which the fill will be made.

South Roberts avenue will be graded down full width, the cuts being marked by grade stakes which show that it will be lowered from one to four feet between the two bridges. Three intersecting streets will have to be graded down to conform with the avenue grade, and all the dirt taken from the four streets will be dumped through the bridge to help make the fill. If there is not enough dirt there for the purpose the remaining amount necessary will be hauled from the gravel pit.

In the scheme of improvement the avenue will be widened five feet on each side. All the property owners inside the town limits have signed an agreement to that effect, and the measurements have been made. Aside from the loss of a few feet of ground there will be no expense to the people, while those who have lost concrete pavements will be assisted in replacing them by the county. The grade stakes, marking the depth of the cuts on each side of the avenue, indicate the new lines as they will show when the work is completed.

Preliminary work has been going on for several days and operations will be rushed with a large force of men and teams in an effort to get the job done before the weather gets too bad to interfere with the work.

Several hundred feet of cement sidewalks have been torn up which will have to be replaced with new. All the water pipes will have to be lowered and many new connections made. The latter jobs will be at the expense of the property owners and the city.

South Roberts avenue is going to be a hard road to travel for the next two months.

RECEPTION TO NEW METHODIST PASTOR

Plans are under way for a reception to Rev. and Mrs. A. C. Brackenburg by the members and friends of the Methodist church to be held at the church this week Thursday night, October 7. A special invitation is extended to all friends of the church. The reception will be unique in that it will be arranged and managed solely by the men. A meeting will be held tonight at the church to appoint committees and perfect arrangements. All men of the church are urged to be present tonight. Remember the date of the reception and come.

Milk Record Blanks.

Month's record of milk production for about 16 cows. Just what you need to keep track of your herd. Convenient and cheap. Outlook.

Opening Ball.

You are invited to attend the grand opening ball of the season 1915-1916 at Regner's hall, Gresham, Saturday night, October 16. Parson's 4-piece orchestra. Good floor management and good order assured. Admission—Gentlemen 50c; Ladies 25c. Dancing starts at 8:15. —Adv. 66

ATTENDANCE SIGNIFICANT OF INCREASE

The very considerable increase reported in the attendance of the union high school of Gresham is significant as it is gratifying. It shows that by far the major portion of the boys and girls holding eighth grade certificates in eastern Multnomah are getting the educational advantages which our high school offers. It shows, or rather indicates that many who might otherwise be deprived of these advantages are attending the lower grade schools with the hope of being enrolled, sooner or later in the classes of the union high.

But there is another phase which is pleasant to contemplate in an abstract manner. It is axiomatic that, with a heavy increase of our high school attendance, will come proportionately increased demands for school room accommodations. If the population of the Gresham school is to experience continued increase, which is a certainty next year, it goes without saying that the time is already at hand when more rooms will be a positive and compelling necessity.

The senior class this year numbers less than a dozen; next year the freshman class will be four or five times that number, therefore it is plain that the time for enlarging the building has arrived—even before school has been running a month in its new home.

The folly of a hand-to-mouth policy of building schoolhouses has been expensively demonstrated many times in the past. The impossibility of keeping abreast of educational requirements by building only for the present has been impressively proved, yet it is acknowledged that to have asked for more money last year to put up a larger building would have been the cause of defeat. Experience has already shown conclusively that our high school accommodations, based on the present attendance, will be utterly inadequate for next year. The same conditions prevail in every growing community and they must be met as they come.

FORMER GRESHAM MAN ON TRIAL AT LOS ANGELES

Mathew Schmidt, who at one time lived on rural route two, but who was implicated in the destruction of the Times building at Los Angeles on October 1, 1910, is now on trial for complicity in the plot that destroyed 20 lives and for which the McNamara brothers are now serving life sentences.

Schmidt worked on a farm about five miles east of Gresham during the summer of 1910, and left here a few weeks before the Times building was destroyed by dynamite. He was an avowed anarchist and was known to have explosives and other things used in the work of destruction. He slid away quietly and was not heard from until his arrest was made known at Seattle last fall. A companion is also under arrest and will be tried later. They are supposed to be the last two of the conspirators.

RECEPTION PLANNED FOR TEACHERS

A mammoth reception to the teachers and members of the school boards of the union high school and the Gresham graded school will be held at the library, Friday evening, October 15, beginning at 8 o'clock, under the auspices of the Gresham library association, the Women's Christian Temperance Union and the Women's club. It is hoped that all parents of school children and patrons of the school will take this opportunity to meet the teachers and the members of the school boards.

Committees have been appointed from the three organizations consisting of the presidents, Mrs. J. N. Clananah, Mrs. H. L. Wostell and Mrs. Chas. Cleveland respectively, and the following members: Mrs. L. P. Manning, Mrs. John Metzger, Mrs. Geo. Honey, Mrs. Theodore Brugger, Mrs. B. W. Emery, Mrs. K. A. Miller, Mrs. Geo. W. Stapleton, Mrs. H. L. St. Clair and Mrs. L. L. Kidder.

PLEASANT VALLEY

The Pleasant Valley Aid society will meet with Mrs. F. A. Lehman next Thursday at 2 o'clock. All ladies are invited to attend.

OBJECT LESSONS OF THE FAIR CORN SHOW

The corn exhibit at the recent Multnomah county fair, in charge of E. C. Smith, was made by the O. W. R. & N. company for the purpose of showing the possibilities of corn growing in this part of Oregon and especially in Multnomah county. It had been agreed among the railroads not to make exhibits this year, but what appealed to the company was the fact that this was "Our Fair" and the officials felt justified in taking part in it. The plan was sprung on the farmers almost at the last minute but the results were astonishing to all who viewed the display, and those having it in charge were well pleased.

All the samples of corn, about 40 in number, were grown in this county and were carefully labeled, giving the variety and owner's name. Mr. Smith had a few samples gathered from outside the county for comparison. One of these from Clarke county, Washington, a variety grown there for over 40 years, was not quite equal to some samples from Multnomah county.

Mr. Smith found many farmers here growing some corn who were anxious to learn better methods so as to make the production larger and more profitable. To all such instruction was given in the most necessary points, such as seed selection, preparation of the soil, harvesting crop, curing, storing and testing the seed again in the spring. Great emphasis is placed on this last item, the testing of each ear. Correct types were shown to be followed in selection of seed of different varieties.

If one ear out of the 25 or 30 necessary to plant an acre is poor seed it may mean a loss of 20 per cent in the results. In fields inspected by Mr. Smith he often found 18 to 20 per cent of the stalks either missing or barren—the result of poor seed.

In the display but few samples showed the most careful, intelligent selection, and hence were far from the true type. For instance an eight-rowed variety frequently showed as high as 16 rows and an 18 to 22 rowed variety of deep kernel would frequently show 10 and 12 rowed ears with very low percentage of corn to cob. Frequently where an ear should be found on the lower one-third of the stock, it

was found to be on upper third or a nubbin on the top of the stock.

A record was kept of the time of planting of specimens. It was found best results were obtained from fields planted before the 10th of May, and this was not considered a very favorable year for corn, owing to the long spell of cold weather in the spring.

Mr. Smith, who has had large experience in growing corn in various parts of the West and middle states, says that while as good corn can be grown here as anywhere, he does not advise growing corn here for a dry crop, owing to the peculiar conditions, but for feeding purposes, because in this way the crop can be made more profitable.

As to planting methods, Mr. Smith is quite emphatic in regard to the mistake of planting corn too thick. An acre of corn is worth 25 per cent more where it matures an ear than where planted so thick it cannot mature an ear, and this without regard to the bulk of product. The small varieties may be planted closer than the larger, but it will be an advantage to plant corn always so it can be cultivated both ways.

Mr. Smith reported that he found a field where the ground had been put in good shape for planting and the corn was cultivated early three times and hoed once. The yield was approximately 10 to 12 tons per acre of green feed. Another field, planted under very similar conditions, at about the same time, but not cultivated for six weeks after planting, yielded only about one and a half to two tons of inferior feed.

Mr. Smith expressed himself as well satisfied with the treatment he had received at the fair and the interest shown in the corn exhibit. He appreciated the co-operation of the farmers, and believes the farmers are benefited by the encouragement and aid the railroads are giving them toward making the corn crop more profitable.

The corn industry in this part of the country is yet in its infancy. While some excellent fields may be found the limit has not been reached, and it is safe to draw the conclusion that there are untold possibilities for the farmer, the dairyman and stock raiser, in the development of this most important industry.

HOW TO SELECT BEST SEED

"Select your seed corn now" is advice that should be heeded at this time of the year. Gather it from the field before the stalks are cut.

The Corvallis Press Bulletin says that Surveys have shown that the yield of corn in one county of a corn state would have been increased by the sum of \$21 an acre throughout the county, other things being equal, if correct selection of seed had been made. Since "other things were to have been equal" it is plain that the cost would have remained the same, so that the \$21 would have represented a net profit, minus only the additional cost of selection. It is safe to say that at least \$20 an acre would have been cleared by proper seed selection, displaying a profit of \$2000 for each of the 100 farmers whose 100-acre crop was surveyed. Additional harvest cost would have been something, but that is an item that growers delight to pay.

Good seed and acclimated seed are among the most important and are entitled to a leading place in the program of corn production. Good seed can be secured by purchase, if one is willing and able to pay the price, but seed acclimated to Oregon conditions, especially the Willamette Valley, cannot be purchased at any price except as it was grown in the locality for which the seed is intended.

On seed corn day a sack should be taken by a strap across the shoulder and the seed corn selections made. Be sure that the strap fitting across the shoulder is broad enough to avoid irritation, or it may have a tendency to cut the work short. In passing through the field one or two rows may be watched. Select ears of medium size, with husks indicating the stage of maturity well along, that are hanging at a proper angle to avoid water running in and a shank not too large, but indicative of strength and vigor. At both ends of

the field sacks or boxes should be placed to empty the corn into. When the husks are removed, ready for storing, part of the ears will necessarily have to be discarded and the final selections made just before planting time, when the corn is tested.

The care of the corn after selection has much to do with its growing qualities the following spring. In all events it should be hung for drying and curing. Racks for drying are also very satisfactory. The drying should be done in buildings where the circulation of air is good. A great many tests have been made in regard to the best place to store seed corn. Heated house attics, where the circulation of air is good, have been found to be the best places. Next to this comes the basement, where there is a heating plant installed. If corn is kept in a place where there is a good circulation of air until it dries thoroughly, the cold does not bother so much. When very hard freezing is likely to occur, there is some danger of injuring the vitality of the corn. The old method of storing in cellars, barns and overhead cribs, where live stock are allowed to run in the driveway, has been abandoned by up-to-date farmers and seed growers. In places where any moisture is likely to rise, seed corn will not keep.

Hop houses and prune dryers might be altered for corn drying. After the corn is pretty well cured and dry, it may be boxed in slatted crates or narrow cribs. The only attention necessary then is to see that there is proper ventilation of air and that the temperature does not get too low. It is useless to spend a great deal of time selecting your seed corn and then allow it to be lost by poor storage. Corn that has shown a germination test of 90 per cent or more will deteriorate by careless methods of storing.

In most every line of work on the

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RURAL CREDITS COMMITTEE IS DRAFTING BILL

A movement tremendously worth while is that of the National Grange, the National Farmers' Union and the American Society of Equity which are holding a joint conference in Washington City, commencing today for the purpose of drafting a rural credits bill to be presented to the next congress.

There are several plans which have been presented, all of them meritorious and in some respects alike. The most recent one to gain the recognition of the grange is the one introduced by W. H. H. Dufur and endorsed by the county Pomona grange at its meeting two weeks ago. Senator Bourne had a plan, as did Representative Lafferty; there are numerous others, and the conference at Washington today is fully supplied with data and plans to evolve a bill that will most likely be acceptable to all farmers or owners of land.

The underlying object of the conference is aptly set forth by Oliver Wilson, master of the National Grange, who announces the purpose to obviate, if possible, the mistakes whereby former rural credits legislation has worked altogether to the benefit of the lender and not to the borrower.

These three great farmers' organizations of America will unquestionably be able to remedy the defects to their own satisfaction, so far as a draft of a bill is concerned. They are separate and distinct bodies, and as such they will continue, but they are uniting and concentrating their forces for this single occasion in a common cause.

It is important that the farmers themselves of the country should be agreed as to the sort of rural credits legislation they desire. It may be that lack of any such definite agreement has been in large part responsible for the scant favor with which rural credits bills in the past have met among them. United upon a single course, they will be in a position to make their demands more intelligently and back them up more fully.

It is probably not too much to expect that these great organizations of farmers whose aim in this conference is avowedly to benefit the borrower rather than the lender, will produce a draft of rural credits legislation which will be wholly acceptable to the lending element. That element will naturally have ideas of its own, more advantageous to itself, to submit; but there is every reason to hope that, between the two interests, may be evolved a compromise measure which shall constitute precisely the happy medium in rural credits that the country needs.

OFF FOR ALASKA TO TAKE UP LAND

Henry Ruhl, wife and daughter Lou, will sail from Seattle next Friday for Seward, Alaska. It is the intention of Mr. Ruhl and his daughter to take up a homestead each and remain upon them until they have secured a title.

Mr. Ruhl is the father-in-law of Charles Merrill, who will live on the old home farm and become a farmer. The Ruhl place is one of the best farms in eastern Multnomah, situated on the Section Line road, about four miles west of Gresham.

The Panama canal is closed for a month on account of slides. Now is the time for an invasion of the Pacific coast by Japan.

Seeds, seedlings, hedge plants, shrubbery, etc., are furnished free to country schools in North Dakota by the state school of forestry.

The average topic of conversation of the average individual when analyzed does not spell a great deal for the advancement of the human race.

PLEASANT HOME

The Women's Christian Temperance Union will meet at the home of Mrs. P. M. Miller, Friday afternoon, October 8. All members are invited.

To Pulver Store Creditors.

You are hereby notified to make no further payments to anyone, either on book accounts or notes, to myself or anyone else, until the case in court has been decided and the matter adjusted. Due notice will be given when that time arrives. (Signed) GEORGE W. KENNEY. —Adv.

HYPOTHETICAL INQUIRIES ARE GIVEN ANSWER

Hypothetical questions are sometimes used in lawsuits and court trials, and that is the excuse for springing a few of them here.

Supposing a contracting firm had taken a job of hard surfacing 8.8 miles on the most prominent road in eastern Multnomah, and had at last finished its contract?

Supposing that an auto truck, or several of them, in use could carry enough "hot stuff" to lay 29 feet of pavement, 18 feet wide?

Supposing that the men engaged to measure off the 29-foot lengths were under the impression that they had to measure 30 feet.

Supposing that the 29-foot load of hot stuff was made to cover 30 feet and that a county inspector was unmindful of the act?

Now, to sum up all these hypothetical questions into one, how much would the contractors be ahead of the game at \$1.19 for every square yard of pavement laid 18 feet wide in 8.8 miles?

A little figuring might answer these hypothetical questions something like this:

The one foot gained between 29 and 30 feet would make exactly two square yards, which would be an equivalent of \$2.38 in cash.

One foot gained in every 30 feet would be 176 feet in a mile, or 352 square yards.

That many yards at \$1.19 per square would represent the sum of \$418.88 in one mile.

That sum multiplied by 8.8 miles would give a total sum of \$3686.15.

If in addition to these figures it should be figured out, hypothetically of course, that the stretching of 29 feet of "hot stuff" over 30 feet of roadway causing defects that are liable to appear, hypothetically again, who is to blame, and how far would the sum of \$3686.15 go towards keeping the road in repair for ten years? All hypothetically.

These questions, deductions and answers have been suggested by rumors, reports and assertions heard at Rockwood. The Outlook has no evidence of its own to bolster up any such reports but is giving them for what they may be worth, so that any inquiry into the matter may be made that is deemed to be desirable. If the reports are all wrong no harm has been done in presenting the case in this way; but if there has been any dereliction on the part of the contractors it is only right that they should be investigated and the rumors quieted.

DIED AT HOSPITAL, BODY SENT EAST

The death of Angus R. Grant, father of B. Wentworth Grant, occurred Sunday at Good Samaritan hospital. Mr. Grant had been ill but two days. On Friday, he suffered a stroke of paralysis and on Saturday was taken to a Portland hospital, where the end came peacefully on Sunday. He was 78 years of age.

Mr. Grant came last April from Rhode Island to make his home with his son. The only surviving members of his family are B. W. Grant and his son Donald and a sister of the deceased living in the east. His wife passed away a year ago and his only daughter in April.

B. W. Grant left this morning with the body of his father for their former home in Newport, R. I., where the funeral will be held on next Tuesday, just a year from the date of the burial of the wife of the deceased. The pastor who conducted the funeral of Mr. Grant's wife, will have charge of his funeral.

Mr. Grant was a member of the Baptist church, a conscientious and devoted christian. Scripture passages and hymns were his solace during his last hours.

Reduced Fares on Two Days.

Beginning next Monday, October 4th, the P. R. L. & P. lines between Gresham and Portland—both roads—will give round trip fares on Mondays and Fridays for 25 cents, if tickets are used on date of sale. This is offered as a tryout.

A firemen's benefit dance is being planned for the Thanksgiving season.

Tailoring.

For men and women—cleaning, pressing and repairing done to your satisfaction.

PETER LENARD, Powell St.