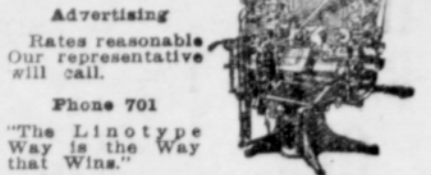


GRESHAM OUTLOOK

TWICE A WEEK
Published every Tuesday and Friday
At Gresham, Oregon
ST. CLAIR & SON, Props.
H. L. St. Clair C. E. St. Clair

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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.

FREE SITES AND CAPITAL.

There has been so much said about the donation of free factory sites along the Columbia slough by overburdened land owners, that the following from Fletcher Linn, a prominent factory organizer, is positively refreshing as well as pertinent to the situation:

"Portland is full of people who would be willing to give free factory sites to new industries, but will not invest a nickel in the stock of such industries, and that is the answer to the question of why Oregon's industrial development is no further advanced than it is."

"Oregon is not yet educated to the need of her men putting their money into the industries of the state."

"If you men here in Portland would support promising new industries of the state to the extent of 2 per cent of your assets it would mean employment to 20,000 more men in Portland alone, which is more than all the men who were employed in all our industries here last year. There are 685 men employed in one industry that is sending out from Portland millions of dollars' worth of goods each year—you can figure what industries employing 20,000 men would mean."

"Don't figure that free land or bonuses will encourage industries. If it is not worthy of support, no amount of bonuses or free sites will help it any."

That which applies to Portland also applies here. Gresham has had a little experience in the line of helping to finance a manufactory and the promoters of it were not asking for a free site, either. The Beaver State Motor company has never had the encouragement it deserved from the home people and the results are apparent. Mr. Linn seems to be right in saying that the investment of two per cent of a community's assets would be of more benefit than a free site. How much better would an investment be if only the investment was forthcoming?

SPEEDING UP THE HENS.

California poultrymen have discovered a simple means of increasing egg production. "The more a hen eats," these practical poultry raisers say, "the more she lays." So since the hens could eat no more between dawn and sunset than they were already consuming, it was decided to lengthen the eating period. Why be deterred, they asked, by the shortness of a winter day? Forthwith wires were run into the chicken houses and electric lights attached and now, at 3 a. m., automatically the current is switched on and the houses flooded with light.

Immediately, we are told, "the hens yawn, flap their wings, cackle sleepily and roll off their perches for breakfast." By 7 o'clock, when the real winter dawn begins to break into the east, the egg producers of these astute California poultrymen have consumed breakfast and are ready for lunch. Four hours have been gained and the hens, to all appearances, are no less appreciative of the lengthened day than their owners.

At any rate their egg production has increased. Many chicken ranches claim they are keeping up their summer egg production by electrically lengthening their flocks' days, while one man says that in three weeks by use of artificial dawns at 3 a. m., he increased his hens' daily egg production from 38 to 189.

There may be some doubt about the fairness of the procedure. But it seems that the hens themselves are fairly satisfied. Light is light with them and, come whence it may, sleep is willingly resigned to greet it. What are four hours more or less on the perch when food in plentiful quantity awaits their pleasure? And why should they require more sleep in winter than in summer? Besides, when the price of eggs soars skyward, there is no room for sentiment. Hens must be made to work.

"After several weeks of experiment" a report says, "the idea has proved so sound and the profits so big that chicken ranchers who first scoffed at the visionary scheme are demanding that wires be run to their feeding and laying houses and scratch pens at once."

That sounds convincing, to say the least. The experts of the department of agriculture have not yet

made official report of the experiment, but—why not? If one man has found it possible to increase the daily production of his hens so largely, why should not another wake his hens up at 3 o'clock and invite them to breakfast?

THE MOTHER-IN-LAW.

For as long as one can remember, and probably for many generations before, the mother-in-law has been the victim of comedians, joke-smiths and paragraphers. The mother-in-law of the comic weekly and the musical comedy and of not a few novels is a maker of trouble. If she is the wife's mother, the trouble she makes is for the sole benefit of the husband; if she is the husband's mother, the trouble then falls weightily on the shoulders of the wife.

And this fiction about the mother-in-law, old as it is, still produces merriment. It is, as stage folk are wont to say, "good for a laugh." But most of us laugh, but because it is ridiculously untrue to life. And the mothers-in-law laugh with the rest of us.

In recent years, though, even the absurdity has ceased to provoke the mirth it once aroused. It has gone stale. Professional humorists, by solemn agreement, have banished the mother-in-law joke. The stage is slowly eliminating it and fiction is inclined nowadays to present the mother-in-law in her true light.

The change is refreshing. Incidentally, it is to be remarked that it was not brought about by any complaint. Not a single protest has issued from them. They have smiled at the jokes and paid them no heed. Because of their patience and because of the beneficent part they have played the world over in smoothing out the matrimonial difficulties of young married couples they deserve a monument and a "Day." Perhaps if they do not get these testimonials the new attitude toward them may serve to some extent as a grateful substitute for both.

This year's almanacs and other works on scientific data are silent on the subject, but we feel safe in saying that you can fix a bad habit in about one-tenth the time it requires to fix a good habit, but you can shake a good habit in about a tenth of the time it takes to abandon a bad one.

It is announced that the J. G. Rainwater Lumber company, of New Orleans, has bought the San Ramon and chartered five other vessels to establish a new line between New Orleans and Cristobal-Colon, to be known as the San Ramon steamship line of New Orleans.

Since the beginning of the war to June 30 last more than 3,509,000 officers and men of the military and naval forces, 489,249 horses and mules, 13,334 wagons, 1,627 guns and limbers and 13,000 bicycles have been carried by the Great Western railway in England.

The price of monkeys has risen in New York from \$8 to \$18, and the vivisectionists are kicking. If the vivies will keep quiet until Tammany gets its second wind the great sachems will make monkeys of the reformers and everybody will be happy again.

Next December, for the first time in the history of the house of representatives, a woman will be accorded the privilege of the floor, and she is not to be chief engineer of the vacuum sweeper, either.

The proposed scheme to adopt the honor system with the big league baseball clubs is somewhat startling, but, after all, if it will work in a penitentiary why not in a ball club.

It is said that the people are living 9.4 years longer than they were fifty years ago, but as yet nobody has tried to estimate how much higher they are living.

Scientific taxation, which we are hearing something about, probably means giving the taxpayer an anesthetic before operating on his bank account.

We are getting so pessimistic that we actually believe that the reformers will be trying pretty soon to free the wedding ceremony of ring rule.

The new half dollars are overdue in Gresham, but they will probably get here in time to buy a dozen or two of last year's potato crop.

The president favors a "reasonable" rivers and harbors bill. Such a bill cannot be reasonable unless it includes Johnson creek.

It is almost time to be getting reports from southern California regarding the annual failure of the orange crop.

Michael Angelo was Bernard Shaws boyhood ideal, his ambition being to paint, rather than to write.

People who thought soap wouldn't go up are getting slipped up on it.

Australian Arbitration.

The compulsory conciliation and arbitration of industrial disputes is a failure in Australia, according to A. St. Ledger, author of "Australian Socialism," and for six years, until 1913, a senator in the commonwealth parliament for the state of Queensland. In an article in the New York Times he shows that at the time President Wilson was recommending to the people of the United States the example of Australia's plan of settling industrial disputes, the Australians were being strongly urged to adopt the protocol methods, familiar to citizens of Massachusetts and New York. St. Ledger says: "We have tried compulsory conciliation and arbitration here in Australia for about twelve years. * * * I know that no man is a prophet in his own country, and usually it is only a quack or charlatan who sets up that business in or for another. But, notwithstanding this admission against this sort of witness and his evidence, I beg very respectfully to offer warning against the suggestion. "Don't." Referring to the act, he says: "So with compulsory conciliation and arbitration. It does not compel, it does not conciliate, neither does it arbitrate. Like the peddler's razor, it was made to sell, not to shave."

As an instance of its failure, he refers to a condition which existed at the time his article was being written. Owing to the war, the government of Australia took over the entire supply of sugar—commandeered it. It then became the property of the commonwealth. At the chief port through which sugar is supplied the dock laborers refused to handle sugar cargoes. They were working under an agreement entered into at the solicitation of the government's compulsory conciliation and arbitration court under the law. The agreement was, therefore, supposed to be binding. The laborers flatly refused to abide by the terms of their agreement. For weeks they defied the court and the law. The dispute was again brought before the court, and an effort was made to compel the men to adhere to the terms of their contract. In the face of this difficulty, with a great public clamor for sugar, and the authority of the government behind efforts to induce the men to move cargoes, the president of the court said: "I can't compel men to work."

The chief instrument in the administration of the Australian law is the president of the conciliation and arbitration court, and he is a justice of the high court of Australia, corresponding to the supreme court of the United States. No fault, according to this authority, is to be found with the status, capacity or sense of responsibility of the court. In another case involving wheat handlers who had agreed under the terms of the law to work for a certain amount, and then had sought to demand a higher wage before their agreement expired, the president of the court said: "I can only say plainly, there is no branch of the award, no impropriety in a man refusing his services in loading wheat unless the employer pays him more than the minimum fixed. It is all a matter of contract." With this decision the whole bottom fell out of the act. The men struck for higher pay, refused to handle the wheat, and entailed a great expense and some actual hardships on wheat growers and dealers.

The law itself is said to be all a law of this kind can be. It differs from the Canadian law in that it compels conciliation and arbitration, rather than compels investigation and a sufficient lapse of time to enable the two parties to the dispute to place their case before the public. It is the compulsory feature which fails, and since the compulsory feature is the main feature of the law, the whole plan is called a failure. In Australia the courts have been swamped with cases under this law. Workers have been assessed large sums to meet legal fees to pay lawyers. Employers have had to bear their share of the burden. All of this experimenting was necessary before the law was shown to be unsound, and, according to St. Ledger, fundamentally wrong. He believes that the remedy is in a better understanding between employers and employees. During the years 1913, 1914 and 1915 there were 3,066 establishments and 202,624 workers involved in industrial disputes; 2,299,641 working days were lost, and the workers lost in wages \$5,691,720.

So tremendous has the munitions industry of Great Britain become that now, at one spot, which in 1915, was a peat bog, there stands a settlement employing 25,000 men.

Seventy-seven federal employment offices have been established in connection with the division of information of the United States department of labor in thirty states.

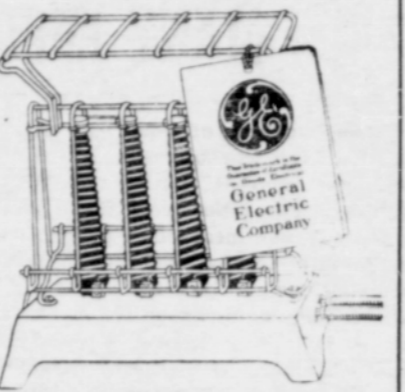
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Fresh Every Day
Try 'Roman Meal' Bread
A great Health Food
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Wedding Cakes and Special Pastry to Order
Cream Puffs and Chocotate Eclaires
Every Saturday and Sunday

City Bakery

Main St. - Gresham
THEODORE VAN DONINCK, Proprietor

Gresham Time Table

Trains for Estacada or Bull Run	
1:25 AM Sun. Only.	12:25 PM Sun. Only.
5:25 AM Dly. Mail and Express.	2:40 PM Dly. Gresham Only.
5:45 AM Dly. Ex. Sun. to Pleas. Home	3:45 PM Dly.
6:45 AM Sun. to Bull Run.	4:45 PM Dly. to Bull Run.
7:45 AM Dly. to Estacada.	5:45 PM Dly.
8:45 AM Gresham Sun. to Estacada	6:45 PM Dly. Ex. Sun. Gresham Only.
9:45 AM Dly. to Bull Run.	7:45 PM Dly. to Bull Run.
10:45 AM Dly. to Gresham only.	8:45 PM Dly.
11:45 AM Dly.	9:45 PM Dly.
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2:40 PM Dly. Gresham Only.	12:45 PM Dly.
3:45 PM Dly.	1:45 AM Dly. Ex. Sun.
4:45 PM Dly. to Bull Run.	2:04 AM Sun. Only.
5:45 PM Dly. Ex. Sun. Gresham Only.	2:40 AM Dly. Ex. Sun.
6:45 PM Dly. to Bull Run.	3:25 AM Dly. from Mt. Hood Depot.
7:45 PM Dly.	7:35 AM Dly.
8:45 PM Dly. Ex. Sun. Gresham Only.	8:15 AM Dly. from Mt. Hood Depot.
9:45 PM Dly.	8:34 AM Dly.
10:45 PM Dly.	10:40 AM Dly.
11:45 PM Dly.	11:30 AM Dly. from Mt. Hood Depot.
12:45 PM Dly.	11:45 AM Sun. Only.
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