

TWICE  
A  
WEEK

# GRESHAM OUTLOOK

TUESDAYS  
AND  
FRIDAYS

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GRESHAM, MULTNOMAH COUNTY, OREGON, TUESDAY, JULY 10, 1917

\$1.50 PER YEAR

## ROYAL BATTLE TO VANQUISH EVERY BERRY

The battle of the Berries is on—a royal battle between the forces of nature and of man. The scene of the local battle is at the plant of the Home Packing Company, right here in Gresham, where it will wage until the last berry has been vanquished and converted into products for the use of its enemies.

The Home Packing company is trying to impress upon the public that a greater production of berries in this vicinity means a greater market abroad, for every berry that can be raised for the next five years can be sold at the highest prices right here at home. Thus the community can be supported by concentrated industries, that of the producer and the packer.

The Home Packing company has contracts with the Pheasant Fruit Juice company of Salem to furnish all the fruit juice products it can turn out. The latter company furnishes the bottles of which a carload is now here at the factory and two more carloads are coming.

Besides this the Gresham factory can sell all the jams, jellies and preserves it can make, having offers to take an unlimited quantity.

The Home Packing company is beginning its third year and has gained a reputation for excellence to the extent that its products are being shipped to points in Alaska, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, California and Utah. They are sold all over Oregon and Washington and are handled by such firms as Armour & Co., of Chicago, and the Wittenberg-King Co., of Portland, two concerns of nationwide scope, besides all the principal grocery wholesalers of Portland. In addition to these avenues of distribution the company has an option to furnish 10,000 cans of its products to the United States army and navy.

Its product of loganberry juice this year will be 90,000 half-gallon bottles. For this order it will take 150 tons of loganberries. Some of these berries have been contracted for but the company will take all it can get. In addition, it will require 50 tons of evergreen berries and tons of apples. There will be no limit to the quantity of Astrachan and Waxen apples required, besides which vast quantities of late apples can be used for apple butter.

As to loganberries the factory can dispose of a million gallons of juice. This alone would make the locality famous for this product and bring buyers here from all over the country.

But as the business now stands the company is packing altogether on orders. It is paying cash for everything and is growing in capacity by the addition of new buildings and equipment.

Operations began this year on the 28th of June, strawberries being the first in line of battle. Following them at this time the force is lined up against gooseberries, currants and cherries. Next in order will be raspberries, loganberries, blackberry, apples and quinces.

Three products are obtained from the loganberry—jelly-making stock, beverage juice and, would you believe it!—cow feed. The latter is the residue after all the juice has been squeezed out, and it brings a price that makes it worth while to save it.

And apples! After their vital part, the juice, has been taken for jelly, jam or apple butter, the peelings are dried and used for fuel to boil them with. If there is too much for that purpose it goes for chicken feed. The company is considering the practicability of converting the peelings into certain salts, as apple peelings are rich in caustic potash, sulphur, iron and phosphorus.

An effort is being made to interest the growers in this vicinity in raising more of every kind of berry. County Agent Hall will be asked for his advice on soils in the various localities for the growth of logans, currants and strawberries, each of which require a distinct soil of its own.

The factory is being enlarged so as to give more room for the work and for storage purposes. A new building was commenced today which when finished will be 235 feet long by 35 feet wide. It will be in the form of an ell, with entrances on two streets. Three copper boiling kettles are in operation and a fourth one is to be installed at once. The new equip-

## SCENOGRAPH THEATER CLOSED BY MORTGAGEE

Gresham's moving picture show was put out of business yesterday by action of R. R. Carlson, who invoked the aid of a Portland court to help him collect a mortgage of \$100 alleged to be overdue from Claude Smith, the former proprietor.

Constable M. W. Peterson and two deputies looked on while Mr. Carlson and several others dismantled the projecting machine, along with a few other articles listed on the mortgage. The building and furniture belong to D. C. Ross, except that Eller's Music House has an unsatisfied claim of \$125 on the piano. The goods taken by Mr. Carlson were stored away and will have to be advertised and sold in order to satisfy the claim.

Mr. Smith recently sold the theater to a man named McCarnahan, disposing of his interest, it is said for \$50. Mr. Smith is somewhere in eastern Oregon while McCarnahan is said to be looking for him in an effort to get his money back.

The story of the mortgage goes back several years when Mr. Smith borrowed \$300 from Mr. Carlson. There are some complications and a dispute over the payments. Mr. Carlson claims a balance of \$100 yet due while Mr. Smith says the claim has been paid, yet it is said there was a verbal agreement involving the same sum which Mr. Smith offered to settle for \$25, but which Mr. Carlson refused.

Mr. Ross, owner of the building, is anxious to have the show reopened and is making an effort in that direction. It has been badly managed for the past year but should be made a paying venture as it is the only place of its kind east of Portland in the county.

## LIBRARY BURGLARIZED AND SMALL SUM TAKEN

The Gresham library building was entered sometime during last night. Entrance was effected by some person of small size climbing through the transom over the south door. The loss, so far as can be determined was about two dollars in change from the librarian's till and a bunch of keys. All locks were changed today.

The sheriff's office was notified and officers came out for an investigation. It is reported that other libraries have been burglarized lately, indicating that there is a new field of endeavor open to the light fingered gentry who are making a specialty of that kind of work.

## LOCAL BANK LIBERTY LOAN DEPOSITORY

The First State Bank has been designated by the Secretary of the United States treasury as a depository for Liberty Loan funds. All those who so desire may now pay their subscriptions in full and will receive therefor an Interim Receipt which will be received by the First State Bank in exchange for the Liberty Loan bonds as soon as they can be supplied.

All those who have not already paid for their bonds in full and desire to realize all of the interest accruing on the bonds should arrange to make payment as early as possible.

### List of Letters

Remaining letters uncalled for in the Gresham postoffice for week ending June 30, 1917:

Letters—Mr. J. B. Bichan, Miss Theima Taylor.

These letters will be sent to the dead letter office on July 14, 1917, if not delivered before. In calling for the above, please say advertised, giving date of list.

D. M. ROBERTS, P. M.

### Bids Wanted

For 29 cords of wood to be delivered before Sept. 1st at the Powell Valley school, Dist. 26.

All bids to be in the hands of the Clerk by July 20th, 1917.

WM. PETERSON, Clerk

The silver trumpets which Moses was charged to furnish the Israelites were to be used for the calling together of the assembly; for the journeying of camps, for sounding the alarm of war; for celebrating the sacrifices on festivals and new moons.

ment will all be needed for more complete pressing, processing and packing.

The factory keeps open during all hours of daylight and far into the night and will take berries or fruits in quantities varying from five pounds to five tons. It is doing three times the business it did three years ago when it was started, and still the battle of the berries goes merrily on.

## WHEN POOR FOLKS HAVE WAYS THAT ARE POOR

A good many years ago a wealthy woman came to live in a country neighborhood, and either intentionally, or unintentionally, conveyed the impression that she felt herself above the honest, hard working folk about her. It was reported that she had said she did not care for poor folk, and that she added to this remark: "Poor folk always smell like wet dogs!" This remark created a stir in the countryside, and the woman was not popular with the common people. A tiny girl child heard this remark discussed at length, and the idea of being unjustly classed as poor folk rankled in her baby heart and mind, leaving its bitter impress through all the years until she was a woman, and even now, that old saying about poor folk having poor ways, quoted lightly in her hearing, has the same effect as the waving of a red rag at a bull.

Of course, she sides with the poor folk, for it's where she rightly belongs, and she has never learned the art of bluffing, which is all that raises many others from the same rank. The few modern comforts to which she has attained after years of doing without, do not seem to her just ordinary necessities, but the furnace, the bath, and the kitchen sink, with its hot and cold water are miracles, beautiful, surprising miracles for every new day, because she remembers so vividly the days before she had them. And, perhaps because she remembers, she doesn't make so loud an outcry when the furnace fire happens to go out, or the water pipes freeze, as the supposedly rich folk do. Of course the rich folk howl about the plumber's bill, but if the cold snap would only give them a bit more sympathy for the people who never have hot water on tap, the plumber's bill would be well spent, after all. One pretty girl, who had gone through the experience of frozen pipes, burst boiler, and no fire except in the range in the kitchen, declared that she smelled just like fried things, and that for the first time in her life she realized why poor folk didn't bathe in winter. Prob-

ably this was one of the most helpful lessons she had ever learned, especially if she ever decides to dabble in charity work. If all charity workers, and all teachers of household economics and domestic science had been through one term of poverty's school, under the instruction of that severe professor, Hard Times, they'd know a blessed sight better what to teach and how to reach people.

It's all very well to teach the girls just how to wash china and cut glass properly, with just the right number of sudsings and scaldings and drainings, but what if some of them have to get the water from the pump in the back yard, and the pump has frozen and there is no kitchen sink? It is perfectly correct for charity workers to insist upon cleanliness, but before they start out, they ought to try taking a bath with a scanty pan of water in a room that never knew the warmth of a furnace. Of course, they must teach and preach the best ways of doing things, but they ought to have the sympathetic understanding that would help them to teach also the beautiful lesson of doing one's best under adverse conditions, for so many of us have to make the best of what we have instead of always having the best right at hand. And it is surprising how many people with small means do not have poor ways of doing things, but keep the poorest kind of houses bright and homelike, send their children to school, sweet and clean and gentle in manners, with never a whimper about how hard it is to do things well when there is so little to do with. Ah! if rich folk only understood! for after all, the lack of sympathy is mostly lack of understanding each other, and the troubles of life come to all, sooner or later. When the little girl, who had despised the rich woman for her thoughtless speech, had grown to be a woman herself, she heard that sorrow and suffering had come to the rich woman's home and that her attitude toward poor folk had changed; so, after all, there isn't much truth in the old saying, for all poor folk do not have poor ways, nor all rich folk mean ways.

### Prefers Dry States.

War Department is influenced by Prohibition in selecting sites for army camps; war and booze won't mix.

Ben F. Allen, Washington correspondent of the Cleveland Plain Dealer, sends the following to his paper: Prohibition states have been given the advantage in the selection of the cantonment sites in which the new national army of 625,000 are to be drilled for war. While some camps have been located in wet territory, the number has been limited and they were chosen only because of outstanding military advantages. Everything else being even, the dry states have been given the preference. This was not because of sentiment, say War Department officials, but because liquor and war don't mix.

An example of how Prohibition has influenced materially the camp selections came to light through the naming of Des Moines, Iowa, and Fort Riley, Kansas, as sites. In the selection of Des Moines for the Nebraska, Iowa, Minnesota and Dakota camp, the fact that Iowa was dry was the direct factor.

Major General Barry, commander of the central army department, had recommended Fort Snelling, Minn., as first choice, with Des Moines second.

A number of influential citizens from the Dakotas came to Washington and told Secretary Baker they were not interested whether Iowa or Minnesota got the camp, but they were very interested in seeing that the young men from their states were not sent to a wet city, and they pointed out that Minnesota was the only wet state in the entire division. The selection of Des Moines followed.

"The fact that Kansas was a Prohibition state made it certain that the big Kansas-Missouri-Colorado cantonment would be somewhere in Kansas," said Representative Heverling. He had visited the War Department numerous times to point out the advantage of the Fort Riley site.

The men selecting the camp sites are not Prohibitionists. It has been the cold blooded proposition of successful war planning. There has been strenuous objection to Louisville, Ky., and Chillicothe, Ohio, as sites because they were wet cities, but natural advantages outweighed those considerations.

In Michigan, Grand Rapids, a wet city, and Battle Creek, a dry town, were rival contenders for the cantonment. Battle Creek got the site.

Practically all the camps in the South are in dry cities.

### Liberty Bond is Artistic.

Likenesses of presidents from Washington to McKinley will grace the new Liberty Bonds, which will be engraved in blue, green, orange, red, brown, olive and carmine, according to denomination. Designs of the bond have been completed and the bureau of engraving and printing is working day and night turning them off the presses.

Portraits and colors of the bonds will be as follows: \$50, Jefferson; blue; \$100, Jackson, blue; \$500, Washington, orange; \$1000, Lincoln, carmine; \$5000, Monroe, green; \$10,000, Cleveland, blue; \$50,000, McKinley, carmine; \$100,000, Grant, orange.

The title of the issue, "Liberty Loan of 1917" will appear on the upper border of each bond and the denomination in the four corners and on the lower border. The face will be printed in black with an overprinting of the denomination number, seal, and dates in the color selected for the denomination. On the right side of each bond there will appear the Vignette of Bartholdi's statue of Liberty in New York harbor; on the left side of the portrait of one of the presidents.

The bonds will be thirteen inches long and six inches wide, the established size of previous issues of bonds and will be printed on distinctive paper with silk fibre.

Coupon bonds will have ornamental engraving on the back and registered bonds will carry a blank for assignments. These sheets of interest coupons, sixty coupons in all, will be attached to the coupon bonds.

Engraving on the back of the coupon bonds will show on the right the vignette of the Goddess of Freedom, from Crawford's figure on the dome of the United States capitol and on the left an ornamental panel with an eagle in the center.

The backs will vary in color with each denomination as follows: \$50, brown; \$100, orange; \$500, light blue; \$1000, green; \$5000, red; \$10,000, brown; \$50,000, olive; and \$100,000, dark blue.

FRESH JERSEY COW, with heifer calf, for sale. Apply to the greenhouses, 3/4 mile south of Hogan station, Phone 306. \*39

Bargains in the Want Ads.

## ACCIDENT AT HOGAN PREDICTED BY EDITOR

It is worthy of note that on August 22, 1913, nearly four years ago, attention was called to the dangerous condition of the bridge and approach to it at Hogan station by C. D. Minton, editor of the Oregon Agriculturalist. A letter in reference to it was written by Mr. Minton to C. E. Cleveland, in which he mentions a jump-off from the roadway to the bridge, where the two are joined together. He says that he had never seen as dangerous a piece of road work in all of his travels through the northwest.

Further on in his letter he speaks of the incline as follows:

But what is most dangerous of all is that an auto cannot get up this incline without slowing down to such an extent that when it strikes this place and attempts to make the incline it will kill the engine and the machine will stop immediately across the track. This will mean sometime BIG BLACK HEADLINES in the daily papers of a crash between some passing train and an auto loaded with people and instant death.

Mr. Minton offered, if the district was out of funds, to pay the cost of changing the grade himself.

Mr. Cleveland took the matter up with the P. R. L. & P. Co. at the time and a man was sent out to look the place over; also the county commissioners took a look at it, but nothing was done except a few repairs that had no bearing on the situation. The railway company's man said that there were many other crossings equally as dangerous and that the bell at the Schiller crossing had been removed by request. The county said a new bridge would have to be built some day but that the old one was still good.

### Legislation That Farmer Needs.

"There are two sides to the agitation against the high cost of living," says Farm and Fireside. "If food products such as eggs, dressed poultry, potatoes, and other food products were the only things that had advanced in price, it would be different. But practically everything has gone up in price. It is only fair to the farmer to suggest that he is having to pay more for what he buys, and that the cost of production, owing to higher wages and larger operating expenses generally, has greatly increased. The next most numerous expression is for a pure seed law, designed to prevent the state from longer being the dumping ground of inferior seed, and especially of seed containing the seed of noxious weeds. Third in order is the expressed desire for legislation that will afford sheepmen protection against dogs. Schools with special stress laid upon desirable changes in rural school laws, come next. Then, following is the plea for protection of the birds—friends of the farmer in his fight against insect pests."

### Card of Thanks

To the Modern Woodmen, Royal Neighbors, Odd Fellows and Rebekahs, of Gresham, I wish to extend my appreciation for their assistance in my recent bereavement; also, to those who so kindly remembered my wife and showed their sympathy in many ways by contributing flowers and other marks of their generous esteem.

A. W. Dixon and Family, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Shumate, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Puller and Family, Mr. and Mrs. E. Bonett, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Jennings and F. A. Jennings.

The United States navy has the distinction of being somewhat older than the government itself, for nine months before the actual Declaration of Independence congress authorized the construction of two "national" cruisers and appointed a committee to purchase vessels to form the nucleus of a fleet. Within three months of its appointment this committee got together fourteen armed vessels and appointed a personnel of officers, among whom was the famous old sea dog, Paul Jones. During the war of the revolution the infant navy captured as many as 800 prizes, but suffered so heavily that by the time peace was declared it had almost ceased to exist. A new start on a more ambitious scale was made in 1794.

Cyrus Shultz, a farmer near Rapids, Ky., refused to sell a kernel of corn except to those who needed it for bread when the price of corn was \$10 a barrel and then he would accept only \$2.50 a barrel for it. He could have sold the entire amount for \$1,000, but already has permitted many of his poor neighbors to cart away a bushel on their promise to pay.

Bargains in the Want Ads.

## DOG LICENSES MAY BE BONE TO FIGHT OVER

Collection of state dog licenses is under way and many are paying the tax. There is some question as to the law imposing such a license being constitutional, inasmuch as it imposes a double taxation in some instances. The law exempts four of the counties in central Oregon and the City of Portland.

In the four exempt counties there may be a few cities that impose a dog license, and Portland does tax them by city ordinance. Probably all incorporated towns have such a law, in which case there is certainly a double tax imposed with the exception of Portland, already noted.

A man at Roseburg has begun a test of the state law, claiming that his dog is taxed by the assessor. If such is the case, and Roseburg has a license ordinance, then he is being taxed three times for the same animal.

Constable Squire, who is the official tax collector upon dogs for all of eastern Multnomah outside of Portland, is authority for the statement that the assessor's deputies have not listed dogs this year, but that fact does not relieve dog owners of Gresham who are paying the city and the state tax, which is a double taxation. The law making dogs personal property, therefore making them taxable, is still in force as it was not repealed. So if the assessor has passed them up he did so because he thought the state is getting enough for them by the license method.

The matter was talked about by the Gresham town council at its last meeting but no action was taken. As there was no protest on file the council decided that it had nothing before it upon which to base a repeal of the city license ordinance and all dog owners are paying both the city and state tax. The outcome of the Roseburg case will be awaited unless someone here begins an action or files a protest that can be acted upon. Constable Squire says he will collect the tax on every dog in his district, and as that includes Gresham the dog owners here will have to pay up. Only 48 hours grace is given after the owner is notified and the unlicensed dog is taken in charge.

## FUNERAL OF THE LATE ALBERT E. HOCKINSON

Funeral services over the late Albert E. Hockinson were held in Portland on Sunday afternoon and later in the day the remains were interred in the Salmon Creek cemetery, Dr. Alfred Thompson officiating. Others from Gresham attending the funeral were Archie Meyers and wife, Fritz Stoker and wife, Fred Ruegg and wife, A. J. W. Brown, George Sleret, John Sleret and Fred Ruegg, Junior.

Mr. Hockinson was 59 years old and had lived in Gresham for more than twenty years. He was a familiar figure with his horse and buggy as he traveled throughout the country adjacent selling fish.

Late in June he substituted a Ford for his horse and buggy and it was on June 27 that he met with an accident near Hogan, in which his machine rolled with him to the bottom of a gulch, which resulted in his death early last Friday morning.

He is survived by three sons, Wm. H. and Archibald, of Portland, and Frederick, of Kelso, Wash.; two sisters, Mrs. Emma Taylor, of Vancouver and Mrs. Alice Roberts of Lakeview, Oregon, and two brothers, August, of Vancouver, and John H., a resident of Minnesota.

Mr. Hockinson's accident occurred near the same place where the Lindsey tragedy happened on the same day and but a few hours earlier. It is said that Miss Helen Metzger, one of the accident victims, passed the spot where Mr. Hockinson was found while on her way from her mother's farm to get her grandparents for a return. She brought the news of the accident to the Gresham market from where relief was sent out. A little later she met with the mishap that caused her own death and that of Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Lindsey.

### Berries Wanted.

Highest market price paid for strawberries, raspberries and loganberries in season. Home Packing Company, Gresham. Phone 148.

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