

## LIVESTOCK ENTRIES TO CLOSE SEP 2

Since the cattle and other stock owners who are going to exhibit at the county fair were notified through the Outlook that all stock entries would close on September 2d, there have been numerous inquiries for entry blanks. The secretary has just had a large supply printed at the Outlook office and is sending them out to all who have made request. Others who want such blanks can be supplied either by calling or writing the secretary or by applying to the Outlook business desk where they will be accommodated.

This is the first time the county fair has required stock entries to be closed before the actual opening day of the fair and some confusion may result. But the rule was made by the board of directors in conformity with the rules of all the other fairs.

It is also required that all cattle must be tuberculin tested before they are placed on exhibition. This is a state law and must be complied with in all cases. Cattle not so tested will be refused admittance to the stock barns by the superintendent, and if already entered the entry fee will be refunded. It is therefore a part of wisdom for the owners to be safe by having their animals tested. A certificate is necessary for the inspection of the superintendent of the stock division.

Only a few premium lists remain, but they may be had as long as they last. The 2600 copies printed have been sent broadcast and are being heard from. The special premiums in the domestic science division are attracting the most attention, especially the thirty-dollar coffee percolator which is being offered for the best display of preserves, pickles, etc.

An error in the value of the Economy jars offered by Wadhams & Kerr Bros. will be corrected by the clerks who receive the entries. The list places their value at \$3 a dozen. Everyone knows that they are worth only \$1 a dozen and the mistake is evident. The entrance fee on these prizes will be but 10 cents for each of them, and a great contest is expected as this is a canning year.

Other matters connected with the fair are coming along more rapidly than ever before at this distance of time from the opening day. There are numerous requests for demonstration privileges in the pavilion and all available space is being sold. Applications for ground concessions are coming from long distance. One was received only a few days ago from Redding, Cal., accompanied with the rent money. Another came from Vancouver, B. C.

The report that the fair would provide a good poultry house this year has stimulated the exhibitors. One man writes that he is coming with a full carload of poultry and has sent for entry blanks to meet him at the Chehalis fair which comes ahead of this one.

The same activity is manifest in all the other divisions and there is going to be an exhibition worth seeing. In addition there will be the largest line of amusement features ever seen on the county fair grounds at one time.

## SEVEN GIANTS GIVE CARL FIGHTING BLOOD

W. H. Congdon, who is now traveling in the east, sends the Outlook an item from a Vermont paper which may be of interest to his many friends here. It was printed in 1882 and is as follows:

Mrs. Esther Shontell of this place sent seven sons into the army of 1861.

William, who measured 6 ft. 8 in. Benjamin, who measured 6 ft. 4 in. Fredrick, who measured 6 ft. 3 in. Leander, who measured 5 ft. 9 in. Joseph, who measured 6 ft. 7 in. Lewis, who measured 6 ft. 1 in. Augustus, who measured 6 feet.

William Shontell is the father of the late Mrs. W. H. Congdon. He lives in Middleville, Michigan. Lewis lives in Stowe, Vermont. Can you wonder why his grandson, Carl Congdon, did not wait to be drafted, being filled with such fighting blood? Can Oregon beat it?

## HALEY

Rev. A. Ware will speak at the Baptist church at Haley next Friday evening, August 17, beginning at 8 o'clock. Following the preaching service will be a social hour, when ice cream and cake will be sold. All are invited to attend.

## WITHYCOMBE DECLINES TO SPOIL SPORT

When Judge G. W. Wonacott makes up his mind to go deer hunting he wants to go without let or hindrance. So when he heard that State Forester Elliott was making an effort to have Governor Withycombe suspend the open deer season he became excited enough to find out why he should be debarred from the pleasure. Mr. Elliott's grounds for the request were based on the extremely dangerous forest fire hazard.

The season opens August 15 and lasts to October 15, and because the Oregon forests are dry as tinder and the danger from fires is the greatest since 1902 and because labor is scarce to fight fires when once they are started, the state forester took up the matter of closing the season with the governor a week ago. At that time the governor promised that he would investigate and report his findings to Forester Elliott.

In addition to the above reasons for closing, the state forester says that logging camps are now seriously handicapped by a labor shortage and a number of camps have closed down to fight fires. At a meeting of the state forestry board, in Portland on Friday, State Game and Fish Commissioner Shoemaker said he did not think that the commission could close the season except when there is danger of game extinction. The forestry law, however gives the governor power to close the season on advice of the state forester, when he thinks there is danger.

Dr. McFarlane, president of the Oregon Sportsman's league, and its secretary, S. C. Bartrum, of Roseburg, favored closing the season, and if no rain comes, to close the season entirely. At that meeting Mr. Honeyman, of the Honeyman Hardware company; a representative of the sporting goods department of the Meier & Frank company and a representative of another sporting goods house, protested against the closing of the season.

Judge Wonacott had heard all of the arguments for and against closing the season to deer hunters, but he wanted to hunt anyway. So yesterday morning he got the governor on the long distance telephone and put it up straight to him for a decision. The governor at once made his decision that the season would not close unless there was actual danger from forest fires. Then the judge and his son Roy got ready for a hunt and started last evening by auto for the Cow Creek canyon where they will hunt for a week or two and bring home the limit of fine, fat venison.

## THRESHING SEASON ON ALL OVER THE COUNTY

Henry Latourell started out with his threshing machine this morning, prepared to stay in the fields until the threshing season is over. His first work is near Montavilla and he will thresh on many farms practically all over eastern Multnomah.

Stanley & Neal's machine is already out; also Jones & Hevel have made a start. There is still another machine, and the four will be kept busy as long as the work lasts. They will thresh over in Clackamas county as far as Eagle Creek and Sandy.

The grain fields of this part of the state are very small, many of them not exceeding ten acres. Considerable time is consumed in traveling from one to the other and there have been cases where a machine has been set as many as six times in one day.

The different machines will all travel over a large territory, crossing each other's tracks many times. They go where requested in most cases and then fit to the next job, sometimes miles away, and then perhaps return to the same neighborhood in a few days. The grain is very dry this year and easy to thresh.

## For Hire Service

Automobile anywhere, night or day. Phone 791, Gresham, M. M. Squire.

Russia is the only country in which the production of flax fiber has increased consistently in recent years.

Bring your baby carriage wheels to the Hardware store to have them retired.

Gresham Auto Service—Cars to Portland every hour. Autos for hire. Phone 901.

## HOW THRIVING SCHOOL CENTER UNITED SEVERAL COMMUNITIES

Scattering Children were Kept on the Farms and the Whole Neighborhood Caught the Spirit.

W. H. Campbell, of Nebraska, one of the educators who was in Portland with the N. E. A., and who gave a lecture at Rockwood during his stay here, has sent back to the Outlook the story of how he helped a small community to make a start toward a thriving school center. The story, which is best given in his own words, is as follows:

"Down in Johnson county, Nebraska, some of the young folks wanted to have a party but they couldn't scare up enough of their own age to make it worth while.

"Their parents, the children of sturdy pioneers who had built Nebraska into her great statehood, couldn't understand such a pass. They talked about the days when the country school was strong and full of vigorous youth, of the spelling bee and the literary societies and the neighborhood doings. Now the school was weak and poorly attended, the young folks were scattering early. What was the matter?"

"Up our way we had been puzzling over the same problem. One day I was asked to go down into the neighboring district and give my ideas about the trouble.

"The people from several school districts gathered at a country church. I was facing an audience of farmers. One farmer can talk mighty straight to other farmers. I said, 'Some people say we think more of our hogs and cattle and horses and money than we do of our children. If that is true, right now is the time to adjourn this meeting.'

"The meeting wasn't adjourned. 'We are losing our children because the high schools are getting them and the towns are keeping them, I went on.

"I know just one way to keep what we have left—build a better school. 'The idea got hold of them. The Farmers' union had been at work among them and the 'get together' spirit was strong. The parent heart was aroused.

"Now, I said, somebody must start something. A good school will cost something. Are your children worth the price. We will take a rising vote on the question."

"The vote was practically unanimous. The motion was to unite several districts and build a central school. A committee was appointed and went to work. The work wasn't easy. It wasn't finished in a day but it was done with a progressive spirit that broke down inertia and prejudice and old lines.

"Four districts voted to unite. The county and state school superintendents were called in. Bonds were voted. A modern four room school with full basement was built. Facilities for the teaching of domestic science and manual arts were installed. The structure was equipped with running water, a heating plant, well ventilated and lighted.

"The work put three or four old schoolhouses into the discard. Were they to remain empty and become eyesores? Not at all! The old buildings were torn down. The material was moved near the new school. The leading spirit in this part of the work was the one to whom the task was hardest. He was J. C. Shroyer, himself a pioneer and a man of energy and integrity. As he helped tear down the old school in which he, and his children after him, had learned their first lessons, every nail drawn was a heart string broken. Every board removed was a wrench at the dear memories that clung round that old structure.

"But the whole neighborhood

## BANK BUILDING IS BEING PROTECTED

Owners of the First State Bank building are having some needed repairs and improvements made. The south wall shows signs of weakening, owing to the rains which beat against it. The bricks are becoming moss covered and the mortar is falling from the seams. The second floor had begun to sag slightly.

It has been decided to cover the front walls with cement and a beam has been placed across the ceiling under the second floor. Some other improvements, including a better lighting scheme, will be made while the job is under way.

Bargains in the Want Ads.

caught the spirit. Things went, as they should, with a rush.

"The work was done during the autumn. In January school began in the new building. The principal and his wife had been employed before school began and their salaries began at the time of their employment. They went to live in a neat, four room cottage with electric light, furnace heat and running water. The home was built out of the four old schools.

"It stood on a 5-acre tract. A barn was built and into it went a Jersey cow, pigs and poultry. All was for the use of the principal. A third teacher boards with the principal and wife and had her room furnished free.

"Did the liberality bring regret to that community? Last spring I was invited to another neighborhood meeting. It was a regular session of the Farmers' union to which nearly everyone in the district belongs.

"The gathering was held at the new schoolhouse. The men sat in one room for business. The women discussed home problems in another. The third room attracted the young folks and the fourth was turned into a nursery for the babies. Below, in the big basement, a committee was busy in the domestic science corner. We had built a community center as well as a school. By and by everyone was called below. It was a sight to gladden the heart. Long tables were loaded with good things which all enjoyed. As a climax two class rooms were thrown together by opening folding doors. The program that followed was entirely the superior product of local talent. There was an orchestra, a debate, a judging team, literary numbers. Throughout the year there were all of these with baseball for the boys and societies for the girls, the teachers always on the ground with a welcome to all activities.

"A winter short course was given for the benefit of the youths who had to work most of the year. The schoolhouse was always available for agricultural extension institutes, lectures and the wholesome kind of picture shows. It was a community center of the people, by the people and for the people who had worked so hard to get it.

"In these things they found their reward, but the crowning joy came with the information that there were in the school, benefiting by its privileges twenty-three young people who otherwise would have gone away or would have been without school. There is gladness in that community.

"There are enough young people, too, for a party.

"They are learning the blessedness of a happy country life, a life that satisfies and that contains the broad foundation for a strong citizenship.

"We hope for the day that is to come soon when the heart and mind hunger of the country boys and girls will be fed without having to go to the cities.

## AUTO REGISTRATION HAS HEALTHY GROWTH

The third accumulated list of automobiles registered this year, published as a part of the Automobile Record by M. O. Wilkins of Portland, has just been turned out by the Outlook job department. It contains the license numbers and their owners' names from 34,791 to 43,866 inclusive. The books contains 60 pages and is filled with other statistical information. There will be another issue this year.

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

## M. E. CHURCH AT FAIRVIEW NOT FOR SALE

The Fairview M. E. church property, which was announced for sale about six months ago, has been withdrawn from the market and has been improved. On account of the deep cut in the street in front of the church it was at first decided to sell the two acres on which the church and parsonage stands, as it would be suitable for other purposes.

Since then, however, a driveway has been dug through the steep bank, the church has been put in repairs and the congregation has decided to keep it. The latest resolution is highly agreeable to the people of Fairview, as the passing of the property of the pioneer Methodist church of eastern Multnomah would have been regarded as a calamity.

The Outlook is indebted to D. S. Dunbar, the last surviving member of the pioneer days when this church was established for the following history of it. Some of this has been published before but is worth repeating as a sketch of the oldest church in this part of the country. Mr. Dunbar is past 72 years of age, and as a boy attended the organization meeting in 1853. His memory of all the incidents connected with the event are remarkably clear and interesting.

The society was organized at the home of E. R. Scott on April 10, 1853. The home of Mr. Scott stood on the north side of the Sandy road, a small cabin which was destroyed only a few years ago. It was there the Methodist church of Fairview was organized, its sponsors being Dr. John Crosby, A. C. Dunbar, R. P. Wilmot, Charles Fetzette, E. R. Scott and Wilson Buxton.

For sixteen years the church had no home of its own but regular services were held during all that period. The little congregation met in the members' homes for awhile and then for a year or two in No. 7 schoolhouse two miles west of Fairview. Afterward it met in the Buxton schoolhouse near Troutdale, and it was not until 1869 that an earnest effort was made to build a church.

Soon after the church society was organized the first schoolhouse was built. It stood just across the road west of where the old church now stands. The congregation met there for awhile just before building the church.

The schoolhouse was destroyed by fire and the center of the neighborhood seemed to be drifting toward the No. 7 district. By that time Hiram Smith, a Presbyterian brother, had bought a good portion of the land around Fairview, and being a man of business he saw that by building the church there would make that place the center of the community. So he came to the Methodist people and said, "If you will build on the hill at my place I will give you two acres of land and \$200 in money, and I am not a Methodist either." So the Methodists accepted the offer and built the church and own the land and the old church building yet and it has always been used as a place of worship to the present time.

When the deed to the property had been given the society, it proceeded to the erection of the church. The district was then in charge of Rev. Casper, and through his energy the edifice was constructed at a cost of \$1200. The contractor was Abraham Kenzie. He had an assistant named Selee.

The church was dedicated on May 23, 1869 by Rev. A. C. Fairchild. The first minister was George Gerbish, when his work extended from Milwaukie to the Cascade rapids. He preached almost every day to fulfill all his appointments.

The property and its buildings have cost the society \$2400. The present trustees are Mrs. J. W. Benecke, Edwin Burlingame, Mrs. Jessie Zimmerman, Charles Shaw and Samuel Dickson.

The Fairview Methodist church has had a long list of pastors, some of whom have later become more or less famous. The most noted, probably, is Louis Albert Banks, who is now the pastor of a great church somewhere east and has attained celebrity as a writer and author.

Commencing with the first pastor the list is as follows: Revs. G. Gerbish, Roe, Miller, Star, Skidmore, Skipworth, Hoberg, Alderson, Wig-

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## DANGEROUS FOREST FIRE SUBJUGATED

A dangerous forest fire broke out Sunday morning a few hundred yards west of the 9-mile post on the Base Line, caused by sparks from a steam traction engine. A west wind soon had a merry blaze running through the dry brush which became very alarming and threatened to do large damage to much property if not put under control.

The people living in that vicinity soon organized a fire-fighting brigade and began work. Help was asked of the sheriff's office and Sheriff Hurlburt came out with several deputies and a force of prisoners. They gave material assistance but the fire kept on spreading and a phone call was sent to the Gresham fire department for more help.

Chief Merrill of the Gresham department decided that it would do no good to take either the hose or chemical engine to the scene as they would be of no value in fighting such a fire, but a detachment of volunteers and others went to the scene and gave some assistance. It was seen that if the fire was kept from crossing either of the roads no serious damage would result and all efforts were directed to confine the blaze to about one mile square which was done after considerable hard work, lasting until Monday morning.

The fire was controlled by cutting the brush ahead of it in some places and in plowing furrows in the fields across the roads. Shovels were used to smother the embers where it was not too hot to work and logs were cut out and rolled away so that the flames had but small fuel to work upon. In such ways the fire was confined to an area of about half a mile square and no real damage has resulted.

Had the flames spread across the Base Line, or had they passed eastward of the Elwood road there is no telling where they would have stopped doing havoc. The town of Rockwood would have been in serious danger and a number of farm houses and growing crops would probably have been destroyed.

The burned-over area was heavily timbered a few years ago, but the timber was cut into cordwood. All the tree tops, limbs and other rubbish left on the ground had never been cleared away and were dry as tinder. In addition a crop of young firs that are quick to blaze, and some other shrubs, had sprung up, the whole mess forming a very dangerous menace if once a fire got started among them—and that is just what happened. Instead of any damage being done the fire will really be of benefit to the land burned over, but it gave rise to serious apprehensions and much hard work. The embers are still smoldering but are being closely watched.

## FIRE FROM ENGINE STARTS NEAR BORING

Fire which started from sparks of a logging engine near Boring burned two carloads of logs and a carload of ties and threatened for a time to spread over a large area of woods but was finally gotten under control Saturday night. Work in the camp was resumed yesterday and the burned track of the logging road repaired.

Most people are familiar with the ordinary torpedo boat, a swift vessel of from 400 to 600 tons in displacement, carrying no defensive armor, but armed with tubes for discharging the deadly torpedoes. To counteract these wasps of the sea a type of vessel was designed of about double the size of torpedo boats, a little greater speed, and in addition to torpedo tubes, armed with rapid-fire six to twelve-pounder guns, for the avowed purpose of destroying torpedo boats. Lately all the great nations have stopped building torpedo boats, as originally designated, and are building torpedo boat destroyers. Recent engagements have developed the fact that torpedo boat destroyers are used almost wholly as torpedo boats. So, they are really battleship destroyers. To defend the capital ships for torpedo attack the dreadnoughts and battle cruisers are armed with secondary batteries of rapid-fire guns from four to six inches in diameter. One well placed shell from a gun of that size will ordinarily put a destroyer out of business, as the destroyers have no defensive armor whatever.