

AGRICULTURAL COURSE TO BE ESTABLISHED IN GRESHAM HIGH

Another Instructor To Be Engaged—Older Persons May Attend Special Course

Gresham Union high school is to have an agricultural course, commencing with the reopening of studies when the present epidemic has passed away.

This matter has been under consideration for several days by Judge Stapleton, chairman of the high school board and has been enthusiastically urged by Principal Goodwin.

Mr. Goodwin encouraged the adoption of such a course soon after he came here four years ago, but the way was not opened for it until after the passage by congress of the Smith-Hughes act and its adoption by the state board for vocational education for the state of Oregon.

The plan adopted by the state board provides for co-operation with the state agricultural college. The law requires that students shall be 14 years of age to enter the agricultural classes and that there must be at least 6 months' practice work each year for four years. However, there may be evening classes which may be attended by mature farmers who shall arrange for practical work under competent instruction.

Gresham Union high school meets with every requirement of the state board and the agricultural college in having an equipment for the department school, an approved reference library and the certainty of a tract of land being provided for experimental and demonstration purposes. This latter will be about five acres of land which the high school board can secure by lease at a low cost.

This matter was but recently presented to the high school board by the college. The law permits but one such vocational school in a county, and Gresham was selected after a thorough inquiry into all conditions here. It is reported that several of the Portland high schools would have been ready to take up this work, but it was decided that this is the logical location, and the school here will have the agricultural department and full course of study in that line.

The government, it is understood, will pay a portion of the salary of the instructor up to \$900 per year. This instructor will be furnished by the college and must be a graduate of a four-year course which includes soils, farm crops, animal husbandry, horticulture, rural engineering and farm management.

When the subject was presented to the high school board Chairman Stapleton at once saw its feasibility and began a consultation with the constituted authorities. He talked with the directors of the high school board with the result that a meeting was held last night at which the plan was adopted.

As there can be no provision for raising the balance which will be required to conduct this course until next year, the directors have undertaken to personally finance it for the present. It is estimated that it will cost the district about \$1200 this year, in addition to the sum paid the instructor by the government as one-half of his salary.

It is understood that the work will go on during the whole year. There will be no summer vacation, as that is the time of year when the crop work will have to be attended to. A telegram to the college last night notified them that the local board had decided to add this vocational course and the instructor was notified to meet Principal Goodwin at once, so that speedy arrangements may be made for commencing the studies as soon as school opens again.

The design of an eagle was at one time considered for the national flag of the United States, but the suggestion was abandoned.

Adjourned Mass Meeting.

In accordance with the provisions of Ordinance No. 65A of the town of Gresham, Multnomah county, Oregon, an adjourned mass meeting will be held at Metzger's hall on Thursday, October 24th, 1918, at 8 o'clock p. m. for the purpose of nominating candidates for the following named offices for the period of two years, to be elected at the general election to be held on November 5th, 1918. Mayor, three Councilmen, Recorder, Treasurer and Marshal.

By order of the Town Council,
K. A. MILLER, Recorder.

DAYLIGHT SAVING LAW HURTS THE DAIRYMEN

Unless congress continues the daylight saving law the nation will go back to standard time next Sunday and we will all wake up an hour later next Monday morning. At least we will be going to work an hour later than at present and the only drawback will be a little extra hunger from having to wait an hour longer for dinner.

Congress has got to do something with the next four days if the Calder daylight bill becomes a continuing law. There are many persons who favor it but there is a great and strong objection by the farmers all over the nation.

Among the objections to the continuing of the law through the winter is the one coming from the dairy farmers. Those who are selling milk at wholesale, shipping to the big cities say that the extra hour now being "saved" would mean night work for them in milking and preparing their milk for the early morning shipments. They naturally want an hour longer in the morning, which in their case would mean just that much daylight.

Dairymen find it impossible in many cases to employ labor that will begin the day's work before the day begins, and it shortens the afternoon in such a way as to make it a severe loss to them.

And then another reason given by one farmer for a curtailment of the law is because of the transportation or at least the going to school of so many farmers' children. Some of them have to go a long distance to school and it is a hardship with no compensation, as in many cases it is practically impossible for them to get to school in due season for the beginning of the morning session.

The farmers accepted the bill as passed last winter without protest, from patriotic motives.

A well-known farmer on the Columbia slough who is also a dairyman, says that after trying the saving of daylight plan through the summer he found that especially in haying and harvest time he and his neighbors found it practically impossible for them to complete the full day's work in the fields, owing to the short afternoons in getting in their hay and some of the other crops. This burden added to the increased high wages they had to pay has discouraged them to a marked degree, and the continuance of the present system as proposed by the bill introduced in the senate by Senator Calder of New York, and which has passed that branch of congress, seems to be adding another unnecessary burden.

WRONG NAME IS GIVEN AS PRESIDING JUDGE

A mention of the forcible detainer case brought by E. V. Maulding and J. C. Schultz against B. F. Walrad, in the last issue of the Outlook, gave the name of the presiding judge as Cake. It should have read Coke.

Hon. John S. Coke of Marshfield, who is a candidate for supreme judge, was in Portland at the time of the trial and was called in as a substitute for Judge Kavanaugh who was absent.

The case referred to concerned property in Gresham which Mr. Walrad recently bought, and which the plaintiffs were trying, unsuccessfully, to get possession of.

Staggering Figures.

One of the seven organizations doing welfare work for the soldiers overseas shipped to the men over there during the period from July, 1917, to August, 1918: 1,959,155 cans of fruit; 14,510,000 packages of chewing gum; 848,785,802 cigarettes; 463,824 pounds of cocoa; 10,227,735 pounds of sugar; 551,520 tubes of tooth paste; 31,279,023 pounds of flour; 2,557,481 packages of tobacco; 32,358,700 cigars and 1,665,120 cans of condensed milk. These figures show the need of raising funds to maintain the work of the welfare organizations which serve to keep the morale of the Allied armies at its topmost point.

Stop reading here and turn to the want ad column.

TRIALS AND TRIBULATIONS OF A GRESHAM GIRL WHO IS DOING MISSIONARY WORK

The following interesting letter, descriptive of missionary efforts, has been received by Mrs. Mary Shoemaker from her daughter, Miss Edna, who is a missionary in China:

Huchow, China, Aug. 25, 1918.
Dear Mother and all:—My vows to write every week during vacation! Where are they? The past two weeks have been filled every minute to the brim. I imagine if possible, you are busier than ever at home too, with all the war claims on top of the ordinary run of affairs.

Have you reached the point of turning the front lawn into a vegetable garden such as we are reading about these days?

With me the past two weeks have been occupied with opening schools. It seems early, doesn't it? But it is necessary—government and private schools many of them keep open the year round.

This week I started a new school at "Ti Ping Wang." After writing letters galore the Chinese girl employed to teach in it finally consented to come so early in August. She was the "dear petted child who was not strong enough physically, and had never been away from home, etc."

But she had a chance to come in a motor launch with an official family from Hangchow and so she arrived. Then she had two or three days to make calls and hunt up pupils. I went with her whenever I could. The days before school opened I planned to make a big campaign for students, taking three teachers along and dividing up the district, but a pouring typhoon storm broke up our plans. For two days the storm continued like a cloud-burst—at last the ground could not absorb the water and it stood ankle deep then knee deep in the streets.

Many houses were submerged, and walls fell by the score. Our mission compound walls where the families live are all half down. Their gate came in to tell us this morning that a thief had entered last night.

Well to go back to the school. After a day or so the Noah's flood subsided and we could walk to school. A week has passed and still the walls of the building and floors have not dried out. But Chinese children pay little attention to these things and school progressed. We had eleven pupils the day we opened and others have promised to come soon. The children are all afraid of a foreigner at first, they run like deer and it is necessary for me to make myself as scarce as possible in managing a school at first. After they become acquainted they are all right. Five of the schools are in rented buildings and have to be constantly repaired and looked after.

POTATO HARVEST ON BUT HELP IS SCARCE

Farmers everywhere in this part of Oregon have begun harvesting their potato crop, and in most instances they report a good yield considering the dry season. There will be about the average surplus for shipment and prices are going to remain firm.

However, the growers are having a hard time getting their potatoes dug and cared for. Everyone knows that labor is scarce and high, but with continued good weather the entire crop will be secured before enough rain stops operations or makes potato digging difficult. Several farmers express a fear that the harvesting season will be so prolonged as to endanger the saving of the entire crop.

Many school boys are being engaged where machine diggers are used. They can pick up potatoes as well as men, and the wages for such work is 35 cents an hour. More boys are in demand and everyone who is idle can find work for a few weeks.

The machines are mostly owned by a few persons who go about the country turning the potatoes out by contract. They cannot stop after once starting and there are several fields already dug waiting to be picked up.

Weather Forecast.
Forecast for the period October 21, to October 26, 1918, inclusive. Pacific Coast states: fair except rain in Washington and Oregon Monday or Tuesday, and probably Friday; slight temperature changes.

woodwork painted, etc. What wastes time more than anything else is talking out prices with every painter, carpenter and coiler that does a piece of work. That is the price at first and you have to "dicker and dicker" before coming to a conclusion. The custom all over China is the same. Finally you name a ridiculously low price, the carpenter makes his correspondingly high and the average is agreed upon. One day last week I went to see the country-town schools and take out supplies for them. The Bible woman and two eighth grade pupils went along. I hired a row boat for the day. We started at 7 a. m. and came back at 11:30 in the night. When we reached the Huchow city gate upon returning the watchmen would not let us through. It was past the hour for admitting strangers into the city and we knew it. But we kept at them, anchoring our little boat under the big arch bridge where the boatmen (rowers) keep tapping on wood to scare away the spirits. Finally I sent in my card to the authorities and the gates swung open—huge ponderous things that squeaked in disapproval. This was the East gate, the others are just as hard to enter at night. Our boatman for some reason chose the narrowest canal possible, but I was glad we happened to pass a sight I hadn't seen before, viz: a Buddhist pavilion brilliantly lighted, where priests were chanting and carrying on their incantations on the very banks of the canal. Everything was made of paper, from house to lanterns, afterward to be burnt as a sacrifice to some spirit.

Upon landing at our own pier we went to the house, Ko sa mu the Bible woman staying with us all night and the gate man escorting the pupils home. We had seen many people that day in school and homes, had a fine breezy 12 mile trip and were ready for a rest. Having to talk Chinese continuously for 15 hours at a stretch is no light matter in the first place. Miss Jones and myself have a change three times a day—and that is at meal time!

Just now I am trying out 'cooks' at the boarding school. One is "Hu soe ti" i. e. "scared to death" of me, and thinks she can't stay. She is a country woman. We may change two or three times before we decide to stay one the job. Boarding school opens in ten days more. And so it keeps me on the jump promoting and maintaining seven schools. In fact it is more than one person can do well. The Board says that a boarding school is enough for any one person to manage. Conference on Mohkansas this summer are trying to find some foreigner to come and help me. It is all so interesting I would love to keep on doing it all, but that is humanly impossible. (Interruption.) Two Chinese teachers, Misses Waung and loong just arrived from Shanghai, took them to their room over at school and showed them around. Now they are having their dinner so I can resume this epistle.

Another teacher just arrives from a country school to "son leang" i. e. discuss school matters.

AGED WOMAN PASSES FOLLOWING PARALYSIS

Mrs. Elizabeth C. Hudnut, mother of Mrs. E. A. Leonard and grandmother of Mrs. J. R. Shoemaker, passed away at the home of Mrs. Leonard on Saturday, October 19, aged 78 years, 6 months and 3 days. She is survived by three sons, W. H. Hudnut of Portland, Wade Hudnut of Clinton, Missouri and Hale Hudnut of Champaign, Illinois, also two daughters, Mrs. W. C. Heter of Dayton, Washington and Mrs. E. A. Leonard of Gresham. The youngest daughter, Marguerite, died in Los Angeles six years ago.

Mrs. Hudnut, whose maiden name was Posey, was born near Crawfordsville, Indiana, April 17, 1840. She was married to Henry Hudnut Nov. 25, 1858. She and her husband were converted and united with the Baptist church forty-nine years ago.

The funeral services were held at the home of Mrs. Leonard on Sunday forenoon and were conducted by her pastor, Rev. A. J. Ware, assisted by Rev. J. Montcalm Brown, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church. The remains were accompanied by her eldest son, W. H. Hudnut of Portland, to Clinton, Missouri, where they will be interred beside those of her husband, who preceded her to the better land twenty years ago.

Mrs. Heter came unexpectedly from Dayton, Washington on Friday and was here when her mother died. A stroke of paralysis was the immediate cause of the death. Just a moment before the stroke came she remarked to Mrs. Leonard, "I hope the good Lord will take me home tonight."

Read the Want ads.

REPUBLICANS WOULD KEEP TREASURY ON FIRM BASIS

WAR PROFITS TAX AND EXCESS PROFITS TAX

"By a war-profits tax we mean a tax upon profits in excess of those realized before the war.

"By an excess-profits tax we mean a tax upon profits in excess of a given return upon capital.

"The theory of a war-profits tax is to tax profits due to the war.

"The theory of an excess-profits tax is to tax profits over and above a given return on capital. The excess-profits tax falls less heavily on big business than on small business, because big business is generally overcapitalized and small businesses are often undercapitalized.

"The war-profits tax would tax all war profits at one high rate; the excess-profits tax does and for safety must tax all excess profits at lower and graduated rates."

The above extract from Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo's testimony before the House Ways and Means committee gives his differentiation between war-profits and excess-profits taxes and explains his position in urging upon congress an excess-profits tax in the forthcoming revenue legislation.

To the average citizen Secretary McAdoo's position seems well taken. Most small and local corporations are capitalized at an actual valuation. Many of the very large corporations are greatly overcapitalized; the stock of some of them has been repeatedly watered. With only an excess-profits tax a corporation earning 10 per cent on grossly watered capital will pay the same tax as another corporation not overcapitalized earning 10 per cent on the real, actual valuation of the money and property invested in its business. The profits of the first corporation might be 30 per cent on its actual valuation, and it is to cover such cases that a war-profits tax is urged.

As many of these large corporations are engaged in government work and drawing huge sums from the United States, it seems particularly just that they should pay taxes on the same actual basis as corporations not overcapitalized. A tax that taxes equally a 10 per cent profit on watered capital and a 10 per cent profit on unwatered capital is not equal and uniform and scarcely just.

TOWN CAUCUS FOR NAMING OFFICERS

Those interested in local city government should remember the town caucus to be held on Thursday evening next at Metzger's hall. Three councilmen are to be nominated also a mayor, recorder, treasurer and marshal.

Up to the present there have been no open suggestions as to who are to be nominated for any of the offices. Those who may be intending to get out nominating petitions must do so on the same date of the convention in order to get their names on the ballot, as only ten days will be left before election—and ten days are all that will be allowed.

The election of city officers will be held at the same time the general election comes off, with the same judges and clerks. There will be a separate ballot box, also a set of poll books for the town vote. Only qualified, registered voters living inside the city limits may vote for town officers.

Home Influence.

The influence of the American home follows the American fighting man clear to the front line trenches. It is the first time in the world's history that this is the case. This influence is carried overseas by the seven great welfare organizations doing work among the soldiers, the Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., Jewish Welfare Board, K. of C., Salvation Army, War Camp Community Service, American Library association. Huts are established where the soldier may spend his leisure time. Entertainment is furnished him and he is given that care and attention that he would have received in a greater measure at home. These huts overseas are the nearest thing to home that the soldier knows. To support this great work there will be a drive for funds by the United War Work campaign November 11 to 18.

An incubator invented by a Parisian not only hatches chickens, but protects them from microbes until they reach a certain age.

Nation Should Not Be Dominated By Senators From Nine Southern States

Washington, D. C., October 21.—Special to the Outlook:—John Sherman, the great Ohio republican statesman, when the Civil War ended and the country faced the problem of paying its debts in good hard money, did what Greeley once said: "The way to resume specie payments is to resume," and under Sherman's masterful plan the treasury was placed on a sound basis.

William McKinley, another republican statesman, after the Spanish-American war, signed the gold standard law, and ended Bryan's threat to debase the currency.

William Howard Taft, still another republican statesman, so administered the business of the people that he saved more than \$100,000,000 by efficient methods.

These are a few illustrations of constructive republican statesmanship. The republican party and its leaders have ever possessed the genius, the business judgment, and the sound economic principles with which to conduct the government safely.

The republicans consider winning the war the first great duty. They worked all along toward that end, and have given greater support to war measures in congress than the democrats. They have supported every war activity. Before the war they asked for preparedness, which was denied them by a democratic congress. They are now pointing out the necessity of preparedness for peace, apparently without avail, but their patriotism, wisdom and business ability have been called upon to help win the war. The democrats boast (as a fake display of non-partisanship) that they have utilized the brains and directing force of the republicans in this war. They head the list with Taft, Hughes, and Schwab, and a long list of financiers, diplomats, soldiers, statesmen, business and professional men. The republicans of the constructive type are doing big things at personal sacrifice, not merely holding jobs or commissions, but building great fleets of ships, raising billions in taxes and liberty bonds, raising and equipping great armies, and speeding the war program.

When peace comes, and reconstruction, these constructive republicans will be called on to solve the problems growing out of the war, and at the same time protect interests of the laborer, the manufacturer, the farmer and the business man. This can not be done by the democratic party, a democratic party now absolutely controlled by the south.

Northern, mid-western and western democrats have no voice in their party's policies. These policies are controlled by the democratic congressmen from nine southern states. Democratic congressmen representing northern, mid-western, and western citizens are bound hand and foot by the party caucus, which is controlled absolutely by the south.

Democrats, as well as republicans, outside of the south cannot hope to have their great and varied interests looked after properly by democratic representatives, controlled by a southern caucus.

They should vote to send republicans to congress, who could constructively represent their district, state and the nation without the bossism of the south, whose interests are vastly different from those of the north.

Peace and reconstruction will bring tremendous duties, republican statesmen would be able to properly handle the great problems.

QUICK WORK DONE BY LYNCH SCHOOL

When the call came on Thursday morning at 9 o'clock to Lynch school for its quota of feather pillows, the teachers were at their homes at Boring. Mrs. Wm. Hornecker, who received the call, summoned the teachers and patrons of the school to meet at the schoolhouse at 1:30, when work was commenced, with the result that ten pillows were finished and sent to Portland the same afternoon.

Milk Record Blanks.
Month's record of milk production for about 15 cows. Just what you need to keep track of your herd. Convenient and cheap. Outlook.

Phone Want ads to 701