

## PLANS BEING MADE FOR FARMERS' WEEK

County Agent S. B. Hall outlined to the members of the Gresham Business Mens' Association, at a special meeting last night, his plans for holding in Gresham a farmers' institute, generally called a Farmers' Week and lasting one week. The date set apart for this event was the second week in February, from the 9th to the 14th inclusive. This was the time, Mr. Hall said, when he could secure to the best advantage the speakers who were desired on the program.

Several of the strongest extension speakers of the O. A. C., according to Mr. Hall, are available, among them Professors Fitts and Westover of the dairy department, Professor Powers of the department of soils, Professor Hyslop of farm crops and others who are well known authorities in poultry raising and horticulture.

Arrangements were talked over relating to a suitable hall, meals and entertainment features, with possibly on one day a home products banquet furnished by the business men.

The association voted to back up the county agent in any plans he might make and offered to be of any assistance possible. A committee of business men on general arrangements, of which S. B. Hall is chairman, was appointed. They are E. W. Aylsworth, A. W. Metzger, Arthur Dowset and Will Hessel. The plan is to secure if possible the use of the grange hall. There will be a forenoon and afternoon session. In addition to the agricultural college extension speakers, it is planned to have some of the most representative men of the county and of the state to give talks on their respective specialties.

The plan Mr. Hall outlined is large both as to territory to be reached and benefited by this Farmers' Week and also as to subjects to be covered in the discussions.

Full details of the program will be given to the public as soon as the plans are perfected.

## ODD FELLOWS HOME SPIRITED CONTEST

The Gresham Odd Fellows have introduced some kind of a contest in connection with their meetings. There is sort of a mystery involved so that the matter cannot be fully explained and it is necessary to attend in order to be fully advised. The contest on Thursday night was very spirited and a prize was carried away by F. C. Hodge.

Another contest will take place next Thursday night. The members who were present last night say you cannot afford to miss the fun and the officers want you present anyway.

## DEATH PENALTY FAVORED BY CITY OF FAIRVIEW

At the last meeting of the council of the city of Fairview, Multnomah county, Oregon, held January 13, 1920, was passed the following resolution:

Be it resolved, that we urge upon our representative at Salem to pass a law restoring capital punishment for murder as we deem this course the only proper one to check the wave of crime now passing over our country.

J. H. Snover, City Recorder.

## County Council Meet Postponed.

The Multnomah County Council Parent-Teacher association will be held at Troutdale, Saturday, January 24. The meeting will begin at 11 o'clock. The afternoon will be taken up with a program, which will be announced later. This meeting has been formerly announced for January 17, but the change was made to avoid a conflict with a meeting of the county teachers on that date.

## An Extra Good Buy.

Overland 90, good condition, new battery, five tires, \$650.  
GRESHAM OVERLAND CO.  
Phone 544, Gresham.

## Big Dance.

All night at the grange hall at Rockwood, Saturday, January 24, 1920. Given by the old bunch that has been giving such good dances at Fairview all winter.

The dance that was announced for the 24th at Fairview will be at Rockwood and no more dances at Fairview. Hoping to see you all and all your friends the 24th we are as ever the old bunch that show you a good time for the money.

## TELEGRAM AND OUTLOOK.

Bargain price, Jan. 10 to Feb. 10, inclusive. Telegram alone, one year, \$3.95; Outlook and Telegram, 1 year \$4.95. New or renewal. Get this live afternoon daily and don't miss the twice-a-week home paper. The regular combination price is \$5.50. You get the benefit. Subscribe through the Outlook.

## WALRAD'S WINDOW IS SMASHED BY AUTO

Great excitement prevailed this morning when a Reo car owned by A. M. Mowrey of Boring went on an expedition all on its own accord. The car was in Osburn's garage and Mr. Mowrey cranked it while it was in reverse. The car immediately started backing and moved slowly out on the street knocking down C. D. Minton, manager of the fair association, who happened to be standing in the garage door looking out upon the street.

While Mr. Minton was picking himself up the Reo struck the fender of a Chevrolet that was parked in front of the garage, shoving it out of the way. It next encountered a wood wagon which C. H. Calkins was driving past, but pushing the wagon out of the way it climbed the sidewalk and smashed into the plate glass windows of the Walrad Mercantile Co.'s store shattering one and cracking the other from top to bottom.

This ended the adventure of the Reo for this time. Fortunately there was no one hurt and the only damage done was to the windows.

B. L. Walrad was standing inside and saw the car headed toward the windows. Mr. Walrad saw that the windows were doomed but that the car hadn't the speed to carry it through into the store.

There was an elderly lady in the back seat of the Reo as it made its eventful trip, but her name was not learned.

Within six or seven minutes a large crowd had gathered and watched.

It is not yet known just what financial adjustment will be made between the owner of the car and the owner of the building.

In the meantime it will be very inconvenient for the Walrad's until the window can be replaced. Since plate glass is rather scarce it may be some time before the window can be replaced.

## PRIZE OFFERED FOR SUGGESTION FOR NAME

The Oregon Growers Cooperative association announces a prize of \$100 for the best suggestion for a trade name, and \$50 for the second best. This name should be of such a nature that it will apply to all and any part of the state, including eastern as well as western Oregon. Some such names as Skookum, Phez, Sunkist, Sunsweet, etc., are typical well-tried trade names. The contest is open to all, and will close April 1st. Communications should be addressed to Oregon Growers Cooperative association, Masonic building, Salem, Oregon.

The association held their annual meeting January 12 and elected directors. The new executive board for the coming year will consist of W. E. St. John, president; M. H. Harlow, first vice president; Kenneth C. Miller, second vice president; Seymour Jones, secretary-treasurer. The personnel in addition includes E. W. Matthews of Amity; B. W. Johnson of Monroe, and M. H. Harlow, of Eugene.

January first found the organization past the 15,000 acre mark, and at the present time is growing more rapidly than at any time in its history. The association is signing prunes at the present time at the rate of more than 2000 acres a month, and in addition has taken in a large acreage of nuts, cherries, berries, apples, and pears.

The association has completed arrangements with the Umpqua Valley Fruit Union, whereby it secures their plant, and in addition has made the first steps for the erection of important plants in centers of large acreage. Probably \$200,000 will be expended for such plants between now and fall. Sites will be secured for these plants in the very near future. Active building operations will start in the spring.

Earl Percy, who has been associated with the organization from its start, has resigned to take active management of a large fruit farm near Forest Grove. M. O. Evans, recently with Swift & Company, and known to the fruit growers and farmers of the state as assistant leader of Extension for the Oregon Agricultural college, has been secured as the new field manager, and will begin his activities and assume his duties on the 19th of January.

## Second Hand Goods.

Several good second hand ranges at second hand prices, also used heaters in good condition. Prices very reasonable, as I want to clear my stock of second hand goods. Ask about other used articles. I have a various selection of used goods.

J. E. METZGER,  
Your Home Furnisher,  
Gresham, Oregon.

## Constitutional Prohibition in Effect

### Hard Moral and Political Struggle

### History of Movement Interesting

The prohibition movement, culminating in a Prohibition Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which goes into effect today, was not the product of hysteria, nor the quick growth of a warm emotionalism. It was not "put over" by legislative delegates at the dictation of lobbies, but has developed slowly and by orderly stages in response to the dictates of popular conviction.

The following stages have marked its progress:

1 A demand for moderation in the use of ardent spirits, arising about 1808.

2 A demand for abstinence from ardent spirits and for moderation in the use of malt liquors; this movement rising about 1818.

3 A sentiment for abstinence from both ardent spirits and malt liquors; arising about 1840.

4 A sentiment for abstinence from the sale as well as the use of such liquors, arising about 1842.

5 A demand for abolition of the practice of legalizing the sale of liquors arising about 1847.

6 The birth of the Prohibition party, designed to take charge of the government and administer its affairs according to prohibition principles; this party was formed by a convention meeting in Chicago, September 1, 1869.

7 The rise of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, which had its origin in Ohio, as a product of the Women's Crusade, 1873-4.

8 The rise of the Anti-Saloon League, formed in Ohio in 1893 for the purpose of doing non-partisan work in behalf of prohibition.

The principles of prohibition first triumphed in Maine (1851, made constitutional in 1884); the second prohibition state was Kansas (1880), and the third, North Dakota, (1889). The modern wave of state prohibition legislation began with Georgia in 1907. By their own acts, thirty-three states have approved prohibition as a state policy.

The development of prohibition sentiment is interestingly traced by the following pledges which are typical of the periods which produced them:

1 Pledge of the first Temperance society, 1808: "No member shall drink rum, gin, whisky, or any distilled spirits or composition of the same or any of them, except by the advice of a physician or in case of actual disease, also except at public dinners, under the penalty of twenty-five cents, provided that this article shall not infringe on any religious rite, no members shall be intoxicated under a penalty of fifty cents; and no member shall offer any of the above liquors to any person to drink thereof under the penalty of twenty-five cents for each offense."

A similar society about this time pledged its members not to get drunk except on the Fourth of July, or a regular appointed Military Muster day.

2 Pledge of the Maine Temperance society, 1812: "We will at all times be sparing and cautious in the use of spirituous liquors at home, in social visits decline them so far as possible, avoid them totally, in retailing stores, and in general, set our faces against the intemperate use of them, conceiving as we do, that, except in a very few cases, as of medicinal use, spirituous liquors are the bane of morals and a drain on health, piety, and happiness."

3 Pledge of the American Temperance society, 1826: "We whose names are hereunto annexed, believing that the use of ardent spirits as a drink, is not only needless, but harmful to the social, civil, and religious interests of men; that it tends to form intemperate appetites and habits, and that while it is continued the evils of intemperance can never be done away with; do therefore agree that we will not use or traffic in it; that we will not provide it as articles of entertainment, or for persons in our employment, and that in all suitable ways we will discountenance the use of it in the community."

4 Pledge of the Andover society, 1826: "We, the subscribers, for the purpose of promoting our own welfare and that of the community, agree that we will abstain from the use of distilled spirits, except as a medicine for bodily infirmity; that

we will not allow the use of them in our families, or provide them for the entertainment of our friends, or for persons in our employment; that in all suitable ways we will discountenance the use of them in the community."

5 Pledge of the famous "Washingtonians," 1840: "We, whose names are annexed, desirous of forming a society for our mutual benefit to guard against a practice—a pernicious practice—which is injurious to our health and the standing of our families, do pledge ourselves as gentlemen that we will not drink any spirits, malt liquors, wine or cider."

6 Pledge of the Sons of Temperance, 1842: "I will neither make, buy, sell, nor use as a beverage any spirituous or malt liquors, wine or cider."

7 Pledge of the Order of the Good Samaritans, 1847: "I do furthermore promise that I will neither make, buy, nor use as a beverage any spirituous or malt liquors, wine or cider; that I will discountenance the use and traffic in alcoholic drinks of every kind; that I will use all moral and honorable means within my power to put a stop to the practice of legalizing the same, and will, so far as practicable, seek to reclaim the inebriate from the error of his ways."

It will be noticed that these pledges follow the steps outlined in the paragraphs opening this story.

Twenty-one states adopted prohibition by popular vote. In other states, such as Arkansas and Idaho, prohibition was originally adopted by the legislature, but subsequent popular votes approved it by overwhelming majorities. In still other states, where the original majority was small, or moderate in size, subsequent elections show truly overwhelming majorities coming from the cities as well as the rural districts, as in Colorado, Michigan, Washington, Oregon, etc. Oregon was the eighteenth state to adopt prohibition.

The career of prohibition in the Federal Congress really began by the enactment of the Webb-Kenyon Law, March 1, 1913, for the purpose of preventing the shipment of liquors into states which desired to prohibit such importation. The following is a calendar of the more important acts of Congress dealing with the matter of prohibition:

Webb-Kenyon Law, Act of March 1, 1913.

Alaska, Prohibition, Act of February 14, 1917.

Porto Rico, Prohibition Referendum, Act of March 2, 1917.

District of Columbia Prohibition, Act of March 3, 1917.

Reed and Jones-Randall Amendments to Post Office Appropriation Bill, Act of March 3, 1917.

Increasing Military Establishment, Act of March 3, 1917.

Food Control, Act of August 10, 1917.

Submission of Prohibition Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, December 18, 1917.

Hawaii, Prohibition, Act of May 23, 1918.

War Prohibition, September 23, 1918.

Prohibition Enforcement Act, November 21, 1919.

The Congressmen approving the submission of the Amendment represented not only a majority of the states but an overwhelming majority of the population of the country as well. The Philadelphia North American analyzes the House vote as follows:

"Prohibition received the solid vote of the representatives of twenty-four states—Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Kansas, Maine, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Dakota, South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia and Wyoming.

"It has a majority in twelve delegations—those from Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina and Wisconsin. Four of these gave only one adverse vote each, and together they stood 105 to 36. The representatives of seven states divided evenly—Alabama, California, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Texas and Vermont.

## LAYMAN APPRECIATES SERMON BY REV. MYERS

Gresham, Oregon, Jan. 15, 1919.

To Editor Outlook:—The other evening I attended the Methodist church, and heard a sermon by Pastor Myers. It was a keen, clear, wholesome presentation of God, in His attitude towards mankind. It was a sermon emphasizing the fundamentals of the Christian religion. As I sat and listened to his earnest presentation of the great theme I asked myself the question: Why are we not all of us more interested in his great and momentous subject. I only answered for myself, and I resolved that amid the turmoil of a world occasioned by the greatest conflict of all the ages, I would align myself on the side of God, the church, His people, and all powers, visible and invisible working for the supreme uplift of humanity to the full recognition of God's Fatherhood and the universal brotherhood of man.

The great object sought in revival meetings is to arouse the church to all spiritual and moral activities, not to discuss theological differences, only as these affect the great essential fundamentals. Any person desirous of knowing the foundations of our faith in God, Jesus Christ, the church and the Bible, can best learn by regular attendance under the pastorate of a fully consecrated minister of the gospel.

There are questions continually asked by interested people a few words concerning some of these may be helpful during the series of meetings now in progress.

1 What is sin? Sin is the wilful transgression of a known law, committing an act that our judgment says is wrong, and that our conscience says "No, don't do it," or it may be the omission of an act, which our judgment says we ought to do, and our conscience says "Yes, do it." All sin is the product of egoism, selfishness, lust, love of pleasure, satisfying the carnal appetite to the neglect of our spiritual nature. Hatred which is love inverted is sin, and, alas, one of sin's most common expressions.

2 What is evil? In Isaiah 45:7 we read "I form the light and create darkness, I make peace and create evil, I the Lord do all these things." Evil therefore consists of placing ourselves from under the normal law to the abnormal. Fire is good in itself, but when we come under its law, either wilfully or by accident, the good becomes an evil, so with the law of water, a person drowns if escape is impossible. So the sun's rays are good, but under circumstances of direct concentration, they may become a source of destruction, thereby an evil. Eating is good, but excessive eating becomes gluttony, therefore an evil. Just as Isaiah, the prophet of God, views it any misuse of a good thing becomes an evil. Evil becomes sin when we deliberately place ourselves from under the normal to the abnormal.

Just one more question.

3 Does God have dealings with man? There is one place where we may go and find an adequate answer.

It is not the historic Eden, the first garden of beauty planted by the hand of Deity, there we find failure, and desolation. Nor Sinai, with its ten commandments brought down by Moses, the man of God; nor Bethel, the House of God; nor Jerusalem, the city of peace; nor Bethlehem, the House of Bread; nor Olivet, the Mount of Ascension, where the son of God ascended to His Father. The only place we can go for a solution of man's tremendous problems is to a little hill, only a mound, just outside Jerusalem—it is Calvary—Golgotha, where occurred the greatest event of all time, the place where every son and daughter of lost man must go and learn the first lesson in spiritual uplift.

From Calvary, every prophetic utterance recorded in the Holy Book finds its true interpretation. Here God's only begotten son died for your sins and mine and the sins of the whole world. Here was consummated to the utmost reach, the incarnation of God, in the person of Jesus Christ, God's dear son.

Here the atonement was consummated, and the at-one-ment made possible. Here we witness as in no other place in the great Universe of the Infinite, the holy character of our God, and the perfect God—character of Jesus Christ. Only here do we realize the price paid for the redemption of sinful man. Only by sincere repentance of all our sins and full acceptance by a spiritual trust of the atone-

## COUNCIL DISCUSSES TRAFFIC SITUATION

The council at its special meeting on Wednesday night decided to dispense with the services of a special traffic officer temporarily. Mr. Squires, who was employed by the council to enforce the provisions of the traffic ordinance, is a county officer by virtue of being constable and can enforce the state automobile law within the town as well as outside within his district. If within the town limits the cases may be brought before the town recorder, who has also the powers of a justice of the peace. If arrests are made outside the city limits the cases must come before Justice John Brown.

There was considerable discussion over the advisability of continuing a traffic officer. The criticisms, it is said, have been severe. Some have scored the officer; others, the court, and nearly everyone arrested has it in for the town, even some of those who admit their own guilt in the charge of driving over the city streets at a dangerous rate of speed. Some are reported to have said they would not trade another dollar's worth in Gresham.

On Wednesday night it was practically agreed by the councilmen that no blame attached to either Officer Squires or Recorder Schneider. Mr. Squires was ordered by the council to enforce the law. The recorder could only impose fines under the ordinance as he found it. The council admits it unintentionally made the penalty too severe and limited the recorder as to amount of fine. He had no authority at first to vary or lower the fine which was based on the rate of speed over the legal limit. When the council saw its mistake it took immediate steps to change the ordinance. Thus the later fines were left to the discretion of the court with two dollars as a minimum and fifty dollars as a maximum.

The councilmen seem to be almost unanimous in favor of a stricter enforcement of the traffic regulations than has generally been done in the past. Just what arrangements will be made cannot at this time be stated, but it seems certain, judging from the sentiments expressed, that vigorous action will be taken if it is apparent that auto drivers again become careless.

## COUNTY MANAGEMENT OF FAIR FAVORED BY LENTS

The following resolution was unanimously adopted by Lents grange at its regular meeting which was held last Saturday. There was a large attendance.

The granges of the county are taking up this matter and will undoubtedly endorse the above resolution. There is no doubt that a great majority of the people favor the plan. Following is the resolution which Lents' grange favors.

Whereas, the fair held at Gresham is a source of good service and should not be in any way discouraged yet in a county with as much wealth represented as this county is possessed of this fair as has been conducted in the past does not fully represent this part of the state and community, there be it

Resolved, that we heartily recommend and request that the county authorities take over the fair and make appropriation from the funds of the county to properly maintain same as befits so important a matter.

If you deliberately start out to injure somebody or something, be sure that the weapons of the others are unloaded. If your enemies have ammunition you must be prepared to take what is coming to you and not squeal when you find yourself punctured, for your squeals will only make them laugh.

"Man wants but little here below" but after he gets it he wants a plenty.

Have you seen the hats on sale at the Gresham Hat Shop? Wonderful bargains offered.

## Lecture on Poultry.

A lecture on Making Poultry Pay by Geo. W. Masterson, a licensed American Poultry association judge and an authority on poultry of national reputation will be given at the grange hall in Gresham on Thursday night, 8 p. m. January 23d. The lecture is given under the auspices of The Routledge Seed Co. of Portland and the Germa Mfg. Co. of California.

The public generally is invited and especially any and all interested in poultry. Admission free.

Tailoring  
For men and women—cleaning, pressing and repairing done well. Peter Lenard, Powell street.