TWICE A WEEK

GRESHAM OUTLOOK

TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

VOL. 10, NO. 31 GRESHAM, MULTNOMAH COUNTY, OREGON TUESDAY, JUNE 15, 1920 $1.50 PER YEAR

A. TILLER AND WIFE DIE IN ACCIDENT

Gresham people were shocked and saddened by the terrible accident which occurred Saturday evening at the Main street crossing of the Bull Run line, when Mr. and Mrs. Allen Tiller were struck and killed by the 4:50 car for Bull Run.

The young people were in a small roadster and were going north on Main street, headed for Troutdale to see Mr. Tiller's mother. No one knows whether Mr. Tiller saw the approaching car and tried to beat it to the crossing or whether he neither saw or heard the car until it was too late to stop.

The car had whistled for the crossing and it is said was traveling at more than the usual rate of speed owing to the fact that it was late. The car struck the light car shoving it ahead for about 125 feet before it was pushed off the track. It is said that the car went more than 100 feet before it was brought to a standstill. This is probably accounted for by the fact that the crankcase was broken and the engine and oil tank broken at the first smash. The oil was spilled upon the track and this condition prevented the brakes from holding the car even though they were set.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Tiller were dragged along with the auto almost the whole distance and were terribly injured. Mr. Tiller lived only a few minutes after the accident but Mrs. Tiller lived a little more than an hour.

Crowds gathered immediately and gave all the assistance possible but both were so seriously injured that there was little to be done. Both were taken to the home of Dr. Inglis where everything possible was done for them.

One of the sad features of the accident was the fact that Mrs. Tiller's mother, Mrs. Anna Hamlin, was an eye witness to the accident and was one of the first to reach the scene. Mrs. Hamlin was herding the family cow along the street in front of the J. N. Clanahan place when the young people passed her calling back that they would soon be back. Watching them out of sight Mrs. Hamlin saw the Bull Run car come into sight and saw them shoved along in front of the train. Mrs. Hamlin was prostrated by the shock although she has been very patient in her trouble.

The machine was completely wrecked, witnesses saying that the engine was scattered all along the track.

This is one of the most tragical accidents that has occurred here for several years. Not since the death of Mr. and Mrs. Lindsay and Miss Helen Metzger has Gresham witnessed such a tragedy.

Mr. and Mrs. Tiller had been living with Mrs. Hamlin since their marriage last October. Mr. Tiller was the son of Mrs. M. J. Tiller of Troutdale and has spent most of his life at that place.

The funeral services will be held Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock at the Methodist church, Dr. A. Thompson will officiate. The interment will be at Douglas cemetery near Troutdale.

Georgina Hamlin was born at Little Falls, Minnesota, June 25, 1901, and came to Gresham, Oregon, with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Hamlin in 1908. Ever since that time she has lived in Gresham attending the school here and winning for herself many friends. She was married on October 21, 1919, to Allen Tiller of Troutdale.

She leaves, besides her mother and father, two sisters, Mrs. Edna Metzger, and Miss Eva Hamlin and three brothers, John, Frank and Ernest Hamlin.

Allen Tiller was born November 5, 1896, at Troutdale, Oregon, where he spent his entire boyhood.

For several months past he has been employed by the Gresham Steam laundry as driver on one of the delivery wagons.

Mr. Tiller's father died at Troutdale in 1904 and is buried at Douglas cemetery. Near relatives who remain to mourn their loss are his mother, Mrs. M. J. Tiller, one sister, Mrs. Laura Stillion of Gresham, one brother, Artull Tiller, two half sisters, Mrs. W. E. Linnett of Sellwood, and Mrs. N. C. Judd of Wastena, Oregon, two half brothers, Jay Moore of Bend, Oregon and Raymond Moore of Linnton.

COUNTY COUNCIL TO ELECT OFFICERS SATURDAY

The County Council of Parent-Teacher associations will meet Saturday at Lynch school. This will as usual be an all-day session and members and officers are urged to attend.

Lynch people will meet the cars at convenient stations. Automobiles will be at Linnemann station at 10:30 a. m. The Troutdale people will be met at Elwood station. A good representation from each Parent-Teacher association affiliated with the council, is desired.

The main business to come before the association will be the annual election of officers.

Speakers will be Miss Ruth Young, county health nurse, and Miss Nellie Fox, of the Portland library. Both of these speakers, represent lines which are coming to the front these days. Both lines of work are in direct harmony with the purposes of the Parent-Teacher organizations and will receive their support.

Get your cleaning and pressing done at the Gresham Steam Laundry. Satisfaction guaranteed.—Adv.

Eat More Fruit.

Fruit is cheaper than doctor bills. —Adv. tf

FIREMEN'S CANDIDATE LEADS QUEEN CONTEST

Miss Opal Phillips, the firemen's candidate is still leading in the queen contest. The count Monday night added 1300 votes to Miss Phillip's standing. She now has 17,010. votes or nearly 6000 more than her nearest competitor, Miss Vivian Lovelace, the Red Cross candidate. Miss Lovelace made the largest gain this week with 10,130 votes cast in her favor since the last count. This brings the total to 11,310.

Miss Winifred St. Clair, the M. E. choir candidate, is third with 7,880 votes. Miss LaVern Maulding has 1830 votes and Gertrude Brugger has 1000 votes.

The contest has not reached the point where it will stir up so much interest but next week the interest will be increased. The voting will close on Saturday, June 26th.

Celebration Committees.

The following are the committees for the Fourth of July celebration which this year comes on July 5th.

Contest for queen—A. Meyers, A. Hammar, Glenwood Miller, O. A. Eastman.

Parade Committee—John Brown, Judge Geo. W. Stapleton, C. J. Lundquist. This committee to select additional assistance as may be found necessary.

Finance Committee—A. Meyers, K. A. Miller, Ellsworth D. Raker.

Committee in Charge of Concessions—T. R. Howitt, E. J. Brugger. O. A. Eastman.

Decorating Committee—Floyd L. Mack, C R. Knarr, J. E. Metzger.

Publicity Committee—Mrs. H. H. Eling, H. L. St. Clair, Cecil Duke.

Program Committee—George F. Honey, Elmer F. Goodwin, Dr. A. W. Botkin and Mrs. O. A. Eastman

Sports Committee—F. E Todd, J G. Mast, Oscar Stone.

Committee on Races—H. A. Lewis, chairman.

A change has been made in the chairmanship of the parade committee, making John Brown the chairman in place of Judge Stapleton, the latter being so occupied in connection with the Shrine convention that he desired to be relieved of the chairmanship, though he will assist on the committee.

GOVERNMENT BUYS FOURTEEN TONS SUGAR

People who are feeling the burden of the sugar shortage will be glad to learn that Frederick J. Stimson, United States ambassador to Argentina, has obtained 14,000 tons of sugar for the account of the United States and it will be shipped to New York to aid in relieving the sugar shortage.

It is estimated that the sugar will be landed in New York for 15 cents per pound. It will probably take five boats to transport the sugar.

Private interests have contracted for a total of 50,000 tons for exportation to the United States according to messages which have been sent from Buenos Ayers.

The president of Argentina had to make a special ruling before the sugar could be exported.

The situation is serious especially for those who can fruit for the winter's supply with the advanced cost of fruit and berries and the high price of sugar many people will feel that they cannot afford to can any fruit at all, which will decrease one of the most valuable food products that we have.

Fruit not only adds a delightful note to the variety of our meals but it is a really important and necessary part of our diet.

Everyone should can as much as possible for next winter it will be much appreciated. There is no possibility of buying cheap canned fruit since the canneries have had to increase their prices and the added cost of everything which is used in the canneries will of necessity add to the cost of the finished product and will probably cause a sharp decline in the amount produced.

Railroad Company Publishes Attractive Magazine.

One of the interesting papers that finds its way to the Outlook office is the Southern Pacific Bulletin which is published monthly by the Southern Pacific company.

The June number contains many articles of interest to the employees and any others who are fortunate enough to receive a copy. Among the contributors to the June copy are Wm. Sproule, president of the Southern Pacific company who discusses "The Railroads and the Foreign Trade"; F. S. McGinnis, general passenger agent discusses the "Tourist Crop"; H. P. Monahan, district passenger agent, Los Angeles has an interesting article "Moving the Movies" that should please the moving picture fans. H. C. Hallmark, general freight agent, writes on "Meeting Industrial Demands", and there are numerous other articles on important subjects which appeal to all interested in the railroad situation.

The magazine has a very attractive appearance that invites one to explore its contents.

At the Republican Convention in Chicago

Here are scenes from the Republican convention at Chicago taken just as the doors of the Coliseum were thrown open for adoption of a platform and nomination of leaders to head the party in the big struggle this fall. No 1 shows Chairman Will Hays of the Republican committee pausing in his work long enough to shake hands with Homer Cummings, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, who stopped off in Chicago on his way to San Francisco long enough to give the Republicans the "once over." No. 2 shows Teddy Roosevelt, Jr., a worker in the General Leonard Wood ranks, as he greeted friends at the Wood headquarters. No. 3 is Charles S. Barrett, chairman of the Federation of Farm Organizations committee, making farmers' wants known. No. 4 shows a scene at the Hiram Johnson headquarters.

WARREN G. HARDING, OHIO

CALVIN COOLIDGE, MASS.

Harding for president.
Coolidge for vice president.

Out of a conflict of ideas and preferences these two men—outstanding Americans, both of them—came as the choice of the republican national convention to head the ticket to be elected on November 2—perhaps.

"Senator Harding is a man whom people cannot help but like," said Mr. Idleman, representative of the Harding campaign in Oregon. "He is a big man, physically and mentally—a handsome fellow. He came to Portland in 1893, while on his wedding tour, and I gave him a dinner at the Arlington club. Senator Harding is a man much like President McKinley, but posseses more force. He is very kindly and quickly win friendship.

"Mrs. Florence Harding was Miss Florence Kling of Marion.

"His father-in-law, Amos H. Kling, the richest man in Marion county, was very disappointed in the marriage, having had higher hopes for his daughter, and the old man was never reconciled to the match until shortly before his death, when Harding was lieutenant-governor of Ohio. Mrs. Harding is a woman of culture and intelligence, and the displeasure of her father caused her to go into the newspaper office of her husband and assist him in editing the Marion County Star. Her influence upon her husband was vast, and whatever advancement the senator has made he owes to her inspiration. Thus the nomination of Senator Harding is a tribute to the women of America."

Rev. R. E. Myers on Religion in Schools

The following is a stenographic report of an address given on Sunday, June 5, at the Methodist church by the pastor, Rev. R. Eugene Myers. The subject is timely and the discussion clear. It was listened to by a large audience. The report of the address was made by Miss Violet Coe, a recent graduate of the Union High school.

The pastor had announced for his subject: "Has the State a Right to Teach Religion in the Public Schools?"

Preceding the address the audience sang America.

I have purposely used this song as an introduction to what I expect to say this morning. I am an intense lover of the United States of America and her institutions and am jealous for her high place. There are some things fundamental to her future well-being, as they have been to her past development. Among these, of course, we all recognize the principles of religious freedom or religious toleration, the freedom of speech and press, the separation of state and church, and the popular education in the public schools, and the last is by no means the least, for a democracy necessitates the public school, for popular intelligence is a basic necessity for popular government. Our public schools are, in fact, the digestive and assimilative organs of the body politic. And so this morning I stand pledged to the public school system of the United States. Now the public schools are often criticized sometimes justly, sometimes unjustly. We hear folks criticize the public schools because they are too religious, then we hear folks criticize the public schools because they are not religious enough, and so on. Well, perchance there is sometimes cause for free criticism, helpful criticism, but never for destructive criticism in relation to this great institution.

There are two theories advanced with reference to education that are dangerous and have a tendency to subvert or have a tendency to injure the well-being of our schools and the state. First, there is that theory that education should be strictly religious. Now this is the theory of the Roman Catholic Church and when the Roman Catholic Church says education should be strictly religious, it means that it should be strictly Roman Catholic. Now, to show that I am not exaggerating, I wish to read to you two statements from that church. Pope Pius IX says, "It is an error, that this system of instruction of the youth which consists in separating it from the Catholic faith and from the power of the Church may be approved by Catholics." Popes never make mistakes. They are unfailing and their church stands on the unfallibility of the pope, and so when Pope Pius made that declaration, he was speaking for the church. Bishop McQuaid said, "The state has no right to educate, and when the state undertakes the work of education it is usurping the powers of the church." In other words, Catholics cannot appreciate any system of education that is not under the control of the Roman Catholic Church. The latter statement was the fundamental teaching of the Roman Catholic Church with reference to education. It undermines and strikes at the very fundamentals of our public school system,and consequently, they have taken every opportunity of driving from the public school the reading of the scriptures and every symbol of religious teaching. Then have raised the cry, "The Godless public school," in order that they might justify their purpose and get their hands on the tax-payers' money in order that they might spend it on their own parochial schools. But that is another theory. That is the theory that education should be entirely secular.

This theory of the secularists is advanced only by agnostics, atheists and infidels, joined by the Jews, with some of our Christian people tagging along behind. I wish to read a statement to you on this point from the Liberal League platform. "We demand that all religious service now sustained by the government shall be abolished, and especially that the use of the Bible in the public schools, whether ostenibly as a text book or avowedly as a book of religious worship, shall be prohibited."

Rabbi Isaac, referring to a manual for reading in the schools, says, "They are distinctly religious, and the state cannot sanction religious teachings in its schools. Such action is beyond its power." Now this brings me to the fundamental thesis of the morning, namely the question, Has the state a right to teach religion? First, I want to make this statement, namely, that the state, if it is worthy of existing has a right to teach and to do that which is necessary for its perpetuity and development. Will anyone dispute that? Now I said a while ago that popular intelligence was a necessity to popular government. I no less emphatically affirm this morning that popular morality is a political necessity. Popular government is a government by the majority and is safe only when the majority of the people have a reverence for law and right. And the moment the majority of the people of any government loses its reverence for law and right, that moment is the hour of the wreck of the state. Now I go further. The fundamental truths of religion are essential to morality. Let me state that again. Oh, I know that you can teach morality apart from religion, but inculcating morality is not enough. One may have an abundance of instruction in morality but if there is not some motive in operation to control the will, when the test comes he will fail. Therefore, I say, that religion alone is a sufficient motive for morality. These fundamental principles I refer to are merely three—a belief in the existence of God, a belief in the immortality of the soul and an accountibility of man to God for his actions. It is these three fundamentals upon which morality rests. Let me quote, will you, from Washington, in his "Farewell Address." "Reason and experience both forbid us to expect that national morality can prevail in exclusion of religious principles." I quote again from Daniel Webster, "To preserve the government we must preserve morals. Morality rests on religion. If the foundation fails, the superstructure must fall. When the public mind is vitiated and corrupted laws and constitutions become waste paper." Get it. Mr. Webster says in short, this—that the government rests upon morality and that morality rests upon religion and if you undermine or destroy the foundation, which is religion, the superstructure, morality and government, is toppled along with it. Now I think I have demonstrated two things at least, namely, that morality is a necessity to the state and that morality must be builded upon religion. Therefore, the state has a right to teach that which is necessary to its perpetuity.

The old theory of public education is based on this principle, the necessity of the state in the right of the individual. I know that we have been talking about the right to our children , of our education, but that is not the concern of the state, the right of the individual, individual education, the concern of the state is of the necessity to itself. Why does the state come to you folks who have no children and place a tax on you people and say that that tax is for the education of the children and young folks of the state? Not because we, that my boy and girl, have the right, but that they must have an education for the well-being of the state. Why does the state say to that boy or girl that he must go to school between the ages of six and sixteen? Because of the benefit to the child? No but it says that because the state knows that popular education, that education of the people, is essential to the well-being and perpetuity of a democratic form of government. Therefore, not because of the welfare of the individual, not with reference to my good, so far as I am personally concerned, or my child's good, so far as my child is concerned, has the state a right to see that he must observe some moral rules, but because of its own good it says that he must observe some moral laws. But has the state a right to inculate the principles of religion into morals? No. That is not the business of the state—. I said a while ago that reverence for right and law was necessary to the state, and unless our youth be taught reverence for man and woman, for law and right, then we face a great danger, just around the turn. I ride around in an automobile once in a while, when my friends invite me, and once in a while we see a sign "Go Slow—Danger." There is a curve to the road and there may be a car coming around that curve and we might come together and something happen, and so that sign. Men and women, we should say to ourselves today, "Go Slow—Danger." It is just around the curve, and unless we can teach our youth a spirit of reverence for men and women, for law and right, we are going to meet with a crash just around the curve. It must be taught. Where shall it be taught? Will you answer me that? Somebody says, "Why the church." But the sad fact of the matter is that three-fourths, about, of the children of our country, of the United States of America are not getting a fundamental training in the church in these essential things, because they are not there. That is true of Gresham, and it is true of every hamlet and city in the United States today. Anybody with an open mind knows that the church hasn't a chance to teach these principles. The church can't do it. There is only one great institution on the face of the earth in this democracy of ours that can do it and that is the public school. It is the only institution that can inculate our youth with these principles of law and right. And that could not do it unless it had the fundamental principles of religion to found those principles on, namely, the

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C. P. MOFFITT ATTENDS POWELL VALLEY P. T. A.

C. P. Moffitt spoke of the work of the agricultural department of Union High school at a meeting held at Powell Valley last Friday evening.

A number of the parents and older people were present and listened with much interest to Mr. Moffitt's address. Mr. Moffitt told of the aim of the Smith-Hughes act and the way it operates and explained that it was intended to benefit the older members of the community as well as the young people.

Mr. Moffitt criticized the attitude of some college men and others who impressed upon the young people the idea of educating ones self out of work or as he aptly put it "out of overalls." Mr. Moffitt said that in his opinion this idea was one of the causes of the unrest which had swept the country. The need was to educate people, not so they would not have to work, but that they might more effectively do the world's work and meet the competition which is on every hand and in every line of business.

Mr. Moffitt's talk was much appreciated by those present and he will be called upon to come back and meet with the parents of Powell Valley again.

After the meeting ice cream was served in the basement and a jolly social time enjoyed.

LUTHER LEAGUE ENJOYS HAYRACK RIDE

Nineteen of the members of the Luther League went for a hayrack ride Saturday evening. Four horses were hitched to a large hayrack filled with straw and nineteen happy young people piled on. The party left about 8 o'clock making a six or eight mile drive. On the way home they stopped near Carl Nelson's place and found a lovely spot where they had a "weenie" roast and made coffee. After lunch of coffee, hot "weenies", doughnuts, and buns the party played games and enjoyed themselves until time to return home. All along the road the party sang songs and told stories.

Large signs "Save on gas" were hung on each of the lead horses and at the back of the wagon was the license number 348. The young people haven't a patent on the idea and recommend it to any young people who want a jolly time in an unusual way.

Those going in the party were Mr. and Mrs. Albert Palmblad, Misses Ellen Unis, Mabel Staffenson, Nellie, Emma and Hilma Johnson, Myrtle Anderson and Della Zimmerman of Portland, Messrs. Hjalmar, Ragner and Richard Staffanson, John Johnson, Emanuel Lind, Harold Gustafson, Hokan Truesdon, Edward, Walfred and Joseph Staffenson.

The Methodist General Conference at Des Moines, Iowa, passed a resolution commending Governor Calvin Coolidge of Massachusetts for vetoeing the so-called Beer Bill of the Massachusetts legislature.

Hotpoint electric appliances. Gresham Electric Co. Phone 31.

Read what Mr. WanTad says.

FOUR OF DISTRICTS TURN DOWN U. H. S.

All of the districts except Victory voted to stay out of Union High school district last Saturday at the election.

The contest run so close in some districts and both sides worked so hard that there was nothing certain about the final vote until the votes were counted. The fight waged hotest in Fairview and Lusted districts. In Fairview the vote was large, 37 for and 49 against. Only seven votes would have turned the tide in this district. Workers for the project were very much encouraged by the vote in Fairview as favorable sentiment was growing steadily.

Lusted was the next in line with a 21 for and 36 against. The fight in Lusted was waged up until the last minute and good gains were made by the side which desired to join during the last few days. According to the reports one of the strange features of the Lusted fight was the change of attitude on the part of the leaders. At the beginning of the campaign it was felt that without a doubt Lusted would come in as the district had wanted to come in once before and it was known that most of those who opposed it before were now in favor of the project. But contrary to all expectations the former promoters refused to endorse the action now and turned in and worked against it with all of their strength. In spite of the active campaign against the proposition Lusted turned in a good vote in favor of joining Union High school district No. 2.

A good deal of surprise was expressed over the defeat of the measure in Cedar district. The measure was defeated by a vote of 19 against and eight for. A week or 10 days ago it was thought that the measure would go over the top but the opposing side began to win over the few who were on the fence and the final count was a surprise to both sides.

Rockwood has been a doubtful factor all along. No one seemed to know just how the matter would stand at the election, the vote of 54 against and only 16 for was a decided surprise to the other districts who felt that in no district would the vote be so overwhelmingly in favor of either side.

The contest was close in Victory, the only district to go over the top and the excitement was running strong when the vote got up to nine to ten with only a few votes to count. At the close of the counting the vote stood 10 against and 13 for.

There are two districts in Clackamas county which will vote on the measure Saturday, June 19 and a good deal of favorable sentiment is found in both.

Under the present conditions the Union High school will probably have pupils enough to fill the buildings and the board is making no plans to enlarge the capacity.

In case any of the districts care to bring the case up again they will find Union High willing to cooperate but no further campaign will be carried on.

COMMITTEE NAMED TO COOPERATE WITH COUNCIL

A special meeting of the fair board was held at the Bank of Gresham Monday at which time the plans of the town council for an auto camping grounds in the grove on the fair grounds was discussed.

H. A. Lewis, John Sleret and Jasper Johnson were named as a committee to arrange to cooperate with the council in the matter.

The fair board is willing to cooperate in every way but will ask the council to sign a lease on the property incorporating the provisions which they have outlined as a protection to the fair buildings and grounds.

POMONA GRANGE MEETS HERE TOMORROW

Pomona grange meets with the Gresham grange tomorrow, Wednesday, June 16 in all-day session. A copy of the program could not be obtained for publication at this time but all who know of the Pomona programs are assured a pleasant and profitable day.

Good talks, good music and readings and good eats are synonymous with Pomona grange day.

Multnomah Grange to Hold Shadow Social.

Members of the Multnomah grange will hold a shadow social at the grange hall Saturday, June 19. Ladies are requested to bring lunch for two. This is the social evening of the grange. The regular business meeting will be held June 26. During the summer months the Multnomah grange will meet at 8 o'clock in the evening instead of an all-day session. Members are requested to note this fact as the next meeting is the first evening meeting this summer.

When hungry or thirsty drop in at the Good Eats restaurant on the corner of Main and Powell street. You will find the best cup of coffee on earth and the house of good steaks. —Adv. C. G. MILLS, Prop.