

COUNTY SCHOOL BILL GOOD AS AMENDED

House Bill 215 passed the legislature after being amended so that in the county of Multnomah the city of Portland will have no vote on its adoption in this county. This information was obtained this morning in an interview by telephone with County School Superintendent Alderson. The Portland papers have contained no information as to the fate of the bill which is of much interest to residents of the county.

G. N. Sager of Pleasant Valley was largely responsible for the introduction of the amendment providing for the vote of Multnomah county upon the measure exclusive of the city of Portland. Mr. Sager met with the committee that had the bill under consideration and pointed out that while the residents of Multnomah county outside of Portland would be the only ones effected, that their vote would not count on the question as the city vote controlled the county. The amendment was made at his suggestion and the bill and amendment was passed and is awaiting the governor's signature to make it a law. Without a doubt the governor will sign this bill and it will then be a question for each county to decide for itself.

The bill provides that each county shall vote on the bill and decide whether or not it will come under the provisions of the act.

It opens the way for the separation of school affairs in this county by creating a country school district with a superintendent employed by a board of directors elected by the people of the county and does away with the office of county school superintendent. It provides, however, that the present superintendents shall retain their offices until their terms expire. The full text of the bill was recently published in the Outlook.

ONE POUND OF LOGANS FOR EVERY 15 POUNDS

Gresham, Oregon, February 25.—Editor Outlook:—For the benefit of some doubting Thomas who is afraid to plant berries for fear of over-production, allow me to say that the loganberry crop for the current year is estimated at 7,000,000 pounds. This amount divided among the people of our country would mean to give one pound of berries to every 15 people. Estimating the Cuthbert raspberry tonnage at 3,000,000 pounds would allow one pound for every 36 people (a rather small allowance). These estimates are for the states of Oregon and Washington and include practically all of the territory that is adapted for the production of these berries in the United States. Don't you think the fear of over-production is groundless? If cold storage is to be promoted we must have a large increase in acreage. Why no arrange to plant now?
D. E. TOWLE.

ADDITIONAL LOCALS

A Portland woman driving a Buick coupe failed to stop her car in time to avoid running into the pavement at the First State Bank this afternoon. She set the emergency brake so hard that it locked and it was some time before she could get the car moved.

James McP. Robinson has been quite ill for the past few weeks. Friends wish him a speedy recovery.

Fair board officials will meet the representatives of the State Accident commission at Portland Saturday afternoon to consider the case of Frank C. Jones, who was injured while working at the fair grounds last fall. The accident commission has refused the claim after it had been thought to be practically settled.

A recent announcement indicated that all but six of the States had affiliated with the National Farm Bureau Federation. Now comes the announcement that only two states have not yet voted to affiliate with the National Federation.

Main Street Garage.

This garage is now open for general repair work of all kinds by experienced workman. Norman Smith, phone 51.

One Dodge delivery 1920, A-1 condition, \$950. One 1918 Chevrolet touring, good condition, \$450. One 1920 touring, good condition, \$500. GRESHAM OVERLAND CO., W. A. Hessel.

Dentistry made painless by nerve blocking methods. Try it. Dr. C. P. Johnson, 611 Morgan Bldg., Portland, Oregon. Main 6749.—Adv.

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Need Your Suit Cleaned? Have it French dry cleaned. Repairing neatly done. Tailoring for ladies and men.
PETER LENARD, Tailor.

NATIONAL TREND.

By S. B. HALL, County Agent.

A number of years ago, soon after the National Government got to running on a level keel, the needs of agriculture as the most substantial industry was recognized along with the other industries, first by way of establishing the United States Department of Agriculture, simultaneously with this comes the establishing of the Land Grant Institution in the various states, largely for the purpose at first for experimental work along the various lines such as controlling crop pests and diseases. Studying soil conditions and the why and wherefore in connection with production. As this work progressed over a period of years there developed a necessity for not only experimental work but a means to carry the result of this experimental work to the farmer. Primarily this was to relieve the stressed conditions which would develop in farming areas swept by pests or diseases and drought, and secondarily to get greater production from our land so that those in our rapidly growing cities could have a continued supply of food stuffs. This trend developed gradually to the cry of Greater Production which swept the country until our country has developed to a nation with large agricultural exports. This condition continued until we found large quantities of product in various lines with large amounts of farm products in the producers hands with apparently no market, while people in other parts of the country and in the larger cities were paying enormous prices for the same products which were going to waste on the farmer's hands.

At last the tide has turned. As a nation we have realized that our emphasis should swing from the cry of Greater Production to Better Marketing. It is this need which has brought to existence the Farm Bureau organization. The spread between the price that the producer receives and the price that the consumer pays has gone to the extreme. The Farm Bureau has for one of its goals the reducing of this spread by more direct means of marketing, by stimulating cooperation on the part of the producer so that his products may find the markets which demand them in the quickest, most direct way and at the least possible expense. This phase of marketing is more new at the present time. It has been proven in several states and by many cooperative organizations. The Farm Bureau movement, as it is increasing its membership by leaps and bounds going into every state in the Union, is carrying the good work to more people. In the past the farmers as a class have depended entirely upon other people to take their products which they have grown and carry them to the consumer until this has become one of the big businesses of our country. It is very natural that those interested in the business of distribution are not primarily in either producing or consuming. They are not going to spend much energy in looking out for any business other than their own so it becomes the duty of the farmer through self-protection for his own business to organize to the point where he can assure himself that his own products are so distributed that the consumer can afford to purchase at a price that will net him so he can stabilize his own business. This is not a new plan because we find many large manufacturing companies who have been following this very plan for many years by controlling the retailer's price of their products by means of manipulation so that they practically dictate the profit which is made by the wholesaler as well as the profit which is made by the retailer when handling their particular output. These establishments have been heralded as great industries while the farmer has had to fight for the rights to market his own product cooperatively.

Spray Now.

Lime and sulphur spray, both liquid and dry, in any quantity. Spray outfits, hose nozzles, etc. L. L. Kidder Hardware Company. 103

MANILA AND THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

Sunday evening a fine series of views showing the Philippines of today will be shown at the Methodist church. The information contained in this set will well repay your seeing it. It will inspire you as you note the transformation wrought on the people by the work of the protestant missionaries. All ages will enjoy this lecture.

The sermon topic for next Sunday morning will be "As Jesus Passed By." Special music by the choir both morning and evening.

The Epworth League topic at 6:30 will be "God's Providence in Agriculture." This is a lesson on the social mission of Christianity in India. Miss Elizabeth Johnson will be the leader.

Mrs. Zimmerman's class of boys will furnish special features in the opening exercises of the Sunday school, which meets at 10 o'clock.



WILL H. HAYS.

Who will become the Postmaster General under President Harding after March 4.

RETURNED TRAVELER SAYS BELGIUM IS RECOVERING FROM EFFECTS OF WAR

Theo. VanDoninck, the local baker who has just returned from a four months visit to his old home near Antwerp, Belgium, has given the Outlook some very interesting facts about the people of his former homeland and the effects of the recent world war upon the people and the land.

Mr. and Mrs. VanDoninck made their trip in the fall and winter and found that sightseeing trips were not so easy on the battlefields as during the summer months when large motor cars carry loads of tourists through the battlefields. The VanDonincks, however had to make their way as best they could, taking small steam cars which had been restored to service.

They visited the cities of Dinant and Ypres both of which were located in the occupied sections. Pictures of these cities before and after the war give perhaps a clearer idea of what occurred than any words can possibly do. Ypres formerly a city of beautiful buildings is now a city of ruins. In talking with Mrs. VanDoninck she said, "there isn't anything left but ruins." Some of the people have erected themselves small shelters and are living there among the ruins trying as fast as possible to rebuild their homes. A large proportion of these buildings are of wood and are only shacks but as many as can are building with brick in a more permanent form. The lack of building material and the low exchange rates make it almost impossible to obtain material.

"Money is plentiful in Belgium," says Mr. VanDoninck, "indeed even the man in rags has a purse full of money but it has no value for the exchange rates are so low that it takes about \$3 to have the purchasing power of \$1 in our money." Some of the people have large sums of money on hand and if exchange rates were normal would be wealthy but under present conditions they have as Mr. VanDoninck says "only more money to handle and take care of."

They are plenty of supplies in Belgium but everything is very high. The people have to pay at least three prices for everything. This, too, is due to foreign exchange. Belgium is not buying anything more than it absolutely has to have because of the low purchasing power of its money and is looking for the cheapest markets. Most of the supplies that are imported in Belgium are from America but some comes from England. All stores are handling American lines of goods and meats and canned goods are displayed that came from America. Mr. VanDoninck says it is his opinion that the United States would find splendid market for all products of this country in the European countries if it were not for the foreign exchange but at present they are buying as little as possible and looking to other countries for cheaper markets.

Herbert Hoover is a very popular man with the Belgian people who have a great appreciation for what America has done for their country. "No matter what action America takes in world affairs now the people of Belgium love her for what she has done for them," says Mr. VanDoninck. They say that America came to their relief and they feel that she saved the day for them. The supplies which were sent were all that kept them going and while perhaps some of the things did not get

through, that which did saved the lives of the nation. The effects of the poor food rations and terrible nervous strain is still seen among the people and Mr. VanDoninck spoke especially of the children from 12 to 15 years of age who showed the effects of the war. He saw lots of crippled and sick children and more who showed the effects of years of under feeding. Even the grown people have not recovered physically from the long strain.

The people are glad to be free from the control of the "Saxon hordes" (as they speak of the Germans) and although they are poor, they are happy and are working to build up their homes and country.

The patriotism of the people has never been so intense and so spontaneous as it is now. The people love their country and they love and idolize their king.

"No king of Belgium was ever loved so whole heartedly as King Albert" says Mr. VanDoninck. The people all love him and he walks and talks with them on the streets just as democratic as any one can be. The whole family are the idols of the people for they feel that they are one with them and the king has demonstrated his interest in their welfare.

Belgium is doing great things for her soldiers. Everything in the power of the government is being done. Almost all the soldiers received government positions at the close of the war and all others had to wait for places until the soldiers were cared for.

The government has large crews of men with teams and graders at work leveling the old battlefields and preparing them for crops. Everyone is working toward the goal of producing as large crops as possible. The crops last year were fairly good and they have done much toward putting the people on their feet again.

Business seems to go on as usual although Antwerp is rather quiet. The business handled isn't half the volume that it was before the war but is increasing every month.

Wages are high but not high enough to live there. Encouraging factors in the life of the people are their faith in their government, their love for their king, and their desire and willingness to forget the horrors of the war in the rebuilding of their land. The people show a great reluctance to even discuss the war conditions. Mr. VanDoninck said that very dear friends turned him down when he questioned them, by saying that if he came to talk of the war they had no time for him. They seem to want to forget the conditions that have existed.

The Y. M. C. A. and Red Cross are still on duty in Belgium and are rendering valuable service to American travelers and the people of the country. These organizations are highly thought of and next to their own country America is loved more than any other country in the world. President Wilson is still popular with the Belgian people and they have come to associate his name and that of Herbert Hoover with the much needed supplies from America. If they want American bacon they ask for either Hoover or Wilson bacon.

Mr. and Mrs. VanDoninck visited the battlefields at Dixmude and saw the old trenches, three lines for the allied troops and three lines for the

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CLUB LEADERS MEET TO DISCUSS PLANS

Wm. S. Averill, head of the Agricultural department of Union High, and Miss Ethel I. Calkins, county club leader, met with the leaders of the four poultry clubs of the county Wednesday. The leaders of the clubs are Mrs. Allen Seidel, Mrs. J. Lynch, Mrs. A. C. Althaus and Mrs. C. M. Zimmerman.

A program of work for the year was mapped out not only for individual clubs but for the county clubs.

Five general meetings were planned at which time all the clubs will meet together and witness demonstrations of various kinds by poultry specialists and others.

The first of these meetings is planned for March 12 at the home of Robert Soderquist in the Cedar district. The clubs will inspect Roberts' new poultry house which has just been completed at a cost of \$150 or better. It is a modern model chicken house and the members will find much of interest in its arrangements. Robert expects to raise 100 pullets this year and expects them to, pay the bill. He has two pens, one of Buff Leghorns and one of Anconas. He has been keeping records on 32 laying hens this winter.

Among the demonstrations planned for this meeting is "how to catch and hold a hen", also "the making of a nest for a setting hen and how to keep it free from mites." Brood coops will also be shown.

May 28 the members will learn how to keep young chickens free from mites and will also learn how to cull out small chicks. The preserving of eggs will be discussed.

July 2 the meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. Seidel. The judging work will be started and demonstrations in caponizing and dressing for the market will be given.

August 27 the judging work will be continued, also the culling. Instructions on exhibiting and disqualifications in the show ring will be given and the members will learn how to make up their exhibits for the county and state fairs.

October 15 the clubs will cull some member's flock and work in exhibiting will be discussed in preparation for the Northwestern Poultry show which meets in December.

JAMES H. ROBINSON VICTIM OF PNEUMONIA

James Hampson Robinson, a former resident of the Pleasant Valley neighborhood, died in Santa Rosa, California, on February 21, 1921, from pneumonia. He was born in Liverpool, England, December 16, 1855. He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Mary Robinson; Mrs. S. J. Welch of Oakland, California and Mrs. O. I. Joyce of Portland, sisters; William and Joseph Robinson of Dayton, Washington, and John Robinson of Lewiston, Idaho, brothers.

Puneral services were held this afternoon at the Methodist Episcopal church in Gresham, Rev. David Cathey preaching the sermon. The interment was in the Gresham cemetery and was in charge of the members of the Masonic order.

Mr. and Mrs. Robinson went to California several months ago for the benefit of the latter's health. He had been working at his trade as saddler when sickness overtook him. Mrs. Robinson will remain for a time at the home of her sister, Mrs. Ida Hamilton.

MR. AND MRS. HESSEL GIVE TWO 500 PARTIES

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Hessel were host and hostess at two parties this week. On Monday evening eight tables of 500 were played and on Wednesday evening four tables. On Monday evening the honors were awarded to Mrs. G. W. Stapleton and O. A. Eastman. On Wednesday evening Mrs. W. R. Gorsage and M. M. Squire won the highest scores.

The spacious living rooms were tastefully decorated with emblems suggesting Washington's birthday. Dainty refreshments ended the evening's festivities.

Bethel Baptist Church Invites Cooperation.

We are asking and expecting big things from God. Prayer, consecration and roll call Saturday, February 26, beginning at 10:30 a. m. Lunch served in grange hall.

If you have no church home and want to work for Christ and righteousness, meet with us.

Sunday school at 10 a. m. Sunday. The following topics will be discussed: "Our Transgression 11 a. m. "His Name" at 7:30.

Informal Biblical discussion at 3 p. m. and Y. P. S. L. meeting at 6 p. m. You are welcome.

JESSE E. BROWN, Pastor.

See John Brown for Insurance. I can take care of all lines of standard insurance, including Fire, Life, Casualty, Automobile in the best companies on earth. John Brown, Main street, Gresham, phone 981.

NEW LAW WILL AID FARM PRODUCERS

Every producer of any farm crops in the state of Oregon will be benefited by the action of the recent legislature in passing the one real constructive piece of legislation, the cooperative marketing law. The effect of this act will be far-reaching. It gives the small farmer a new ray of hope.

In the past the producer has been harassed by the speculator and gambler in food products who created an unstable market. The farmers' returns were always a matter of doubt. Individual marketing provides for no uniform system of standardizing or grading. Products thus handled usually bring a price based on the lowest grade included in the lot.

To the consumer ungraded products are unsatisfactory, because they are not dependable. The average consumer willingly pays a fair price for an article known to be of good quality and uniform. Producers have made innumerable attempts to organize for the purpose of getting away from the present wasteful system.

Failures have often resulted from a lack of cohesiveness in the organization while it was getting a start. Middlemen and speculators have helped to disrupt them by spreading seeds of discontent and by baiting members away from the organization.

The recent enactment of the legislature provides for iron-bound contracts between the members and the association. It provides that heavy penalties may be prescribed in such contract for the breach thereof. With the danger of disruption removed the producers marketing associations will be able to pull through the trying times that come to all organizations before they have had time to show effective results by established brands of products.

Once well established such organizations will be able to reach out to the consumer and eliminate or reduce by a big margin the difference that now often amounts to 50 to 100 per cent of the price the producer gets.

We now have several statewide organizations that have been trying to establish themselves, such as the Oregon Growers Cooperative association, with its "Mistland" prunes and other horticultural crops, the Pacific Cooperative Poultry Producers with its "Nulade" eggs, the Oregon Dairymen's Cooperative League with its "Melowest" butter and cheese. Two other organizations are in the formative process, the Cooperative Wool & Mohair Producers and the Oregon Wheat Growers association. Some ten years ago Dr. Heeter MacPherson, of the Bureau of Markets, at Corvallis, was sent by the Federal Government to Europe to study life conditions. Being a marketing expert, he naturally recognized the importance of cooperative marketing in the daily welfare of European workers.

Upon his return he drafted a bill which was enacted into law in 1913. This law was considered the most modern piece of legislation of its kind in force at that time. Since then much progress has been made along the lines of cooperative marketing. More thought has been given the subject and newer ideas formed.

Last fall Dr. MacPherson went to California and studied conditions where greater success had been attained along this line than in any other part of the United States. Upon his return he drew up certain amendments that he felt were vital to the fullest development of a system of marketing that brings producer and consumer closer to each other than the present system.

All other advocates of the "back to the farm" movement have accomplished nothing. People will go back to the farm only when the profits that can be made there are sufficient to enable them to live under 1921 conditions instead of 1850 conditions, under which most rural populations now exist.

Denmark, where cooperative marketing has been encouraged and practiced for 40 years, is the only nation on the face of the globe where in the last decade rural population has increased at the expense of the cities. In all other countries the people have migrated from the farms to the cities, so that the food supply is actually threatened. Prosperity on the farm means prosperity to all. The new cooperative marketing law safeguards the small producers and shortens the road from the producer to the consumer.

A bitter fight was staged against

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Money savers sure enough.—Wanted.