

MODEL CITY SOON READY FOR ITS MEN

The big cantonment at American Lake is reported to be one of the model military cities that Uncle Sam is having built. It will be nearly ready for the men by September 5th, to accommodate the vast army that will assemble there. This will mean work by night and day for the 7,500 men engaged in building the big camp. They already tax Uncle Sam the sum of \$150,000 in weekly wages. According to report, the work of building this national army cantonment is about 75 per cent completed. There is much work yet to be done, however, before the boys march into the camp to be transformed from peaceful civilians into warriors.

The government is reported to be the owner of about 60,000 acres at American Lake, and it is said that it will require as much more. In that event it will take in some of the small towns along the railroads, such as Roy and Yelm, and compel their removal. This is but a rumor but it would not be surprising if such a thing were done.

The war department plans to send the first quota of draft men to the military camps on September 5. And when that great army of unmilitary men is mobilized, Uncle Sam will face the greatest task of his eventful career. Never before has he called an army of such vast proportions together. He has determined to make his position so strong that by force of both arms and numbers the enemy cannot survive.

The old man has a big job on his hands to convert peaceful civilians into expert warriors. The adaptability of Americans has been so greatly disclosed at the various training camps during the last three months, however, that no fear need be felt for the military success of the enterprise.

The new draft army will have to put its best foot forward when the call comes. Grouches won't do at the camps. The fellow who goes into the military game to make the best of the situation will come out of it proud of a good record. The men will have to leave comfortable homes and become part of a great human force that will be housed in modern barracks. The barracks, most of them of the two-floor type, will each house approximately 200 men. Cots arranged in rows, will serve as each man's little home during the period of training. Around it he will assemble the few things he will need. A suitcase will have to serve as his chiffonier and everything else. A comfort bag may be used to hold his underwear, socks and other apparel.

He will have to find a place for his shaving outfit and his comb and brush. His mess outfit, consisting of meat can, knife, fork, spoon and cup, will prove more than sufficient for his provender, especially when he has to wash them up after each meal.

There's many a mother, wife, sister and sweetheart that, on visiting the camps, will get a laugh out of seeing their soldier boy "do his dishes" at the company sink. He may never have washed or wiped a dish in his life, but he'll get a whirl at it when he gets to the camp. He also will have to keep his bunk in good order, for at the most unexpected time an officer will bob into the barracks rooms and lay unfriendly hands on the soldier boy who does not keep his house in order. Every soldier's bunk and its immediate environs is his castle, and he must keep it tidy.

The government will supply each of the men of the national army with uniform, hat and shoes. He will also get some socks and underwear, two service shirts and an equipment of toilet articles. Then he will stand forth at reveille the first morning, and his career as a soldier will be on its way. Reveille at American military camps is sounded at about 5:40 every morning, and in most camps sounds its good-night call at 10 o'clock or a little after.

Between reveille and taps many busy hours will be crowded. There will be "setting up" exercises, physical drills that will call into play every muscle in the young man's body. This usually is a before-breakfast exercise that puts the soldier in trim for a good sturdy breakfast. The young man used to rolls and coffee for breakfast will have an appetite for bacon, fried potatoes,

HONEYMEADE SCENE OF BRILLIANT WEDDING

Honeymeade, the home of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. F. Honey, was the scene of a brilliant wedding last Wednesday evening, August 22, when Miss Edith Catherwood, of Portland, niece of Mr. Honey, became the bride of Dr. Ralph Virgil of Dallas, Oregon. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Thomas Jenkins, rector of St. David's Episcopal church of Portland, before an improvised altar beautifully massed in greenery and white hydrangeas and lighted with cathedral candles. The whole was a most effective setting for the bridal party.

The bride was attended by Miss Kathryn Honey, cousin of the bride, and the groom by Lieut. Robert Kyeason of Dallas. Little Margaret Thiers of Portland was the flower girl. Preceding the ceremony, Miss Lois Elise sang beautifully, "Heigh Ho the Sun the Sun Shines;" "The Sunshine of Your Smile;" and "When Song is Sweet," and after the ceremony, "I Love You Truly." Miss Florence Honey played the wedding march.

The bride was beautiful in a gown of georgette crepe and fillet lace with a full length veil. She carried a shower bouquet of bride's roses and white sweet peas. The bridesmaid's gown was of pale green tulle and silver cloth. She carried a bouquet of rosebuds and orchids. The living room was a bower of beauty, being decorated profusely with greenery and galliardias. The color scheme in the dining room was pink.

About sixty guests, relatives of the bride and her sorority friends were present at the wedding. The latter part of the evening was spent in the beautiful grove of W. F. Honey, which was gaily lighted for the occasion. During the evening a party of the bride's fellow students from Oregon Agricultural College serenaded the happy couple.

Dr. and Mrs. Virgil have gone to one of the Oregon beaches, where they will spend their honeymoon.

MELROSE AND VICTORY.

The ice cream and watermelon social at High church Saturday night promises to be of unusual interest. Games and music will be features of the evening. All are invited.

There will be gospel meetings at the Victory schoolhouse next Sunday evening conducted by Elder Cummins, a Seventh Day Adventist preacher of Portland. He will discuss the questions "Is God responsible for the war, and if not, why does he permit it? If the devil is responsible, why does he permit the devil?"

W. N. Hager, recently from New Mexico, has bought the 5-acre farm of Capt. C. O. Branson, and will move on with his wife at once. Captain Branson and wife will move to Gresham.

Boy Dies at Hospital.

Arthur Glen Fowler, whose parents live near Pleasant Home, died last night in a Portland hospital. The boy was about seven years old and had been taken to Portland for treatment. The body was brought to Gresham this morning by R. R. Carlson, but the date of the funeral has not been given out.

Weather Forecast for Week.

Pacific States: Generally fair weather with normal temperature, except occasional local showers on north Pacific coasts.

oatmeal and other substantial foods within a few days after he gets into a training camp. He will find that he needs real food to carry him through the arduous duties of the day.

His noon and evening mess will be equally stout in quality, although the government allows a fraction less than 40 cents a day for the provender of each soldier. It is surprising how such good food a commissary sergeant can round up for his company with an allowance of 40 cents for each man. Each company is sure to have a separate mess fund that will add to the government's food allotment.

Every drilling at any of the camps will consist largely of work by squads, as the "rookie" must begin at the very foundation of military work to round out complete training.

A corporal and seven men constitute a squad. From a squad formation the men will work up to company, battalion and regimental drills. The climax will be by brigades and divisions, a sight well worth the effort to witness. Rifle and bayonet practice will occupy a considerable part of the time of the men.

PROSPECT IS WOOD PRICES NOT TO GO UP

There is a good prospect that wood prices will not go beyond \$5.00 or \$5.50 a cord, hereafter, and that the dealer who is refusing to let go for those figures for the best wood will have to keep his stock or submit to the alternative of having someone regulate his prices for him.

This pleasant arrangement of the fuel situation is being brought about by the survey of fuel conditions in Portland, where it is found that there is going to be no actual shortage. It is conceded that stocks are low and that prices are going to be firm, but there will be no extortion nor any foreseen condition which will warrant prices going to a prohibitive point.

Then there is the gas and electricity to fall back upon wherever they are to be had. Many of the apartment houses of Portland have no sign of fire about them. They are heated from the central heating plant down town and are all supplied with either gas or juice—sometimes both. All cooking is done with one or the other and wood or coal is never seen about them.

Another factor, and a far greater one, is the government regulation of coal. Reports from Washington on Wednesday last give assurance that there will be no extortion allowed. H. A. Garfield, president of Williams college, has been appointed fuel dictator by the president and his authority covers the whole country. He will act under the president's orders fixing the profits to be charged at all coal mines.

While the best grades of coal, on this coast, are naturally lighter than they are in the east, there are mines of soft coal within a few hundred miles of Portland with adequate transportation facilities. Prices here will not be allowed to go up beyond those of the present.

The rates of profit to be fixed by the president is expected to be 20 cents a ton for wholesalers and 50 cents for retailers. This, added to the president's prices at the mouth of the mine in the 29 coal districts of the country, together with railroad freight and expenditures of local delivery, will afford every city a working basis for figuring the coal costs to the American home. Costs for the average house should be figured on prepared sizes, which are 25 cents higher than the "run of mine" coal.

The president's prices at the mines range from \$1.90 with big coal veins to \$3.25 in Washington state's smallest veins.

President Wilson Tuesday night announced provisional prices for bituminous coal at the mine.

While it is stated that the prices are "Not only fair and just but liberal as well," it was declared by men in close touch with the coal situation that the figures would prove a severe blow to the producers.

The prices are fixed by states and range from \$2 to \$3.25 for run of mine and \$2.15 to \$3.50 for prepared sizes to \$1.75 to \$3.00 for slack or screenings.

These prices will affect the public as well as the government although machinery through which costs piling up through middlemen may be cut down has not yet been selected.

Prices fixed for Pacific Northwest states, f. o. b. mine basis for tons of 2000, are as follows:

Montana: Run of mine, \$2.70; prepared sizes, \$2.75; screenings, \$2.35.

Washington: Run of mine, \$3.25; prepared sizes, \$3.50; screenings, \$2.00.

FORMER TROUTDALE RESIDENT PASSES

Mrs. Emily Ogden died at the home of her son at Six Prong, Wash., August 19, 1917, of heart failure, at the age of 78 years and 10 months. She was married to C. R. Ogden December 3, 1854, and to them ten children were born. She has been a widow for eighteen years. She leaves to mourn their loss six children, H. L. Ogden and Mrs. A. E. Davis of Six Prong, Wash.; A. D. Ogden of Troutdale, Ore.; W. A. Ogden of Ridgefield, Wash.; Mrs. C. S. Wilson of California, and Mrs. Arvilla Bredenkamp of South Africa and her sister Mrs. S. E. Price of Danville, Illinois. Mrs. Ogden was a resident near Troutdale most of her time for the past thirty-six years.

Gresham Auto Service. Autos for hire. Phone 901.

WAR TALES FIRST HAND AND FRESH

Miss Emma Johnson, of Gresham, has received copies of several letters written from "Somewhere in France," by Walter Reeves of Santa Ana, California, to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Reeves. Miss Johnson visited with the Reeves family during her stay in California two years ago. The following paragraphs are taken from the letters:

I thought I had some conception of what this war is before I left the States, but I was wrong. It is terrible, that is all, and we do not begin to see the worst of it even here though our news and the stories of the men's personal experiences are fresh and come first hand. They are as varied as can be, but absolutely the same in regard to the attitude towards the "ferries" or "Fritzy's" (Germans), the hell of the trenches, their desire to see the war end, but end right. Many of these men have gone through worse than is possible for us Americans to conceive, but one could never see more cheerful or gritty chaps. They may come in on a stretcher, minus a leg or full of shrapnel with never a groan passing their lips, simply ask for a "fog (cigarette), brother," and take what comes to them.

I am a night orderly in one of the medical wards which is given over mostly to shell shock patients and slight surgical cases. It is an easy ward compared with the heavy or severe surgical wards, for mine are 60 per cent walking cases; that is, the patients are able to get up during the day and need little or no attention at night. Shell shock is a nerve trouble new with this war. It is due to continual high nervous tension which may suddenly reach the breaking point when the man is caught in an explosion or hears one of the high power shells shriek past. He loses consciousness for several hours and may lose power of speech or control of some part of his body for some time. They are usually cured or at least helped simply with plenty of rest and quiet. A sudden noise at night or a dream may set them off again, so, while they are perfectly rational most of the time, demand continued watch. They often go over the fight in their sleep and may talk, scream, throw themselves out of bed, or do most anything. We simply waken them as quietly as possible and they are all right again. One boy who was blown up into a tree by a bomb explosion said they tried to make a "dicky bird" out of him. Another was buried for two days and remembers nothing of what happened to him for several days. They like to talk and you may be sure I have no objections to listening. It's "listen to this, America," from three or four at once and so much to listen to it is like a three-ring circus—you can't take it all in.

Last night was as hard a night as I have had for several days. It has been exceptionally quiet all week, only one or two small convoys having come in and none have gone out for almost ten days. The wounded are almost always brought in by night, usually reaching us between 12 and 3 o'clock. We receive comparatively few cases direct from the trenches, the most of them coming through the C. C. S. Casualty Clearing Station where they receive temporary dressings and from there are distributed to the various base hospitals according to the nature of their wounds or the vacancies in the hospitals. The C. C. S. is about ten miles back of the lines. I do not know whether I'll ever get up there or not—some of the doctors and nurses are ready to leave for there at any time in case they are needed.

I had twenty-nine cases come in the other night after 2:30, and you may well believe I was busy, for seventeen were stretcher cases and had to be washed. The hospital is not arranged very good for the most efficient work. We are hoping now that the Americans are in charge there will be some changes before winter sets in. I understand we have some reinforcements—numbering about seventy-five, coming from St. Louis. We can certainly use them; as it is, several "Tommys" are still helping us with the work.

The work gets easier as one gets accustomed to it. We now start at 8 o'clock and work until 6:30. The time from 11 to 3 is practically our own to do as we please except we must stay in the wards and not go to sleep, the latter being a court martial offense and "punishable by death or whatever other punishment the court martial might decree." This is a familiar phrase for almost everything one does is subject to approval of the court martial. So far, punishment has not been very severe and usually decrees that the offender shall be "C. B.'d" that is, confined to barracks, or fined five to ten days' pay. I came in with a clean record, and hope to keep it that way until I get out.

We are fixed quite comfortably now—much better than I had expected we would be. The government has recently issued us cots with mattresses, plenty of blankets and shelter tents. The meals do not have much variety and I am sure would not appeal to one with refined tastes, but there is enough of it and plenty good. The night orderlies get a little more than the day people, for we have a very good cook who puts himself out to give us the best.

Read the Want ads.

EXPERT SHOWS METHODS OF CONSERVING FOODS

A demonstration of the most approved methods of canning and drying of vegetables was given at the library Tuesday forenoon by Miss Laura Cheney of the Extension Department of the Oregon Agricultural College, which was attended by a large number of women and a few men.

Miss Cheney prefaced her demonstration with a patriotic appeal to the women to save every possible ounce of perishable food for the sake of our armies and those of our allies. This can be accomplished by either canning or drying. Miss Cheney went through the process of canning green beans and showed a dryer, such as is used at O. A. C., and also samples of all the common garden vegetables, which had been dried.

The canning process includes several steps, which were clearly shown by the lecturer. The beans were blanched, cold dipped, carefully packed in the jar and cooked, in this instance by the steam pressure method. Most housewives, however, would cook the canned articles in a boiler or other tightly covered receptacle. The various steps of the process, as demonstrated by Miss Cheney, are clearly outlined in a bulletin by Miss Turley of the O. A. C. which may be obtained of County Agent S. B. Hall or direct from the college.

A homemade dryer, which any woman can make, was described by Miss Cheney, which consists of a box, out of which the top and bottom have been removed, and one side of which has been hinged for a door. Spikes are driven into the corners of the box for legs and shelves are fitted on cleats, on which to put the articles for drying. Each shelf should be three inches narrower than the box, with the exception of the lowest one, which should be three inches smaller than the box all around. This will have to be hung by cord or wire and is nearly a protection against overheating the articles drying. It is not used as a shelf for drying. The shelves alternate in position, half of them being pushed to the back and half at the front of the box. The whole dryer can be placed at the back of a range or directly over a gas burner. Vegetables for drying should be blanched and dipped the same as for canning, then wiped of excessive moisture and spread on the shelves of the dryer, where they should be exposed to a heat of about 110 degrees for two hours and to about 45 degrees for two hours longer. After a few days for "conditioning", the dried vegetables are ready to be stored away in paper sacks or pastboard cartons.

THREE SQUARE MEALS BEATS CONSTITUTION

Miles Grimshaw of Rockwood is a good neighbor and a good farmer but not a student of political economy. He found out that American citizenship is not gauged by a man's ability to make farm products grow, coupled with three square meals a day and his desire to do as he pleases.

He appeared before Judge Morrow the other day with an application for his final citizenship papers, and during his examination betrayed a thorough lack of knowledge of the United States constitution. He was sent back home to take a course of study with that important document as his text book.

He had shown an apparent indifference as to whether he became a citizen or not. When asked by the court why he had not given the constitution more study he replied that he was satisfied to get his three square meals a day and didn't have time to study such things as the American constitution.

MRS ELVIE OLSON DIES IN PLEASANT VALLEY

Elvie Olson, wife of Andrew B. Olson, died at her home in Pleasant Valley, August 22, after an illness of several months' duration.

She was well known in the Valley, having lived there since 1909. She is survived by her husband and four children, Ethel O'Connell, Ernest, Gertrude Taylor and Grace Dahlquist; four grandchildren, George O'Connell, Hazel and Vernon Taylor and Naomi Dahlquist, and a sister, Mrs. E. M. Gilbert, of Whittier, California.

Do you want to dance? A dancing class is now being organized in Portland under the direction of a very able instructor. Twelve 3-hour lessons for \$4. Class opens September 10th. For further particulars call W. R. Johnson. Phone Gresham 558.

Bargains in the Want Ads.

GREAT WASTE OF MEAT MAY BE PREVENTED

Portland, August 20.—Editor Outlook:—Would you kindly give me space in your valuable columns to sound a word of caution and advice to farmers who are preparing dressed meats to be sold in Portland and other cities within the state.

A great amount of this meat is condemned and ordered destroyed because of reaching the market in such a condition that it is unfit for food. This is not only a direct loss to the farmer who ships it, but in such times when we are exercising every effort in the line of food conservation, it is a loss to the consuming public, and we feel a great deal of such loss could be avoided if farmers and butchers would properly prepare meats, taking necessary precaution to see that it reaches the market in the best possible condition.

Dr. E. E. Chase, Chief Meat Inspector of the City Health Department of Portland, informs me that during the last sixteen months there has been condemned 18,426 pounds of meat that was killed and dressed by farmers, and this condemnation has not been on account of a diseased condition of the meat but simply on account of what is termed "Spoiled Meat". We feel, that if farmers and butchers will observe the following requirements, much of this loss can be eliminated:

1st. The carcasses of veal and hogs must be entirely free from animal heat before being offered to the transportation company for shipment.

2d. All carcasses of veal should have two sticks, one in the thoracic cavity, the other in the abdominal cavity, so as to spread the carcass and hold it apart. In hogs weighing over 200 pounds it would be well to have them split through the hips and shoulders, as hogs sour very quickly during hot weather. Thoroughly wash the inside of the veal with hot water and wipe with a clean cloth until all slime and dampness is thoroughly removed; the sprinkling of cayenne pepper on the inside of the carcass tends to prevent the work of flies.

All carcasses, except veal, must be wrapped in a clean cloth before being offered for shipment.

(Signed) J. D. MICKLE,
Dairy and Food Commissioner.

FIRE HYDRANT SET ON SECTION LINE

The recent timber fire along the Base Line and Section Line roads was the cause of a fire hydrant being attached to the Bull Run pipe line near Will Daly's country home on the Section Line road, about four miles west of Gresham.

When the fire was raging through the brush and timber a call was made upon both the Portland and Gresham fire departments for assistance. Nothing could be done, however, for the lack of water although two big pipe lines were flowing full within reach had there been a hydrant available. The people in that vicinity asked for a hydrant which request was granted by the Portland water board, and it is now ready for service.

The Portland and Gresham departments have been notified, and should there be any occasion for its use the hydrant will be of great service, the only requirement being plenty of hose to reach a distant conflagration. Even without hose there would be plenty of water for a bucket brigade.

ASSOCIATION FORMING FOR GOVERNMENT LOANS

County Agent S. B. Hall is giving the farmers of this vicinity a good bit of assistance in organizing a farm loan association.

Several farmers in the vicinity of Gresham have been making inquiries in regard to the organization of such an association, and through Mr. Hall's efforts will meet at the Gresham library on Wednesday evening, August 29th, at 8 o'clock. All who are interested in the operation of the farm loan association or in securing cheap money are invited to be present.

The association at Corbett is now in good working order and is growing rapidly. An appraiser from the land bank at Spokane will be working in that vicinity and an effort will be made to have him at the Gresham meeting.

FOR RENT—Seven-room house, bath, electricity, gas. Kessler's Barber Shop.