

**GRESHAM OUTLOOK**  
TWICE A WEEK

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Official paper of the Town of Gresham  
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**PATRIOTIC OFFERING.**

Following its annual custom the Outlook appears again in holiday attire, but it is not altogether the holiday spirit that pervades its columns at this time. An autoeracy that threatens the whole civilization is the inspiration that has fired our nation with a patriotic zeal and that zeal has been our inspiration for this annual publication.

The Outlook is proud of the fact that a patriotic number was an original thought, and it has spared no effort at its command to make it rich in the sentiments that control the nation's destinies at this time. It speaks a full appreciation of its efforts made in behalf of democracy, and the factors that are helping to bring about a condition of affairs which will redound to the credit and glory of our American liberties.

**A FOUR-SQUARE PROBLEM.**

There are four sides to the conflict that is now the paramount issue of the great world crisis. It is a four-square problem of duty, idealism, service and sacrifice, and the American people are more than ever beginning to realize that they are being called upon to do as they have never done before with their patriotism, their spirituality, their conduct and their money. Out of this consciousness is developing a national spirit much more strengthening to the nation and terrible to its enemies at home and abroad than it would be were it the product of artifice or commercialism.

America is face to face with a world crisis. The issues are the most important and vital that can engage the minds of civilized men, and there is no way of evading them, for they had to be met sooner or later if democracy is to stand the test of time. Everything that could be done to keep the nation out of war was done, but neither nations nor men can escape their destiny. Our destiny is to strike a blow for the preservation of our institutions and for the destruction of conditions and systems that menace our national existence.

It is a great service to which we are called. We should be glad and proud that there is to be no reward of conquest, but only the reward that is due us as a people of having the sense of a duty performed, and the assurance that, as a result of victory, men will be free under the flag that is the banner of freedom. Civilization as we know it is something that is well worth the martyrdom of inconvenience and the struggle we are making to perpetuate it. When it is challenged, as it was done by Germany and its barbarous autoeracy, it must be defended.

A people that would not be willing to fight for freedom would not deserve to enjoy its blessings. In this crisis, therefore, the national spirit is the spirit of duty and service, a spirit that will shrink from no sacrifice. Nothing of value was ever won in this world except at the cost of toil, pain and anguish. As the cause is a world cause, we should not expect to be exempted from serving it.

The pacifists and those other mistaken people of the United States say that the war is not popular and that there is no enthusiasm for it. Everyone knows that there are men who are constantly at work to make it unpopular, but they are an insignificant few out of the grand total. Yet it is well to remember that the American people do not, as a rule, go about the performance of disagreeable and distressing but necessary tasks in a fervor of enthusiasm. Nevertheless they see them through although there are some quitters and slackers.

The truth is that the people appreciate the terrible nature of the job to which they are committed, but they also feel that a duty is laid upon them. They cannot be dissuaded, for they have no illusions—except the patriot's. But there is a feeling that the time has come for the universe of humanity to change front. There is plenty of enthusiasm for the war, not as mere war of conquest, but as an instrument through which alone victory

**WASHINGTON**

Today, 118 years ago, the greatest man in American history died at Mount Vernon. It is appropriate in a patriotic publication such as this to again remind its readers of his life and services to the nation as the man whom John Marshall described as "First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

The history of George Washington is too familiar and too easily accessible to need repetition here, and it is only necessary to refer to him as one who was a great patriot when the nation's enemies were seeking to keep it bound down to monarchial tyranny. It was his great foresight that prepared for the revolution two years before it came. He dominated all factions, thwarted traitorous designs and led the American armies to victory after a struggle of seven years and became the first president of the United States after refusing the crown and scepter of a king.

The growing years will not dim the luster of his name nor detract from his greatness while the world lasts, even though this nation should cease to exist. He was truly the "Father of his country," and there are no descendants to claim his honors, or disgrace his name. He stands alone, immortal and his memory is our greatest heritage.

The fame of Washington is as imperishable as his name. Both may be profitably emulated but they can never be quite attained, although there are and will be other names to keep in sacred memory and reference. And while none other may approach him in all that is noble, sacrificing and patriotic, he alone will be the dominant figure through all history for the true son of freedom to follow and pattern after.

He anticipated every convulsion that has almost ruptured the nation since his death. Even the slavery custom was repugnant and he "wished from his soul" that Virginia could be persuaded to abolish it; "it might prevent future mischief." His foresight, as revealed in his history, was as remarkable as his insight into the needs of the colonies and his patriotic efforts to make them the nucleus of the greatest nation of all nations. His goodness is imperishable, and he left us a legacy of unselfish patriotism that we of today should all remember.

We need more of the inspiration of his name, his valor and his deeds. His life's history should be taught from every forum. He died without theatrical adieu, even as he had lived without theatrical effects. His canonization was complete when he closed his eyes for the last time and he occupies a position in the love and esteem of all true Americans such as no man can possibly hold again.

for the right can be achieved—a mighty determination.

Those few misguided men who are seeking to trade on the supposed unpopularity of the war greatly mistake the temper of the true American, and they will realize their mistake with regrets that they have become pacifists, produce speculators, shirkers or slackers. The national spirit has already manifested itself in action, and will increasingly do so despite the five per cent of our population which is throwing obstacles in the way, and who are not true Americans anyway, but the allies of the kaiser.

There never was a people quicker than the real Americans to rise to an emergency. Now that the emergency is here they will deal with it in the old way of our forefathers in other emergencies. As the issue is old, so is the call that has come, for it is the call of duty. Once again the country has refused to turn a deaf ear to it, or to seek to evade it.

The experience is not new. But it would have been a new and startling thing if the American people had failed to respond to the summons of duty. Those who have failed are not Americans. To have failed would have meant that they had lost their hold on the eternal verities, and had ceased to care for or be worthy of the blessings that they so richly enjoy. But there was no such shameful breakdown in the true American character.

But aside from duty there is idealism also, for it is, of course, impossible, even to think of American life, and its manifestations, apart from their spiritual significance—and never more impossible than now. For there is something in duty and patriotism that appeals to the deeper and inner nature of man. There are agnostics who question and deny the idealism of the American people. Yet it blazes in the very charter and existence of our liberties—the Declaration of Independence. This nation, like all others, has sometimes been guilty of wrong. But always there has been a searching for the right path, and always, too, our people have felt uncomfortable over the wrongs of which they have been guilty.

Our government is built on idealism, not all of which has yet been worked out into realities. The Americans have always believed, and today believe, in things that do not yet exist, or exist only in incomplete form—equality, for instance. An interpretation of the first sentence of the Declaration of Independence must, if it is to be adequate, be largely spiritual. Democracy itself is a philosophical as well as a political term. Yet we can see in Germany how fatal to the people has been the system in which democracy has no place. The denial and repudiation of it have affected the whole thought of a great people, and weakened their moral impulses. They have been subjected to the supremacy of a ruler whose only ideals are supremacy, power, conquest and militarism. The war has, for America at least, this spiritual side. The struggle is between influences, tendencies, and even atmospheres. It involves an antagonism between principles and ideals, an antagonism that must endure until one or the other triumphs.

An inconclusive peace would not end the controversy, for the old con-

flikt would continue. We seek "a place in the sun," not for any ruler, not for ourselves or the country, but for liberty and equal opportunities and peaceful civilization. It is in such a cause that the national spirit is enlisted. The impulse flowing from that cause is operating powerfully throughout the land.

And then, there is service and sacrifice, for service involves sacrifice. There are some who have felt that this nation needed some sort of chastening, not because it was a sinner above other nations, but because it had grown materialistic, and indifferent in its "splendid isolation" to anything except comfort. Perhaps they were right, perhaps not, but we are at least going to get our chastening. That being the case, it is the business of all to get some spiritual help for themselves out of the sacrifices that are to be made. Those who are interested may find some indications of the spiritual state in the letters that are being published in the newspapers from over the ocean.

It may be that the discipline through which Americans are to pass will strengthen them morally and spiritually, as well as physically, and give them a truer appreciation of relative values. At any rate the sacrifice is going to be made, and it may be more terrible than we can now realize. But it is for a great object, and is a part of that service to which all of us are called.

It may be, too, that we shall get a deeper love of country, and realize more deeply than ever before that we owe a duty to the nation in every line of endeavor. The war ought to make us a wiser and more thoughtful people, a people more disposed to care for the serious things of life. There is good to be derived from such experiences. As there is also much evil, it is important that everything possible should be done to make the good overbalance the evil. The national spirit should be purified and elevated, and the faith that we all have in our political principals and national ideals be greatly strengthened, for it is through sacrifice and suffering that perfection is born.

**CHRISTIANITY AND WAR.**

There are many persons who will insist that christian nations shall not engage in war, at least with each other, except when in defense of themselves from a savage foe. It has been only a few years since the death of Count Leo Tolstoy, the great Russian philosopher, and before he died he expressed the growing hope and belief that throughout the world the point of development at which civilization had arrived would ensure the settlement of all future international differences by arbitration instead of by the force of arms.

Tolstoy labored tirelessly for many years to promote the realization of this well-nigh universal desire; and even those who could not always agree with his premises fell in readily with his invariable conclusion that war was an evil—albeit, as many maintained, a necessary evil at the present stage of human evolution—and ought to be abolished as soon as possible. Subsequent events have demonstrated the utter impracticability of any such belief or hope as that the time for arbitration, to

the exclusion of war, had already arrived.

Tolstoy's theories may be accepted and cherished to our heart's content; but today we are confronted by the horrible fact that christian nations of the earth are actually engaged in the bloodiest war of all history. Theory and reasoning must bow before the stubborn, inflexible fact.

And would Tolstoy, if he were alive, condemn America and her allies out of Holy Writ for fighting this war? Is it not the war of civilization and christianity in defense of themselves against savagery—against a savage foe who is determined to crush both civilization and christianity? War, in one fashion or another, has existed from the beginning of the human race. The difference in its destructiveness of life is the difference between the crude devices of warfare known to primitive peoples and the devilishly ingenious weapons produced by the more intensely developed mentality.

Do these facts justify war? They do not. They are cited by way of showing that the institution of war is older, even, than christianity itself, and that the inspired historians and other writers of the Bible were handling facts, and not theories, when they dealt with it. And what do they tell us?

Instance after instance they cite to show that the strength of the Almighty was ever on the side of those who went to war against the foes of righteousness. Time after time, they inform us, the Lord strengthened the hand of one warring king against another. More than once we find record of divine incitation to war. The strength which was given to the shepherd boy David to slay the giant Goliath was not withdrawn when the Assyrian hosts threatened David's kingdom; for "it came to pass that night that the angel of the Lord went out and smote in the camp of the Assyrians a hundred four score and five thousand."

Indeed, since attempt apparently made to condemn war out of the Word of God, let it be borne in mind that wars were of far more frequent occurrence in those ancient times than they are in ours, and the scriptures teem with instances in which the Lord of Hosts promised and gave victory to His own. Now, let us be honest with the Bible and ourselves! Let us agree that war is a deplorable thing—a calamity.

Let us unite in the hope for a cessation of wars and the establishment of permanent peace. But let us not for a moment forget that the entire teaching of Holy Writ is that the iniquity attendant upon war consists not in the war itself, but in the causes which produce it; and that war against an unrighteous cause never failed, in any Biblical account, to receive divine sanction and support.

Let conscientious objectors to all war therefore, as a general proposition, themselves shoulder the responsibility for their objections, and not attempt to bolster them up by subterfuge to the Book of Books.

**WHY WE ARE IN WAR.**

The present question as to how and upon what terms we can get out of war runs back into another: Why are we in war? If the reasons for our being in war, as some assert, have ceased to exist, or trustworthy assurances can be given that they shall soon cease to exist, it is time to consider ways and means to end the conflict. We are not in war for love of the thing—we abhor it. We certainly are not in the war for the purpose of gratifying the ambitions of military or political selfseekers, or enriching those who profit by industries that thrive on bloodshed.

We would gladly help end the strife today were the object of it attained. On the other hand, if the causes for our entrance into the war still obtain, they remain as reasons for our vigorous, relentless prosecution of the war until they are removed.

And these causes are clearly definable. Certain anti-war agitators persistently ask the question why we are in war, just as if there were some uncertainty upon this point, and it might be difficult to answer them. The reasons are as clear as day. Others pretend that while we have certain definable reasons for fighting, they are not sound and American. These endeavor to perpetuate the falsehood that we are helping other nations conquer Germany for their own selfish ends, and for the protection of our financial interests in these nations. This is not true. Our reasons are our own and they are valid, just, and imperative.

We are not fighting to change frontiers, or determine trade control. We are in war simply and solely because we have been forced into it in self-defense by the aggressions of a government which would not permit us to live our own national life peaceably and in security.

The questions relating to nations like Belgium, Serbia and Roumania; to provinces like Alsace, Lorraine and Trentino; to peoples like the

Poles and Armenians; and the Syrians, and to Constantinople, are exceedingly interesting, and vital to the large, final settlement. But they are incidental to us. We are in war to make it morally or physically impossible for Germany to repeat the aggressions that forced us into war. Unless and until she is brought to the point where she would not, if she could, or could not if she would, attack us in this fashion again, the war is not ended for us.

Humility, fidelity, service—these three are the indications of gratitude. How did we ever get the notion that gorging on Christmas was the proper way? Anyway the gorging is going to be fine.

Christmas is coming on with a rush, so is 1918, so is fate and even eternity. You can't wear out your trousers seat in the lobby chairs and meet the world's demands.

As a proof that we believe in preparedness for Christmas, we have ascertained that bicarbonate of soda is 20 per cent higher than it was a year ago.

The last leaf of the calendar, the last lap of the year. And the biggest things are just ahead. Get into the game and lend a hand.

Unlimited conversation is all right before Christmas; but immediately thereafter reform that second syllable and then keep it up.

The soldier boy pictured on the cover page of this issue is Leslie T. St. Clair, Co. 8 O. C. A., Ft. Stevens, Oregon, son of the editor.

**WANTS**

**LIVESTOCK**

**HORSES**

FOR SALE—Good work team, 7 and 8 years old, sound and true, weight 1400 each. Team, harness and wagon together or team alone. W. J. Hillyard, phone 776.

THREE MULES for sale. Robert Strebin, R. A., Portland, or phone Gresham 788.

**COWS**

COW WANTED—Good milch cow. L. P. Manning, phone 893.

**PIGS**

SOW WITH TEN PIGS for sale. J. H. Hoffmeister, Boring, R. 3, phone Damascus 79.

PIGS FOR SALE—Six fine Duroc Jerseys, 7-months old gilts and one 2-year old brood sow. All in fine condition for breeding purposes. At Hoover station on O. W. P. car line. B. F. Hoover, R. F. D. 4, Gresham, Oregon.

**Poultry**

"SUCCESS" OAT SPROUTER, 250-hen size, for sale. Also 10 White Leghorn cockerels if taken within the next 10 days. H. W. Cooley & Son, Gresham, Phone 434.

FOR SALE—Single Comb White Leghorn cockerels. All good birds. D. T. Williams, R. 1, Boring, Ore.

FOR SALE—New Zealand Reds and Belgian hares. Ely Cummings, Troutdale, phone 15x.

**REAL ESTATE RENTALS**

FURNISHED HOUSE for rent; \$5.00 a month. Mrs. Mary Williams Gresham, phone 26x.

Klamath County Farm Offered. I have 160 acres good land, home-steaded four years ago, 65 acres under wire fence, four-room unfinished house, good barn, well of good water, chicken house. Land subdivided from hills, plenty of outcrops, near Lost River. Ideal stock ranch. I want 40 acres in lower altitude, with house, good well or spring, running water, 15 to 20 acres plow land and the rest wooded. Call Outlook for name and further particulars.—Adv.

HOUSE FOR RENT on South Roberts avenue. Jas. Lawrence, Gresham, phone 313.

FIVE-ROOM FURNISHED cottage for rent. Sheltered from east wind. Mrs. P. A. Gould, Gresham.

**MISCELLANEOUS**

HELP WANTED for chores—old man or boy. Call Outlook.

HOLLY FOR SALE. Mrs. S. A. Burr-Crawford, phone 545.

WOMAN WANTED for general house work until Jan. 1. Enquire at postoffice.

EARLY WHITE ROSE potatoes for seed, for sale by H. C. Willson, Gresham, R. 4, phone 381.

FOUND—An automobile tire on the Palmquist road. Owner can have same, by identifying property and paying for this ad. Phone 381.

STODDARD PIANO for sale, \$210. Good as new. Call at Mrs. Ella Schneider's place, Cottrell station. Phone 365.

WILL EXCHANGE DENTISTRY for farm products. Alba Bros., dentists, 245 1/2 Morrison St., Portland, Oregon.

One-ton truck for hire. Express and hauling. H. Christenson, Phone 13.

Second-Hand Indian Motor-cycle for sale at a bargain. In first-class condition. Easy terms. Call at Raker & Son's (Latourelle's) garage, Gresham.

**Professional and Business Ads.**

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Gresham office over Anchor store, entrance next door to Hardware store. In Sandy every Tuesday and Wednesday.

PHONES—Office 517 Residence 51x

**J. E. CLANAHAN**  
DENTIST  
Office: First State Bank Building  
GRESHAM, OREGON

**DR. H. H. OTT**  
DENTIST

Howitt Building Gresham, Oregon  
PHONE 113

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**SUMMONS.**

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for Multnomah County. Dacie Delores Hunter, Plaintiff vs. Roswell Garland Hunter, Defendant.

To Roswell Garland Hunter, the above named Defendant: In the name of the State of Oregon you are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled cause on or before January 4, 1918, that being six weeks from the date of the first publication of summons herein, and in default whereof judgment will apply to the Court for a judgment against you dissolving the bonds of matrimony heretofore made and entered into by and between you and the plaintiff, and for the custody of her minor child.

This summons is being published once a week for six successive weeks in the Gresham Outlook, a newspaper published in Multnomah County, Oregon, date of first insertion to be Friday, November 23, 1917, and last insertion Friday, January 4, 1918.

**A. W. LAFFERTY,**  
Plaintiff's Attorney,  
426 Pittock Bldg., Portland, Ore.