

GRESHAM OUTLOOK TWICE A WEEK

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Phone 701

"The Linotype Way is the Way that Wins"

Official paper of the Town of Gresham Official paper of the Town of Fairview.

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CALLS FOR PUNISHMENT.

The recent death of Miss Alderson, daughter of our county school superintendent, was a most regrettable occurrence, as it took from the world an active participant in the affairs of life which would have been equally beneficial to others and a credit to herself. The manner of her going will cast great reproach upon the entire community unless her slayer is severely and fully punished. A drunken auto driver is the worst menace to be found in any civilized city, and under existing conditions his act was a crime. Alcohol and gasoline won't mix, and the sooner an example is made of those who try the experiment the sooner will we be rid of such dangerous and criminal practices as Miss Alderson's slayer was indulging in when he killed her. The sympathy of everyone goes out to her bereaved parents, but there remain the execrations toward the drunken bootlegger who took her life and left them to mourn, with only the solace that he may be punished and that his punishment will prove a deterrent to others who may, like him, commit an act that cannot be condoned.

INTERNING ALIENS.

German aliens, everywhere in the United States, who have failed to register, should be interned. All concerned had ample warning and time respecting their obligation in the frequent public notices repeated at intervals over a period of several weeks. Neglect under such circumstances can only be interpreted as evidence of enmity toward the United States. Many delinquents are being reported as having taken a defiant attitude. There have been men who have positively refused to register. From such men, a relatively small proportion of the German population, has come much of the trouble with alien enemies of this nation. Only a few have been responsible for incendiary fires, for explosions, for disloyal actions and words, but the entire alien population has suffered from their conduct. The sooner the disloyal are put where they can harm no one by their talk or actions the better it will be for the loyal aliens. Men who have refused to register in compliance with the law are either mentally unbalanced or so thoroughly soaked with Prussianism that there is little possibility of ever making Americans of them. In either case they are too dangerous to be at large. Those interned should be made aware that they have violated the law of the United States. If they are to be permitted to live in the "ease and idleness" of which complaint has been made, our alien camps are likely to be too full for comfort.

A short time ago a bill was introduced in congress providing that interned men be required to work. This undoubtedly represents the best policy from the viewpoint of the alien as well as the public. If put to work they should be paid whatever is fairly earned but no more. There is no use in repeating that this is Lent. You can see it by looking at the great piles of Columbia river smelt in the Portland markets. A Washington dispatch says that city men make the best soldiers, and there has long been a belief that country men make the best farmers. Billy Sunday says that Washington is pretty well christianized. We concede that it has that appearance externally, but Billy would find if he looked closely that all the departments are jammed with democrats. Of course, 25 cents is only two bits, but the consumer needs it as badly as the profiteer, and probably more. We don't know who is Hindenburg's press agent, but the advance notices of his drive on the western front would make the average citizen think it will be a Packard twelve, whereas the chances are it will fritter down into a little splutter of tin lizzies.

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THE OYSTER.

If you step into an oyster parlor and ask for your favorite preparation of succulent bivalve you will get just as you used to do before the war. There isn't much difference if any in the price you will have to pay but you will notice a vast difference in the number of oysters you will get. It is a cute way of letting you know that even oysters are dearer than they used to be, and you accept the hint without a word. If you are good at taking notice of things you will see that somewhere the United States bureau of fisheries offers some facts and suggestions about oysters in a placard intended for the public. Oyster production, it says, is the greatest in the world and can be made much greater by artificial culture. The parity of bivalves is now "more assured by the United States and state inspection and the cooperation of large producers." It is therefore concluded that "it is a duty to utilize this vast food resource as far as possible and save other foods of which there is a dearth; it is also a pleasure to use the oyster, which in other countries than ours is a luxury rather than a common food. It is not one of the cheap foods when measured by the cost of its useful constituents, but it is valuable as an appetizing variant of the diet. The oyster is without waste, digestible, wholesome and delicious."

There will be no general disposition to question this high official estimate of the oyster which many found a delight to the palate even before the days of the bureau of fisheries. Almost every family would be willing to eat more oysters without the added incentive of conservation and patriotism. But before consumption can be greatly increased some means will have to be taken to bring down prices. The oyster has not taken advantage of its unusual opportunity for patriotic service. On the contrary, it has declined to be caught, or cultured, until it has become so scarce as to command a high price. Perhaps the trouble is not solely due to the oyster, but to the dealers, who, possibly, have made profiteering combinations all because there is a general belief that there is at present the situation known as "the high cost of living."

Whoever is at fault, the oyster has reached the luxury class. Prices in Portland now range around a dollar a quart. Many persons, however patriotically willing, cannot afford to buy at such prices for home use, but are sometimes induced by their cravings to pay the same old price for a camouflaged dish at a restaurant. We will have to aid the government by other less costly substitutes. Oysters have advanced in a much higher ratio than other foodstuffs since the beginning of the war.

Efforts are being made in many places to comply with the scores of suggestions that are made in the interest of increasing the food supply. The people have been told repeatedly that there is a shortage of pork. We must observe porkless days and shun breakfast bacon because it can be shipped away. Gresham, if it has a "hog law," might do as other cities are doing—amend the ordinance so as to permit people living within the corporate limits to engage to a limited extent in hog raising. Some people will object on the ground that, no matter how carefully a pig pen is kept, it will be a producer of flies. Bad odors often arise from a hog pen, and they are certainly unpleasant. There are enough unpleasant conditions in the world without deliberately making more, many will claim, and they will try to show that it is not economy to raise hogs in a city. They will tell you that if citizens must have hogs let them be satisfied with the human hogs which are found in every community. Those who have hogs may revel in spareribs, sausage and tenderloin. Those who won't have them may be right from a sanitary point of view and even from an aesthetic and sociological point of view. But it may occur to some of us that all views fail in wartime. The thing needed is more pork. If it can be produced on the back lot and under conditions which do not make it a menace to public health there is no real reason to complain. Probably a general contract could be let to someone who would spray the hogs with perfume each morning. Taking the odor out of the hog pen would remove about 99 per cent of the objections to pigs in the parlor.

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BREAKING CASTE.

The Young Men's Christian Association is doing thousands of good things and those who, in times past, have subscribed to its support are drawing dividends on their money with each succeeding report of work accomplished. So much is being done among the soldiers both here and abroad that the whole story cannot be told. But now and then something of unusual interest develops. One of the unusual things reported recently was written by S. Perkasiah Singha, Indian Y. M. C. A. secretary in France. In a letter to The Association Men, a Y. M. C. A. publication, he tells how the Indian soldier thinks first of caste. The paper says: "The Indian secretary had professed Christianity and when a party of Mohammedans went to him for some service and he reminded them that he was a Christian, they were loath to believe it. He had been so kind to them and had gone so far out of his way to do things for them that they would have been glad to believe he was one of them. Several Hindoo soldiers were befriended in like manner. They had invited Mr. Singha to their dinners, but never had partaken of a meal with him. Always they had waited upon him or had made some excuse to keep from eating when he did. For, if they ate with this Christian they would be forced to break caste and that to a Hindoo is the greatest sin of all. Finally the day came when these Hindoo soldiers were to leave for the front. One of them handed the Indian Y. M. C. A. secretary a tin of water. 'I had taken a sip,' Mr. Singha writes, 'when he took it back and drank of it himself. Then he passed the cup to others and every man drank a little out of it.' 'This is the seal of my friendship,' the Hindoo said, 'and we hereby break caste forever.'"

Here was a condition that years of effort in India might have failed to change. Yet these soldiers, proud of their caste, haughty and dignified, had broken caste forever because it was the supreme thing they could do to show their appreciation for the work of the Y. M. C. A. While the work of the Young Men's Christian Association now is principally among the soldiers of this country and along its fronts, its good effects are being felt even where there are no local organizations. Practically every letter home from a soldier boy is a boost for the "Y." People are giving more liberally and willingly for this cause now than ever before. Out of this new understanding of what the Y. M. C. A. means and the things for which it stands should come local organizations in every city that lays any claim to doing things worth while.

One of the boys was up before the draft board. He answered readily a full battery of questions fired at short range. Finally the questioner paused and after a moments thought, said to the prospective recruit: "There must be some department of the service in which you could find a place. Can you think of no service you could render if inducted into the military ranks?" "Well, I might be of service in one capacity," the young man replied. "What is that?" "I once studied to be an embalmer and undertaker."

You can't fool us about the weather this week. It's spring. You can tell it now by the arrival of the robins since last Friday when we said that none had arrived yet. It pays to advertise. The inquisitive subscriber wants to know if it is true that "all things pass but truth survives." Well, she's alive yet, but it looks as if she had been spending about three-fourths of her time in the hospital since the war began. Congress has been in session now nearly three months, and hasn't yet passed anything except acrimonious remarks. The conception of "necessities" is changing considerably as the war goes on. Just look at the meat and wheat we are not eating. We wonder how many black loaves have shot across the dining tables of our country since slate-colored pi crust has entered our domestic life. Whatever else the striking shipbuilders may accomplish, they are not adding much to their popularity with the plain patriots.

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- GLENN ANDRE, Machine Co. No. 1, Camp Hancock, Jacksonville, Fla.
- EDWIN FOREST ARNOLD, 2d Co. Reg. Coast Art. Ft. Stevens, Ore.
- ELMER BANKUS, Naval Training Sta., San Diego, California.
- HERBERT BASLEE, Aero Depot, 19th Aero Squadron, Garden City, N. Y.
- ERNEST BATES, School, 19th U. S. Naval Training Sta., Co. C. 2, Camp D., San Francisco, California.
- BRYON BELL, U. S. Navy, 116th Eng. 41st Div. A. E. F. France.
- LESLIE BEIKE, U. S. Marines.
- JOHN BERKLE, 1st U. S. Marine Corps, Bremerton, Wash.
- ALBERT A. BEYER, musician, U. S. N. Training Station, Bremerton, Wash.
- CARL F. BEYER, musician, U. S. N. Training Station, Bremerton, Wash.
- JOHN BUCHANAN, Canadian Army.
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- Cecil, Bozarth.
- SGT. BOYD O. BRASWELL, Aviation School, 19th U. S. Naval Training Sta., Co. C. 2, Camp D., San Francisco, California.
- EDGAR BROOKS, Emerson Brown, 186th Aero Sq'd'n, Kelly Field, No. 2, So. Antonio, Texas.
- JOHN BURNETT, 1st U. S. Marine Corps, U. S. S. Missouri, care Postmaster, New York.
- ALBERT CAMP, Co. D., 162d Inf. A. E. F. France, via New York.
- ED. ANGE, care Medical Dept., 162d A. E. F. France, via New York.
- EMERSON A. CRAWFORD, U. S. Training Sta. D. Bar. Co. X2, San Francisco, Calif.
- ERNEST CHRISTENSEN, GEORGE CLARK, ED. CONNOR, 18th Eng. Ry. Co. E. U. S. Army P. O. No. 705, A. E. F. France.
- RALPH E. CRANDALL, Co. G, 32d Inf. Schofield Barracks, Hawaii T.
- 2D LIEUT. FRED CRANE, Co. C. 41st Div. 81st Brigade, 162d U. S. Inf. Frank Crawford, U. S. N. Pago Pago, Island of Samoa.
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- FRED DAVIS, Co. S. O. C. A., Ft. Stevens, Oregon.
- CORP. CARLYLE A. CUNNINGHAM, Co. A, 116th Eng. 41st Div. A. E. F. France.
- WALTER, Co. S, O. C. A., Ft. Canby, Washington.
- CHAS. DEHAVEN, U. S. Naval Training Sta., Meade Island, via New York.
- EDWARD DICKENSON, Supply Co. 14th Inf. American Lake, Wash.
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- RAYMOND DUNBAR, Musician, Fort Stevens, Oregon.
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- VENN ELLIS, ED. EVERETT, Bat. B, 147th F. A., A. E. F. via New York.
- ELIAS FORNIGER, 36th Aero Squad, A. E. F. France.
- ISAAC FOSTER, ERNEST J. FREEMAN, Co. S, O. C. A., Ft. Stevens, Oregon.
- KENT FREEMAN, Co. S, O. C. A., Ft. Stevens, Oregon.
- DREW G. GIBSON, Co. B, 162d Inf. 41st Div. A. E. F. France, via New York.
- WILLIE HALEY, Reserve Hosp. Corps, Boring, Oregon.
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- CORP. CLAUDE HESLIN, Co. H, 162d Inf. 41st Div. A. E. F. France, via New York.
- CHARLES HICKS, 34th Aero Squad, care Adl. Office, A. E. F. France.
- JAS. O. HILLARD, care Med. Dept. Co. A, 118th Eng. 41st Div. A. E. F. France.
- J. WILLIAM HILLYARD, U. S. S. Iowa, care P. M. N. Y.
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- JAMES K. HONEY, S. S. U. No. 28, Section Sanitary American, Section Postale 63, A. E. F. France.
- HERBERT H. HOSK, 36th Amb. Co., 31st Sanitary Train, Camp Lewis, Washington.
- GEORGE H. HUMASON, 156th Aero Squadron, Love Field, Dallas, Texas.
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- CORP. GUY B. 162d Inf. A. E. F. France, via New York.
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- CLARENCE STUBBINS, Co. B, 162d Inf. A. E. F. France, via New York.
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The ban on using barley and other grains for beer might have prevented some irritation about the price of these foods if enforced sooner.

Now the Germans will proceed to subjugate Russia by occupying Petrograd. The Russian democracy is up against the real thing—if there is any such a thing as real Russian democracy, which may be seriously doubted.

Potato prices are now dropping and a lot of them are probably rotting.