

COUNTY AND CITY SCHOOLS TO COMPETE

The county and the city schools of Portland will be largely represented at the Multnomah county fair this year, superseding the juvenile department which has been entirely abolished. The county school division will be under the direction of County School Superintendent W. C. Alderson, assisted by Professor Seymour, while the city schools will be superintended by J. E. Coots, school garden supervisor.

Both the county and city schools will have canning contests under the rules prescribed by State Superintendent J. A. Churchill for the state fair. Prizes will be given by the fair association to the boys and girls of the county schools for exhibits in corn growing, potato growing, vegetable gardening, poultry raising, pork production, sheep raising, dairy herd record-keeping, baking, canning, sewing, food preparation, farm and home handicrafts and Belgian hares.

For the city school contest the entries will be in best decorated booth, best school exhibit, vegetable gardening, poultry raising, rabbits, canning and drying.

The city and country schools will not compete with each other but will compete only among themselves. The sum of \$250 will be awarded in prizes to each.

Rules governing the contest will be published in the forthcoming premium list, together with the list of prizes offered.

Great interest is already being taken by the schools in these contests and the exhibits will take up a large space in the pavilion. The general supervision of the displays will be in charge of Mrs. Annie Hevel, representing the fair.

All the flower beds on the fair grounds have been planted and will be one of the beautiful attractions of the fair. Members of the Portland Floral society have prepared them as exhibits for competition and will receive premiums aggregating \$250.

Those who have entered and have prepared their floral displays are William Dungan, Mountain View Floral Co., Walnta Bros., John Zimmerman, White Dahlia Co., Gill Bros., O. Porwzer, Clark Bros., Tonseth Floral Co., and Niklus & Son. The geranium beds will be prepared by Court & Wilson for the fair association. The rose beds are in splendid shape and will be kept blooming all summer.

MOONLIGHT PICNIC AT MULTNOMAH FALLS

Multnomah Falls will be the scene of a big moonlight picnic by the members of the Alumni association of Union High School No. 2, on Friday evening, June 21. The start will be made at 5 p. m. from the library, and all members of the association, are invited. This includes the members of the class of 1918, the members of the high school faculty, and the members of the board of education.

All who come will have to provide themselves with lunch, which may be eaten in the crowd, or they can go anywhere to eat. The alumni association will provide ice cream aplenty. There will be no charge for anything, and all that is required to attend is a lunch, and an auto, if a car owner.

At the falls the lunch will be eaten, the falls climbed, and pictures taken, before it gets too dark. All eligibles are cordially invited to participate in this picnic.

The brewers of the country are consuming millions of bushels of rice and barley that ought to be put to some good purpose. The recent senatorial election in Wisconsin showed conclusively the attitude of men whose influence made Milwaukee famous. Why tolerate the liquor traffic longer?—The Iowa Farmer.

War Savings Stamps help provide that "Force, force to the utmost, force without stint or limit, the righteous and triumphant force which shall make right the law of the world," which President Wilson says must be used against our enemies.

Remember! the men in our army and navy do not expect luxuries. Should we at home expect them? Buy necessities and War Savings Stamps.

Can you refuse to loan your savings when other men give their lives? Buy War Savings Stamps.

GRESHAM LAD IN U. S. NAVY SEES FRANCE

The following letter has been received by Mr. Guy Fieldhouse from Henry C. Bottleson, who is with the American Expeditionary Forces in France. Mr. Bottleson gives his address—an unusual thing—as "U. S. N. Sgt., U. S. Naval Aviation Force, Panillac, Gironde, France." The letter bears date of May 23.

Friend Guy:—At last I am going to try and write one, as I promised. It seems as though every time I sit down to write something is bound to turn up. In the first place I must say I am in good health and expect to be so for some time. The climate is very good; the days are getting to be quite warm, that is, a fellow can work and feel good after a day's work and the nights are about right.

The Y. M. C. A. and Red Cross are quite active here and they are doing all they can for our recreation and comfort. We have entertainments and concerts quite often and smokers are quite a common thing. The Y. is also giving us French lessons twice a week. In the near future we have a field meet scheduled between the U. S. army and navy in France, which is expected to be a close contest. Sure would like to be there if possible.

I spent a 48-hour leave in Bordeaux over Saturday and Sunday last and I sure had some time. Sunday we went through some of the ancient cathedrals and I must say there is some very artistic work there. Large monuments and statues are numerous, and the natural parks are the best I ever saw.

It is interesting to study the customs of the people in the country and how they work. The country which I have seen so far is quite level, the roads are exceptionally good and the farmers mostly all live in the little villages scattered through the country about a mile apart. The French people are very busy and in the morning you will see a yoke of oxen coming down the road and the family all wearing wooden shoes trailing behind. Vineyards are plentiful and seem to be the main product.

Well, Guy, I don't know what else I have to say as "Unk" is quite particular about what passes through the censor, so will come to the close of my little story. You can tell the neighbors Hank is still on the map of France and hopes to be there until the kaiser says "Nuf."

Hoping this finds you all well I will close for this time, hoping I will hear from you before many months.

Yours truly,
HENRY C. BOTTLESON.

CAME FROM KANSAS IN FOURTEEN DAYS

A. H. Fair and wife arrived here on Friday last, fourteen days from Lawrence, Kansas. They came in a Ford with \$99 pounds of baggage. Their trip here was for the purpose of making a visit to their son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. B. O. Boswell, at Estacada—and to remain all summer.

This is the second time Mr. Fair has come half way across the continent in the same Ford. It is a 1913 model and made its first trip three years ago. Beyond the fact that it doesn't look like a present day Ford it is just about as good and is capable of several more trips across the plains.

POMONA GRANGE AT FAIRVIEW TOMORROW

Pomona grange will meet tomorrow with Fairview grange and will be addressed by E. A. Clark on "Patronizing Home Industries," and there will be other interesting features on the program which will be under the supervision of Mrs. D. D. Palmer, Pomona lecturer. Mrs. F. S. Meyers will also give an address in the afternoon.

A resolution referred to this meeting from the March session pertaining to standardization of crop products before being taken to market will be taken up again and discussed.

Caring for Soldiers.
Already in England the Y. M. C. A. is caring for wounded men, teaching them a trade or giving the heroes trained instruction so that they will be self supporting in spite of their injuries.

Read the Outlook classified ads.

They Shall Not Pass

When the sun rises up in the East far away,
Bringing the light of another new day,
How our thoughts, how our love, how our all over here
Goes out to our boys who are serving somewhere.
Whether on land or the wild tossing sea,
Visions of loved ones besid us we see—
Gone at their country's call, nobly to stand,
Upholding our banner in strange foreign lands,
Where bright allied flags float out to the breeze
On stretches of prairie, or under the trees;
Where our leader said grimly, as raising his glass,
"They shall not pass," boys, "They shall not pass."

Though dark roll the battle clouds over the field,
Your line may be bent, but 'twill never yield.
For right will prevail over legions of hats,
And victory guide you to Liberty's gate.
Many years after, as time rolls along,
And leaves your home feeble, your spirit is strong
Of the fire of battle. This vision, alas—
"They shall not pass," boys, "They shall not pass."

As long in France's sunny clime there blooms a lily fair,
In sheltered woodland, still and cool, with perfume laden air—
Where once in battle's deathly grip, the legions of the Hun
Were routed from your happy land, forgotten every one;
As long as Britain's sturdy fleets can keep above the waves
And keep small nations liberties from being Teuton slaves,
And helpless little ones from fear of wolves in human form,
Who trample every sacred right of nations yet unborn;
As long as shines the northern star above this earthly crest
As long as near the mountains to heaven we are blest—
This long we'll stand a nation—Time turn now the glass,
Remember those words spoken, boys, and never let them pass.
—C. W. S.

GRESHAM BOY SAW STEAMER PRESIDENT LINCOLN TORPEDOED

The following story is made up from extracts taken from a letter received a few days ago by Miss Olive Olsen from her brother Roy, who is on one of the transports plying between New York and one of the allied ports across the Atlantic. The letter was written from New York upon the arrival of the transport from its last trip and gives some details concerning the recent U-boat raid which cannot be published at this time. Roy was a witness of the torpedoing of the steamer President Lincoln:

Now that I am safely back in "God's country," I am going to drop you a line. It has been just a month tomorrow since we left, but it don't seem so long as that. A little too much excitement to notice the time I guess.

I started to keep a little diary of the trip when we started, but one of the officers got hold of it and I quit. He was going to put me on report at first but when he heard my name changed his mind and threw it overboard. He was a Swede.

We went over with fifteen transports, the largest fleet that has yet gone over. Each one carried between four and five thousand soldiers, so you can imagine what a bunch we took over.

The first day we were given stations at life boats and rafts and had a drill twice a day to be sure we knew where to go and to see how quickly we could get there in case of an attack and the alarm was given.

There were lookout stations in all parts of the ship and, in order to get the men for the watches, we all slept on deck.

The first five days the sea was as smooth as glass but the sixth changed things a little as we ran into a storm. Those that ate had to hold everything in their hands and brace against the wall, as the tables and benches were doing a tango from one side of the ship to the other. Those that went on deck went barefooted in order to stick to the deck. There were only two men lost overboard in the whole fleet. We had three days of this and then it calmed down again.

When we reached the war zone everyone had to put on life preservers, which were worn the rest of the trip, day and night. There we met our convoy, which consisted of eighteen torpedo boat destroyers. We reached France without incident and dropped our mud hooks. In a few days we hoisted anchor and started on our homeward journey. The destroyers escorted us for a distance and turned back. We only had three transports with us this time as the others had already started on the way home.

The third morning out, about 8 o'clock, we were busily scrubbing clothes and making the remark that we didn't think there was a "sub" in the ocean, when we heard a dull report

Give our boys in the army and navy every fighting chance. Pledge yourself to save to the utmost of your ability and to buy War Savings Stamps.

Tailoring
For men and women—cleaning, pressing and repairing done well. Peter Lenard, Powell street.

Bargains in the Want Ads.

AN INCREASE OF ALL GOODS IMPERATIVE

The doctrine of "goods" and services" about which we have read a great deal the last few months is one to which we can all heartily subscribe. It is also one which we can easily make clear to those of our friends to whom it is new.

A homely saying is, "You cannot eat your cake and have it, too." This saying explains in a few words the idea of the doctrine of "goods and services."

We cannot go into the markets and buy and use goods of any kind and at the same time leave those goods for war purposes. We cannot have labor work for us as individuals and at the same time have that labor available for the use of the government to help it to fight the war.

Every time we buy goods, every time we use labor, we compete with the government.

It makes no difference that the goods may be the kind not used by the government. If the goods bought by us are manufactured articles, certain raw materials are needed for their production. If the goods bought by us are raw materials, then we are taking from the markets things that the government can almost certainly use, for there are, indeed, few raw materials not used in some branch of war industry. Moreover, everything we buy must be transported in some way, and adequate transportation is vital to the speedy production of war goods and to the rapid movement of troops.

It makes no difference that the labor we employ for our personal use is labor not directly available for war needs. The men who work for us may not make soldiers or sailors; but whenever we use a man there is just that much less man power available for government use and for use in making those things necessary to the public. And then, too, no man can work for us without using materials of some kind.

This does not mean, naturally, that we must stop buying everything and refrain from employing all labor. Certainly not. Everyone is expected and, in fact, urged to keep himself in the most efficient condition possible, so that his body and mind can give the maximum service. That necessarily means the use of goods and services. But there is a vast difference between using only those goods and services necessary to keep us in prime physical and mental condition and in using goods and services that we do not need.

And the reason we should restrict our buying to the things needed is that we cannot use materials and labor the way we did before we entered the war and at the same time have enough labor and materials with which to win the war.

Every day sees an increase in our fighting army. And our fighting army is made up of men from our industrial army. And every addition to our fighting army means an increase in the amount of war goods that must be manufactured. There can be only one result to all this great change—the ranks of necessary labor will have to be increased by the addition to them of many men who have heretofore worked at tasks not now necessary. Peace goods will have to give way to war goods.

This will mean that all of us must buy wisely.

One of our countrymen successful in amassing a great fortune once said that the way to get rich was never to buy anything until you absolutely had to have it. We have now come to the point where all of us, in order to give our country every assistance possible, must not buy things unless they are needed to maintain our health and our efficiency.

DIRECTORS CHOSEN AND CLERK ELECTED

George W. Stapleton was re-elected director of Union High school district yesterday, to represent the Gresham district on the Union board. C. H. Johanson was elected to a similar position from Orient school district.

The local election in Gresham District, No. 4, resulted in the choice of L. L. Kidder for director and the reelection of C. J. Lundquist as clerk.

Buy War Savings Stamps to the utmost of your financial capacity, and then increase your capacity by saving more.

ALL BOARDS MAY REOPEN CLASS LISTS

A "Class 1 Week" is to be held sometime this month by every local draft board in Oregon under instructions received from the War Department and communicated to local boards by Captain John E. Cullison, officer in charge of the draft, in the office of the Adjutant General.

The purpose of "Class 1 Week" is to correct any errors in classification that may have been made previously. In correcting these errors, many registrants previously placed in lower classification will be transferred to Class 1.

At the same time, the re-classification will work both ways. Where the evidence justifies, local boards will re-open the cases of men wrongfully placed in Class 1 and place them in lower classifications, as the circumstances warrant.

Government Appeal agents and members of legal advisory boards have been directed immediately to make a careful examination of all questionnaires and records in all cases in which they are satisfied that re-classification should be made. Thousands of registrants are now in Class IV, the War Department believes, who should be in Class 2 or Class 1. Appeal agents are instructed to appeal every case where the re-classification is not convincingly correct.

"Local Boards, Government appeal agents and members of legal advisory boards," Captain Cullison's instructions advise, "are requested to direct special attention to the following classes of cases: Class 2, A and B; Class 3, A, B, and C; Class 4, A."

For the benefit of all these definitions are given: Class II-A; married man with children or father of motherless children where wife and children are not mainly dependent on him for support; II-B; married man without children whose wife is capable of supporting herself; III-A; man with dependent children (not his own) but toward whom he stands in relation of parent; III-B; man with dependent, aged or infirm parents; III-C; man with dependent helpless brothers or sisters; IV-A; man whose wife or children are mainly dependent on his labor for support.

New standards of physical examination are being issued by the Provost Marshal General. These will, it is believed, not merely add to the number of men eligible for military service but will largely increase the roster of those held for limited or special service.

VETERINARIAN SELLS OUT AND WILL RETIRE

Dr. Ed. Smith, the well-known veterinarian, who has been a resident practitioner for nearly 15 years, has sold his practice to Dr. A. H. Wright, a recent arrival in Gresham, and will retire from active duty in his line in this neighborhood. One of the conditions of the sale is that Dr. Smith shall not practice within 29 miles of Gresham for the next six years.

Dr. Smith will leave tomorrow for a short trip but will return in a few days. He will continue to make Gresham his home for awhile, at least, but is endeavoring to sell his Ford runabout as he will have no further use for a car without his regular business.

In saying goodbye to his many customers in the veterinary business Doctor Smith wishes to express his full appreciation of past courtesies and to bespeak the same consideration to his successor. While he will never refuse to give a word of advice in cases of need, he will recommend the treatment of all animal diseases by Dr. Wright, who is fully qualified in every particular.

SAWMILL AT LENTS DESTROYED BY FIRE

The Rice-Kinder lumber plant at Lents was burned last night and is a total loss. The fire was of incendiary origin and occurred early in the morning. Sawn lumber to the value of \$8000 was also destroyed; also three freight cars. The loss is about \$60,000, covered by \$15,000 insurance.

Line up and sign up on National War Savings Day.

The philosophy of the W. S. S. is save, save, save.