

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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"WHENCE COME THEY?"

"Whence come they?" asks one of the German papers as reported from a foreign port, when it awakened from the stupor into which it was thrown by the government press bureau, and saw the American host massing in the west against the reeling army of the crown prince.

Gresham helped to answer the question when it dedicated a liberty statue and flung out a municipal flag on a staff that was the gift of one of them—a flag that floats above us to remind us that more than two hundred names are recorded on our roll of honor.

And this is really the answer to the question of the surprised German editor. They have come from the hillside and the glen, they have come from the desk and the shop, they have come from the counter and the factory. Five years ago many of them were in school, many were learning their trades, a few had got pretty fairly started in life. Only a very few had thought of ever becoming professional soldiers or marines. A few of them had, from a sense of duty, or as a sort of fad, become citizen soldiers. Far and away the most of them had never given a moment's thought to war as something that might touch their lives.

Few of them had thought much on the subject two years ago. Yet when the call came and the nation, by one great voluntary act, set apart its manhood between certain age limits for this service, they dropped books and tools, turned from the mines, the forests, the farms, and the shops, and now, in just a few months, they are meeting seasoned veterans and beating them at their own game.

Whence come they? They came from Gresham, from all Oregon and from all the rest of this great country, its cities and its hamlets, its villages and its lonely, scattered homes. They come out of the life and heart of the nation. They are not a class, but they are something that is of America, just as a wave that grinds down the cliff of the sea behind it.

It was this picture we saw when the statue was unveiled and when our city's flag was unfurled. There was no thought of Gresham doing its part alone. All over cities and towns are doing the same great thing. Our honor roll is to this community what the armies and the men of the fleet are to the nation, numerically and vitally.

Standing beneath our city's flag one can almost see invisible lines running from its stars into hundreds of our homes, north, south, east, west, running into the business houses, the churches and the school, the clubs and the fraternities. Three of them run into our own office. And so it is with the millions of stars to which the national service flag is entitled. They connect with all the life of the nation.

Whence come they? They have gone out of our hearts and our homes, hearts and homes that have more and still more to send after them until our homes are safe again, and our heart throbs with the gladness of the free whose liberties are secured for countless generations.

THE NEW DRAFT.

Expectancy is running high among those who will be included in the next selective registration as to who will or will not be exempt from war duty. For their information it may be said that the government appears to be working toward a real system of selective service. Enlistments in the army and navy have been stopped until the man power bill is passed.

Secretary Baker recently said that the war department had under consideration a change in method whereby the registrant with legitimate claim for exemption would be automatically released by the government without action on his part. Both of these modifications are calculated to

help in carrying the selective service system to its logical end.

The nation's armies are now supposed to be raised by a draft, under which the authorities will take only those best able for service and leave for civilian duties those most essential in such capacities. Side by side with the draft system a supplementary volunteer system has been operative.

The man with a number of dependents, who would be placed in class 4 under the selective service plan, or the man skilled in civilian work of military importance who would be placed in deferred classification because of his occupation, need not accept the decision in his case of the government as represented in the draft boards. If he wanted to serve he could enlist disregarding the fact that he might be of far greater usefulness at home.

There is no question that thousands of men, who have induced dependents to allow them to grant them releases, are in the army when they are more badly needed at home and when their places in the military could be taken by others with less disturbance of social and industrial life.

The system whereby men with dependents are obliged to ask for deferred classification if they want it has also helped to prevent the selective service from working ideally. Patriotic, red-blooded fellows have refused to put themselves in the position of seeming to ask for special consideration and have gone into the army, though they were badly needed at home. The theory is that the government should decide in every case whether the registrant shall serve in civilian or military capacity, not the registrant.

The nearer the government comes to a true system of selective service the more equitably will the burden of war be distributed and the more quickly will the war be won. Consideration should be given to retention of the ban against volunteering, unless under restrictions which will take into consideration the applicant's usefulness in civilian life, as a permanent policy until the war is ended.

The president's salary of \$75,000 a year is going to be taxed to the tune of \$24,000. That looks pretty big, but if it can be arranged the government can take that much off our salary if it will guarantee us the remainder of \$51,000. We can't get by on that much wearing last year's shoes over again and substituting on mush, liver and corn bread.

It begins to look as if it will be necessary for the French area to supply hospitable graves for a million more Germans before the end of the year, because the Americans are moving over for the purpose of making a real killing during the remaining fourteen weeks of good fighting weather.

Sometimes we think that the republicans are going to have a majority of about twenty-three in the lower house of congress, but it is when there is nobody around to punch us and yell in our ears that the printers are out of copy.

After this we think a great many men who have been in the habit of running for the legislature in Oregon will get the president's invitation and move to Michigan to run for United States' senator.

We can't pronounce all those French names, but we suppose a Frenchman would not be able to pronounce Gresham correctly. It is very likely he would call it Greasham.

They say General Foch looks twenty years younger since the second battle of the Marne. By the time we get another million men over he will be able to clip off another twenty.

Be a pioneer like the men and women were fifty years ago, and store home-grown food as if no freight trains were running or grocery stores open.

Marshal Joffre refers to the United States as "them." But the Kaiser is about to find out that the United States is it, with the accent on the capital letters.

The Kaiser might be interested in knowing that recruiting has been stopped temporarily on account of the rush.

The pacifist is merely trying to shift the burdens of war to the shoulders of his grandchildren.

The boche can beat a crawfish at one thing—he can run backward faster than forward.

Foch's little diversion on the Marne was another violation of the German rules of warfare.

The farmer can sell a hog nowadays and retire unless the profiteers hear of it.

TO ALL PROFITEERS.

It was recently announced from Washington that President Wilson was anxious that the ways and means committee, in formulating the new war revenue bill, would lay the heaviest taxes upon war profits, and that he was especially studying the English system which placed a flat rate of 80 per cent on such profits.

Therefore in raising the additional \$4,000,000,000 to be derived from taxes it may be put down as a certainty that unprecedented burdens are going to be levied upon war profits.

This will be interesting information for all classes of profiteers, for it means that when they fix their charges to gouge the public the government is going to take their ill-gotten gains away from them.

Price-raising is an endless chain process from which the country has suffered greatly. It has been resorted to by men who have hoped to shift their war burdens to the backs of the public. But in spite of all the maneuvering and gouging that has been practiced it becomes increasingly evident that this is a war of tremendous cost and that no man is going to be able to dodge his share of it.

If the ways and means committee is investigating its ground carefully so as to ascertain the abuses which the people have suffered, it will have no trouble in preparing a bill that will discourage profiteering, and in doing that it will greatly reduce the cost of the war.

Then congress can enact a law that will accomplish the double result of providing against the hardships and injustice of profiteering.

The committee has gone far enough to find that it will be impossible to raise \$8,000,000,000—twice that produced by the present law—without taxing everything of necessity as well as luxuries. Manifestly, necessities of the character utilized by the poor will pay little or no tax, but fine garments, millinery, hosiery and footwear will have substantial taxes.

And when high taxes are paid upon goods of medium quality, the necessity of a heavy war profits tax must exist, for otherwise the manufacturers would proceed to add their profits far in excess of the mere war tax.

The successful fighting of this war entails all that the nation can do and all that it can give in taxes or lend in money. The man who comes out of the struggle with the swag of profiteering will not be able to conceal his identity, and the policy of federal and state governments will be to get him, since the vast debt remaining must be paid.

We may be sure that in adopting the flat rate of 80 per cent on war profits, England knew what she was doing, and President Wilson has not adopted the plan without careful investigation and after being convinced that it is a just and necessary war revenue measure and highly desirable as a means of stabilizing price levels and protecting the public against the rapacity of those who see in the war an opportunity for inordinate profits.

Another thing that proves the truth of the old maxim, "coming events cast their shadows before," is the renovation of the oyster restaurants in anticipation of September morn.

Liberty bonds at par are not selling for all they are worth. Don't be in a hurry to sell.

If U fast U beat U-boats; if U feast U-boats beat U—English Placard.

SUMMONS

In the district court of the state of Oregon for the county of Multnomah, Portland District.

Sundial Ranch, a corporation, plaintiff vs W. G. Bohn and Edna M. Bohn, his wife, defendants: To W. G. Bohn and Edna Bohn, his wife, the above named defendants.

In the name of the state of Oregon, you and each of you are required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled cause and court on or before the 4th day of October 1918, and if you fail so to appear and answer, the plaintiff will take judgment against you as follows: That the defendants are indebted to plaintiff on a verbal contract for sale and delivery to them of feed and food supplies to the amount of \$40.93 with interest from April 1st, 1915 at 6 percent per annum until paid, and that plaintiff have judgment against them for the said sum, together with costs and disbursements; also for an order subjecting certain household goods, plainer and equipments attached and garnished by the constable of the said district court to the satisfaction of the said judgment, interest and costs.

This summons is served upon you by publication thereof once a week for six successive weeks in the Gresham Outlook, a twice-a-week newspaper, published in Multnomah county, Oregon, by order of J. W. Bell, one of the judges of the above court, which order was duly given, made and entered on the 16th day of August 1918.

and entered on the 16th day of Last Publication October 4th, 1918 Milo C. King, Attorney for plaintiff, Gresham, Oregon.

ACTS AMAZE ITALIANS

Yankee Flyers Credited With Great Heroism.

Exploits Quickly Win Honors Given by King Victor Emmanuel Himself.

Italian Army Headquarters.—The Italian commandant under whose direction the American flyers are working on the Italian front has only one fault to find with them. They never want to remain on the ground.

The exploits which brought five of the American airmen decorations cannot yet be published, but the value of their services may be judged from the fact that King Victor Emmanuel traveled to the section held by the Americans to make the presentation.

A few days ago Lieut. Alexander C. Craig of New York, while flying over Austrian territory, was attacked by a chaser plane. By skillfully handling his own machine, after a few minutes of jockeying he put his adversary at a disadvantage and maneuvered his own gunner into such a position that a burst of machine gunfire shot the attacker dead and sent his plane to the ground in flames.

Lieut. Harry L. Holtz of Burley, Idaho, showed he could combine great coolness in danger with a thorough understanding of Italian habits and customs. On his way back over the Austrian lines after a deep raid into enemy territory his plane was struck by a burst of shrapnel from anti-aircraft guns. One fragment lodged in the body of Holtz's machine, another tore a hole in the right wing, while a third splintered one of the left-wing spars, at the same time cutting one of the aileron control cables to such an extent that a single strand of steel wire was left.

Lieutenant Holtz calmly pointed out the break to the Italian mechanic accompanying him. The mechanic, without a moment's hesitation, climbed out and fought his way to the wing against a tremendous wind pressure. Then, lying flat on his face and bracing his feet against the strut, he grasped the damaged cable with one hand on each side of the break.

Just when he was getting a grip on the last strand of the cable it parted and the value of his daring action was apparent. With the cable gone, the big airplane virtually was useless, but he coolly clung there, substituting his strength for it and enabling Lieutenant Holtz to bring the machine safely into Italian territory.

FOOTBALL STAR IN SERVICE



An adept at tackling, Howard Barry, once a captain of football and now a lieutenant of war. Lieutenant Barry was last year's captain of the University of Pennsylvania's football team and is now a lieutenant at Camp Gordon, Ga.

IN WATER 19 HOURS IS SAVED BY COFFIN

Indiana, Pa.—In the water for 19 hours and a portion of the time clinging to a rough box which contained the casket of an American soldier who had died at sea was the experience of Frank S. Kepple of Advance, near here, following the sinking of the steamer President Lincoln, according to a letter from Kepple to his folks here.

WILL EAT CHESTNUT LOAF

French Medical Professor Urges Use of New Ingredient in Making Bread.

Paris.—Doctor Labesse, professor in the medical school at Angers, urges the use of chestnuts in bread. Chestnuts, which used to be sold in profusion in the streets of Paris, have disappeared from the market, he points out, and says a considerable saving in potatoes and wheat could be effected by using them in bread, according to a recipe which was demonstrated before the Academy of Sciences as long ago as 1891.

Serve your country by saving food.

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.

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Have your horses' teeth examined by an expert. No charge

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Livestock Hauling by Truck at a reasonable price

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One-ton truck for hire. Express and hauling. H. Christensen, Phone 11.



WANTS

LIVESTOCK

HORSES

TAKEN UP, Aug. 14, 1918 on the Lynch farm on Section Line and Barker road, one light brown pony, white face, two white hind feet, wire cut on right front foot. Branded with circle and anchor on left flank. Shod all around. Owner can have same by paying expenses. H. W. Lynch.

COWS

GOOD MILCH GOAT—Wanted. R. R. Carlson, Gresham, Ore. 49

SEVERAL FRESH FAMILY COWS for sale. E. Baumann, Gresham, phone 901. 49

PIGS

PIGS AND SHOATS for sale. S. T. Lind, phone 28x1. 49

REAL ESTATE, RENTALS

WANTED LOANS—I can place \$500 and \$3000 on first-class properties, first mortgage, at once. John Brown, phone 981.

MISCELLANEOUS

APPLES FOR SALE Mrs. Sophia Stone, Anderson Station, Phone 421.

FOR SALE Jeffries Light Six 1916 model in first class condition. Am in Class 1 and go soon. Phone Corbett 172.

Gresham Millinery Watch for announcement of big opening in the near future.

FOST—In April, 2 dark fox hounds, blue stripe down front of neck. Notify D. Hoffmeister, Eagle Creek, Oregon, \$5 reward. 49

FOR SALE—10 tons of Oat hay at \$20 per ton in the barn. Inquire of J. T. Lundborn, phone 465. 49

YELLOW TRANSPARENT APPLES for sale; also Peach Plums. Mrs. Sophia Stone, Anderson Station, phone 421. 49

FOR SALE—Dodge car, in perfect condition. Will stand expert examination. Price right. Time if desired. R. R. Carlson. 49

PEACH PLUMS wanted at the Gresham Cannery. Phone 871.

For Sale. One L-15 Blizzard Enslage cutter, one 13-horse Stuckney gas engine, one refrigerator plant complete with 6-horse Fairbanks Morse engine, almost new.

SUN-DIAL RANCH, Fairview, Ore. Phone Gresham 611

Notice of Final Settlement.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned as administratrix of the estate of Charles Dahlquist, deceased, has filed her final report as such administratrix, with the County Court of Multnomah County, Oregon, and the Court has set Tuesday, the 30th day of September, 1918, at the hour of 9:30 a. m., as the time for hearing said final report.

Any and all persons having objections to said report are hereby notified to appear and make the same known to the Court on said date above mentioned.

Dated July 30, 1918. JENNIE DAHLQUIST, Administratrix of the Estate of Charles Dahlquist, Deceased.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Portland, Oregon, July 18, 1918.

Notice is hereby given that Tim F. Gunn, of Sandy, Oregon, who, on July 3, 1918, made Homestead Section, No. 95164, for SW 1/4 NE 1/4, Section 19, Township 2 South, Range 5 East, Willamette Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make three-year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the United States Land Office, at Portland, Oregon, on the 29th day of August, 1918.

Claimant names as witnesses: Will H. Webber, of Cherryville, Oregon.

Mrs. Gertie Webber, of Cherryville, Oregon. Jack Seales, of Sandy, Oregon. George H. Krebs, of Sandy, Oregon. Proof made under Acts of June 6, 1912 and Act of June 9, 1916. N. CAMPBELL, Register.

H. W. Snashall, president of the Farmers Mutual Fire Relief Association, reports the association has broken all former records in 1917. The annual statement shows 383 new members gained, 17 fire losses paid, aggregating \$4211; \$1,036,677 of insurance written, one assessment levied, and \$709 invested in liberty bonds during the year. The association is entering its 14th year, and has over 4000 members carrying \$4,250,000 insurance. It has made an annual saving of over 50 per cent to its members. At the annual meeting in January Andrew Brugger of Gresham was re-elected director for the ninth year. Farmers desiring to join may obtain information from H. W. Snashall, Gresham, R. A. or Herman Loeding, secretary, 409 Stock Exchange Bldg., Portland.—Adv.