

GRESHAM OUTLOOK TWICE A WEEK

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Phone 701 "The Linotype Way is the Way that Wins."

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THE WAR CHEST IDEA.

The war chest idea for raising funds in certain communities has been mentioned before. In some large cities the plan was followed successfully, but the idea did not meet with general approval, and, in some places encountered a deal of vigorous opposition.

Immediately after the next liberty loan drive no less than six war welfare agencies are going afield for funds aggregating \$187,000,000. The Y. M. C. A. will require \$100,000,000 for its work, and the Y. W. C. A. will ask a modest \$15,000,000.

Obviously, if these campaigns follow each other, the late comers will find the pickings rather slow and hard. At least, this is the way it looks at a distance. Probably the Y. M. C. A. would lead off, because of the size of its proposed fund and the priority of the organization in the field.

While individual communities could not succeed in creating a consolidated war chest plan the states might do it. In fact there is a movement on foot in New York looking to a consolidation of the three major undertakings, although it has not taken definite shape yet.

There is much to commend either plan. A deal of waste time would be eliminated. The men and women who always have to do these things could make one job out of the many. And it would seem that a fine, harmonious, concerted effort would make for the getting together of our people, which is one of the good by-products of the war for us Americans.

One of the chief arguments against the war chest idea, which is similar in principle to this of a consolidated campaign, is that the stimulating effect of occasional nation-wide war efforts would be lost were this work to be placed into a single undertaking. But war work cannot be all consolidated. There is to be three liberty loans in the next fiscal year.

COLLEGE RECRUITS.

Young men may enlist in the army and then be furloughed to many of the colleges and universities this fall—that is young men under the draft age. All the details of the plan have not been made public yet but the general outline is known.

"The plan," says an official communication, "is an attempt to mobilize and develop the brain power of

the young men of the country for these services, which demand special training. Its object is to prevent the premature enlistment for active service of these men who could be extended the period of their college training multiply manifold their value to the country."

During the early period of the war England stripped her colleges and universities of young men. They were eager to go and were taken. Thousands of them were killed in the first battles. The result has been a serious shortage in England of physicians, chemists and other skilled men needing a college professional education.

A trained young man, be he doctor, chemist, engineer or whatnot, is of far greater value to the country than he would be without an educational foundation. There is a demand for skilled governmental workers that can not be met unless young men have the training that makes them skilled.

This generous offer on the part of the nation ought to be generally accepted by the young men of every state. They should enlist in college this fall as well as in the army. If possible they should complete their freshmen and sophomore years at least. The need for specially trained young men is going to be far greater in the near future than the country can meet unless just such offers as this are embraced by those who are capable of learning the special things needed.

JUSTIFIABLE CRITICISM.

The man or publication criticising official mistakes of the government from a partisan standpoint and merely for partisan gain has no place in this country now or at any time. Yet there never has been a time, and there is not likely to be, when the national well-being will demand that all criticism be stilled on the theory that the government cannot err.

Rampant partisan newspapers stand in the attitude of first questioning a man's politics before they comment. If he belongs to one party, they praise him highly and continually. If he is a member of the opposition—smite him hip and thigh, also in the jaw.

Let those who always praise one kind of public men, and always criticize another kind, hold up their efforts in front of a mirror. They will see how it looks reversed. Let them consider what they would do if their own favorites were out of power and the men they now criticize were in, or vice versa.

SAVE BY THREATS.

The Germans who are being forced to evacuate the cities they have been holding in France are celebrating their departure by a system of wanton destruction. Their action points very clearly to a settled policy. That other cities from which the Germans are being driven, will meet the same fate is more than probable.

The allies have been exercising marvelous self-restraint in not calling for retaliation and reprisal. It has been suggested that if in order to save the remaining cities the allies should announce that for every Belgian or French city or town destroyed a German city or town would be burned, and should see that the announcement reached the German people, especially those who live near the frontier, the hand of the destroyers would be stayed.

It is not, after all, merely a question of retaliation. It is a question of saving—if this is possible—the towns from which the Germans are driven. Perhaps this cannot be done; but, it is urged, there is a chance that such an announcement as has been suggested would have a restraining effect, and mitigate somewhat the fierceness of the Hun.

The allies surely ought not to allow this destruction to go on without

doing anything to stop it. The allied armies will some day march across the Rhine, and have many German cities in their power. The time will come when Germany must pay for cities and country destroyed and for fines and penalties imposed.

The important thing now is that the German government and the German people should know that there will be a day of reckoning. Having fair and timely warning, it will be for them to say whether they will bring ruin to Germany by a continuation of their present wanton destruction in Belgium and France.

We confidently expect that a great epic poem will arise before 1920 with an immortal poem on "The Passing of the Mince Pie."

The head of the railroads of this nation took no time for pandering with the liquor interests involved. He did not extend several days or weeks or months of grace for the stocks of liquors on hand to be disposed of. He did not follow the established style of tardy dealing with such a problem as the people of the nation are used by experience to find much official action directed.

Director General of Railroads McAdoo is directing the operation of the railroads for the efficient service of the nation. This is his first consideration. And railroads are therefore no longer side lines for the liquor interests. So the order provides for immediate discontinuance of the sale of liquors on railroad property controlled by the Government.

Director General of Railroads, McAdoo acted under precedent. This precedent, however, was established by himself. As secretary of the treasury, before Congress had closed all Washington saloons, Mr. McAdoo closed the bar in the Washington hotel that had been acquired by the government as a prospective site for government department buildings.

It is said that the kaiser is not feeling quite so hilarious as he was last spring. We have noticed many springtimes that the rooster that strutted and crowed most in May was the leading figure in a boarding house stew in the winter time.

The order barring liquor sales on the trains won't make any difference at all in Oregon. But those who are suffering from cracked-goozle can find an oasis in California after the Oregon border has been passed.

Maybe some of the persons speaking German in the United States feel that there are some things that had better be said in German. A wise man once said that it is no sin to swear in a foreign language.

The country will be with the president in his efforts to weed out of congress those members who are politicians first and Americans afterward. We don't have that kind in Oregon.

The per capita circulation of money in the United States is \$52.44. It looks as if there ought to be a good many cash payments for liberty bonds when the next drive comes.

The I. W. W. is one organization that any citizen who is disloyal, lawless, indolent, vicious and assassin would be proud to be a member of.

It took that Chicago jury at least an hour longer to decide that Bill Haywood was guilty than it did a lot of other well-informed people.

It is reported that Germany is about to make another peace offer. Well, there's lots of room in Uncle Sam's waste basket.

The United States is buying large quantities of rope, and here's hoping that a piece of it is for what you hope it's for.

We have been wondering when the traffic rules will require that buggies be built with "left-hand drives."

People in the various states are voting for pro-Americans, and the legislatures are voting for American Pros.

It isn't the price of wheat and sugar that is hurting the most, but their scarcity.

The word "cheap" will probably not appear in the latest spelling books.

The Marne is only a river, but the Germans beat it running.

Every road in the United States leads to Berlin.

Every season has a little shortage all its own.

Every producing farm is a dynamo of victory.

Save for the country's sake.

Summer Complaint.

During the hot weather of the summer months some member of almost every family is likely to be troubled with an unnatural looseness of the bowels, and it is of the greatest importance that this be treated promptly, which can only be done when the medicine is kept at hand. Mrs. F. F. Scott, Scottsville, N. Y., states, "I first used Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy as much as five years ago. At that time I had a severe attack of summer complaint and was suffering intense pain. One dose relieved me. Other members of my family have since used it with like results."—Ad.

RAILROAD DIRECTOR STOPS LIQUOR SALES

No partnership of the Government with the liquor business as far as the railroads of the nation are concerned is the effect of the recent order of Director General of Railroads McAdoo, which stops forthwith the sale of all intoxicating liquors on railroad property. The order reads:

The sale of liquor and intoxicants of every character in dining cars, restaurants and railroad stations under federal control shall be discontinued immediately.

This order was issued August 12. The head of the railroads of this nation took no time for pandering with the liquor interests involved. He did not extend several days or weeks or months of grace for the stocks of liquors on hand to be disposed of. He did not follow the established style of tardy dealing with such a problem as the people of the nation are used by experience to find much official action directed.

Director General of Railroads McAdoo is directing the operation of the railroads for the efficient service of the nation. This is his first consideration. And railroads are therefore no longer side lines for the liquor interests. So the order provides for immediate discontinuance of the sale of liquors on railroad property controlled by the Government.

Director General of Railroads, McAdoo acted under precedent. This precedent, however, was established by himself.

As secretary of the treasury, before Congress had closed all Washington saloons, Mr. McAdoo closed the bar in the Washington hotel that had been acquired by the government as a prospective site for government department buildings. The position he took in the establishment of this precedent was that the Government should not be a party to the liquor business.

A recent order of the Director General of Railroads, McAdoo, provided for the removal of all beer signs from railroad refrigerator cars.

Drinks are now no longer served on dining cars; railroad restaurants and station bars are closed.

Army Divisions.

- An army corps is 60,000 men. An infantry division is 19,000 men. An infantry brigade is 7,000 men. A regiment of infantry is 3,600 men. A battalion is 1,000 men. A company is 250 men. A platoon is 60 men. A corporal's squad is 11 men. A field artillery brigade comprises 1,300 men. A field artillery has 195 men. A firing squad has 20 men. A supply train has 283 men. A machinegun battalion has 296 men. An engineers' regiment has 1,998 men. An ambulance company has 65 men. A field hospital has 55 men. A medicine attachment has 13 men. A major general leads the field army and also each army corps. A brigadier general heads each infantry brigade. A colonel heads each regiment. A lieutenant-colonel is next in rank below a colonel. A major heads a battalion. A captain heads a company. A lieutenant heads a platoon. A sergeant is next below a lieutenant.

LIBERTY LOAN INTEREST RATE.

Secretary McAdoo has definitely announced that the Fourth Liberty Loan bonds will bear 4 1/2 per cent interest.

The Secretary has been insistent that the Government interest rate should be stabilized at 4 1/2 per cent. He points out that a raise in the rate of interest of only one-fourth of 1 per cent on \$10,000,000,000 of Government bonds would mean an annual increase of \$25,000,000 in interest charges, and that this money would have to be raised by increased taxation and paid by the people of the country. It would not be paid by one class only, because there are consumption as well as other kinds of taxes, and the consumption taxes reach every class of people.

"As an intelligent people," said Secretary McAdoo during the Third Liberty Loan campaign, "we should now make a stand for the financing of our Government during the period of this war at a stabilized rate of interest, say at 4 1/2 per cent per annum, so that all business and all investments may be adjusted to that basis, and so that we ourselves may protect ourselves against successively increased rates of interest on Government loans."

Neither our patriotism nor our support of the Liberty Loans are measured in fractions of per cent.

At request of Chairman Hurley of the U. S. Shipping Board, Chambers of Commerce of the Pacific Coast are taking up the problem of how best to encourage, build up and maintain an American Merchant Marine after the war.

No matter what it is or where it goes, we can haul it. Ekstrom Truck Service. Gresham 851.

Professional and Business Ads.

DENTISTS PHONES: Office 114 Res. 116 W. J. OTT DENTIST 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

DE. H. H. OTT DENTIST Howitt Building Gresham, Oregon PHONE 113

PHYSICIANS PHONES: Residence 111, Office 11x H. H. HUGHES, M. D. Hours—10-12 a. m., 2-4 and 7-8 p. m. Office, Howitt Building GRESHAM, OREGON

Office Phone 46 Res. Phone 513 GEO. INGLIS, M. D. PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON Office, over First State Bank Hours 1 to 5 p. m. GRESHAM, ORE.

Phones, Office 621 Res. 55x1 EMILY F. BOLCOM, M. D. Physician and Surgeon WOMEN and CHILDREN Office Hours: 10 a. m. to 12 m., 2 p. to 3 p. m. Office over Bank of Gresham

PHONES—Residence, Taylor 120 (Office Main 4212; Home A-5152) J. M. SHORT, M. D. Physician and Surgeon Res. 33 East 6th St. Office, 111-12 Seligson Building PORTLAND, OREGON

DR. MABEL JANE DORING OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN OFFICE HOURS—9 a. m. to 5 p. m. 532 Morgan Bldg., Portland, Ore. Phone Marshall 1809

DR. N. PLYLER Licensed Chiropractic Physician CHIROPRACTIC AND ELECTRIC TREATMENT Consultation and Examination Free. Office, Congdon Hotel Building Gresham Phone 971. Office hours: 9:30 to 12, and 2 to 5

INSURANCE JOHN BROWN INSURANCE Representing only RELIABLE INSURANCE COMPANIES Phone 513 Gresham, Oregon

JAMES ELKINGTON INSURANCE Accident, Surety Bonds, Fire Automobile, Life, Health, Plate Glass Office on Main Street PHONES—Office 816 Residence 81

Gresham 517 Broadway 1733 WALTER T. MCGUIRK and C. G. SCHNEIDER ATTORNEYS AT LAW FIRST STATE BANK GRESHAM

W. S. WOOD Auctioneer Vancouver, Washington Farm and Stock Sales a Specialty Phone Vancouver 614, or Gresham Outlook 701

PHONE 33x1 DR. A. H. WRIGHT Veterinary Surgeon Office at Residence on So. Roberts Av. Special attention given to diseases of cattle. Have your horses' teeth examined by an expert. No charge

Contractor and Builder General Contractor Sceptic Tanks Jackscrews for Rent FRANK C. JONES Gresham, Ore.

Phone 901 If you have Cattle of any kind to sell or wish to buy Livestock Hauling by Truck at a reasonable price

E. BAUMANN GRESHAM, OREGON One-ton truck for hire. Express and hauling. H. Christensen, Phone 11.



Eminent Scholar to Retire.

Dr. Basil Lanneau Gildersleeve, who is to retire from Johns Hopkins university at the end of the scholastic year, is, with the exception of Dr. Ira Ramsen, the last man of the original university faculty. His reason for retiring is his age, he having passed the 83rd milestone. Doctor Gildersleeve, a native of Charleston, S. C., is recognized as one of two greatest Greek scholars in the world, and has been at work on a Greek Syntax, said by Greek scholars to be the most wonderful work of its kind ever attempted, and which he has himself said he never expects to live to complete. His associates in the department of Greek of the university, Dr. C. W. E. Miller and Mr. Edmund Speiler will probably finish it. Honors conferred on him by the scientific institutions of the world are many, and his treatises on classical languages are in general use in educational circles.

Notice. A special meeting of Gresham Lodge No. 152 A. F. & A. M. is called for Tuesday evening, August 27, for labor in the F. C. degree. Visiting brothers welcome. WM. C. METZGER, Secretary.

WANTS

LIVESTOCK

HORSES

FOR SALE—Good horse, works single or double, sound and true. Weight 1100 or more and is in good shape. John Palmblad, phone 38x1. tf

GOOD TEAM, 8 and 9 years, for sale. Would take good cow part pay. Geo. Walter, City Bakery, Gresham, phone 11.

TEAM FOR SALE—Wt. about 2800. S. Carrel, phone 261. tf

COWS

TWO FRESH COWS for sale. John Ruhlin Gresham, R. 4. 53

SEVERAL FRESH FAMILY COWS for sale. E. Baumann, Gresham, phone 991. tf

PIGS

FOR SALE—Young Pigs and three brood sows. J. A. Palmquist, Phone 429. tf

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

REAL ESTATE, RENTALS

WANTED LOANS—I can place \$600 and \$3000 on first-class properties, first mortgage, at once. John Brown, phone 981.

MISCELLANEOUS

BARTLETT PEARS for sale. W. H. Cleveland, phone 471. 53

CULL BARTLETT PEARS for sale, cheap. C. M. Zimmerman, South Roberts avenue. tf

WANTED—Shepherd or Collie pup. Wm. Hanning, phone 846. 52

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

PEACH PLUMS wanted at the Gresham Cannery. Phone 871.

For Sale. One L-15 Blizard Ensilage cutter, one 12-horse Sticney gas engine, one refrigerator plant complete with 6-horse Fairbanks Morse engine, almost new.

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

Special Notice

Notice of Meeting of County Board of Equalization.

Notice is hereby given that on Monday, September 9, 1918, the Board of Equalization of Multnomah County will attend at the office of the County Assessor, at the Court House in Portland, and publicly examine the assessment rolls for the year 1918, and correct all errors in valuation, description or qualities of lands, lots or other property, assessed by the County Assessor. And it shall be the duty of persons interested to appear at the time and place appointed. If it shall appear to such Board of Equalization that there are any lands or lots or other property assessed twice, or incorrectly assessed as to description or quantity, and in the name of a person or persons not the owner thereof, or assessed under or beyond the actual cash value thereof, said Board may make proper correction of the same. If it shall appear to such Board that any land, lots or other property assessable by the Assessor are not assessed, such Board shall assess the same at the full cash value thereof.

Henry E. Reed, County Assessor. Portland, Oregon, August 17, 1918.