

CORBETT

The Corbett schools open September 9 with Mrs. Leila Lasley Thompson principal, Miss McKay, of Portland, assistant principal, Mrs. Emily Jackson, domestic science, Professor Godfrey, music and Miss Minerva Powell the grammar department.

Mrs. Igene Knapp Sprague, who has been visiting relatives and friends here the past three months, returned to her home in Lake county the first of the week.

Mrs. Skinner, a cousin of Mrs. Sterns, visited here recently. Mrs. Skinner is the librarian at Eugene.

Saturday, September 9 is the regular meeting of Columbia grange.

Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Stewart returned Saturday from Mount Rainier National park and report a most enjoyable trip and the scenery simply wonderful, although they were pressed for time and only saw a very small part of the park as it is about 18 miles square and has an area of 207,360 acres.

Mrs. Joe McCleverty, of Portland, was an over-Sunday visitor at Fern day Place.

Mrs. Lewis Bratley, of Portland, spent last week with her parents here.

Mr. Sterns, our accommodating depot agent, has charge of the depot at Troutdale this week and Mrs. Sterns has charge of railroad affair here.

PLEASANT HOME

The Christian Endeavor will give a social at the Baptist church in honor of a number of soldiers. The invitation to all is:

"Military Christian Endeavor Social. Mobilization camp, church basement, September 7, 8:00-8:30 p. m. Pass the word."

There will be a special service at the Baptist church Sunday morning, September 8, with services conducted by the pastor, Rev. A. J. Ware. The congregation will be favored by selections by the Allridge quartet of Oregon City. After lunch, served in the church basement, there will be a song service.

The most radical departure ever attempted in this country from our American form of government as provided by our constitution, is proposed of Non-Partisan League in North Dakota for the state to own the farm land, horses, cattle and machinery.

Southwestern France has deposits of iron ore that were exploited as far back as the time of the Roman occupation and which still yield some of the purest minerals found in that country.

TROUTDALE

Last Thursday being Robert Harlow's eighth birthday, he celebrated it with a birthday party. The children played games, and were entertained by views from the projectoscope managed by Jack and Sam Harlow. Refreshments of cake and ice cream and watermelon were served by Mrs. Harlow, the big birthday cake with eight candles being the chief attraction. The children invited were Amy and Dorothy Kendall, Ella Richardson, Helen Laudan, Ida Nesmith, Alice O'Neill, Elizabeth Thomas, Lena Walter and Tracy Anderegg, Doris and Buddy Bailey, Eldon Dupuis, Homer Lumsden, Harry Paulson, Conrad Parker, Dale Parsons, Donald Grant and Emily Jonas of Fairview. Mesdames J. A. Larson, C. E. Gholson, Geo. Lumsden and Janet Grant assisted Mrs. Harlow in entertaining.

Mrs. Ruth Brink and her three daughters, Mrs. John Heslin of Fairview, Mrs. Lee Evans and Jack and Mrs. Roger Birgfield and Billy of Portland went hokpeking Sunday, to a yard up near Salem.

Mrs. Edna Holm Stapp is staying with her mother, Mrs. Severina Holm while her husband is away in the army.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Robinson and children, of Vancouver, Wash., spent the week-end and Labor day in Troutdale with Mrs. Robinson's sister, Mrs. N. S. Parsons.

The fourth quarterly conference of the Methodist church in this district meets today (Friday) in the Troutdale church for an all day session with a lunch at noon. Rev. T. B. Ford, district superintendent, will give one of his able sermons.

Mrs. C. H. McGirr and children returned last Friday from a delightful week spent with her mother, Mrs. B. Hicks, in the Hicks cottage at Long Beach, Washington.

Mrs. J. A. Larsson, our mayor, has rented her house furnished to the school principal, Mr. Bradley, and expects to move to Portland this week, to be with Mr. Larsson, who is employed in a shipyard there.

School begins next Monday, September 9, with Herbert Bradley, principal and Mrs. Janet Grant, assistant. The juvenile fair will be held at the schoolhouse at the close of the first week of school on Saturday afternoon and evening.

Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Kendall returned Wednesday evening from a two week's trip to Janesville, Wisconsin, where they were called by the death of Mr. Kendall's brother-in-law, Fred Childs.

Get your wood now. Call Ekstrom Truck Service, Gresham 851.

Red Cross In The Great War

The boy who goes to war today faces torpedoes, bombs, liquid fire, deadly gases, quick-firers and siege guns. Never before have the means of dealing death been so numerous or so ingenious, or so terrible.

Yet he has a better chance of coming back home, safe and sound, than he would have had in any great war that has been fought. Base hospitals, as they have been evolved in the present war, together with superior methods of surgery, are responsible for that.

Roger Babson, the statistician, is quoted as saying that 14 out of 15 men have been safe hitherto in the great war—and the losses at first were vastly greater than the losses now. He continues:

"Under present conditions, where man power is being saved, not more than one in 30 is killed. Only one man in 500 loses a limb, a chance no greater than in hazardous conditions at home."

M. Andre Tardieu, French high commissioner to the United States, has given out figures showing that the percentage of casualties in proportion to the mobilized strength of France has fallen from 2:39 for the first six months of 1915 to 1:28 in the last six months of 1916.

How does it happen that soldiers today are safer than ever before?

The answer, as suggested above, is that the nations have learned how to take care of their soldiers. Camp sanitation, scientific rationing, business organization of the supply service—these things count, but the big vital factor in saving husbands and sons for the women who wait at home is the efficiency of the medical service.

The second answer, also, is the Red Cross. As Lord Wantage, father of the British Red Cross movement, said: "However well organized an army medical service may be, it never has been, and never will be, able to cope adequately with the sudden emergencies of war on a large scale, and voluntary organizations, unimpeded by official restrictions, are alone capable of giving auxiliary relief and of providing extra comforts and luxuries with the requisite promptitude and rapidity."

That is why, when America entered the war, the first organized forces of the United States to go abroad were Red Cross base hospital units which had been mustered into the United States army medical corps. That is why right now you would find American doctors and nurses desperately hard at work behind the lines of France, trying to keep British and French soldiers from slipping out of the "wounded" into the "death" lists. Because of the Red Cross they are ready, just as soon as they are needed, to perform the same service for American boys.

Two years before America entered the war, and thus suddenly had need of all the medical service at her command, the Red Cross began the organization of its base hospital and ambulance units.

Under the direction of Colonel Jefferson R. Kean, who had been detailed to the Red Cross from the medical corps of the army, the military relief department set out to enlist the aid of the Red Cross chapters throughout the country in providing trained personnel of doctors and nurses available for instant duty in time of war or national disaster.

Altogether a total of 47 base hospitals were organized, financed and largely equipped. The national treasury of the Red Cross was scarcely drawn upon at all in this work. Not only did the chapters recruit the staffs for each of these units from their city hospitals, but in several cases they undertook to purchase the necessary equipment and to make the required amount of hospital supplies in the chapter workrooms.

As a result of these activities of Colonel Kean's department, the Red Cross had available at the time of the declaration of war 30 fully organized base hospital units. Each was practically fully manned with a staff of twenty-four surgeons and doctors and sixty-five nurses. The non-professional personnel of more than one hundred and fifty enlisted men was not gotten together until after the beginning of the war. Each had bed equipment, surgical apparatus, linen supplies, etc., sufficient to care for 500 patients.

Within a fortnight after the declaration of war on Germany, six of these Red Cross units were ordered into active service.

So quick was the response that King George of England, on the arrival of the first units in London, felt called upon to express Britain's gratitude. To the members of the Presbyterian hospital unit of New York, on their reception at Buckingham palace, he declared:

"We greet you as the first detachment of the American army which has landed on our shores since your great republic resolved to join in the world struggle for the ideals of civilization. We deeply appreciate this prompt and generous response to our needs."

"It is characteristic of the humanity and chivalry which have ever been evinced by the American nation that the first assistance rendered to the allies is in connection with the profession of healing and the work of mercy."

Such were the returns the Red Cross was able to draw on the \$2,000,000 insurance—as these funds really were—invested in the equipment of base hospitals, much of it before the war began.

NATIONAL BANKS AND THE LIBERTY BONDS

The Comptroller of the Currency has made an interesting statement of the part the national banks played in the three Liberty Loans.

He reports that \$6,000,000,000, a little more than half of the aggregate loans, passed through national bank channels. By far the greater part of this was absorbed by individual subscribers. On June 29 only about \$400,000,000 of Liberty Bonds, constituting less than 3 per cent of their assets, were held by national banks. At the same time the national bank loans on Liberty Bonds were only \$457,000,000, or 2 1/2 per cent of their assets.

These figures are taken by the Treasury Department to indicate that Liberty Bonds have been taken largely by individual investors and are being held by them.

The Comptroller of the Currency has no jurisdiction over and makes no reference to the banks of the country other than the national banks, but it is believed that an investigation would show that most of the other banks were equally active in the loans.

Secretary McAdoo, in speaking of the work of the banks for the various loans, made no distinction between national and other banks in praising their efficient assistance and co-operation, and he has expressed the hope and belief that in the coming loan they will continue the policy which has been of such tremendous service to the Treasury and the country.

It is well here, however, to quote further from Secretary McAdoo's statement regarding the banks. "The loan must have the support of the people of America. The support of the banks, great as their support is, and welcome as it is, and splendid as it has been, is not enough alone to carry the burden. * * * The only true way to finance this war is to sell the Liberty Bonds to the people of the United States. The more people who buy \$50 bonds, \$100 bonds, \$500 bonds, the better it is for America and the more discouraging it is for our enemies."

SILVER DOLLARS ARE MELTED TO SEND AWAY

The melting down of the silver dollars in the United States Treasury and the exportation of the bar silver resulting and other silver bullion possess great interest to the average American citizen.

Most of this silver bullion is sent to India, whose people have a strong prejudice in favor of metal money, and India is exporting a vast amount of material used in the war by England and France, and, in fact, all the entente allies, including ourselves.

To pay for these goods in the money desired by the people of India caused a tremendous drain on the supply of silver of entente allies, and to meet this urgent demand the United States has taken the great amount of silver bullion and silver dollars lying idle in its Treasury and

is exporting it to India to be used in paying for war supplies. Something like a hundred million silver dollars have been melted down and exported.

What great assistance it was to the allies, including the United States, is shown by the statement of Sir James Meston, financial member of the Viceroy's Council, who is reported as saying:

"Probably few people in America realize how vitally important to India and to India's share in the war was the legislation passed in Washington releasing large quantities of silver for use in alleviating the currency situation there. For this action India as well as the British Empire and the allies owe a debt of gratitude to the United States which it is hard to overstate."

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF BANK OF GRESHAM

NO. 65

At Gresham in the State of Oregon, at the close of business, August 31st, 1918.

RESOURCES	
Loans and discounts	\$106,460.94
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	242.78
Bonds and warrants	25,964.51
Stocks, securities, judgments, etc.	170.00
Banking house	5,000.00
Furniture and fixtures	2,600.00
Other real estate owned	5,391.47
Due from approved reserve banks	\$27,153.73
Checks and other cash items	3,225.55
Cash on hand	9,464.51
Other resources	\$39,843.75
	542.75
Total	\$186,198.27

LIABILITIES	
Capital stock paid in	\$15,000.00
Surplus fund	1,500.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	1,081.49
Postal savings bank deposits	\$ 837.98
Individual deposits subject to check	99,014.54
Demand certificates of deposit	2,393.55
Cashier checks outstanding	3,662.97
Time and savings deposits	59,071.06
Notes and bills rediscounted	\$164,980.10
	3,000
Total	\$186,198.27

I, K. A. Miller, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
 K. A. MILLER, Cashier.
 Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of September, 1918
 JAS. ELKINGTON, Notary Public.
 My commission expires Aug. 8, 1921
 Correct Attest: A. F. Miller, Gust Larson, Emanuel Anderson, Directors.

ANDERSON

There are several forest fires burning in this locality, one west of Anderson station, and another south of Boring. J. A. Richey had a close call. His straw stack caught fire but was put out before any damage was done.

Ed. Anderson, of Powell Valley, had a lively runaway with his team one day last week. The team became unmanageable at the Anderson road and threw him out of the wagon and ran toward Orient with the front wheels of the wagon.

A. E. Lake, ex-judge of Wasco county, is visiting with his brothers and sisters and looking after some business interests in this vicinity.

Discovering Columbus.

During a recent campaign a Tammany leader on the East side, a self-made man and one not entirely completed yet in some parts, was addressing a mass meeting of Italian-born voters on behalf of his party's ticket.

"Gentlemen and fellow citizens," he began, "I deem it an honor to be permitted to address you upon the issues of the day. I have always had a deep admiration for your native land. I venerate the memory of that great, that noble, Eytalian who was the original discoverer of this here land of ours."

"Why, gentlemen, at me mother's knee I was taught to sing that inspiring song, 'Columbus, the Jim of the Ocean!'"
 Whereupon there was loud applause.

Somebody is waiting to know what you have to sell—a want ad tells

FIFTY-THREE TRACTORS GIVE DEMONSTRATIONS

Cotton's field, just west of Gresham, is a busy place. The field demonstration of farm tractors began there yesterday and will continue until tomorrow evening. There are 22 different makes of tractors, with 53 machines doing duty in demonstrating their ability to do all sorts of ground cultivation. They differ in type and in size and are showing what they can do in other kinds of work besides plowing, which is their principal stunt.

Large crowds of interested spectators, mostly farmers, watched the demonstrations yesterday and today and great interest was shown in the technical specifications, as the width and depth of the furrows were noted with the most careful attention.

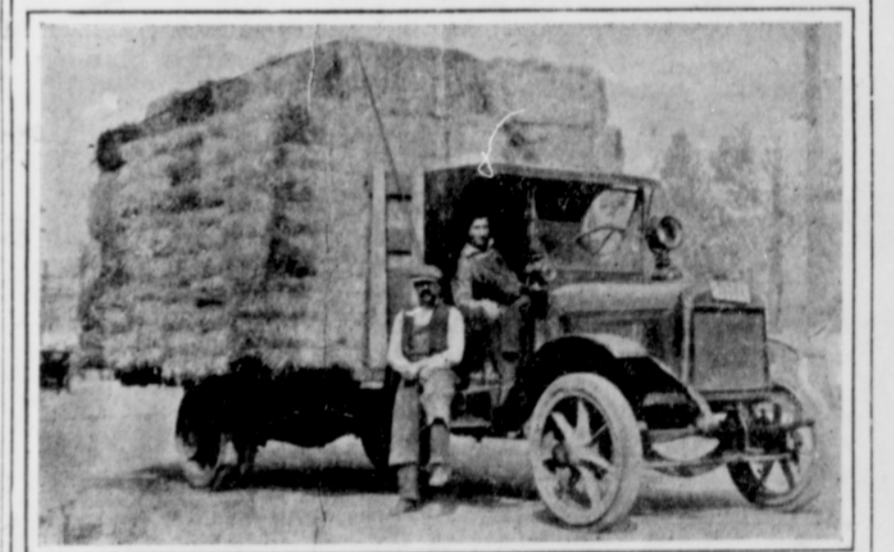
Commencing this morning, from 9 to 12 will be devoted to private tests for the benefit of prospective buyers. The afternoons will be devoted to public plowing tests.

The importance of this tractor show and demonstration is regarded as so great that it has the official endorsement of the Oregon Agricultural College and of W. J. Kerr, president of the college. The United States government also is encouraging such demonstrations as that now in progress because of the great extent to the farm tractor to speed up the needed increase in food production.

Tailoring

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

Stop reading here and turn to the want ad column.



EKSTROM TRUCK SERVICE

Office with COMMERCIAL TRANSFER CO.
 225 Ash St., between First and Second
 Gresham Office, Garage near Lumber Yd., res. same.

Farmers, See Us About Hauling Your Wheat and Hay.

PROMPT AND RELIABLE SERVICE

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Summons all the forces and resources of the Republic to the defense of Freedom

THE OREGON AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

which the United States authorities have ranked as one of the fifteen distinguished institutions of the country for excellence in military training, has responded to the call. The College is distinguished not only for its military instruction, but

DISTINGUISHED ALSO FOR—

Its strong industrial courses for men and for women:
 In Agriculture, Commerce, Engineering, Forestry
 Home Economics, Mining, Pharmacy, and Vocational Education.

Its wholesome, purposeful student life.
 Its democratic college spirit.
 Its successful graduates.

Students enrolled last year, 3453; stars on its service flags, 1258, over forty percent representing officers.

College opens September 23, 1918

For catalog, new Illustrated Booklet, and other information write to the Registrar, Corvallis, Oregon

Experts Say
"ZEROLENE IS BETTER"
 —because it holds better compression, gives better protection to the moving parts and deposits less carbon.

Zerolene is the correct oil for all types of automobile engines—the correct oil for your automobile.

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 (California)

The "T" Head type engine, illustrated here, like all internal combustion engines, requires an oil that holds its lubricating qualities at cylinder heat, burns clean in the cylinders and goes out with exhaust. Zerolene fills these requirements perfectly, because it is correctly refined from selected California asphalt-base crude.

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The Standard Oil for Motor Cars

Mr. C. A. McCarty, Special Agent, Standard Oil Company, Gresham

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