

GRESHAM OUTLOOK TWICE A WEEK

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

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HELP FOR COWS AND HENS.

Announcement comes from Chicago that John J. Stream, chairman of the coarse grain committee of the national food administration, is rapidly maturing plans to check profiteering in feed and feed materials.

This will be cheering news to all who have to buy feed for stock or poultry and it is of vital importance that his efforts meet with a measurable degree of success.

Already milk and butter prices are soaring to dangerous levels because of the excessive demands of feed distributors. There is a chain of profiteering all along the line, the net result of which may be exceedingly dangerous and disastrous.

The feed dealers are profiteering upon the dairymen; the latter are becoming discouraged at their losing business in many localities, and there will be much greater diminished production of milk and butter unless they can maintain their herds at a profit.

The feed growers are getting not more than a fair profit, and the milk producers are in many parts of the country getting no profit at all.

And yet the distributors of feed and dairy products are reveling in profits as never before.

An instance of the difference between production and distribution is afforded by conditions right here and in Portland, where dairymen must pay heavy prices for feed and sell their milk at just about one-half of what it retails for. And the retail price threatens to go up.

It would be a great calamity if the dairymen of the United States were to reduce their herds by disposing of their cows to the butchers, merely because the feed distributors on the one hand and the milk distributors on the other make it impossible for them to continue in business.

The same thing might be said of the poultry business. There is a breaking point where the egg producers will have to quit—and it is almost here—for eggs are more of a luxury than milk or butter.

The solution of the problem is not to raise prices to the consumers, whose patience and resources are rapidly nearing exhaustion because of the extortion to which they are subjected in the matter of all the necessities of life.

It is vitally important to the financial operations of the war that the further reduction of the purchasing power of American wages cease, and the one way to stop it is to put an end to the organized profiteering in all the necessities of life.

Unless it is stopped, these constantly rising wage demands of labor will continue—they must continue unless labor is to lose its efficiency and productivity through lack of nourishment. Besides, the constantly ascending wage levels followed in turn by rising price levels adds nothing of real wealth to the country or to those engaged in such detestable manipulation, but merely increases the financial embarrassment of the government.

Such agencies as the government has created to handle our food problems have done very well in the matter of conservation, and have in some instances restrained the rapacity of profiteers, but much need to be done in respect of the latter.

Nothing short of the strong arm and the big stick, wielded all along the line, will reach the evil.

We speak boastfully of our primary money—our vast stock of gold. But few of us ever stop to think that, expressed in food, fuel, clothing and medicine, our gold stock is not as powerful as it was in 1914, and its power is being diminished at a time when it needs power most, and all through the operation of nothing but unrestrained greed.

By all means help the cows and the chickens by stopping the profiteering in feed and foodstuffs.

The rumor that Bill Hohenzollern is insane is of no interest in this shop. We prefer to hear that he is in jail. Then the world can make ready for the hanging.

ALMOST A SCANDAL.

If there were no other reason why a new congress—to be elected this fall—should be republican instead of democratic, it is for the one reason that cotton has so far been exempt from regulation. It is hard to see how a democratic majority in congress could escape the imputation of scandal if it omitted much longer the stabilization of this great product of the democratic soil south.

It will be noted that the government has taken over such things as steel, and although the cost of production in that trade has notoriously gone up by about 200 per cent over normal times, the price fixed by the government must be something like a 75 per cent advance over the normal. Why should cotton alone, the cost of producing which surely is not increased by any such margin as the cost of producing steel, be permitted to sell at an advance of something like 400 per cent over its normal rate? Letting it do so could be explained only on the basis of barefaced favoritism and political pull.

Nevertheless the southern senators, appear to have let out an awful howl when it was intimated that the war industries board must take cognizance of cotton, just like everything else.

Cotton is a highly essential thing, useful in the making of high explosives as well as clothing; and to regulate the price of it is surely as justifiable as to regulate the price of wheat, steel or copper or other essential commodity which might otherwise be exploited by profiteers.

The solution of the whole problem is for the northern states to elect republican senators and representatives this fall. It is time to call a halt but we suppose that the south will continue to dominate the administration because none are so blind as those who won't see.

"What is the difference between a profiteer and a privateer?" asks the inquisitive subscriber. There ain't none. The licensed pirate who robs and sinks a ship at sea is not a whit more of a beastly cutthroat than the profiteer who makes of the war an occasion to sell his hellish lust for spoil.

It is with great satisfaction that we read about Turkey deciding to remain with the central allies. We will now have the supreme felicity of knocking her into smithereens—something that is impossible for an American to do to anyone who lies down.

Henry Ford says he will not hold himself bound to any party and will not spend a cent. When election day arrives we advise Henry to take enough cholera to prolong the trance until next morning. He is due for the biggest jolt a Ford ever had.

We were not at actual warfare with Bulgaria, and she had a full diplomatic corps at Washington, every member of which was playing the game of the Hohenzollern, even as her soldiers were helping Germany. It is a queer situation.

Over in that Macedonia region we observe that Kastoria is now well within the allied lines, so that now the children in the territory our men occupy have something to cry about.

Sweet potatoes are now in the market and we should try to save up and get some for Thanksgiving and Christmas just for old time's sake.

After you have got a cinch on your fuel supply there will be no objection to your worrying over the price of ice next summer.

After the liberty loan drive is over politics will get warm enough to heat a politician but not to boil a beef-steak with.

The most unhappy people of the earth are those who are crazy and have found it out. Are you happy or unhappy?

The feeling is that the kaiser is going to have something real to worry about as soon as the loan figures are available.

Lots of the stuff you see marked down to \$1 is worth about that much less fourteen nickles taken from it.

There will be no unnecessary wrapping on the package that is going to be handed the kaiser.

And Bulgaria had a chance to get over on the right side of the fence at the beginning.

Buy, buy liberty bonds, or bye-bye liberty.

THE METZ DEFENSES.

In the imagination of the American people it is characteristic that our soldiers should walk straight through the Metz defenses and that Pershing should lead them into the valley of the Rhine. The question as to how long it will take us to get there is innumerable lips. Our people have visualized the speedy fall of Metz, the turning of the line at the Swiss border, the fall of Strasburg, and a sort of Pershing's march to the sea down the Rhine valley, corresponding in its effects to that other great march of Sherman's through the industrial heart of the Southern confederacy. We are hoping for something of that sort, too, but we are not looking for it this fall.

Let us remember that the Rhine valley is to Germany what the industrial center of which Pittsburg is the center to the United States. There are its mills and factories, its munition shops, its aircraft production plants, its gun factories. To conquer it would be to conquer Germany. It would mean immeasurably more than the forcing of the retirement of the German armies from France and Belgium; it would cut the very sinews of Germany and make war impossible to her. Is it conceivable that Germany has weakened her line that protects the Rhine valley? Is it not certain that every man necessary to protect the vitals of our enemy is on this front, and that an attempt to force this line will be met with the most determined resistance Germany is capable of offering?

To be sure, here is the almost sensational victories of the past few weeks. But it was clear that the enemy was preparing to evacuate many of its strategic points, and that Pershing struck at the opportune moment when this had just begun. It was a splendid victory for our staff and our men, but it was not a victory over an army holding a line that it meant to hold to the very end. Why the Germans were about to withdraw is a question that need not be considered here. They needed to shorten their line, but the line being shortened, it is certain that they will not budge another inch unless they have to do so, and it isn't at all likely that they can be forced to yield much more ground at this point unless and until we have a really tremendous army with which to hammer them.

We have not the least doubt of our ability to force a passage into the Rhine valley eventually. It is probably for this that Pershing is asking for 4,500,000 men, and that we have promised these men by next July. But we do think our people are inviting disappointment when they jump to the conclusion that there is no stopping of our present force in France, and that we are going through the Metz defenses this fall as if they were of tissue paper.

There is stern business ahead of us. To us, evidently, has been committed the great trust of striking the fatal blow at the center of Germany's industrial life, a blow that shall free Alsace and Lorraine, and at the same time paralyze German manufacturers and communications, and force abandonment of all the enemy's ill-gotten gains in France and Flanders. But this will have to be a blow—it will not be a parade. Unless Germany yields, in order to avert the desolation of the Rhine valley, we have got some of the fiercest fighting of the war ahead of us.

The Atlantic Passage.

Ninety-nine years ago the first steamship crossed the Atlantic. Learned critics had declared such a feat impossible. In fact, a rather technical article, proving that such a trip was impossible, was published in a British journal almost on the day that the Yankee steamer arrived at a British port.

Can we get celebrate or perhaps anticipate the centenary of the Savannah's trip by sending an aeroplane across the Atlantic?

Of course, there is no close parallel between the two events, but there are enough points of contact to make the comparison more than usually interesting. Now, as then, the main question is one of fuel supply. Instead of helping out that supply by auxiliary sail power, as was done by early steamers, the proposal is made to cross by a roundabout route, so arranged as to provide stopping places. Instead of long treaties proving the impossibility of the trip, there are enthusiastic briefs from aviators and scientists who believe that it can be made—thus giving us in a nutshell one of the most important differences between the age of our grandfathers and the present day.—Chicago Journal.

American soldiers arriving in Paris on furlough go first to the Hotel Petrograd, the Y. W. C. A. hostess house, where they are provided with a small map of the city printed on a pocket size card, with points of special interest indicated.

None of Our Soldiers Understand.

It will be remembered that in the fighting that marked the opening of the second battle of the Marne early in July "an American general, in command of American forces south of the Marne," sent the following message to French headquarters: "We regret being unable on this occasion to follow the counsels of our masters, the French, but the American flag has been forced to retire. This is unendurable, and none of our soldiers would understand their not being asked to do whatever is necessary to repair a situation which is humiliating to us and unacceptable to our country's honor. We are going to counter attack."

Several newspapers identified the officer who sent this message as Major General Omar Bundy, N. A., but William Howard Taft, in an article in the Louisville Courier-Journal says the message was sent by Major General Robert L. Bullard, N. A. Ex-President Taft's statement reads: "The course of General Bullard and his command at Chateau-Thierry makes one's heart beat high. He was ordered by his French commander to give ground. He declined, on the ground that his troops did not know how to retreat. He ordered them forward. The check of the German offensive on this sharp encounter of his men. His act savored of insubordination. Only a brilliant success could justify it. He took the chance, and report makes him a lieutenant general." Acknowledging its ignorance of the author of the message, the New York Sun said of it in an editorial: "We know that this courteous message to a brave ally, gently rejecting counsel, but ever so politely explaining the reason why, is one of the documents of this war that will go into the school histories. Since Joffre's order at the Marne nothing finer has come from a soldier's pen. 'None of our soldiers would understand.' The tribute to the Americans, penned in all modesty by their commander, reaches the sublime."—Army and Navy Journal.

At the office of the Hotel Petrograd the Y. W. C. A. hostess house in Paris, a book has been opened for the registration of illegitimate women. It is expected this will lead to the creation of a College club, during and after the war, similar to the Paris Lyceum.

A man hardly ever brags of his age till he reaches ninety-five.

STOP SWEEPING

Clean the Thorough Sanitary Way

Sweeping at its best only shifts dirt. It is hard work; it makes more work. Besides it shortens the life of your rugs and carpets.

An Electric Vacuum Cleaner

Cleans Like Music

It will help you to keep your home spotlessly clean without any labor. It will make your carpets look like new and is just the thing for mattresses, portieres, pillows, pictures and walls.

Come in and see our Stock.

ELECTRIC STORE

Electric Building

GRESHAM TIME TABLE

Table with 2 columns: Time and Destination. Includes trains for Estacada or Bull Run, and various local routes.

MONTAVILLA-TROUTDALE LINE

Table with 2 columns: Time and Destination. Lists departure times for Montavilla and Troutdale.

*Daily except Sunday. †To Linnemann, connect with O.W.P. trains for Portland.

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.

Professional and Business Ads.

DENTISTS Office 114 PHONES Res. 115 W. J. OTT Dentist Gresham office over Anchor store, entrance next door to Hardware store. In Sandy every Tuesday and Wednesday.

DR. H. H. OTT Dentist Howitt Building Gresham, Ore. PHONE 113 Hours, 9 to 12; 1:15 to 5.

DR. A. G. ATWOOD Dentist 5922-92d St. Lents, Ore.

OPTICIAN 450-451 Pittcock Block Washington at West Park EDITH I. PHILLIPS Optometrist and Optician Eyes Examined Glasses Fitted Lenses Duplicated Phone Bldy. 1305 Portland, Ore.

PHYSICIANS 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, OREGON

Office 621 PHONES Res. 56x1 Emily F. Bolcom, M. D. Physician and Surgeon Office Hours—10 a. m. to 12 m. 1 p. m. to 3 p. m. Office over Bank of Gresham

PHONES—Residence, Tabor 129 Office Main—4812 Home A-5152 J. M. SHORT, M. D. Physician and Surgeon Res., 3 East 69th St. Office, 1111-12 Selling Building PORTLAND OREGON

Dr. Mabel Jane Doring Osteopathic Physician OFFICE HOURS—9 a. m. to 5 p. m. 522 Morgan Bldg, Portland, Ore. Phone Marshall 1809

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

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 Office 815 PHONES Residence 63 Gresham 517 Broadway 1733

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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

Working girls in Paris are taking part in competitive games for the first time in their lives at the new recreation field just opened under the direction of Miss Laura C. Squire of the Belmont, California, who was assisted in France by the Y. W. C. A. to do recreational work among the girls.

WANTS

LIVESTOCK HORSES TWO HORSES for sale, English Swank, Fairview, Oregon, phone Gresham 487.

A GOOD GENTLE WORK HORSE for sale cheap. Weight 1250. Call Powell, phone 255.

COWS FOR SALE—Fresh cow, L. H. 1 1/2 mile east of Gresham, Powell Valley road.

FRESH MILK for sale, 12c per quart. No delivery. Warrell, Hal B. St. Farm.

GOOD, FRESH COWS wanted. Bauman, phone 991. Gresham.

PIGS TAKEN UP, Sunday morning, on Powell Valley road, one-year-old white boar, J. G. Chiodo, Gresham, phone 99.

POULTRY WANTED—Hens, spring and broilers, also squabs. Will pay cash. Will call for them. Wagon Hotel farm, phone Gresham 781.

REAL ESTATE RENTALS FOUR-ROOM HOUSE, nicely papered and clean, with gas and water. Rent. In Thompson's addition. Phone 79x5.

MISCELLANEOUS WOLF RIVER APPLES for sale cheap. Bring your sack. Mrs. Stone, phone 421.

FOR SALE—15 tons good horse manure. J. H. Hoss, Gresham, phone 79x.

WE WILL PAY CASH for Liberty Loan Bonds of the 1st, 2d and 3d issue. Bank of Gresham, Gresham, Oregon.

FOR SALE 1918 Ford touring car equipped with spot light and speedometer. Good tires; \$550 cash. Enquire Troutdale garage.

WANTED—Good rubber-tired buggy. Must be in good shape and a bargain. Phone 15x1, after 7:30.

1918 MAXWELL FOR SALE. The almost new tires, other new good shape. Fire, theft and liability insurance. Other extras. Total value \$1075, \$750 asked. \$500 cash, balance terms. J. A. Patten, 314 Tilford Bldg., Portland Broadway 2828.

For Sale or Trade. One team, 2800 pounds. One 3 1/4 Mitchell wagon, new, with wood rack. One 3 1/4 Mitchell wagon, 4 year old. One good steam wood saw, 1100 and rake, nearly new. Will sell or trade any or all of above for milk cows, beef cattle, hogs.

LEE EVANS, Troutdale, Ore. Phone, Gresham 8.

GOOD SOUND DEAD WOOD for sale, \$6.50 a cord, delivered. Gresham. J. W. Perry, phone 48.

When in doubt try a Want Ad. 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 Bohn, his wife, defendants. To W. G. Bohn and Edna Bohn, his wife, above named defendants, you are hereby summoned to appear and answer the complaint filed against you on or before the 4th day of October 1918, and if you fail to so appear and answer, the plaintiff will take judgment against you as follows: The defendants are indebted to plaintiff on a verbal contract for the sale and delivery to them of 2400 bushels of grain, and food supplies to the amount of \$40.93 with interest from April 1, 1915 at 6 percent per annum, and that plaintiff have judgment against them for the said amount together with costs and disbursements; also for an order subjecting certain household goods, pianos, and equipments attached and garnished by the constable of the said district court to the satisfaction of the 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. Wood, one of the judges of the above court, and entered on the 16th day of August 1918. First publication August 16th, 1918. Last publication October 4th, 1918. Milo C. King, Attorney for plaintiff, Gresham, Oregon.