

GRESHAM OUTLOOK

TWICE A WEEK

Published every Tuesday and Friday at Gresham, Oregon, by the Outlook Publishing Co. H. L. St. Clair, Editor and Manager.

Our Subscription Rates
 One year, \$1.50;
 six months, 85c;
 three months trial subscription, 50c.

Advertising
 Rates reasonable. Our representative will call.

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

Official paper of the Town of Gresham
 Official paper of the Town of Fairview.

Entered as second-class matter March 3, 1911, at the Postoffice at Gresham, Oregon, under the Act of March 3, 1879.



THE RIGHT TO BRAG.

C. B. Moore and W. S. U'Ren are telling us through the columns of the Oregonian that Americans should not brag about our part in crushing the Hun autocracy. Mr. U'Ren tells us that we at home have endured nothing that should ever be mentioned.

But we at home are now congratulating ourselves for the part we have taken at the front. We are now bragging some about what we did on this side of the ocean. We stay-at-homes spent thirty-five billions of dollars; beat the records in everything that went into the conflict; sent two and a quarter million soldiers across the Atlantic in eighteen months and have another million and half ready to go; did the most stupendous jobs ever undertaken and virtually won the war for the allies. We have something to brag about.

We have our soldiers to brag about and we are inclined to do it. The American people, without disparaging the greater part and the larger suffering of the British and French, may congratulate themselves on their part in the war. We have heard much of the delays, mistakes and failures, and it was well that we should. But there has come great successes as well. There were, when peace came, two complete American armies in the battle line, trained and equipped. All the men in France have been cared for as no army ever was before. They have been splendidly commanded. The work done behind the line in France has been stupendous. As for the navy, that was ready for war as soon as war broke, and from the very beginning it has rendered service of the highest value.

We are only congratulating ourselves on these things, but we are going to brag about our soldiers who did the fighting. It was they who stopped the German rush at Chateau Thierry. Transferred to Rheims, they took a leading part in the great advance of the allies. The first American army, under General Liggett, had the place of honor there—that is the most difficult position. Since September that army has been pressing forward on both banks of the Meuse, in the face of the bitterest opposition, and over the hardest sort of country. When victory came the Americans were in possession of Sedan.

The northern movement of General Liggett's army outflanked the Germans, cut their line of retreat, and made the work of our allies in the north considerably easier than it would otherwise have been. All experts testify to the fitness of the American staff work, to the accuracy and effectiveness of our artillery, and to the perfect co-ordination between that and the infantry. Even the airplane service at last was becoming effective, and the whole American population was just getting into full swing and irresistible motion, when the selective service boards that had

given time and energy unsparingly, were prepared to supply men in unlimited numbers.

The civilian war agencies did their work with the utmost efficiency. The Red Cross lived up to its best traditions. The Y. M. C. A., the Knights of Columbus, the Jewish Relief and the Salvation Army all played a great part, and did much to maintain the morale of the army. The hospital service measured fully up to its responsibilities. The nation will never forget the self-sacrificing devotion of the physicians and nurses—all other agencies here unmentioned. For all the things we have the right to congratulate ourselves for the parts we played at home, and if we want to brag about our soldiers we also have the right to do so.

FOOD AND OUR ENEMIES.

Where are Germany, Austria, Turkey and Russia going to get food for the present winter and the coming year? That is the question which the United States will be called upon to answer; and it must be answered through the food administration and Mr. Hoover.

For the United States must not only help to feed the nations with which we have been and are associated in the war; but the recent enemies must be fed, clothed and doctored.

The main outline of the food administration has called for the export to our allies of 50 per cent more food during 1919 than have gone to them in the past year. That means a total of 17,350,000 tons of which the greater part will be grain. Heretofore the people have been asked to save wheat. With the increasing tonnage of the new mercantile marine. It is believed it will be possible to give space for export to rye, barley and corn; and the saving in all of these must be such as will work a real hardship if both allies and former enemies are to be saved from actual starvation now, and for the next few months, until agriculture is again established and a crop shall have been made in each of the countries lately at war.

While there will be no deliberate promise upon the part of the United States to succor our late enemies, yet no promise is necessary. Those who have recently been our enemies will not be allowed to starve. And that there will be a scarcity is certain—such a scarcity probably as to increase the cost of living to a new high mark.

Oregon, with fewer than a million people is said to have saved 750,000 bushels of wheat in sixty days during a period of scarcity. Oregon accomplished that by using corn, rice, oats, barley and other grains most of which was used for feed. What Oregon did this state can do again and the other forty-seven states can do in proportion to their population. So that if the people of the entire United States are willing to do as much as Oregon did, something like 80,000,000 bushels of wheat might be saved for use abroad in the period of the coming two months.

It is plain that were the saving extended over the entire year, to the extent practiced in Oregon, it would be possible for the total saving to amount to 480,000,000 bushels. But it would not be necessary to abstain entirely from the use of wheat. A saving of 300,000,000 bushels of wheat would make possible the succor of all the needy in Europe and Asia—and that could be accomplished without such economy in the use of grain as might impair the vitality of Americans or lessen their ability to maintain the productiveness of the country during another year.

It cannot be accomplished without privation to some of those who are accustomed entirely to wheat bread—but corn is a staple crop and a staple food in this country and it is full time all citizens of this country should learn to use it for food.

Also, a large percentage of this food that is to go across the Atlantic should be corn; along with it there should be the same substitutes we

were required to use until lately. Beggars should not be choosers, and what was good enough for us should be good enough for them.

It possibly may be several years before Serbia, France, Belgium, Germany and Austria are again self-supporting. Turkey and Russia will require help for at least a year. Britain alone seems to be able to take care of herself—or will be with the help of Australia and Canada. Corn should become a usual breadstuff all over this nation, and much of it will be exported to countries which have merely experimented with it in the past.

TURN THE AMERICANS LOOSE.

When as a whole the American nation prospered more in fifty years before the war without socialism than any of the socialistic or paternalistic nations of the rest of the world, it is worth remarking that the sooner the American people are left to resume normal conditions of attending to their own business the better. All the boards, commissions, functionaries and army of experts and specialists that have been created by the war are saying their services are indispensable for at least two years to keep the country from going to the bow-bows.

This is not the case. Americans do not need to be coddled. War measures are one thing, peace measures another.

All citizens should be free to resume normal activities and private initiative should be free to reach out for starting everything from the smallest to the greatest enterprises. The sooner the entanglements of red tape can be taken off the better for our country. The military establishment will take several years to adjust itself to peace conditions but the civil army of directing officialism in food, farming, building, manufacturing and transportation must also be disbanded and Americans must resume the American ways if business is to prosper and industries are to become normal. Americans can be trusted to storm the breastworks of business apathy and the fortresses of suspended or congested circulation and restore the equilibrium.

DEVELOPMENT HELD UP.

A deputy city attorney in one of our western cities appeared before a public utility hearing and argued against any more water powers being "grabbed" by a private corporation.

The only water power development that has ever taken place in the west has been accomplished by private corporations and has been equal to the demand of all communities.

It was "grabbed" and millions of capital was expended on the plants that light our cities and drive cars and factories and build towns and irrigate lands.

How long the west would have had to wait for this development if it had not come about by private capital no one knows but the general guess is it would have been several hundred years.

It would be a good thing for the west if there could be legislation that would allow capital to be enlisted and more water powers "grabbed" and developed in the same way.

From the deputy city attorney to the senators and congress, those who insist that water powers shall not be developed until it is done by the government, simply hold up all progress.

What the people of the west want is abundant development of cheap power before we are all as old as Methuselah.

The demand for presidents promises to be large, but if the shortage in Europe becomes too acute there will be an opportunity for some of the recently defeated democratic candidates. Oregon can spare West and Pierce.

The magnificent autumn rains that have been falling over the northwest are another proof that the people of two states which went solidly republican will be rewarded.

TOO MUCH INTERFERENCE.

Various boards, politicians and postal officials have made it very difficult for newspapers to do business.

The zone system putting subscriptions on a cash basis and prohibiting exchanges, has reduced the newspaper output to a minimum.

A constant stream of newspapers announce suspension under new rulings and increasing cost of labor and material.

Autocratic orders have in some cases been revoked by the president, but active bureaucrats continue to make life a burden for publishers.

One average city daily newspaper was put to an expense of \$6000 to change its circulation and exchange system to meet new regulations.

Smaller newspapers find it impossible to make all the reports and comply with all the regulations and demands of the departments.

Of course, after the war some of these interferences with the liberty of the press will cease but publishers are disheartened.

The government has not fully appreciated the loyalty or the devotion of the press in helping put through every need of our country.

There is not a day but new demands for free publicity are made by various boards and officials on the newspapers that have been crippled.

Intentionally or otherwise, the interference by national authority with problems involved in getting out newspapers has gone too far and must cease.

If the war has done nothing else for the American people, it has taught economy in spending, thrift in saving, elimination of waste in the home and wasteful practices in business, as well as the value of military preparedness. Yet it won't be two years before a great majority of the people will be back in the old rut.

Copies of Oregon Overseas have been received by the Outlook from the State University. It is published by the editing class of the school of Journalism and is devoted to news of the soldiers who were former students. Anything referring to former U boys will be gladly welcomed by the editors.

Just who the presidents of Germany and Austria are going to be cannot be determined until all the returns are in; but if the people over there read our late campaign news they will take the right hunch and elect republicans.

William the former is thinking about leaving Holland and returning to Germany. He should be made to stay in Holland, for why shouldn't Holland undergo her share of the horror of war as the rest of us have done?

The reports indicate the biggest tobacco crop on record. Something had to be done, for the price of brown paper and cabbage has gone so high that they were getting too luxurious for smoking or chewing.

Just to show that there is nothing mean in our makeup, we will be willing to send all the rabbits in Oregon to the hungry Germans if President Wilson will only say the word.

There was something in the dispatches a few weeks ago about General Foch using pinchers on the army of the Crown Prince. He should have employed a nutcracker.

Perhaps the end of the war will also mean an end to increased fares on the street railways. Wages are sure to drop back to the old scale in a few months.

Now that cotton prices are showing a decided inclination to drop, perhaps congress can persuade the solid south to let it fix prices.

The fellow who has been getting war wages is the one who is going to be the problem in this country before next summer is over.

It isn't reported that Bill Hohenzollern took any neckties with him. An international court martial will furnish him one.

Wartime prices are already beginning to take a tumble, but Germany will have to pay wartime prices for peace.

The report that the Crown Prince had been shot proved to be a fake. Probably he was only half shot.

For sale cheap—a number of second-hand thrones badly battered and worn.

Greatly Benefited by Chamberlain's Tablets.
 "I am thankful for the good I have received by using Chamberlain's Tablets. About two years ago when I began taking them I was suffering a great deal from distress after eating, and from headache and a tired, languid feeling due to indigestion and a torpid liver. Chamberlain's Tablets corrected these disorders in a short time, and since taking two bottles of them my health has been good," writes Mrs. M. P. Harwood, Auburn, New York.—Adv.

Professional and Business Ads.

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 1 p. m. to 3 p. m.
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MY BOY WILL COME BACK.

By BERNARD MULRINE.
 My boy in khaki will come back to me;
 My heart tells me he'll return some day.
 He went with a smile that was good to see,
 A step that was light, and spirits gay.

He shouldered his gun, and went to the wars,
 Fearless, undaunted, marched along;
 A patriot's duty—a country's cause,
 A smile on his face, in his heart a song.

My boy in khaki will come back I know,
 At the dawn of Peace, when the war is done.
 His manly presence will help to show,
 That he had a part in the victory won.

Bargains in the Want Ads.

WANTS

LIVESTOCK

COWS
 For Sale.
 Registered Guernseys, Imp. La Fallaise des Landers, Sire, Diamond of the Tetre; sire, Princess Jewel, and her two heifers sired by Emigrant and, by Langwater Emigrant. H. R. Kane, Gresham, Ore., R. A. Phone 293.

FOR SALE—One roan Durham bull, 15 months old. E. Baumann, phone 901. 77 c.

WANTED—A good milk cow. F. Peak, phone 55x4. One mile west of Gresham on Section Line road.

WANTED—New-born calves in any number; 75 cents to \$2 each. Frank Gustafson, Gresham, phone 289. tf

GOOD, FRESH COWS wanted. E. Bauman, phone 901. Gresham. tf
 E. J. Gradin buys cattle and hogs. Phone 359.—Adv. tf

PIGS
SOWS, SHOATS and little pigs for sale. V. H. Lillyard, phone 776.

Poultry
POULTRY WANTED—Hens, springs and broilers, also squabs. Will pay cash. Will call for them. Benson Hotel farm, phone Gresham 781. tf

REAL ESTATE RENTALS
FOR RENT—Comfortable 3-room house and 2 acres of land; \$75 a year. Mrs. Lillian Beagle, Gresham, Oregon. tf

FOR SALE—Between 17 and 18 acres, all under fence. Lots of fruit, eleven-room house on Main road. Terms. H. W. Snashall.

FARM FOR SALE. Ten acres more or less. All improved. Next to Cherry Orchard. Andrew Tollyson, R. A. Box 355, Portland.

FOR SALE—The Anderson home on Wallula Heights. Five-room modern house, barn, 1 1/2 acres of land fruit and berries. F. A. Anderson, 658 Multnomah street, Portland, Phone East 7845. tf

FOR SALE—In heart of Gresham. Store building, living rooms upstairs. Lower floor good for garage. Lot 25x175, \$1200. Easy terms. Inquire M. M., 310, Second street, Portland.

MISCELLANEOUS
WANTED—Farm hand, married or single. R. F. Walters, Gresham.
FOR SALE—Almost new 1918 5-passenger Ford. Call 71 after 6 o'clock.
FOR SALE—Winter gray oats. Phone 75 Damascus. E. Boese. 76

SEED VETCH for sale, 8 cents a pound. H. W. Cooley, Gresham, phone 434. tf
1918 FORD ROADSTER for sale. Good as new. Extras. Dr. W. J. Ott. tf
Loan Wanted.
 \$1000 on 80 acres—worth \$4000. Phone 981 or write P. O. Box 213.

For Sale.
 One L-15 Blizzard Enslage cutter, one 13-horse Stickney gas engine, one refrigerator plant complete with 6-horse Fairbanks Morse engine, almost new.
SUN-DIAL RANCH,
 Fairview, Ore. Phone Gresham 611

Notice to Creditors.
 In the County Court of the State of Oregon, for Multnomah County. In the Matter of the Estate of Frank E. McLees, Deceased.
 Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed administrator of the estate of Frank E. McLees, Deceased, by the County Court of the State of Oregon for the County of Multnomah, and has qualified as such. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby requested and directed to present the same, properly verified as required by law, to the undersigned, at the office of J. J. Johnson, 314 Spalding Building, Portland, Oregon, on or before six months from the date of the first publication of this notice. Dated and first published November 19, 1918.
 J. C. McLEES, Administrator of the Estate of Frank E. McLees, Deceased.
 J. J. JOHNSON, Attorney for Administrator, 314 Spalding Building, Portland, Oregon.

