

**TROUTDALE**

George Lumsden returned last week from Berkeley, California, where he has been visiting Mrs. Lumsden, who is spending the winter there in hopes of benefiting her health. While there he took Mrs. Lumsden to the Oaks sanitarium, at Los Gatos where she feels hopeful of a complete recovery. Mr. Lumsden brought home the boys, Harold and Homer.

Mr. and Mrs. James Norman have moved to Portland, where they are planning to open a grocery store in a suburban residence district down toward St. Johns. Mr. and Mrs. Whitesell have moved into their former residence on the Adventist camp grounds.

Mr. and Mrs. James Knarr and Richard left this morning for a short visit with friends at Parkdale, Oregon. The Knarrs are being extensively entertained by their friends here in honor of Richard's visit home.

Mrs. Janet Grant, our primary teacher, has recovered from the grip and its after effects, and is back at work in her school room. Both rooms of the school have practically their full attendance now, as the "flu" seems about over in this vicinity.

Mrs. James Burns, a patriotic member of the Red Cross, whose health has not permitted her to attend the meetings, last fall pieced a quilt with a Red Cross pattern, had the Ladies' Aid quilt it and intended to give it to the Red Cross to be auctioned. However, the "flu" has so interfered with gatherings this winter that no auctioning could be held, so she sold it the other day for \$8, and donated the money to the local auxiliary.

The Red Cross auxiliary will meet for sewing this week Thursday from 10 to 4 o'clock.

The Troutdale Ladies' Aid meets with Mrs. L. A. Harlow this week Wednesday afternoon.

**PLEASANT HOME**

Born to Mr. and Mrs. H. Hemmers, February 3, a girl.

Mrs. Brower, of Portland, is visiting with old time friends and also looking after interests here.

Miss Tina Staffenson, who had influenza followed by pneumonia, is greatly improved and will soon be able to be around again.

Mr. Staffenson is having an implement house built.

**Why Wait?**

Orders placed with Hessel's for all spring machinery guaranteed against any decline in prices or against any rise in prices and don't be too sure there's not going to be any rise.

A rise in price of all machinery firms in Portland on pulverizers, rollers and disc harrows of 15 per cent will be announced very soon.

W. A. HESSEL.

Some men's faces are their misfortunes. A hard face sometimes, but not often, conceals a soft heart and a kind face a soft brain.

Here's hoping they don't come back from the peace conference in pieces.



**That Terrible Headache.**

Do you have periodic attacks of headache accompanied by sickness of the stomach or vomiting, a swollen skin and lull eyes? If so, you can get quick relief by taking Chamberlain's Tablets as directed for biliousness, and you may be able to avoid these attacks if you observe the directions with each package.—Adv.

**Prophecy Fulfilled.**

The following poem, reprinted in the Toronto Mail and Empire, was written by the celebrated Scottish poet, Charles Mackay, in 1871, at the time when William I. was proclaimed German emperor:

**The Kaiser's Crown**

(Versailles, January 18, 1871.)  
The wind on the Thames blew icy breath,  
The wind on the Seine blew fiery death,  
The snow lay thick on tower and tree,  
The streams ran black through wold and lea;  
As I sat alone in London town,  
And dreamed a dream of the kaiser's crown.

Holy William, that conqueror dread,  
Placed it himself on his hoary head,  
And sat on his throne with his nobles about,  
And his captains raising a wild war shout;  
And asked himself, 'twixt a smile and a sigh,  
"Was ever a kaiser so great as I?"

From every jewel, from every gem,  
In that imperial diadem,  
There came a voice and a whisper clear—

"I heard it, and I still can hear—  
Which said, "O Kaiser great and strong,  
God's sword is double edged and long!"

"Aye," said the emeralds, flashing green—  
"The fruit shall be what the seed has been—  
His realm shall reap what his hosts have sown,

Debt and misery, tear and groan,  
Pang and sob, and grief and shame,  
And rapine and consuming flame!"

"Aye," said the rubies, glowing red—  
"There comes new life from life blood shed;  
And though the Goth o'er-ride the Gaul,  
Eternal justice rides o'er all!

Might may be Right for its own short day,  
But Right is Might forever and aye!"

"Aye," said the diamonds, tongued with fire;  
"Grief tracks the pathways of desire,  
Our kaiser, on whose head we glow,  
Takes little heed of his people's woe,  
Or the deep, deep thoughts in the people's brain,  
That burn and throb like healing pain.

"Think not that Germany, joyous now,  
Cares naught for the crown upon his brow,  
But much for the Freedom—wooded, not won—  
That must be hers ere all is done—  
That gleams, and floats, and shines afar,  
A glorious and approaching star."

"Aye," said they all, with one accord,  
"He is the kaiser, king and lord;  
But kings are small, the people great;  
And Freedom cometh, sure, though late—  
A stronger than he shall cast him down!"  
This was my dream of the kaiser's crown.

**MRS IRENE BENTLEY BURIED YESTERDAY**

Mrs. Irene Bentley, late of Boring, died at her home on January 31, aged 34 years. She leaves a husband, Daniel F. Bentley and a young son. The funeral took place yesterday afternoon from Carlson's chapel with burial at Mount Scott, Rev. J. M. Brown officiating.

**MRS. LEONA SPYBROCK BURIED AT ST. JOSEPHS**

Mrs. Leona Spybrock died at her home near Springdale yesterday and was buried this morning from St. Henry's church. Her remains were interred in St. Joseph's cemetery on the Powell Valley road.

Every man says he wishes he had a house full of children. But no man has to take care of a houseful of children.

Who has himself for a hearer always has an understanding audience.

Anything you haven't at home that you want, ask Chipman, at the second-hand store.

**Objects to Senate Bill No. 45**

The following communication from a resident of Pleasant Valley has reference to Senate Bill 45—the much discussed county school measure now before the legislature:

February 3, 1919.—Editor Outlook:—With your kindly indulgence we would like to offer a few thoughts in rebuttal on the question of adopting the above bill and also to correct the erroneous impression that has gained credence with a number of our good people as the result of garbled reports and the Hekspital tactics employed by some of those supporting the measure, with reference to the attitude of those who are opposing the passage of the bill in its present crude form.

We are not antagonizing the measure from any selfish or pecuniary motives what-so-ever. On the contrary we are decidedly in favor of progressive school legislation. The best system possible is none too good for our boys and girls. There is absolutely no question as to the great benefits that will obtain as a result of the consolidation of our rural schools, greater efficiency and economy will inevitably result in the administration of such schools. It is not the commendable features of this bill (and there are many) that we propose to discuss—those features speak for themselves. But it is the objectionable matter that we want shown up and stricken from the bill before it shall become a law.

That there are objectionable features incorporated in the body of this measure cannot be denied by any one who will take the time to give it a casual and unprejudiced perusal. In the first instance there is altogether too much power vested in the offices of the proposed county school board and county school superintendent. Under this act the people surrender absolutely all of their rights as to having a voice in the disposition or sale of any property, real or otherwise, which their school district may own at the time this bill becomes effective. Nor will they have any voice in the matter of selecting sites for school buildings or the amount of money to be paid for the same. Neither will they have any say in the amount of taxes to be levied. The only limitations placed upon the power of the county board is the 6 mill levy and the \$100,000 indebtedness provided for in the Act.

We contend that there should be provision made whereby the people could exercise their right to place a check upon any extravagance or arbitrary conduct in the management of affairs by incompetent or capricious officers.

Perhaps it may be argued that the people should not elect such persons to office. Past experience teaches us that, no matter how careful we may be in the selection of officials it sometimes happens that our confidence has been misplaced. Hence the precaution to safeguard our rights should not be overlooked. The county superintendent "has power to act as executive officer of the county board of education." He is to have supervisory control of all schools and libraries and general supervisory control of all officers employed, with power to outline, direct and coordinate their work, and, for cause to recommend their dismissal.

"To nominate for election, and when elected to assign, transfer, and suspend all teachers and principals, and, for cause recommend the promotion or dismissal of such."

"To act as the agent for the State Department of Education in the examining and certification of teachers, and to decide upon appeal to him, all disputes arising within the county as to the interpretation of the school law or the powers and duties of school officers."

"To recommend changes in the distribution or organization of the schools or branch libraries. To have general charge of all purchases of supplies for the schools and the distribution of the same, and to have general oversight of all janitor service and repair work."

Thus it will be readily seen that the county school superintendent has absolute control over the destinies of our public schools coming under this act. All employees from the lowest to the highest are at his beck and call, also the unrestricted authority to purchase all school supplies which in the aggregate amounts to thousands of dollars a year could be used to further the personal ambition of unscrupulous or designing politicians and, (excuse the digression) I want to say right here and now that this bill in its present makeup has all the earmarks of the machine politician. Had the promoters of this measure had the confidence in it being what the people wanted they should have presented it to them for their consideration instead of attempting to clandestinely railroad it through the legislature.

This bill had passed the second reading of the Oregon senate before the people whom it concerned were

aware of its existence. A meeting was held at Rockwood schoolhouse on the evening of January 25th at which the merits of the measure was pretty thoroughly discussed. The author of the bill was present and was accorded a fair and impartial hearing, being allowed more time than he asked for in which to read and explain the bill. The result of this discussion was the adoption of a strong resolution in opposition to the bill in its present form becoming a law. Other meetings were held at Gilbert, Orient, Powell Valley, and Pleasant Valley. All these meetings were fairly well attended by representative men and women and after thoroughly discussing the bill vigorous resolutions protesting against the passage of the bill were passed and for the most part the expressions were unanimous.

Multnomah and Pleasant Valley granges also went on record without a dissenting vote as being opposed to the measure. A delegation was sent to Salem to enter a protest to the legislature against the passage of the bill in its present form.

As a result of the agitation several amendments and changes have been made in the original bill. Many of the changes however are mere subterfuges, and the most objectionable feature of the bill is still retained. That is the centralization of power in the hands of one man. If there is any department of our government wherein the principles of democracy should be preserved and safeguarded it is certainly our public school system.

In the light of recent world events it behooves every American citizen to be on the alert to head off any measure stamped with the seal of autocracy. The bill further provides that all outstanding indebtedness of what soever nature now owing by any school district coming under this Act shall be and become the obligation of said county school district (except in joint districts in the case of these joint districts an amendment was adopted whereby said joint districts will not come under this provision unless they by a majority vote of the legal voters of such district elect to come into said county district. This amendment is a subterfuge and an insult to the intelligence of the people who are so unfortunate as to come under its provisions.) This provision is, manifestly unjust, for example take Powell Valley district which but recently completed the erection of a modern school building at a cost of \$6000 voting a 25-mill tax upon themselves for two successive years, virtually paying cash for their improvements. Again Rockwood district has just recently succeeded in pulling their district from under an indebtedness incurred for a modern building ten years ago. On the other hand we have districts like Gilbert with an indebtedness of \$12,000 who under this Act may force those districts who are free of debt to share their burden. Be it said to the everlasting credit of the good citizens of Gilbert district they have rejected this sort of a proposition as being unjust and un-American in spirit. It must be borne in mind that the county school board will have power to make whatever disposition they may in their judgment see fit to make of your property and you have absolutely no recourse. In the event that they saw fit to make your district a central unit you would have no voice in the matter. An amendment has been adopted whereby the question of the consolidation of rural schools coming under this Act must be submitted to the legal voters of the county for their adoption or rejection. This proposition would have been acceptable had it left the city out of it. This county unit proposition is to be entirely separate from the jurisdiction of the city schools and why should they be permitted to participate in the final decision of a question which does not concern them nor will it concern them in the future.

The Act also says dances must be provided for in the schools. This is objected to for the same reason that the Bible and sectarian religion are excluded from the public schools.

The fact that a county school superintendent is sponsor for the bill and the further fact that a lawyer introduces and recommends its passage, and other lawyers endorse it, and, even though the legislature do pass the bill is not prima facie evidence that the measure is faultless. We appeal to the good citizens of our commonwealth to get together, study and discuss this measure and if you find the foregoing indictments are correct, get busy, write personal letters to the members of the Multnomah county delegation, circulate petitions, and if possible send some one to Salem with them and insist upon having the objectionable matter eliminated, and do it quick. Democracy is at stake. G. N. SAGER.

Auto top repairing. First-class work, reasonable prices. S. E. Palmquist, Gresham.

**FINAL PAYMENT ON FOURTH LIBERTY LOAN**

DUE JANUARY 30, 1919

All persons subscribing for the Fourth Liberty Loan Bonds through this Bank kindly take notice that the Final Payment was due January 30, 1919, and your bonds are ready for delivery. Bring in your receipts and receive your bonds when making your last payment.

We also have several bonds of the Third Liberty Loan that have not been called for.

**Bank of Gresham**

GRESHAM

OREGON

**HOTBEDS AND COLD FRAMES FOR GARDENS**

The surest way to have an early garden next spring is to prepare a hotbed and a cold frame, or a combination of the two, before the ground freezes in the fall. After the ground freezes hard, it will be impossible to dig a pit properly and construct the frame preparatory to making a hotbed. The essentials are a framework of boards and sash or light canvas for a covering. Standard hotbed sash are 3 by 6 feet in size, and the frame can be made to fit one, two or more of these sash. The framework of boards should be 18 to 24 inches high at the back or north side, and 10 to 12 inches high at the front or south side. The frame should be so arranged that the sash will not only slide on ways but also may be lifted or tilted at any angle for ventilation. The framework should be painted, and the sash should be given at least two coats of white lead and linseed oil, with a little drier added before the glass is put in. In glazing hotbed sash the

putty is first spread in the grooves on the sash bars, the glass then being bedded in the putty and well pressed down. The bottom light or glass in each row should be put in first; then the second light should overlap the first one about one-fourth of an inch; and so on until each section of the sash is filled, the last piece of glass being cut to fill out the remaining space. Each piece of glass is fastened in place by means of special glazing points driven into the wooden sash bar.

The hotbed pit should be 12 to 14 inches deep, and just a trifle smaller than the framework of boards. The dirt removed from the pit is used to bunk around the frame. The pit may be filled with leaves during the early winter to prevent the soil freezing, and the sash stored, where they will be protected from the weather until time to start plants in the bed. If this part of the work is done now, there will be no difficulty in getting an early start for a spring bed.

**LYNCH SCHOOL PATRONS TO HOLD MEETING**

The Lynch Parent-Teacher association will hold their regular meeting Friday evening, February 7, at 8 o'clock. They hope to have a large attendance as the past two meetings have been postponed on account of influenza. There will be much business to discuss.

**Tailoring**

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

**Dreadful Cough Cured.**

A severe cold is often followed by a rough cough for which Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has proven especially valuable. Mrs. F. W. Olsen, Marysville, Mo., writes: "About two years ago my little boy Jean caught a severe cold and coughed dreadfully for days. I tried a number of cough medicines but nothing did him any good until I gave him Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It relieved his cough right away and before he had finished taking one bottle he was cured. I think it is just fine for children."—Adv.

Read the Want ads.

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Regular price of Telegram, \$5; regular price of Telegram and Outlook, \$5.50.

Take advantage of this offer—it won't last long.

If you already get the Outlook but want the Telegram, send the Outlook to a relative or friend.

Anyway, phone or see us regarding a subscription to the Telegram. Get it now.

**GRESHAM OUTLOOK**

PHONE 701.



**We Have Heard a Lot**

about the compliments that our patrons are paying us, and we want to say right here and now, "Mr. and Mrs. Customer, we thank you. Your kind words are sending your friends to this shop, and we are going to treat them right. Again, we thank you."

A. J. W. BROWN, Prop. Gresham, Ore.

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