

GRESHAM OUTLOOK
TWICE A WEEK

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"The Linotype Way is the Way that Wins."

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

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FOREIGN WEDDINGS.

Some of the news dispatches are saying that not fewer than 200,000 American soldiers will remain in France, many because they wish to marry French women and others because they are charmed with French life and see opportunities there for American energy and enterprise.

Many Americans, so it is said, have already married French girls. The number is not definitely known, but it is certainly not large yet. There should be no surprise, however, that so many as 200,000 American soldiers would wish to remain in France. War quickens the spirit of adventure that is in most people. It lifts young men entirely out of their wonted plans and attachments, while new scenes and new peoples have a wonderful effect upon them. This is especially true of the large number who have no family ties. There are no obstacles to changing counties, occupations or plans. And it is quite true that France is going to have a large percentage of opportunities for American energy, since so many of her best men were either killed or seriously injured by war.

Though France may not hope for many years to wipe out the ugly disparity of the sexes which war has created, the great armies which went to her soil to fight the battles of the war are certain to leave important, and in some degree compensatory, numbers to become a part of her permanent population.

It is unnecessary to speak of the attractive power of the village and rural life of France, especially that which pertains to the women. The soldiers have been billeted in all the homes of northern France, in which were thousands of maidens and youthful war widows whose sorrows and privations naturally appealed to the chivalrous instincts and sympathies of the fine young men who made up the American Expeditionary force.

It was natural that these exceedingly winsome women, bereft in so many instances of husbands or sweethearts, should ply their irresistible wiles upon our splendid American boys, and it was natural that our impressionable youngsters should fall willing captives of such fair enchantresses.

If we are to draw any lesson from the loss of so considerable a number of stalwart young men, let it be the lesson of our own shortcomings. Rural life in the United States, taken al-

together, is unattractive; in France, it is as beautiful a state of existence as one could fancy. Those ancient farms, cultivated continuously for more than 2000 years, are more productive than ever before in all recorded time; in many parts of the United States what were fertile farms a few years ago have been well nigh destroyed through ignorance or neglect.

The lifting-up of rural life in America is a matter of far-reaching consequence to our nation, if the republic is to endure and prosper. At present there is a decided exodus from the farms, because of so many drawbacks to happy and prosperous living. And everywhere in the country there are stagnant villages, slowly dying because of the incessant call to the larger cities. No wonder so many of our young men are becoming partial to France.

FOR A SHORTER DAY.

Agitators are still calling upon the world for a shorter day. The sentiment of all people who take the sane and larger view of life favors a working day of reasonable length. There must be time for amusement, time for rest and for sleep. Any orator can speak fluently of the evils of too much work, and to a certain degree he will have the sympathy of the rest of mankind. Yet it is becoming evident that there is such a thing as carrying a good thing, like a short working day, too far.

Eight hours for work, eight hours for play and eight hours for rest used to be the ideal at which American labor more or less successfully aimed. On the other side, eight dollars a day and eight hours a day used to be the rallying cry for workers. In the United States, through the action of government agencies and the labor organization, aided in many cases by the willing co-operation of employers, eight hours a day has come to be recognized as a standard for a day's work. To many Americans it represents what is "about right."

Eight hours a day make a material shortening of the average working period in the last few years. It has not been long since twelve hours a day was customary where continuous shifts were worked. Then came a gradual shortening of the hours in non-continuous employment, and later the almost unanimous adoption of the eight-hour day in continuous and non-continuous mechanical work.

As far as it has gone the movement will have general approval, but how far will it be wise to carry it? The strikers now tying up Great Britain are aiming not at an eight-hour day, which would have been beyond their dreams a few years ago, but for a seven-hour day with Saturday afternoon and Sunday off. Agitators have called a seven-hour day too long and maintained that six hours a day would be nearer right.

Any barrel-top orator will tell all within yelling range that there is no excuse for longer than a four-hour working day when industry is properly organized. In Russia the no-hour working day seems to be most popular. The fewer the hours of the labor the more time for rest and amusement—incidentally, for mischief—but the world's work must be done, if only done as a sideline. We must have food, clothes, houses. The only known way to get them is by work. Even the bolsheviki have discovered no other way, nor has anyone else so far as heard from.

THAT WHEAT GUARANTY.

The Outlook has said heretofore, that the wheat crop guaranty for this year must be paid. It is going to be paid by the government to the tune of something near \$1,250,000,000, if a bill now before congress becomes a law.

If crop estimates are realized, the 1919 crop will total 1,100,000,000 bushels, and about \$2,400,000,000 will be required to pay the producers for it, or probably twice the sum the crop would bring on the world markets next fall and winter. Wheat will be worth somewhere around a dollar a bushel, but the producers are to have \$2.20. The government fixed the price and will have to pay the difference.

It will be fine pickings for the wheat growers of the west, but what about the cotton-growers, the tobacco growers, the cattle men, the lumbermen and the consumers of all the states. It will seem strange that the people of other counties will be able to have bread at one-half the cost to the people of the United States, made from wheat grown here. Moreover, this vast bonus of a billion and a quarter must be derived from loans that other farmers will be requested to participate in.

For instance, fancy the tenant cotton farmers of the south investing in a loan, the money to be presented to the wheat growers as a gift; fancy the people of all the eastern states paying a double price for bread, and buying bonds or stamps, to enable the government to make a present of such magnitude to the wheat growers of the west and middle-west; fancy workmen and others borrowing money to buy bonds, the proceeds of which are devoted to pay the American wheat growers twice as much for their product as the wheat growers anywhere else in the world get.

But wheat and flour should come down nearly or quite one half. The wheat growers should take their bonus in government bonds—perhaps they will. And never again will an American statesman propose "price fixing." At least, if he should be would be conscious of deep regrets for the balance of his life. But this time the guarantee will have to be made good.

PRICE LIMITATIONS.

No one is foolish enough to think that a merchant should lose money on the goods he buys and sells, and, while it would be foolish to attempt and readily co-operate with all cession in prices, one may safely say that sooner or later there will have to be some sort of adjustment if business is to develop as it should in any community. There are some things that people must have, and for which, as long as their money lasts, they will pay whatever is asked rather than do without. But these articles are fewer than is sometimes supposed. On the contrary, there are many things which people would like to have, but which they can readily enough do without unless the price is right. Here is where the limitation of high prices will be felt.

People have in the last two years learned to do with less food, and they have found they were none the worse—but rather the better—for it. There is much building that has waited for more than a year that can wait longer if it is found to be too costly. It would be a great pity were there any restriction on such activities, or indeed on any other. For it is highly important that labor be fully employed. This is a phase of the situation that ought to receive the careful consideration both of those who pay the prices and those who exact them. The adjustment, when it comes, will be automatic.

There is nothing that can permanently interfere with the operation of these influences. The government can do nothing, since it cannot compel people to buy. The old and rather unfashionable law of supply and demand, which, by the way, has never ceased to operate, will assert itself. This is a matter that is worth thinking about. The outlook today is, on the whole, excellent. If men act wisely and prudently there is no reason why the most cheering prophecies should not be fulfilled. A little moderation will be found to be a mighty good investment.

Card of Thanks.

We wish to thank our many friends for their kindness and sympathy during the illness and death of our beloved wife and mother, also for the beautiful floral offerings.
E. SPYBROCK AND CHILDREN.

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.

ORDINANCE NO. 97.

AN ORDINANCE regulating the Speed and Parking of Automobiles, Motor Vehicles, Electric Vehicles, Motor-cycles, or Horse-drawn Vehicles within the Corporate Limits of the Town of Gresham; Amending and Superceding Ordinance No. 91, and Declaring an Emergency.

Be it ordained by the Common Council of the Town of Gresham, That Ordinance No. 91 of the Ordinances of the Town of Gresham be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows.

Article No. 1. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to drive an automobile, motor vehicle, electric vehicle, motor-cycle or horse-drawn vehicle within the corporate limits of the Town of Gresham faster than a speed of twenty (20) miles per hour and within the following described limits faster than a speed of fifteen (15) miles per hour: On Main street between the Town Limits on the north and Powell Valley road, on Powell Valley road between the Town Limits on the east and Ava street and on South Roberts street between Lawrence avenue and Powell Valley road.

Article No. 2. That it shall be unlawful for the owner or driver of any automobile, motor vehicle, electric vehicle, motor-cycle or horse-drawn vehicle to park or cause to be parked any such vehicle for a greater period than thirty minutes on Powell street for a distance of fifty feet east of the east intersection of Powell and Main streets or for a distance of fifty (50) feet on Main street north from the intersection of Main and Powell streets in the Town of Gresham.

Any person violating any portion of the provisions of the foregoing article, shall upon conviction thereof before the Town Recorder be fined in a sum not less than \$2 or more than \$50 or shall be punished by imprisonment in the town jail not less than one or more than twenty-five days or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Article No. 3. That it shall be unlawful for the owner or driver of any automobile, electric vehicle, motor vehicle, motor-cycle or horse-drawn vehicle to park or cause to be parked any such vehicle within less than ten (10) feet of any fire hydrant within the corporate limits of the Town of Gresham.

Any person violating the provisions of this article shall upon conviction thereof before the Town Recorder be fined in a sum not less than \$2 or more than \$50 or shall be punished by imprisonment in the town jail not less than one nor more than twenty-five days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Article No. 4. That it shall be unlawful for the driver of any automobile, motor vehicle or motor-cycle to drive upon the streets in the Town of Gresham with the muffler or cut-out open.

Every person violating the provision of this article shall upon conviction thereof before the Town Recorder be fined the sum of \$1 for the first offense and not to exceed the sum of \$50 for subsequent offenses.

Article No. 5. That it shall be unlawful for the driver of any automobile, electric vehicle, motor vehicle, motor-cycle or horse-drawn vehicle to cut the corner at the intersection of Powell and Main streets or at the intersection of Powell and South Roberts streets. All vehicles approaching the above mentioned intersections must keep to the right and pass to the right of the center of the street intersections.

All persons violating the provisions of this article shall upon conviction thereof before the Town Recorder be fined the sum of \$1 for the first offense and not to exceed Ten (\$10) Dollars for each subsequent offense.

Article No. 6. Every person violating any of the provisions herein named, and not otherwise provided for, shall upon conviction thereof before the Town Recorder be fined in a sum of \$10 for speeding up to Twenty (20) miles per hour, within the 15-mile limits, the sum of \$15 when speeding up to Twenty-five (25) miles per hour within the corporate limits of the Town of Gresham and \$25 when speeding at the rate of 26 miles per hour and an additional \$1 for each mile thereafter, or shall be punished by imprisonment in the town jail not less than one day or more than twenty-five days or by both such fine and imprisonment.

That the immediate and proper regulation of the speed, parking, etc., of automobiles, motor vehicles, electric vehicles, motor-cycles and horse-drawn vehicles within the corporate limits of the Town of Gresham is found to be a necessity and an emergency is hereby declared and this ordinance shall go into full force and effect from and after its approval by the Mayor.

Adopted February 4th, 1919.
Approved February 4th, 1919.
G. W. KENNEY, Mayor.
Attest: K. A. MILLER, Recorder.

PLEASANT HOME

The Methodist Ladies' Aid will meet at the home of Mrs. Lenartz next Wednesday afternoon.

PHOTOS

ALL KINDS AND ALL SIZES
New Gallery

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Neat and Cheap

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Mountain Meadow Butter

Manufactured by
SANDY CREAMERY CO.
The name "Mount Hood Butter" has heretofore been used by permission of the Mount Hood Ice Cream Co., which has all its dairy products registered under that title. That permission has ceased, hence the change of name, which became effective on January 1. "Mountain Meadow Butter" will be found at all the leading stores in the county. Ask for it.

Indigestion.

Take a few doses of Chamberlain's Tablets as directed for indigestion, and you will soon forget about your stomach troubles. Try it.—Adv.

Save for the country's sake.

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1 p. m. to 5 p. m.
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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

Notice.

Mrs. Mabel Settlemeier, worthy grand matron of Oregon of the Order of Eastern Star, will make her official visit to the Gresham chapter on Saturday evening, February 8. The proceedings will be held in Regner's hall, to which all members and visiting members are cordially invited.
MILDRED METZGER, Sec'y.

If the truth were known, as many men marry to get home cooking as for love.

WANTS

LIVESTOCK

VEAL AND PORK WANTED, also poultry and rabbits. Will pay cash. Will call for same. Benson Hotel Farm, phone Gresham 781.

COWS

FOR SALE—Large fresh cow. Heavy milker. B. F. Hoover, Hoover station, Estacada line, R. 4, Gresham.

FOR SALE—Three cows, two fresh; in fine condition. Will sell separate or all together. See F. H. Greenman, 1/2 mile east of Fairview, or address Fairview, Ore.

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

LARGE DUROC JERSEY SOW and 10 pigs for sale. S. F. Pitts. Phone 36x2.

FOR SALE—Jersey Duroc boar and sow. C. H. Sloop, phone 76x. tf

WANTED—To locate a registered Duroc boar. Services only. R. F. Walters, Gresham. 99

FOR SALE—Sow and eight pigs, also ten tons baled timothy hay. John Hoffmeister, Boring, phone Damascus 79.

PIGS FOR SALE. W. Hornecker, Gresham, phone 125. 99

YOUNG PIGS for sale. Fred Morgan, Gresham, phone 135. tf

Poultry

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS for setting, for sale. Mrs. C. Powell, phone 25x.

WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS. Order now for March delivery. Green Acres Poultry Farm, D. T. Williams, proprietor. Phone 768.

CANARY BIRDS for sale, both male and female. Emma Grabach, 634 Front street, Portland, phone Main 468. tf

REAL ESTATE RENTALS

FOR SALE—Good stock farm, 122 acres. Small meadow. Nice spring. Some good timber. One corner reaches river. No buildings. One mile from school and village; \$37.50 per acre. Any terms that will secure sale. No trades. Will take liberty bonds. Geo. F. Honey, Gresham, Oregon.

FOR SALE—The whole or half of my 20-acre farm at Gustavus station on the Bull Run line, 1 1/2 miles from Gresham. Good improvements. For terms phone 32x1 or write Mrs. S. R. Kitzmiller, Gresham. 99

LAND FOR SALE at Haley, Oregon, property of Peter Sundberg. Also cows and other personal property. Address John H. Sundberg, Nokomis Apt., 565 Marshall street, Portland, phone Broadway 4591. Peter Sundberg & Sons.

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

MISCELLANEOUS

GOOD SECOND-HAND bicycle for sale cheap. Leonard Pitts, phone 36x2.

FOR SALE—Drop head sewing machine, easy running, quiet, all attachments, \$15. Inquire Outlook office.

FOR SALE about 30 bushel Marcus spring seed wheat, also 2400-lb. team, harness and wagon, Anker Holt cream separator No. 5. J. H. Barnett, Boring, R. 1, Box 105.

VEAL AND PORK WANTED, also poultry of any kind. Will pay cash. Will call for them. Benson Hotel farm, phone Gresham 781.

Chevrolet parts and repairing. C. E. Osburn & Co.

H. W. Snashall, president of the Farmers Mutual Fire Relief Association, reports the association has broken all former records in 1917. The annual statement shows 383 new members gained, 17 fire losses paid, aggregating \$4911; \$1,036,677 of insurance written, one assessment levied, and \$700 invested in liberty bonds during the year. The association is entering its 14th year, and has over 4000 members carrying \$4,250,000 insurance. It has made an annual saving of over 50 per cent to its members. At the annual meeting in January Andrew Brugger of Gresham was re-elected director for the ninth year. Farmers desiring to join may obtain information from H. W. Snashall, Gresham, R. A. or Herman Loeding, secretary, 409 Stock Exchange Bldg., Portland.—Adv.

THE 'TY-COBB' OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

