

SCHOOL DISTRICT BUDGET.

To the Clerk of School District No. 24, Marion County, Oregon:

Following is a statement of the estimated amount of money needed by the district during the fiscal year beginning on June 30, 1918, and ending on June 30, 1919. This budget is made in compliance with Section 217 of the School Laws of 1917, and includes the estimated amounts to be received from the county school fund, state school fund, special district tax and all other moneys of the district:

Table with columns for Estimated Expenditures and Estimated Receipts. Includes items like Teachers' salaries, Furniture, Apparatus and supplies, Library books, etc.

Table with columns for Estimated Receipts and Balance amount to be raised by district tax. Includes items like From county and state school funds, Cash now in hands of the district clerk, etc.

Recapitulation. Total estimated receipts, not including the tax to be voted. Balance amount to be raised by district tax. The amount of money to be raised by this special tax is more than the amount raised by special school district tax in the year immediately preceding this, plus 6 per cent. It is necessary to raise this additional amount by special levy for the following reasons:

Largest (Continued from page 1).

was thankfulness for the great deliverance. Thanksgiving Day after the Civil war had a meaning all its own for the nation, no longer colonies.

Thanksgiving Day after the Spanish-American war had a meaning for the continent. Each had a new note added to the music and message of the hour. And so there is a new note added to the music and message and thanksgiving of this distinctively American holiday at this time. It is the note of gratitude for an international victory, for the victory of the principles of humanity over brute force and selfish ambitions and lust for dominion.

A victory for the peoples of the world unequalled in the history of the past—a victory that recognizes the rights of smaller nations equally with the larger—that emphasizes the reign of the people instead of the reign of the privileged classes—a victory that estimates a man of more value than a machine gun.

It is a victory for the world of humanity and for world peace. I have said upon the closing year rests a crown of glory. You will remember that in answer to Moses' request, "I beseech thee show me thy glory," the Lord said, "I will make all my goodness pass before thee."

And by that goodness is not to be understood an indulgent, flabby weakness, but an attribute that involves justice, righteousness, wisdom and power as well as love and mercy. And now let us stand still and behold the glory of God in a crowned year—a year that after all has been wearing this crown from its beginning though temporarily obscured for

HEAD AND NOSTRILS STUFFED FROM COLD

"Pape's Cold Compound" ends a cold or gripe in a few hours. Your cold will break and all gripe misery end after taking a dose of Pape's Cold Compound every two hours until three doses are taken. It promptly opens clogged-up nostrils and air passages in the head, stops nasty discharge or nose running, relieves sick headache, dullness, feverishness, sore throat, sneezing, soreness and stiffness.

- Board of Directors, School District No. 24. H. L. Clark, R. C. Bishop, H. O. White, W. C. Winslow, E. T. Barnes.

NOTICE OF SCHOOL ELECTION.

To Increase Tax More Than Six Per Cent Over That of the Previous Year. Notice is hereby given to the legal voters of school district No. 24 of Marion county, state of Oregon, that an election will be held in said district at 379 State street on the 30th day of November, 1918, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, to vote on the question of increasing the amount of the tax levied in said district for the year 1918, by more than 6 per cent over the amount of such levy for the year immediately preceding.

our limited vision by the thorn-crown of suffering and pain so evident to the eyes of all. As a nation we have the profoundest reasons for thankfulness to Almighty God as we contemplate his goodness to us: First—In the days of terror and devastation that have smitten the fair lands across the sea we have dwelt in safety—free from the destruction and ruin that have been their lot.

As we learn of the atrocities practiced there, the ruin of villages and cities, of great cathedrals and churches hoary with age, the destruction of homes and the carrying of many away into servitude and worse horrors—the loss of unnumbered thousands of lives—as we contemplate these things together with the air raids into England and the terror they caused—and then think how securely we have dwelt, our hearts must be hard and unfeeling if we are not grateful to God this day. It is true, treachery and intrigue and in some cases violence, have been evident here, due to an insidious despisable system of propaganda, yet it being a time of war, we have nevertheless been so free from the awful results of conflict to be seen in Belgium and France and Serbia and Russia, as to be almost ready to entirely forget the blows that have fallen here as we stand in the presence of the infinitely greater ruin there.

For the American people there will be increasing reasons for thankfulness as the coming days make more real to us the fruits of ruthlessness and terrorism in Europe. "Surely the lines have fallen to us in pleasant places." Second—And can we not see the goodness of God in the abundant harvests that have rewarded the toilers in the fields? We have not known want. "Is true we have been asked to curtail the use of certain things dear to the palate—but there has been enough for each and enough for all. And by reason of these abundant harvests and the practice of a little substitution we have had not only enough for ourselves, but we have been privileged to feed the armies of the allies and the starving millions of the devastated lands whom the invading armies of rapine gave over to famine, disease and death.

In the goodness of God our land has been permitted to become the storehouse out of which those noble people, struggling for the maintenance of their honor, their right, their country and the lives, have been fed and are still being fed.

We have been the host and hostess for Europe. We have kept open house for the soldiery of righteousness who were not only fighting for themselves but also for us. That to us such a distinctive honor and privilege came is born of the goodness of God. For it is he who gave us sunshine and showers, fruitful fields and ripened grain. For "back of the loaf is the snowy flour; and back of the flour, the mill; and back of the mill is the wheat and the shower. And the sun and the Father's will."

Had our harvests failed, had we been compelled to struggle with the specter of starvation or want, what then, would have been the fate of the sufferers in France and Belgium and Russia and others to whom our supplies came with such rich welcome? "Thou crownest the year with thy goodness." It was a far greater thing to feed the nations than to destroy them; to bring them bread than to conquer and bring them servitude. Our privilege was possible only through the goodness of God.

Third—And what of the financial prosperity of our land? Let us thank God first especially because of what it made possible for us to do. Condemned by some as the results of profiting by the war, it nevertheless remains a fact that financial prosperity made possible the war loans to the struggling nations of Europe whose principles were ours. It made possible the liberty loans to our own government. It made possible the Red Cross and Y. M. C. A. and Salvation Army relief movements, and all other movements that had for their purpose the mitigation of the evils of war. It surely has been a time of great financial prosperity for there has been work for all who wanted it, and at wages in many cases surpassing all previous experience in the history of labor. It has made our friend the "tramp," the "hobo"—so fully a thing of the past as to almost transform him into a memory if not a mere myth. In all probability some future higher critic studying this period will prove that such a type never existed. For his passing some ministers of my acquaintance should be particularly grateful.

For the products of farm and factory there has been adequate remuneration, and the bank clearances of our cities tell us of the immense volume of business. And despite the prophets of evil we trust these days of prosperity may not soon pass away. How much this financial prosperity has meant to many families who have lived on the margin of want for years. Fourth—Marvelous growth of the humanitarian spirit among us is something to be prized as the influence of the divine upon the human heart. It is strange that it required this war to bring about this expression of humanitarianism. It takes the darkness of the night to bring out the stars. It took the pain and suffering of war to bring to manifestation this wonderful altruistic spirit—this otherism of which we have talked so much in the past and which we have practiced so little. Now we are practicing it more and talking less about it. Why should we be called upon to feed the victims of German terrorism and that before we had a part in the war. We were not responsible for Belgium's sufferings. We did not rob them of homes and bread. Germany was responsible for that. Why not then let Germany feed them. Some may have asked such questions. They were very natural. But rising above such considerations our glorious country sent shiploads of provisions and clothing for the sufferers across the seas in answer to the cry for help. Red Cross auxiliaries arose in countless numbers in our country, all unselfishly working with the same purpose and imbued with the same spirit. The growth of this humanitarianism also demanding the well being of our boys in the camps at home and when they crossed the waters. This spirit of otherism augurs well for the future. It recognizes the kinship of the race. It is the spirit of Christ and is born of His influence upon us. It has produced a larger type of men and women—larger in sympathy and their helpfulness. Fifth—Side by side with the revelation of this humanitarianism is the onward march of moral reform. The drink traffic is doomed. The judgement of God is upon it. The prayers of suffering wives and children are being heard and answered and despite the frenzied acts and cries of its defeated partisans the drink evil has been tried in the court of the people and sentenced to complete overthrow. Marching in the parade in Portland in 1910 as we passed a certain point, a spectator on the sidewalk cried out—"Not in a hundred years will you get prohibition—not in a hundred years." Strange he did not say in a thousand years. They love exaggeration so I believe, however, that it is not quite a hundred years since 1910 and we have had prohibition in Oregon for several years. Our God is marching on. The moral reform also came to expression in the stringent regulations adopted for the protection of our training soldiers in cantonments here and abroad, with the purpose of sending home our boys after the war, not worse, but better than they were when they entered the service, and I am sure has had a measure of success. I trace all this back to the influence of the Great God of Goodness upon the hearts of some who have been in places of authority and leadership in these days. God, has given us some men of fine Christian spirit to lead this nation in the critical days that came upon us. Sixth—And of course we all see the hand of God in the triumph of right. The battling hosts of Central Europe never dreamed of such an ending to their ambitious program. It was a world sitting at their feet, acknowledging their dominion, submitting to their iron rule with nothing left to the conquered but eyes with which to weep. That was their war program. We believed they could not succeed with such a program and the methods they adopted. For God is God and right is right. And right the day must win; To doubt would be disloyalty. To falter would be sin. And right won as it always will ultimately—for God is no failure—the God of goodness. The power in the universe that makes for righteousness cannot permanently tolerate such injustice. In due time the forces of evil meet with defeat, and justice asserts its sway. Of this, resurrected Poland and delivered Jerusalem are striking illustrations. And so the armies of Central Europe were bound to be defeated—since God is God. Let us be thankful that we as a nation had a part in the great victory that boys from Oregon, Washington and California marched with boys from the Atlantic slope and fought side by side with them and with the armies of France and England and shared with them the glory of this wonderful triumph. Let us be thankful that God used America gloriously in achieving this end, that the stars and stripes were uplifted by gallant souls consecrated to a sacred cause. How much we had missed had the forces of rapine and cruelty and terrorism and unrighteousness been put down and America had no part in it. Knowing as we have for some years that we too, were included in the program of world dominion by the war lords of Central Europe, we would have been ashamed all the rest of our days had we faltered. Of course they could not succeed—the Eternal God was against them. Had we not helped they might have created further havoc and gained further victims but in the end their program could not have succeeded unless God Almighty had abdicated his throne. So back of the forces of England and Belgium and France and Serbia and Italy and America was the Lord of hosts. "Sing, O ye heavens for the Lord hath done it—show ye the lower parts of the earth; break forth into singing ye mountains, O forest and every tree therein, for the Lord hath redeemed Belgium and glorified himself in France and Italy and England

and America." Now that isn't the exact language of Isaiah but it comes very close to it, and it probably is what he would say today if he were here. After the battle of Agincourt, when England gathered upon the field to celebrate their victory, there was read in their hearing the scripture, "Not unto us, O Lord, not unto us, but unto thy name give glory." We should repeat those words of the Psalmist today. The mailed fist of the Kaiser was not big enough to strike down the arm of the Lord. The sword of autocracy was not equal to the sword of the Lord and the allies. And so in deeper, richer measure than ever before there is gladness and gratitude in our hearts this day since the great God saw fit among the triumphs of righteousness to use our country, our sons, our manhood and womanhood. Eighth—And are there not abundant reasons for gratitude as we recognize the great fact so dear to the Christian church that in facing the future with its problems that the forces of the kingdom of God still abide. God lives, Jesus Christ, the Saviour of men, is the same yesterday, today and forever. The Holy Spirit has lost none of its power to convince men of sin, of righteousness and of judgment to come, and to regenerate the human soul. The redemption forces are still efficient; men may ever find in the cross and the Christ, hope and everlasting life the promises of God are unchangeable, and the need of mankind is as pressing as ever. Fortified by these facts and forces there is no need for fear as we meet tomorrow. There should be that gratitude, that gladness that will give strength and inspiration to undertake the task of bringing in the day when the kingdoms of this world shall have been transformed into the kingdom of our God and his Christ. For the realization of this sublime ideal we are to believe, confidently, achieving. Two words have come to us out of this war which deserve to live forever in our history. One of these words is "Lafayette, we come!"—a word that binds together France and America. Another word is the closing statement made by a correspondent in his description of a charge made by American soldiers in a recent battle. "They do the impossible! They take the hill!" It remains for the church of the Living God to manifest the same spirit of courage and faith and take the hill, though fortified by the forces of evil. But I have merely referred to the blessings of God's goodness in their larger and more comprehensive aspects. There have been individual reasons for thanksgiving this day—blessings countless, sustaining, comforting, enriching have been the happy experience of each one of us. And for these, this day demands our thanksgiving, undeserving though we may have been. Yes in the basket, in the store, in the home and abroad, in spirit and in life, God has been good to us. He has crowned the year with his goodness. And yet—and yet we cannot forget that at many a Thanksgiving feast today there will be a guest—a guest who has never been there before—and seats will be empty that never can be filled again. The scourge that so recently stalked through our land and called so many dear ones away, whose unwelcome presence throws a shadow over this otherwise gladdening day. Then too, in how many homes the shadow falls, because in the military camps or on the field of battle have fallen many of our brave boys—a sacrifice upon our country's altar. Last Christmas for the first time in 14 years a little family, parents, children and grandchildren, were all together in the home of one, who they tell us now sleeps beneath the upturned sod of a sun-kissed hillside in redeemed France. Thank God, these boys did not die in vain. They died in and for a great cause. So that despite blinding tears and breaking hearts there is reason for thanksgiving. Because God gave them to us and with sublime motives they gave themselves for their coun-

try and for the triumph of righteousness. They gave themselves that liberty and righteousness and the kingdom of God should not perish from the earth. So, everywhere in this broad land, in every family, by every individual, there is cause for thanksgiving to Him who crowns the year with his continuing goodness. Then put away all sadness. Let gladness fill the soul and gratitude swell into praise for His goodness who has so wondrously blessed us. "Go your way, eat the fat and drink the sweet, and send portions unto them for whom nothing is prepared; for this day is holy unto the Lord; neither be ye sorry, for the joy of the Lord is your strength."

Patriotism 'Is Shown by Patrons of Shaw School. The boys and girls of the Shaw school, district No. 30, gave \$18.75 to the united war work fund. A pleasant evening was spent at the school house Friday when the Parent-Teacher association met and celebrated the victory of the war with patriotic singing and a short program. Eight stars were added to the service flag. Red, white and blue candies representing the boys who have gone were lighted by Miss Ber-

nice Wolfe and held by Lucie Lee and Florence Fleber, two little girls dressed in white. The names of the boys represented are: Lew Deaton, burg, Beale Young, Fred, Bob, Paul, Gilbert, John Larson, Omer Tuve and Clyde Kaiser.

STATE OF OREGON PROPOSAL FOR SUPPLIES

The Oregon State Board of Control will receive sealed bids on December 11, 1918, at 2 p. m., for furnishing supplies to the various state institutions, consisting of dry goods, clothing, furnishings, groceries, shoe hardware brooms, drugs, stills, crockery, plumbing, etc., for the semi-annual period ending June 30, 1919. Specifications and schedule will be furnished upon application to the Secretary at Salem, Oregon, also from the Industries and Manufacturers Bureau, Chamber of Commerce, Portland, Oregon. Each bid to be accompanied by a certified check representing 10 per cent of the whole amount of bid, payable to the Oregon State Board of Control, which shall be held as a guarantee of the faithful performance of the contract. The Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids or to accept any part of a bid. —R. B. Good, Secretary, Oregon State Board of Control.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Wm. McGilchrist, Jr. and F. Director have bought the entire stock of the Pomeroy Jewelry Store, including Diamonds, Watches, Cut Glass, Silverware, etc., and in a few days will offer same to the public at about one-half of today's price.

WATCH the Papers FOR ANNOUNCEMENT McGilchrist & Director

ROSTEIN & GREENBAUM

Table with columns for All Linen, Extra Fine, and Mercerized Table Cloth. Lists prices for various linens and table cloths.

Table with columns for Turkish Towels, Table Runners, and Stand Covers. Lists prices for towels and runners.

Table with columns for Cotton Blankets, Nice Plaid Blankets, and 3-lb. Cotton Batts. Lists prices for blankets and cotton.

SILK UMBRELLAS, black or colors, ivory handles and ivory tipped. UMBRELLAS at 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.25, \$2.50. 240-246 COMMERCIAL STREET

Try It! A medicine which has given satisfaction to its users for over 40 years, as Cardui has, must be a good medicine. TAKE Cardui The Woman's Tonic. Mrs. C. S. Budd, of Covina, Calif., in writing of her experience with Cardui, says: "I took a bottle at 13 years old, and it cured my headaches. I have taken it since marriage, and received much help from it. Cardui is the best medicine I ever took. It was the only medicine that helped my back." Try Cardui. All Druggists.

Now that the lid is off - HOLSUM BREAD. It still maintaining its position in the front line of bread products. It now has that creamy texture, and rich bloom to say nothing of the nutty flavor that we all have been looking forward to. Crust and crumb it is delicious. HOLSUM OLD ENGLISH FRUIT CAKES are now in the market for Thanksgiving and the Holidays. Cherry City Baking Co.