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THE EPISCOPAL LAMBETH CONFERENCE

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One of the most noteworthy gatherings of the present year is the Lambeth Conference of the Episcopal church which recently met in the palace of the Archbishop of Canterbury in England. This body meets once in ten years and is composed of the bishops of the church, not only from Great Britain and the colonies, but from every part of the world. At this meeting, besides strictly church affairs, some of the great problems of modern life were also extensively discussed and resolutions were passed declaring the position of the church upon them and making suggestions for their solution.

Among the things thus considered was the world's industrial problem. A strong stand was taken against communism and Bolshevism though some of the statement in regard to the industrial situation was not so anti-socialistic as most of the friends of this great church would desire. For example, the statement declares, in effect, that the wage system is not an ideal system under which to carry on production, leaving the inference that some other system must be found and put into operation, although the declaration does not specifically say this. The effect of such a statement will be to somewhat encourage the advocates of socialism or communism as a cure for our industrial troubles, since that is the only concrete suggestion that has been seriously proposed to take the place of the present industrial system.

Of course the wage system as now in operation is not ideal. Neither it nor any other will be or can be until the men and women who must establish and operate it are more nearly perfect than they are today. A system that may be perfectly ideal in theory will be a sorry failure in practice unless it can take the human material available and make it efficient and creative to meet the varying and ever-increasing needs of the world. That industrial system will be best which can take the greatest productive results from all the human elements comprising society, and at the same time give opportunity for the greatest individual development, liberty and happiness. It is perfectly plain to most thinking people that Bolshevism, or communism does not meet this test. Even Lenin himself admits that communism is a failure.

Whatever new industrial system the future may develop, if any, will depend for success, as the present one does, upon the individuals who organize under it and carry on production. It therefore becomes in the last analysis very largely a matter of the capacity, efficiency, personal interest and attitude of the individual men and women engaged in industry. Until human nature is revolutionized, self interest must be the motive for all business effort or activity. Socialism, communism, or any other system which ignores this can not succeed. Of course, the more enlightened this self interest the better.

But the most remarkable thing in the declaration of this church conference is the suggestion looking to a practical union of the Protestant churches of the world. This suggestion goes very much further than the Inter-church world movement. Among other things it is proposed that the ministers of all Protestant denominations be given some kind of joint ordination, so that they would be entitled to fill any Protestant pulpit and be eligible as pastors of any Protestant church no matter what the particular denomination.

To the laymen such a suggestion seems quite practical, and, in one particular, no very serious difficulties suggest themselves. Differences in beliefs as to baptism, for example, could be adjusted by permitting each church, or each member for that matter, to decide what form of baptism he would have. Other differences could be harmonized in a similar manner. The form of church government would present the hardest problem. But even this should not be impossible of solution.

Every lover of religion should find a powerful incentive toward such a union in the splendid and far-reaching results it would produce. The first and most important effect would be a great increase in toleration, and the elimination of much of the narrowness and sectarianism that have in the past greatly retarded the growth and interfered with the work of the Protestant churches of the world. Another most important result would be the absorption, in the smaller cities and towns especially, of several weak and small churches, which now find it hard even to exist and maintain their poorly paid pastors, by one strong, virile organization. Instead of small and weak churches of the Methodist, Presbyterian, Baptist, Congregational and one or two other denominations in every little town, there would come to be one Protestant church with numbers and life and strength enough to be a force in the community and with a pastor capable of stimulating and leading the spiritual life of its people.

It seems to be one of the peculiarities of human nature to cling to the forms of religion long after the reason for them or the occasion which called them forth has passed away. Men are today Methodists or Presbyterians without knowing why and with little or no knowledge of the movement out of which their particular denomination sprang. Most men and women of this day, however, have little or no interest in the doctrinal points which have divided Protestantism into so many sects. They simply will not listen to any lengthy discussions of them. The theological disquisitions of one hundred years ago, beginning with "firstly" and proceeding through mazes of scripture and logic to "tenthly" would in a month empty the biggest church in the land. The people today insist upon something more vital and substantial than these old dogmas.

Protestantism forget these old divisions and unite in setting the fundamentals of religion and especially of the Testament in the most convincing and attractive way possible. Let it remember that real religion is not a matter

this experience; and that it is not our own minds, but the "Comforter," "the Holy Spirit of truth" which He promised that is to lead Christians into all truth. This union brought about, and the field and the power for good of the Protestant churches will be greatly enlarged.

Vote for the school budget.

Do not forget to vote tomorrow.

Your vote may be needed, in order to be sure the public schools are properly supported. Voting is tomorrow, from 2 till 7, at Hotel Marion.

If you have any doubts concerning the need of your vote in favor of the school budget, please read over the reasons given by the members of the school board in this morning's Statesman. There should be no negative votes. But you must not assume that there will not be. Do your duty and go to the polling place and vote.

The Salem Symphony orchestra is doing better work than ever. This organization is the outstanding agency and exponent in Salem of high class music. There are 48 members of the organization, including our most prominent and talented musicians giving up a great deal of their time for the community welfare. The Salem Symphony deserves well of the Salem public, and it should be accorded every possible encouragement by our people. Whenever the organization puts on a concert, as it will do at the Armory on Monday evening, there should be no vacant seats.

STATEMENT OF THE SCHOOL BOARD IN REFERENCE TO SCHOOL BUDGET.

We, the undersigned members of the school board of School District No. 24, desire to amplify the reasons, set forth in the proposed budget to be voted on next Monday, for asking for an increased levy.

These reasons as they appear in the budget, as well as upon the ballot, are as follows:

1. Loss of county funds on account of Jory case.
2. Increase in attendance, approximately 17 per cent.
3. Because of opening McKinley school.
4. General higher cost of operation.
5. Taxes to cover bonus voted last year for teachers which was granted this year.
6. Payment of past indebtedness.

The above are six concise statements of the reason why it is necessary to make a levy exceeding more than 6 per cent the levy made last year, and while they are each comprehensive to the members of the school board, yet it is felt that, without further explanation, they may be misunderstood by some who have not given school matters careful attention, and therefore our purpose of explaining them more in detail.

1. Loss of county funds on account of Jory case.

The history of the Jory case is known to most everybody. The legislature in 1919 amended the law so that school districts should receive on their school census \$10 per capita, rather than the amount theretofore received under the old law, of \$8 per capita. The law pertaining to the high school tuition fund, was also changed so that school districts were entitled to receive tuition from a county fund for all children attending high school in this district who came from another district in the state where a high school was not maintained. The county court of Marion county, Oregon, in making up its budget in 1919 attempted to provide funds with which to meet the requirements of these statutes, but on account of the irregularity of the manner in which the levy was made, the collection of the tax for these two purposes was enjoined by Mr. Jory, and therefore every school district in Marion county suffered a loss in funds. A consideration of last year's school budget will show that these funds were counted upon, and therefore the loss sustained by virtue of the Jory case cost this district around \$14,000. This is one of the causes contributing to the past indebtedness referred to under No. 6.

2. Increase in attendance.
- At the time of the making up of the budget to be voted upon next Monday, the school records showed that the increase in attendance this year over last year was approximately 17 per cent. Since that time these figures have changed slightly, and now the in-

FUTURE DATES.

December 6, Monday—Special school election.
December 7, Tuesday—Annual election of Clergians.
December 8, Wednesday—Annual election of Commercial club.
December 9, Wednesday—Masonic reunion at armory.
December 10, 11 and 12—Western Oregon Old Boys' conference, Salem.
December 14, Tuesday—Annual election of Business Men's

crease appears to be approximately 13 per cent. This increase has necessitated the employment of several new teachers; it necessitates the opening of more rooms, requiring more wood, more school supplies and more janitor service. While the increased cost is not proportionate to the increase in attendance, yet because of the fact that the school district was attempting to get along with a minimum number of teachers, on the last year's basis, the increase in attendance increases the number of teachers.

3. Opening of McKinley school.
The Salem hospital has decided to vacate McKinley school and it will be available for school purposes about the middle of December. Conditions in the Lincoln school are such that relief is demanded. This relief can only be adequately afforded by opening the McKinley school immediately after the holidays. This will necessitate the employment of several new teachers. These new teachers, however, will not be employed simply because McKinley school is being opened. They are necessary to handle the number of children in attendance wherever the schools are conducted, but in nearly every instance the classes are overflowing at Lincoln and demand that divisions be made. The opening of McKinley school will also necessitate the employment of an additional janitor, more wood and more school supplies. It will be impossible to open McKinley school without the adoption of the budget providing for this additional expense. It was the belief last summer that this would not be necessary, but the great increase in attendance has so changed conditions that the opening of McKinley school is imperative.

4. Higher cost of operation.

This subject is general and might refer to nearly every item of expenditure in the budget. While it is true that at the present time prices are declining, yet the fact remains that the contracts for this year's supplies, teachers, janitors and nearly everything else used in the system were made last June and July when prices were at their highest peak, consequently it has cost the school district more for fuel, more for school supplies, more for janitor service and more for teachers than upon any former year.

Some may criticize the school board in making these contracts before the money is voted, but this criticism should not be heaped upon the school board. It is the fault of the law and not of the administration thereof.

One other item of importance should be noted under this head. For the last three years the

school board has diligently attempted to keep down the expenses. This has been done at the expense of many needed repairs and improvements to the school buildings in the district. This condition has continued as long as it is possible to continue saving by such a process. Further economy along this line means serious and permanent injuries to the buildings themselves, and would, in the opinion of the board, be false economy, therefore the board finds itself confronted with the necessity of making repairs to the buildings which should have been taken care of, partially, during the last three years, but which have been postponed in the hope that the expense of making them would materially decline.

5. Bonus voted school teachers.

It will be remembered that last year the taxpayers of this district voted to the teachers in this district a bonus of \$150, and this was paid by the board. This year, when it came to making up the salary schedule, the school board believed that the taxpayers would desire to continue the payment of that same bonus, and in view of the fact that the cost of living had advanced instead of declining, and in view of the fact that our salary schedule was still lower than that of many of the surrounding districts of smaller population, the school board felt that it was imperative to add this bonus to the salary schedule and this was done, and of course it will take the same amount of money to pay it this year as it took to pay it last year. The board feels that it had a right to make this increase for the reason that the voters of this district had expressed themselves at the polls last year as being in favor thereof, and we trust that they will not reverse their judgment at this election.

6. Payment of past indebtedness.

Many questions have been asked as to whether or not it is costing as much more to run the school district for this year as the difference between this year's budget and last year's budget. We desire to answer this question in the negative, and to say that last year's budget was insufficient to pay the expense of running the school system. The actual cost of operating the school district last year was \$228,284.80, but this much money was not raised by last year's budget, therefore the school district finds itself confronted with a deficit, and notwithstanding the fact that the school board is asking that this deficit be made up, yet the total amount asked for this year is only \$244,810.

Now we feel that the taxpayers are entitled to know just exactly what caused the deficit that they are asked to make up. We have already referred to the Jory case above, and shall not repeat what was said there. In the second place, for the last three years

the board has attempted to hold down the levy to the minimum, therefore it has figured the exact amount of money necessary and levy has been made, based upon that estimate, and each year there has been a shrinkage in the taxes paid and a similar loss each year which has helped contribute to the deficit which the board now finds itself confronted with.

In the third place, last year the people voted what was known as the "Elementary School Bill." The school districts throughout the country, acting upon the wording of the law itself, felt that that money would be received, or at least a portion of it for 1920, and School District No. 24 was one of the districts making such an estimate. It now finds that none of the money will be received for 1920 and only half of it for this school year, which terminates July 1, 1921.

And again, as we have already pointed out, last year it actually cost the district to operate \$228,284.80, and yet even if the district had received all the money expected to receive, last year's budget only called for \$213,277, making a cost over estimate of \$15,007, thus adding to the deficiency.

These are the main causes which have contributed to this deficiency. We desire to assure every taxpayer that not a dollar of this money has been wasted. It is simply paying it this year when it should have been paid before, and in the long run will not cost the taxpayer one penny more than though it had been raised heretofore, and, as a business proposition, the board feels that the entire deficit should be wiped out at this time, instead of carrying it over from year to year and paying interest thereon.

In conclusion, the school board invites the honest criticism of every taxpayer in this district.

We have tried to give real value for the money expended in all schools. If, after making an honest investigation of the manner in which the schools have been conducted, it is ascertained that value is being received for the money expended, then the school board earnestly solicits the support of every taxpayer in this district in passing the budget to be voted upon next Monday. This matter has received the very careful attention of every member of the board, and the board solicits the continued confidence which the taxpayers have shown in the past.

Two years ago the first budget submitted was voted down, largely because of the purchase of the Holman property, which was not understood by the taxpayers at that time. This budget was re-submitted to the taxpayers and the purchase of the Holman property was explained, and when the taxpayers understood it they adopted the budget, including the purchase of the Holman property. At that time the board said to the taxpayers that they ex-

pected by the use of the Holman property to bring the Salem school system under the Smith-Hughes act and thereby receive from the federal government a subsidy amounting to at least \$2000. We desire to say at this time that even our own expectations have been surpassed, and in the budget which is to be voted upon next Monday will be found an item of \$6000 to be received this year from the Smith-Hughes fund. This item will not be found by itself in the published budget, but in the detailed items of the budget adopted by the board it will be found, and it is a part of the items in the published budget designated as "Estimated amount to be received from all other sources during the coming school year, including tuition, \$26,899.81." We don't mean to say that this entire income is derived from the Holman property, but it was necessary to have the Holman property to bring the system under the Smith-Hughes act, and the result of this move will net to the district next year this amount. Certainly no one will question the wisdom of the act of the board under these circumstances. In addition to this the district receives \$750 for the rent of the rooms in the upper story of the cottage.

Trusting that the taxpayers will show, by their vote next Monday, continued confidence in the manner in which the Salem schools are being conducted by the school board, and adopt the budget by an overwhelming majority, we have the honor to remain, respectfully yours,

H. O. WHITE.

H. H. OLINGER.

G. E. HALVORSEN.

PAUL B. WALLACE.

W. C. WINELOW.

(The voting will take place in the middle room of Hotel Marion from 2 to 7 tomorrow.—Ed.)

BITS FOR BREAKFAST

Vote for the schools.

The schools cannot be maintained at their present standard without the budget.

The voting will be at Hotel Marion sample room, from 2 to 7.

No one who yesterday visited the Salem stores that advertise has any doubt that there is a Santa Claus.

If all the Salem boys and girls only knew what great loads of things Santa Claus is buying at the Salem stores, they would be awfully good for the next few weeks.

The Welcome Edition of The Statesman, to be issued some time in January, is coming along fine. Its solicitors are receiving a royal welcome.

Loyal Salemites must make an effort to get a cold storage plant built in time for the next strawberry and cherry crops. How can it be done? Suggestions are in order, if made quickly.

A Salem woman has found out why it was such a sweeping victory in November: because the women voted, and they had a new broom, and it swept clean.

Also, that the Democrats furnished the mud that smoothed the way for the Republican landslide.

Good idea, to keep the Salem hospital organization intact, even partly in temporary buildings. The money used to build them need not be thrown away. They will come in handy for special purposes in the future, and for overflow when the main building to be erected becomes crowded.

The Ohio State university football team has won the 1920 football championship of the western conference with a clean score of five victories. The Buckeye state is not doing so badly this year.

Immigrants now coming to this country are said to be well supplied with money, but they were too wise to wager any of it on the election of Cox.

ALL EYES DON'T SEE ALIKE

Most people can see quite clearly, but to do so many of them have to struggle. This struggling to see clearly is a severe strain. That is why there are so many headache sufferers.

TAKE A LITTLE TROUBLE

with your eyes or, sooner or later, they will trouble you. Most pleasures and much of your capacity for work depends on your good vision.

APPEAL TO O'NEILL

He will test your eyes thoroughly and scientifically and you will then learn their true condition. If you do not need glasses, he will promptly tell you so.

Dr. C. B. O'Neill

Optometrist-Optician

Lada and Bush Bank Building

SALEM

USE PEARL OIL

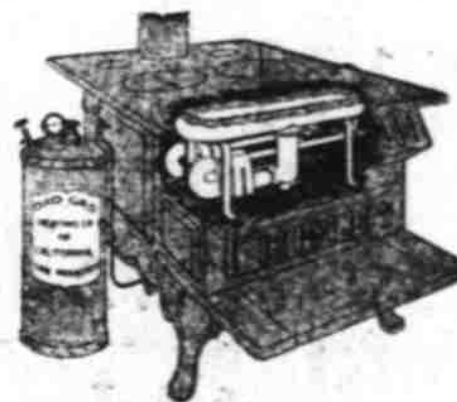


The Highest Grade of Kerosene

For lighting or heating it has no equal either in economy or efficiency.



OXO GAS
THE NEW FUEL
now so generally used in stoves and ranges.



When generated from Pearl Oil it is free from smoke, free from ashes, free from soot—nothing but heat.

For lighting purposes Pearl Oil burns with a brilliancy that is satisfying and is particularly free from disagreeable odors and smoke.

BUY YOUR PEARL OIL FROM

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