PARKINSON TELLS OF SACRIFICES MADE BY OUR SOLDIER BOYS

Address at Flag Presentation at High School Is Replete With Good Thoughts for Soldier and Student.

The address of Reverend George H. Parkinson before the assembly of the Eugene high school Wednesday morning was thoroughly enjoyed by the pupils and will be read with interest by all who have relatives in the service, whether they are from the Eugene high school or not. The address follows:

Ladies and Gentlemen, the event which we celebrate here this morning you will remember as long as you live. You have come together in this assembly to raise a flag in honor of those boys who have gone from the enrollment of this school into the service of their country at a time when danger threatens our institutions, and when to be a soldier is a matter of deadly earnest. These boys have offered their lives in a devoted consecration to the country which the sacrifices of our fathers established in 1776 and preserved in liberty in 1861.

First we will turn our attention to the colors of this flag which is to hang here in honorable memory of those who are fighting for us at the front. It is a noteworthy fact that those three colors have become the consituent colors of the flags of those nations where democratic institutions flourish most; France, for until this war shall cease let us put France first in the list of democratic states, Great Britain and America. It will be found that many other nations also make up their flags of these three colors, and upon examination you will see that these are the colors in the flags of those governments which President Lincoln described as "of the people, by the people, for the people." Ladies and gentlemen, it would be a crime beyond reckoning if any of the nations whose flags are made of these three colors should ever be found fighting with each other. These colors should have a significance that would bind us all together. And when that day shall come that there is a league of nations by which the sanctity of treaties and of international law is guaranteed, and war is made impossible, the emblem of that alliance in all probability be made up in some design of these three colors, it will be a glorified significance of the red and white and blue, which have already become the colors of democracy, and of brotherhood.

Flag Is Significant.

Not until you have studied more extensively in history, perhaps, will you be able to appreciate the full significance of the flag which you are raising here this morning. Ever since we have any record of organized civic life among men government has followed one of two lines. Either it has come down to the people from a source supposed to be higher than they, or it has been the expression of the will of the people themselves. The Greek thinkers pondered much upon the subject of government, and weighed the theory of autocracy against the theory of democracy, and perhaps with a leaning towards the former. But as education advanced among the common people, they became able to comprehend the problems of government themselves and the power of the monarch gave way before the will and power of the people, who learned how the act together for the common good.

Under the principle of the monarchy the people have been used primarily as the pawns and puppets of the king. The aggrandizement of the royal family has been the chief function of the government. This doctrine was well expressed by the French king who when reminded of the needs of the state exclaimed, "The state, the state! I am the state!" But as the education of the people and the power of their united action advances kings are obliged to surrender that idea. The people become the state, and for their sakes the state exists, and for their sakes rulers exercise what power they have. The people either by their own vote, or by the vote of chosen representatives, make their laws, and choose their executives. It is not the business of the democratic state to exalt one family but to provide for the comfort of all honest families and to meet out justice to the dishonest.

Struggle Is Culmination.

The great struggle to which these boys whom we honor today have gone forth is the culmination of the old conflict between these two principles of government. We do not need to have any doubts at all about the issue at stake it this strife. The very geography of the conflict makes the issue plain. All students of history, even the casual reader of the records are able to see in the geography of this conflict the issue that is at stake. The history of past centuries shows the building up in Europe four centres of autocratic powers: St. Petersburg, Constantinople, Vienna and Berlin. In these four centres were established the strongholds of czars. It is quite possible that some of you do not recognize the name St. Petersburg. It will in that case be necessary to remind you that until this war began, and Russia joined herself with the world's democracies, her capital bore that name. Here the Czar of Russia lived and ruled. His tyranny has always been the object of democratic execration. Little did the world realize upon what a tottering foundation the Czar's throne rested when this conflict began. It is easy now to understand the readiness with which the western democratic people united with the Russians when the war broke out. Instinctively the enemies of autocracy recognized their common interests. It was the impulse of peoples whose hearts are devoted to democratic principles to put their forces together for the overthrow of tyrants everywhere. There now remain upon the earth three centres of this autocratic power: Berlin, Vienna and Constantinople. In these three fortifications the doctrine of the divine right of kings is making its last stand.

Offering Autocracy.

Against these are opposed those governments whose capitals are at Paris, London and Washington, and we still have high confidence that we may count Petrograd with them. To all students of human history it must be perfectly apparent that sooner or later the forces that centre around Berlin, and Vienna, and Constantinople, must come into conflict with those that center around Paris, and London and Washington. The whole history of mankind has been preparing for this conflict. Just as America was being prepared for a conflict between slavery and freedom from the very day when the first cargo of unfortunate Africans was landed on the shores of Virginia in 1619 until that shot was fired at Sumpter, so Europe and America have for centuries been moving towards such a conflict as this is. The fullness of time had come in which it was impossible for the world to continue any longer have autocratic and half democratic. There shall be but one outcome to this struggle. Democracy will prevail. Autocracy will surrender its three last thrones to that form of government which rises from the people and endures for their sake.

Are Methods of Tyrants.

Those methods of warfare which have been adopted by Germany and Austria and by the Turks are the methods which have always been used by tyrants in dealing with their opponents among the people. Imprisonment, slavery, deportation and extinction are the weapons that tyranny uses. And we know that sometimes the popular passion may be so aroused as to result in such brutalities. Against that passion we must guard the honor of our country, remembering that our president speaking the sentiment of the American people and Lloyd George, speaking for that great people who have lifted him to his place of power, have declared that we do not desire the extinction of any people, but we desire only the liberty of them all. Colonel Leader speaking to the congregation of one of our churches last Sunday morning pointed out the fact that the government at Berlin started this war on the basis of what Germany wanted, while the allies took up the challenge on the basis of the common good of all the world. What Germany wants is a larger Germany. What we want is a larger brotherhood among all peoples, with criminals brought to justice. For these two principles, then, your comrades have gone forth in arms, to maintain the right of the people to govern themselves against the encroachments of royalty, and to establish that international community of interest which will make war impossible.

Some of these boys will not come back to us. Some day you will erect here in the halls of this great building a marble or granite tablet on which you will have carved the names of those of your companions who shall have paid the last full measure of devotion to this ideal of justice and of brotherhood. In the years to come it will be no infrequent sight to see some man whose face and manner indicate the honor and nobility of his life and his achievement passing through these halls with son or daughter walking by his side and pausing with uncovered head before that record of the names of those who in his day went forth from this high school and offered up their lives a sacrifice for liberty. And he will say as proud tears roll down his cheeks, "Those boys were my friends, I knew them well. I saw them march away. And later I was with them over there. I saw this one when he fell. I brought his last word home. I heard this one as his flag went by to victory raising himself up with his last strength, cry out with his last breath, 'Long Live America!'"

Will Come Back Broken.

And some of these boys will come back to us broken in body and in health. My friends, go down to the University and watch Colonel Leader training the boys to be ready for their call when it comes. Behold what sacrifice he has made! Has his wrecked body dimmed the ardor of his soul? No. Every halting step he takes reminds him as well as us of the noble sacrifice he made. So will it be with some of those boys whose stars you have fastened to the flag. And some will, through the providence of the God of battles, come back to us well and strong, to be honored among us for all that they did, and for all that they were willing to do.

Meanwhile we raise this glorious emblem here. The work of woman's hands has entered into it. Remember this, that only where men are free are women safe. You women will do well to ponder in your hearts the condition of women where the Turk, the Austrian and the German rule. What armies in this war have deported young women into slavery? Remember that the men whose names you fixed upon this flag made of themselves a wall to keep the tyrant's hands from you. You women of America remember at this sacred hour that if any man offers you any treatment save that of utmost, cleanest courtesy he is not American in his heart, he is recreant, and a coward. And you, if you accept from any one conduct save that of cleanest courtesy are not worthy of the sacrifice these men have made on your behalf. All peoples perish from the earth when their moral life decays.

Interest Is Common.

Ladies and gentlemen, there is among the peoples of France and Great Britain and America and all people that are fighting up towards freedom a wonderful community of interest. Without any question that principle for which they are struggling has reached its highest development here in America. We have banished royalty entirely. This is preeminently the land of the common people. It is therefore, I think, quite fair to designate this principle which binds democracies together as the American principle. I can think of no better way to describe this principle than to make use of two incidents which have been so often related in this community as to have become familiar to many of you, and yet their import and significance seem to me to grow with every telling. For this American principle is not the principle of race or blood, it is a thing of spirit and of purpose. Newspapers recently published a list of names of those Americans who had fallen in the fighting in France. I was struck with the names of the two who were given as among the first to fall. The name of one was John F. Czjaka. The name of the other was Stanley Janoviche. Their surnames they had inherited from some land other than America, but their given names which parents might choose for them, were chosen with America in their parents' hearts. Again let it be repeated that America is a thing of principle and of purpose. The other story is this. One day I took my brother David up to see the monument on Bunker Hill. And after that I took him down into the foreign quarter of the city which lies now under the shadow of that glorious shaft. The city streets literally swarmed with children at their play. We climbed the tower to old North Church to the windows where the sexton hung the lanterns to give the signal for which Paul Revere across the river, waited. When we reached the street again the children thronged around us each desiring to be chosen as a guide. I selected one little fellow with dark hair and eyes, whose speech betrayed not only foreign parentage but foreign birth as well, many of whose words it was impossible to understand at all. He took us everywhere and showed us all the interesting places thereabout. When we had grown weary with keeping up with him, I handed him a dime, saying. "Son, we are stringers here and don't know much about the country around here. But we have heard of a place called Bunker Hill. Is it worth while to go there, and can you tell us what happened there?" With eyes that fairly danced with fire that lad of foreign birth replied, "O yessa, yessa, go Bunka Hilla. Thisa what a happen thea. Wea stooda topa hilla. Reda coata coma upa hilla. Closa topa Maja Presa cota Holla fia. Wea fia fasa. Reda Coata runa. Wea beta thema bada!" I handed that boy his dime and then I turned to look at Dave. He was leaning up against the old brick wall as if unable to bear the joy that the sense of being an American had suddenly poured into his heart, and his face was shining with such a light as I had never seen before. Laughter, tears and wonder were mingled in that shine upon his face. "Say, George," he said to me, "did you hear that foreign kid? 'Wea beta thema bada!' That comes pretty near making Americans before they are born.". Ladies and gentlemen I have called Bunker Hill to your attention because we fought for liberty there, and because I would remind you that the great heart of the British people has always regarded the reign of George III as an attempt to crush the well-established liberties of Great Britain beneath a tyrant's heel, and has rejoiced in our rebellion and our victory, and I will remind you that when General Washington turned the tide of war at Trenton, he won his victory not over soldiers of British blood, but over Hessians, hirelings,, plunderers from Germany who had no cause against us in the world save that they were tools of tyrants and that we fought for liberty. You were made Americans before you were born, and you together with those brave boys whose names you honor with this flag will pass these blessings on to those who shall love these halls when you are old, while their sacrifice and yours will seal forever that compact which exists among those peoples of the earth who fight for justice and for peace among mankind.

MAZOLA

Helps the housewife to save butter, lard, suet; *improves* fried foods and salad dressings.

FOOD Administrator Hoover says that 375,000 tons of animal fats can be saved yearly if one-third ounce less is used per capita per day—and he asks every American to do his share.

He says use *vegetable* oils in cooking.

And thousands of housewives today are congratulating themselves that they have at last found—in Mazola—a vegetable oil which is *even better* than the old cooking mediums.

Mazola is a pure product from American corn.

It browns food quickly, preventing that greasiness and sogginess which used to be so prevalent in fried or sautéd dishes.

And since Mazola does not carry taste or odor from one food to another it can be used over and over again—a great force for economy.

If you want an especially delicious mayonnaise or French dressing use Mazola. There is no need to give up salads because of the uncertain supply or high prices of olive oil.

Get Mazola from your grocer in pint, quart, half-gallon or gallon tins. The large sizes are the most economical. Also ask for the free Mazola Book of Recipes—or write us direct.

Your money refunded if Mazola does not give entire satisfaction.

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Hot Water Each Morning Puts Roses in Your Cheeks

To look one's best and feel one's best is to enjoy an inside bath each morning to flush from the system the previous day's waste, sour fermentations and poisonous toxins before it is absorbed into the blood. Just as coal, when it burns, leaves behind a certain amount of incombustible material in the form of ashes, so the food and drink taken each day leave in the alimentary organs a certain amount of indigestible material, which, if not eliminated, form toxins and poisons which are then sucked into the blood through the very ducts which are intended to suck in only nourishment to sustain the body.

If you want to see the glow of healthy bloom in your cheeks, to see your skin get clearer and clearer, you are told to drink every morning upon arising a glass of hot water with a teaspoonful of limestone phosphate in it, which is a harmless means of washing the waste material and toxins from the stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels, thus cleansing, sweetening and purifying the entire alimentary tract, before putting more food into the stomach.

Girls and women with sallow skins, liver spot, pimples or pallid complexion, also those who wake up with a coated tongue, bad taste, nasty breath, others who are bothered with headaches, bilious spells, acid stomach or constipation, should begin this phosphated hot water drinking and are assured of very pronounced results in one or two weeks.

A quarter pound of limestone phosphate costs very little at the drug store, but is sufficient to demonstrate that just as soap and hot water cleanses, purifies and freshens the skin on the outside, so hot water and limestone phosphate act on the inside organs. We must always consider that internal sanitation is vastly more important than outside cleanliness, because the skin pores do not absorb impurities into the blood, while the bowel pores do.

Women who desire to enhance the beauty of their complexion should just try this for a week and notice results.—Adv.

Where Explorer, Believed to be Lost, Traveled in the Frozen North.

Vilhjalmar Stefansson, the explorer, who discovered the white Esquimaux and who was believed to be lost in the frozen north, has appeared at Fort Yukon, in Alaska, after a wonderful trip through the Arctic regions. One star in the map shows where his ship, the Karluk, in which he went into the Arctic, was lost, and far to the east there is indicated the land he discovered. It is evident he went almost due south across the frozen Beaufort Sea to the Alaskan coast and then over the frozen land to Fort Yukon.

APPEALING HIS CASE

"Tommy, you must ask the Lord to forgive you for everything wrong you did today, including the fight you had with Bobby Smithers."

"But ma, that wasn't wrong. He said his father could whip my father an' I beat him till he said my father could whip his father."

"That was very wicked."

"Maybe it was, but I'm going' to wait till dad comes home an' ask him about it."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

He who wastes a crust of bread prolongs the war.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

Peter G. Bergstrom et ux to Ben O. Knudson—Lots 13 and 14 blk. 20 Colter's add. Glenada, $500.

Charles W. Edmunds et ux to James W. Edmunds—Part of SE¼ sec. 10 tp. 17-5 W, $10.

Siuslaw Harbor Land Co. to G. C. Dial—Lot 15, blk. 31 El Carmel add. to Glenada, $35.

John F. Urban to A. W. Voswinkel—Lots 4 and 5, blk. 28, El Carmel add. to Glenada, $10.

George Quayle et ux to Heinrich C. Kanne—SE¼ of NE¼ sec. 22 S½ of NW NW 1-4 of SW 1-4 sec. 23, tp. 17 S, R. 12 W., $2500.

John L. Morehouse et ux to Homer Taylor et al—Tract tp. 16 S, R 3 W, $10.

Jonathan Johnson et al to O. J. Howard—Lots 15 and 16 blk. 12 Keeney's addition to Springfield, $10.

Booth Kelly Lumber Co. to Chas. Engen—S½ of NE¼ sec. 35 tp. 18 S. R. 1 W, $500.

Ira W. Brown deceased by Admr. to Archibald Dundas—40 acres tp. 16 S. R. 7 W, $1500.

Loren Edwards et ux to Rupert B. Edwards—Tracts tp. 16 S, R. 4 W, $10.

Southern Pacific Co. to Maurice Moore—Tract tp. 18 S. R. 8 W, $10.

Golda E. Aylesworth et vir to Henry M. Shekdon—Lots 1 and 2, blk. 2, Shelton's 2nd add. to Eugene, $10.

H. B. Aupperle et ux to W. J. Scharen et ux—SE¼ of NW¼, W½ of NW¼ sec. 19 tp. 18 S. R. 5 W, $10.

OUR JITNEY OFFER—This and 5c.

DON'T MISS THIS. Cut out this slip, enclose with 5c and mail it to Foley & Co., 2835 Sheffield Ave., Chicago, Ill., writing your name and address clearly. You will receive in return a trial package containing Foley's Honey and Tar Compound, for coughs, colds and croup; Foley Kidney Pills, for pain in sides and back; rheumatism, backache, kidney and bladder ailments; and Foley Cathartic Tablets, a wholesome and thoroughly cleansing cathartic, for constipation, biliousness, headache and sluggish bowels. Sold everywhere.

ITALIAN PRUNE TREES

In all grades and a complete line of Fruit, Nut and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, etc., for this season's planting. The present outlook insures a continuation of the high prices paid for prunes and all fruit products the past year. Over one and a half million pounds of Northwest Prunes sold to the Government in one order. What would bring you better results, and at the same time aid in the food problem, than an orchard planted on suitable ground and well cared for? Growing our own trees we can furnish you good stock at the right price. Send us a list of your needs.

ALBANY NURSERIES,
tf Albany, Oregon.

Cottage Grove Sentinel Loses in Supreme Court

The Oregon supreme court Wednesday handed down a mandate in the case of H. D. Crites vs. Elbert Bede and J. W. Grant in which the decree of the district court is reversed and a decree in favor of Crites is ordered.

The case is one where Bede and Grant, owners of the Cottage Grove Sentinel, brought suit against Crites and attached wages due him from J. H. Chambers of Cottage Grove. Crites claimed wages were exempt, but the justice court in which the case was brought, refused the exemption because of statements H. J. Shinn, attorney for Crites was alleged to have made in that court. The circuit court sustained the justice court upon appeal and Crites appealed to the supreme court which reversed the decision of the circuit court and ordered judgment for Crites, including $63.50 as costs in supreme court.

In these days of sacrifice and giving we should not forget the motto: "Every miser helps the kaiser."

TO DARKEN HAIR APPLY SAGE TEA

Look Young! Bring Back Its Natural Color, Gloss and Attractiveness.

Common garden sage brewed into a heavy tea, with sulphur added, will turn gray, streaked and faded hair beautifully dark and luxuriant. Just a few applications will prove a revelation if your hair is fading, streaked or gray. Mixing the Sage Tea and Sulphur recipe at home, though, is troublesome. An easier way is to get a 50-cent bottle of Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound at any drug store all ready for use. This is the old time recipe, improved by the addition of other ingredients.

While wispy, gray, faded hair is not sinful, we all desire to retain our youthful appearance and attractiveness. By darkening your hair with Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound, no one can tell because it does it so naturally, so evenly. You just dampen a sponge or soft brush with it and draw this through your hair, taking one small strand at a time; by morning all gray hairs have disappeared and, after another application or two your hair becomes beautifully dark, glossy, soft and luxuriant.

This preparation is a delightful toilet requisite and is not intended for the cure, mitigation or prevention of disease.—Adv.

Eugene High School
DRAMATIC CLUB
Presents
"All-of-a-Sudden Peggy"
A LIGHT COMEDY IN 3 ACTS
—AT—
Eugene Theatre
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CURTAIN 8:30.

ADMISSION: 75c, 50c, 25c

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