

Gilliam County Budget

Notice of Estimated Expenses for Gilliam County for 1919 Proposed by County Court

Notice is hereby given, That on Tuesday, the 31st day of December, 1918, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M., (the court having adjourned from December 4th, 1918, to said date), the County Court of Gilliam county, Oregon, will be in session at the Court House in Condon, Oregon, and any taxpayer of Gilliam county, Oregon, will be heard in favor of or against the proposed tax levy as hereinafter proposed.

ITEMIZED STATEMENT

Prepared in accordance with the Provisions of Chapter 224 of the General Laws of Oregon, 1915, showing an estimate of the amount of money required to be raised by taxation by Gilliam county, for the year 1919, to maintain each department of County Government, County Office, and for each County Improvement, and for the improvement and maintenance of Public Highways and Bridges, and for other contemplated expenditures, and showing the probable receipts of Gilliam county, Oregon, from sources other than taxation upon real and personal property for the year 1919, and also the amount of the balance of funds of Gilliam county, estimated as of date January 1, 1919.

County General Fund:

Roads and Highways	\$65,000.00
Sheriff's Office	
Salary	2 000
Deputy	480
Traveling expense	500
Traveling expense out of county	200
Board of Prisoners	200
Jail repairs	50
Clerk's Office	
Salary	2 000
Deputy hire	700
Supplies	400
Treasurer's Office	
Salary	400
Supplies	150
Assessor's Office	
Salary	1 200
Deputy	600
Supplies	300
Court House Expenses	1 500
Circuit Court	
Witnesses and Jurors	2 000
County Court	
Salary, per diem and mileage	1 000
Justice Court	
Fees	250
Coroner	
Fees	50
Insane	
Examinations	50
School Superintendent	
Salary	1 200
Traveling expense	250
Supplies, examinations, etc.	250
Health Officer	
Salary	100
Fruit Inspector	
Fees	50
Mother's Assistance	
Relief furnished	400
Care of Poor	
Relief	1 000
Jail	
Board of Prisoners	400
Scalp Bounty	
Bounty on coyotes	1600
Tax Rebates	50
Sealer of Weights and Measures	100
Current Expenses	2 500
Miscellaneous Expenses	200
Auditing Books	200
County Institute	200
District Attorney's Office	120
Total	\$87,550.00

State Tax	30,000.
County School and Library Fund	10,000
High Schools:	
Arlington High School	
Salaries	2 500
Janitor	225
Laboratory	100
Library	100
Printing and supplies	50
Furniture	50
Miscellaneous	50
Condon High School	
Salaries	4 200
Janitor	350
Fuel	300
Supplies	185
Library	100
Laboratory	100
Miscellaneous	75
Proposed estimate of all expenses	\$135,945.00

Estimated balances on hand January 1, 1919:

County General Fund	\$ 25,000.
Estimated income from sources other than direct taxation:	
Clerk's fees	2 500
Bounty refund	2 700
Sheriff's fees	100
Interest daily balances	400
Miscellaneous sales	200
Fair apportionment	400
Game Commission	50
Total balances and receipts	\$26,350.00

Total amount to be raised \$109,595.00

By order of County Court.

G. W. Farman, County Judge,
Sherman Wade, Commissioner,
John W. Maidment, Commissioner.

KEPT PLEDGE TO SEND BREAD

American Nation Maintained Allied Loaf Through Self-Denial at Home Table.

AVERTED EUROPEAN DESPAIR.

With Military Demands Upon Ocean Shipping Relieved, World is Able to Return to Normal White Wheat Bread.

Since the advent of the latest wheat crop the only limitation upon American exports to Europe has been the shortage of shipping. Between July 1 and October 10 we shipped 65,000,000 bushels. If this rate should continue until the end of the fiscal year we will have furnished the Allies with more than 237,500,000 bushels of wheat and flour in terms of wheat.

The result of increased production and conservation efforts in the United States has been that with the cessation of hostilities we are able to return to a normal wheat diet. Supplies that have accumulated in Australia, Argentina and other hitherto inaccessible markets may be tapped by ships released from transport service, and European demand for American wheat probably will not exceed our normal surplus. There is wheat enough available to have a white loaf at the common table.

But last year the tale was different. Only by the greatest possible saving and sacrifice were we able to keep a steady stream of wheat and flour moving across the sea. We found ourselves at the beginning of the harvest year with an unusually short crop. Even the most optimistic statisticians figured that we had a bare surplus of 20,000,000 bushels. And yet Europe was facing the probability of a bread famine—and in Europe bread is by far the most important article in the diet.

All of this surplus had left the country early in the fall. By the first of the year we had managed to ship a little more than 50,000,000 bushels by practicing the utmost economy at home—by wheatless days, wheatless meals, heavy substitution of other cereals and by sacrifice at almost every meal throughout the country.

In January the late Lord Rhonda, then British Food Controller, cabled that only if we sent an additional 75,000,000 bushels before July 1 could he take the responsibility of assuring his people that they would be fed.

The response of the American people was 85,000,000 bushels safely delivered overseas between January 1 and July 1. Out of a harvest which gave us only 20,000,000 bushels surplus we actually shipped 141,000,000 bushels.

Thus did America fulfill her pledge that the Allied bread rations could be maintained, and already the American people are demonstrating that, with an awakened war conscience, last year's figures will be bettered.

Our exports since we entered the war have justified a statement made by the Food Administration shortly after its conception, outlining the principles and policies that would govern the solution of this country's food problems.

"The whole foundation of democracy," declared the Food Administration, "lies in the individual initiative of its people and their willingness to serve the interests of the nation with complete self-effacement in the time of emergency. Democracy can yield to discipline, and we can solve this food problem for our own people and for the Allies in this way. To have done so will have been a greater service than our immediate objective, for we have demonstrated the rightfulness of our faith and our ability to defend ourselves without being Prussianized."

Sending to Europe 141,000,000 bushels of wheat from a surplus of apparently nothing was the outstanding exploit of the American food army in the critical year of the war.

GREATEST OPPORTUNITY WOMEN EVER HAD.

It was given to the women of this country to perform the greatest service in the winning of the war—vouchsafed to any women in the history of the wars of the world—to feed the warriors and the war sufferers. By the arts of peace, the practice of simple, homely virtues the womanhood of a whole nation served humanity in its profoundest struggle for peace and freedom.

FIRST CALL TO FOOD ARMY.

This co-operation and service I ask of all in full confidence that America will render more for flag and freedom than king, pulpit, or Herbert Hoover, August 10, 1917.

A year ago voluntary food control was a daring adventure in democracy; during the year an established proof of democratic efficiency.

How about your Thrift Stamps?

We invite you to call at the jewelry store and see our stock before buying your

Christmas Presents

We have a complete stock of Jewelry, Diamond Rings and Lavallieres, Ladies and Gentlemen's Rings, Bracelet Watches, Watches, Cheap and Expensive, Cuff Links, Brooches, etc. :: ::

Pathe Phonographs which are proving themselves the most practical talking machine on the market. Records and lots of them

Genuine Hand Painted China, painted by one of the best artists in the United States. Clocks, Casseroles, Cut Glass, Ivory, etc

Sherman Clay Pianos and All the Late Sheet Music
EVERYTHING GOOD AND EVERYTHING GUARANTEED

E. W. HUTCHINSON
Jeweler and Optician Condon, Oregon

"Outwitting the Hun"

By Pat O'Brien

CHAPTER XV.

Observations in a Belgian City.
One night shortly before I left this city, our airman-raided the place. I didn't venture out of the house at the time, but the next night I thought I would go out and see what damage had been done.

When it became dark I left the house accordingly and mixed with the crowd, which consisted largely of Germans. I went from one place to another to see what our "strafing" had accomplished. Naturally I avoided speaking to anyone. If a man or woman appeared about to speak to me, I just turned my head and looked off walked away in some other direction. I must have been taken for an unsocial sort of individual a good many times, and if I had encountered the same person twice I suppose my conduct might have aroused suspicion.

I had a first-class observation of the damage that was really done by our bombs. One bomb had landed very near the main railroad station and if it had been only thirty yards nearer would have completely demolished it. As the station was undoubtedly our airman's objective I was very much impressed with the accuracy of his aim. It is by no means an easy thing to hit a building from the air when you are going at anywhere from fifty to one hundred miles an hour and are being shot at from beneath from a dozen different angles—unless, of course, you are taking one of those desperate chances and flying so low that you cannot very well miss your mark and the Huns can't very well miss you either!

I walked by the station and mingled with the crowds which stood in the entrances. They paid no more attention to me than they did to real Belgians, and the fact that the lights were all out in this city at night made it impossible anyway for anyone to get as good a look at me as if it had been light.

During the time that I was in this city I suppose I wandered from one end of it to the other. In one place, where the German staff had its headquarters, a huge German flag hung from the window, and I think I would have given ten years of my life to have stolen it. Even if I could have pulled it down, however, it would have been impossible for me to have concealed it and to have carried it away with me as a souvenir, therefore would have been out of the question.

As I went along the street one night a lady standing on the corner stopped me and spoke to me. My first impulse, of course, was to answer her, explaining that I could not understand, but I stopped myself in time, pointed to my ears and mouth and shook my head, indicating that I was deaf and dumb, and she nodded understandingly and walked on. Incidents of that kind were not unusual, and I was always in fear that the time would come when some inquisitive and suspicious German would encounter me and not be so easily satisfied.

There are many things that I saw in this city which, for various reasons, it is impossible for me to relate until after the war is over. Some of them, I think, will create more surprise than the incidents I am free to reveal now. It used to amuse me as I went along the streets of this town, looking in the shop windows with German soldiers at my side looking at the same things, to think how close I was to them and they had no way of knowing.

Continued on page 6

Stockmen!

Do you know that---

With fairly good winter range you can dispense with hay by feeding Cottonseed to sheep—

Cattle can be finished on pasture very economically by giving a daily allowance of Cottonseed Cake or Meal—

Stock take more good out of other feeds if Cottonseed Cake is included in their rations—

Two pack horses can carry as much feed in Cottonseed, as they could haul in a wagon on a good road in hay—

Cottonseed Cake is the cheapest feed for sheep and cattle at this time—

For price and further particulars see or write

A. B. ROBERTSON
Condon, Oregon

FOR THE LAND'S SAKE!

Improve it. Best for you and best for the land

Real estate is going up and certain men are going up with it. These are the men who are getting some Gilliam county land today.

We have lots and property exchanges that will interest you.

Advantageous bargains that you should investigate NOW.

FOR SALE

Dwelling house cheap. \$400 down and balance in easy payments

I need more farms to sell—list yours with me NOW

F. T. HURLBURT

How's Your Insurance?

I Can Fix It

Service Shop Printing Pleases Critical Customers and Satisfies Every One....