

Thanksgiving Proclamation

"It has long been our custom to turn in the Autumn of the year in praise and thanksgiving to Almighty God for His many blessings and mercies to use as a nation. This year we have special and moving cause to be grateful and to rejoice. God has in His good pleasure given us peace. It has not come as a mere cessation of arms, a mere relief from the strain and tragedy of war. It has come as a great triumph of right. Complete victory has brought us, not peace alone, but the confident promise of a new day as well, in which justice shall replace force and jealous intrigue among the nations.

"Our gallant armies have participated in a triumph which is not marred or stained by another purpose of selfish aggression. In a righteous cause they have won immortal glory and have nobly served their nation in serving mankind. God has, indeed, been gracious. We have cause for such rejoicing as revives and strengthens in us all the best traditions of our national history. A new day shines about us, in which our hearts take new courage and look forward with new hope to new and greater duties.

"While we render thanks for these things, let us not forget to seek divine guidance in the performance of those duties and divine mercy and forgiveness for all errors of act or purpose, and pray that in all that we do we shall strengthen the ties of friendship and mutual respect upon which we must assist to build the new structure of peace and good will among nations.

"Wherefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate Thursday, the 28th day of November next as a day of Thanksgiving and prayer, and invite the people throughout the land to cease upon that day from their ordinary occupations and in their several homes and places of worship to render thanks to God, the ruler of nations.

"In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

"Done in the District of Columbia this sixteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Eighteen and of the Independence of the United States of America the 143d.

WOODROW WILSON."

"By the President,
"Robert Lansing, Secretary of State."

END OF THE WAR, WITH PEACE, BRINGS DAWN OF THANKSGIVING OVER THE CIVILIZED WORLD

When the Outlook suggested that November 11 be made an international holiday it had in mind a further suggestion that the Thanksgiving date be changed, so that the two great holidays might come together, so close will they be to each other. Thanksgiving Day is a distinctive American institution and has no fixed date, nor does it mark any particular event, and November 11 is a day of thanksgiving for the civilized world.

The suggestion is interesting, but it may be terrifying in the light of the first celebration. That other one was nearly all noise, which would be incompatible with the great feast day, but its successors will need tuning down. National holidays, on which national patriotism is permitted an annual babbling forth, are plentiful enough; nearly every country has one, and most countries have too many, but November 11 is a day of thanksgiving for the civilized world that may well be commemorated.

An international holiday indicates a coming together of the units of civilization that should be of benefit to the world. Not before, in all history, except on purely religious grounds, such as underlie Christmas or Easter, has such a coming together been possible. This shows that one of the effects of the ordeal through which the world has just gone has given to the nations a new feeling of brotherhood, a new realization of their need for each other,

a new comprehension that better means of communication and transportation has brought them so close together that, notwithstanding distinctive differences of nationality, they are really one people, and that the world is not a place populated by antagonistic folk, but of friendly folk who recognize each other's merits and the value of friendship.

There are a few people who can hardly be admitted to such a brotherhood, or at least until a considerable period of probation has elapsed, and they have proved themselves worthy of admission. But the power of uplift of a world that can join in an international holiday must be very great, and there can be few so far beyond the pale that they cannot be welcomed in the course of time.

In our latitude, November 11 does not come at a season when the weather always lends itself to celebrations, especially outdoor celebrations, and that is one of the reasons for making it the day of thanksgiving. In some places the season is more propitious, and in others not so much so; but the impossibility of guaranteeing good weather in every place in the world for a holiday is readily recognized. November 11, the date set by fate, will serve well enough. But along with the plans of internationally celebrating such a day, it would be well to plan to make it internationally safe and sane and to cancel some of our less important holidays so as to keep the world's work going.

Thanksgiving Proclamation

The dark clouds which hovered over the entire civilized world on Thanksgiving day last year have recently lifted, revealing a clear, blue sky that promises sunshine, prosperity and good will among nations and individuals.

Oregon, the volunteer state of the Union, which has given so freely of its men, money and materials, has the basis for special gratification over the noble part her sons played in accomplishing the final victory. We have a right to rejoice this year as never before and to mingle the voice of music with that of reverent prayer by singing the songs of victory, of home and of thanksgiving.

But, in our happiness, we should not forget that hundreds of thousands from the very flower of the allied nations have made the supreme sacrifice that we might enjoy the fruits of victorious peace, and that countless others are crippled and maimed for life. There will be vacant chairs at the Thanksgiving tables this year, and let us render thanks unto the Supreme Ruler of the Universe that these soldiers of democracy have not suffered and died in vain. Let us also thank Divine Providence for guidance over a Christian course and for endowing our people with a spirit of patriotism and National unity that has inspired us to perform our share in the re-establishment of world peace and the universal recognition of the brotherhood of man.

Now, therefore, I, James Withycombe, Governor of the state of Oregon, by virtue of the authority in me vested, following the gracious custom established by previous Governors in joining with the President of the United States, do hereby proclaim Thursday, November 28, 1918, as Thanksgiving day, and call upon the people of Oregon to suspend their ordinary labors, in order that they may give prayerful thanks to Almighty God, whom we worship, for the blessings and liberties and honored privileges that have been bestowed upon us and upon our great commonwealth.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of the state of Oregon to be affixed, this 23d day of November, A. D. 1918.

JAMES WITHYCOMBE.

LOCAL FARES INCREASED

Those who are patrons of the interurban lines of the Portland Railway Light & Power Company may prepare themselves for an increase in fares to begin on December 1, and to last indefinitely.

A reduction of service is also promised along with the increase of fares. These remedies are provided by the company on all its interurban lines out of Portland for meeting losses due to the period of depression before the war and for advancing costs of material and labor since the war began. The order covers the Bull Run, Oregon City, Cazadero, Montavilla and Troutdale lines.

Fares given from Portland to the terminals of each line will be as follows: Cazadero, 90 cents; Canemah Park and Oregon City, 25 cents; Troutdale, 30 cents; Bull Run, 70 cents. Fares for short distances within the present 5 cent fare lines will be 6 cents. Effective next Sunday, December 31, the rates will be increased between Gresham and Portland. There will be four different rates of fare, as follows:

Single cash fare, thirty cents; ten-ride coupon ticket, 274 cents; family sixty-ride coupon ticket, 235 cents; fifty-two-ride commutation ticket, 20 cents. It will be seen from this that it will be cheaper to use tickets than to pay cash fares. The sale of all round-trip tickets will be discontinued and city line tickets will not be accepted on the interurban cars, even inside the Portland city limits.

Transfers from the interurban cars to the Portland cars, permitting a person to travel from Gresham or any other point to any place in the metropolitan area, will be discontinued and there will be an added 6 cents if one wishes to go anywhere in the city after arriving there, instead of riding free over the urban lines. This was indicated by the recommendation of the commission.

Thus it will cost a person 37 cents on a cash fare to go to any point in Portland from here, after having arrived at any point beyond the Portland city boundaries.

For further information the reader is directed to the company's advertisement on another page of this issue of the Outlook.

The commission also recommends a reduction in service, and there is a chance that some of the cars may be taken off, especially between Portland and Cazadero. Gresham may be affected by a withdrawal of several trains. In regard to this reduction in service the commission says:

The revenues under the rates heretofore ordered by the commission have been such that if the interurban lines had been owned by a separate corporation the carrier would have been unable to meet fixed charges after paying operating expenses. In accordance with the trend of legislation, it has been the practice of this commission, as of all others, to restrict the earnings of public utility corporations to a fair return on the capital invested. This practice has prevented the accumulation of such surplus as would enable the peti-

tioner to meet the long-continued depression previous to the war and the extraordinary advance in prices since. The cost of materials and labor have greatly increased and the revenues of the carrier must likewise be increased if the service is to be maintained. Nevertheless, it is the opinion of the commission that rates sufficient to pay all expenses and produce a return of 6 per cent on the investment would lay an undue burden on the patrons of the company. We have, therefore, prescribed rates which it is believed will produce only sufficient revenue to meet the increased cost of labor and material used in the operation of the interurban lines as compared with costs of two years ago. The necessities of the situation compel the company to look to the profits of the future to recoup the losses of the present. The rates so prescribed and hereafter ordered into effect are still lower than the corresponding rates of other carriers doing interurban business in the same general locality. This feature is only relatively important since the service given by the applicant is not directly comparable with that of the other carriers.

"Careful study of the service afforded on the interurban lines indicates that it is possible to reduce the service without inconveniencing the traveling public, and it is believed that this reduction should be made rather than to increase fares above those hereafter established. It must be remembered that the reduction of service should not be such as will drive traffic away, but only a reasonable elimination of too frequent trains. Such reductions will, however, add but little to the net revenues and some further relief must be afforded."

The commission also condemns the commutation rates now in use, stating that they are not true commutation rates, but are in fact wholesale rates, stating that making tickets good for a longer period than 30 days takes them out of the commutation class and the issuance of tickets of this character to those who do not ride every working day being equivalent to selling large numbers of tickets wholesale at a low rate. New schedules are imposed for commutation, 10-ride and other similar classes of low-rate fares.

The commission does not specifically point out wherein the company should reduce its service, evidently leaving that up to the company to determine for the present.

The commission, in arriving at a decision to increase the rates, finds, after examination of the financial condition of the various lines, that if the interurban lines had been owned by a separate corporation the carrier would have been unable to meet fixed charges after paying operating expenses.

DEATH CALLS DAUGHTER OF CORBETT COUPLE

Mrs. Cecilia Williams died at her home in Oakland, California, November 8 and was buried at Corbett November 12. She leaves her husband, E. P. Williams and three children, her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Woodward, of Corbett, two sisters, Mrs. A. J. Landeen of Portland and Mrs. J. O'Connell of Bridgeton, Oregon, four brothers, Roy E. Woodward of the U. S. Submarine base, New London, Conn., Alfred, Stanley and Leonne, all of Corbett.

War Savings Stamps save lives.

DEATH ONLY A VICTORY

Human beings, when directly concerned, cannot control their emotions, else why grieve for those who have gone before, especially those who have lived Christian lives and upon death have entered the portals of life eternal?

Death is victory, not defeat, and at every funeral there should be rejoicing and not despair. We are fully aware that none will enter into the spirit of a picnic at a funeral, yet going to glory justifies smiles instead of tears.

Many a man in this world, who has lived his three score years and ten, will, if honest, acknowledge that he would not care to live over again his life on earth.

When one is born he begins to die, and as the years accumulate death approaches nearer and he enters into a state of rest on the day of dissolution. He is dying all the time. Disease or unnatural means may shorten and cause that life to be shorter than nature intended.

Why then should one grieve if one dear to him steps from this life of trial and tribulations into a life everlasting and a higher and heavenly sphere? It is selfish to do so.

Whether a man dies a hero on the battlefield, succumbs before his allotted time, or reaches prime age and passes away peacefully in his bed, if he has led a righteous life he enters into a realm of glory. He is the victor. If he has lived a life of wickedness and sinfulness, dying unrepentant, then grieve, otherwise rejoice.

No Christian need fear death. He doubts his own Christian faith in doing so. He should welcome death

and the passing to a great reward and promotion.

Do not toll the bell, but let it ring out glad tidings that victory has been won. Look upon life on earth as but a temporary arrangement and death a release from the ills, the trials and the troubles of that life on earth with a crown awaiting. What is the whole world compared with an immortal life in the hereafter?

Death is but an incident with a grand new birth. Why grieve? Better let us remodel the present form of funeral ceremony, be more in unison with the happiness of the departed soul. Cast aside all this solemnity and doubt and grief and rejoice that the one who has gone has passed to a great reward.

If there is a God, if there is immortality, death is but a victory, pure and simple. It does not seem religiously consistent that one should grieve because another has been crowned. Woodburn Independent.

OLE B. DAHLQUIST DEAD AT SYCAMORE

Ole B. Dahlquist, a well-known resident of the Pleasant Valley neighborhood, near Sycamore station, died on Friday from pneumonia following influenza, aged 37 years. He was unmarried. He is survived by two brothers, Charles and William and a sister, Mrs. Minnie Nichol. Funeral services were conducted this forenoon from the Kenworthy & Co. mortuary chapel. Interment was in Damascus cemetery.

Try a want ad. Phone 701.

United States Well Represented with This Group at Peace Table



Judge Louis D. Brandeis.

Elihu Root.

Woodrow Wilson.

Colonel E. M. House Secretary Robert L. Lansing.

Although no official announcement has been made as to the personnel of the United States peace committee, these men have been mentioned as being the logical Yanks to see that the kind of ideals America has stood for are written into the important peace agreement.

Of course, President Wilson would head the commission. All of the allied powers are asking that he attend the conference—in as much as he has been one of the most conspicuous and strongest figures in the last dramatic days which brought such victorious peace.

CONSERVATION PROGRAM

For the purpose of bringing before the people in a forcible manner the need for saving food and sharing it with the allies and the liberated nations, the United States Food Administration named December 1-7 as a nation-wide "Conservation Week for World Relief" and a stirring program of education and enthusiasm will be carried out simultaneously throughout the country.

On Sunday, December 1st, a personal message from Herbert Hoover will be read from all pulpits in churches of all denominations. Wednesday, December 4th, will be "Women's Organization Day" and a special Hoover message will be the central feature of a patriotic program in all the women's clubs of the country, the meetings being open to all women whether club members or not. On Friday, December 6th, special patriotic exercises will be held in all the public schools of the United States, and a special message from Mr. Hoover to the boys and girls of America will be the central feature of the program. Throughout the entire week meetings and rallies will be held, and efforts of war workers will be centered upon the task of waking the public to an alert realization of the after-war need for greater conservation than ever.

Preliminary to the inauguration of "Conservation Week", meetings of all county food administrators, together with a leading club woman from each county, will be held in each state, and this gathering will be addressed by a member who will bring a personal message direct from Mr. Hoover. Instructions for the campaign and material for the work will be given out at these gatherings. The meetings of Oregon's county food administrators and representative club-women has been called by State Food Administrator W. B. Ayer for Tuesday, November 26th.

The original pledge made by the

Food Administration on behalf of the people of the United States was 17 1/2 millions tons of food to be shipped overseas by July 1, 1919, an amount greater by 50 per cent than last year. Now that France and Belgium are liberated and millions of people in South Central Europe clamoring for food, the United States is undertaking to increase its exports from 17 1/2 million tons to twenty million tons.

EFFORT BEING MADE TO GET FERTILIZER

Some interested gardeners are making an effort to secure a carload or more of lime from the state plant for fertilizing purposes. One man in Gresham has been trying to interest others and will take four or five tons if a carload can be made up.

Owing to the illness of County Agent Hall he cannot take the matter up just now, but may be depended on to give assistance in the matter as soon as he is able to be at his office again. In the meantime those who are interested may leave their names at the Outlook office for reference.

A large portion of the garden ground hereabouts is badly in need of lime to insure even a good crop and it should be easy to get a full carload taken.

SUBSCRIBERS WARNED TO PAY FOR BONDS

A small proportion of those who subscribed for bonds of the Fourth Liberty loan have failed to make their payments which were due on November 21, and are liable to lose what they have paid and forfeit their bonds.

The banks are taking care of some who are regular patrons, but are giving warning that all payments must be made at once or they will be reported delinquent, which will mean a loss of the first installments.

Save for the country's sake.