MARION COUNTY SCHOOLS REPORT RESULTS OF THEIR WAR STAMPS CAMPAIGN

Reports of the result of the campaign for War Savings Stamps in all of the school districts in the county have been made to W. M. Smith, chairman in charge of this work. The following report shows the name o fthe district, the number of pledges in each district, the amount the district had pledged previous to the campaign and the total amount finally subscribed in each district:

Districts	Pledges	Amt. Pledged	Previously Owned	Total
1 Donald	117	$ 3.260	$ 145	$ 3,395
2 Arbor Grove	97	2,595	850	3,445
3 Middle Grove	162	2,525	385	2,910
4 Silverton	729	50,175	9,330	59,505
5 Rosedale	46	2,360	335	2,695
6 Witzel	99	2,470	110	,580
7 Sublimity	189	6,860	545	7,405
8 Rickey	71	1,884	220	2,105
9 Macleay	59	4,180	100	4,280
10 Evergreen	71	2,445	155	2,600
11 Aumsville	145	6.550	630	7,180
12 Fern Ridge	24	900	460	1,360
13 Manning	40	4,045	60	4.105
14 Jefferson	118	9,570	465	10,040
15 Hubbard	247	5,355	6,525	11.880
16 Oak Grove	73	970	15	985
17 Parish Gap	27	950	125	1,075
18 Hall	73	1.265	50	1,315
19 Brush Creek	52	2,285	440	2,725
20 Marion	107	2,305	1,190	3,495
21 Gates				
22 Pringle	136	5,235	945	6,280
23 Aurora	197	5.475	1,370	6,845
24 Salem	4100	101,640	72,000	173,640
25 Battle Creek	48	840	25	865
26 Fairfield	26	1,855	175	2.030
27 Looney	36	2,055	......	2,055
28 Illihee	39	410	690	1,100
29 Rock Point	46	2,530	195	2,725
30 Liberty	72	1,935	20	1,955
31 Brooks	167	10,520	165	10,685
32 Champoeg	52	2,985	35	2,030
33 Evan's Valley	38	2,805	650	3,455
34 Belle Passi	87	3.315	1,515	4,830
35 Silver Cliff	92	2,170	300	2.470
36 Mission	......	......	......	......
37 Fairview	35	645	130	775
38 White	75	2,185	1,840	4,025
40 Central Howell	191	6,435	1,305	7,740
41 Hazel Dell	57	3,985	535	4.520
42 Union Hill	165	2,715	155	2,870
43 Independence	33	2,780	415	3,195
44 West Woodburn	58	2,780	280	3,060
45 St. Paul	150	7,160	2.510	9,670
46 McKee	56	1,760	260	2,020
48 C[illegible]oston	68	2,030	45	2,075
49 Joint	11	220	65	285
50 Pratum	96	2,470	1,165	3,635
51 North Howell	151	4.765	2,015	6,780
54 McAlpin	58	3,270	585	3,855
56 Grassy Pond	58	1,895	355	2.250
57 Butteville	192	3,675	525	4,200
58 Pleasant View	20	540	10	550
59 St. Louis	74	3,680	195	3,875
60 Eldridge	42	1.715	230	1,945
61 West Stayton	61	1,480	470	1,950
63 Bethany	121	4,320	1,225	5,545
65 Hazel Green	96	9,545	1,345	10,890
67 Thomas	129	3.095	800	3,895
68 Johnson	27	1,700	5	1,705
69 Prospect	47	1,535	10	1,545
70 Harmony	125	2,813	1,360	4,173
71 Liberty	172	10,410	800	11.210
72 Sidney	50	2,200	430	2,630
73 Scotts Mills	118	2,490	230	2.720
74 Mehama	70	2,370	985	3,355
75 McLaughlin	50	1,236	......	1.236
76 Gervais	......	......	......	......
77 Stayton	232	10,417	2,510	12,925
78 Swegel	65	1,475	50	1,525
79 Turner	137	7,740	930	8,670
80 Shaw	......	5,875	......	5,870
81 Oak Glen	22	710	45	755
82 Parkersville	31	1,475	3,430	4,905
83 Triumph	14	1,755	......	1,755
84 Four Corners	49	1,770	115	1,885
85 Silver Creek Falls	48	1,020	105	1.125
86 Center View	31	2.380	5	2,385
87 Summit	16	150	115	265
88 Keizer	182	5,200	2,410	7,610
89 Pleasant Point	68	2,420	388	2,920
90 Oakdale	26	573	......	570
91 Mt. Angel	245	8,800	615	9,415
92 Geelan	25	1,780	20	1,800
93 Mountain View	29	1,050	240	1,290
94 Milster	49	1,475	5	1,480
95 Davis	27	1,850	165	2,015
96 Sunnyside	69	2,995	190	3,185
97 Crooked Finger	31	375	30	405
98 Howell	30	1,485	210	1,695
99 Hayesville	116	3.535	1,185	4.720
100 Oak Ridge	35	2,260	305	2,565
102 Perkins	9[illegible]	2,035	375	2,410
103 Woodburn	405	17,440	5,455	22.895
104 Union	85	3,845	1.795	5,640
105 Abaqua	23	1,840	......	1,840
106 Taylor	......	......	......	......
107 Hullt	27	645	35	680
109 Riverview	......	......	......	......
110 Pleasant View	22	940	125	1,065
112 Victor Point	82	2,575	615	3,190
113 Fruitland	78	2.515	240	2,755
114 Briar Nob	40	420	10	430
115 Elkhorn	16	660	105	765
116 Noble	49	1,940	35	1,975
117 Niagara	......	......	......	......
118 Auburn	76	2.320	1,435	3,755
119 Mahoney	......	1,560	......	1,560
122 Clear Lake	99	2,740	575	3,315
123 Detroit	27	2,060	505	2,565
124 Crawford	44	1,155	100	1,255
125 Bethel	58	2,170	280	2,450
126 North Santiam	106	1,665	5	1,670
127 Porter	50	3,600	145	3,745
128 Salem Heights	90	1,865	235	2,100
129 Mill City	108	4.930	2.135	7,065
130 Broadacres	106	2,650	100	2,750
131 Cloverdale	37	610	65	675
122 Fox Valley	3	130	......	130
133 Cedar Camp	3	85	......	85
134 Buena Vista	......	7,085	......	7,085
135 Waconda	66	950	155	1,105
136 Talbot	75	2,285	85	2,370
137 Raybell	......	1463	......	1.465
138 Hall's Ferry	54	825	......	825
139 Abaqua Heights	5	90	......	90

HENRY CLEWS REVIEW ON BUSINESS AND FINANCE

Financial Authority Sees Only Bright Side of War Outlook and Conditions

New York, July 12.—We enter the second half of the year under conditions generally hopeful, though highly confusing and in some respects uncertain. The undertone of confidence, however, is still running strong; the military outlook being decidedly encouraging. Germany's supreme effort has practically failed; since the allied armies have not been divided, the British are not driven into the sea, and Paris has not fallen into the enemy's hands. While the drive will soon be renewed, these contingencies are now less remote than at any time since the campaign began, and the French and British are confident of holding their own. Driving back the Austrians over the Piave afforded particular encouragement; not only by depressing Austrian morale and raising the Italian, but also through saving Italy's great industrial plain in the north; the loss of which would have affected all the allies adversely. The greatest encouragement of all, however, from the American standpoint, is the marvelous rapidity in perfecting plans for our entrance into the war. There are now over a million American soldiers in France fully equipped, and by January 1st, it is expected that we will have approximately 4,000,000 men in the army. Submarines have proved a failure, and the huge shipbuilding campaign initiated by our government is now being rapidly carried out. We celebrated the Fourth of July by launching nearly one hundred ships and fourteen destroyers, aggregating about 500,000 tons. These are wonderful accomplishments, despite the criticisms showered upon the administration a few months ago. We shall soon also be shipping aeropianes on a large scale. Industrial mobilization of the steel industry is complete and the entire war machinery of the country is running at high pressure and with as little friction as possible. America has certainly gotten its stride, and the American army will soon enlighten Germany as to its fighting capacity; so we may hope confidently for the victory which our aid will surely hasten.

But there is another aspect to the situation that cannot be ignored. This terrible war involves vast sacrifices of life, blood and treasure, and the end is by no means yet in sight; for while the enemy may be weakening, still he is not beaten, and since it is a matter of life and death for the military autocracy of Germany, that party must and will continue the war until conquered by a shattering blow, which will require even greater efforts by the allies than any heretofore put forth.This country must, therefore, be prepared for still greater sacrifices, for heavier taxes for far more rigid economy and even further government regulation. Sad to say, it must also be prepared for a growing casualty list. Price fixing and rationing orders are especial sources of complaint; nevertheless, such incidents must be expected, and it should be added that they are usually cheerfully met, the policy of the government unquestionably being to create as little friction as possible.

The most encouraging business factor is the crop outlook, nature in this respect having particularly favored the United States. Aside from slight damage to wheat, that crop still promises a very heavy yield, probably the second largest on record, with the remote possibility of being a bumper crop. The harvest of winter wheat, which is usually about two-thirds of the crop, is now well advanced, yielding excellent results, and should be completed during July. The expected yield is nearly a billion bushels, or about 350,000,000 more than last year; an ample supply for our allies as well as for ourselves.

Prices of finished products are very high, staples having considerably more than doubled during the last twelve months, while manufacturers are distracted by strikes in one direction, prospects of government regulation and price fixing in another, and an uncertain cotton outlook in still another. Two additional growing months are still ahead of us, and August, if not July, is usually a month of more or less crop deterioration. The government has fixed the price of copper at 26 cents, a rise of 2½ cents. This will assure the copper companies continued profits for a moderate period, when the government probably considers good policy as stimulus to a prolific source of public revenue. The same policy has apparently been exercised towards the steel industry which provides the government with a very large amount of revenue.

Our monetary affairs are being skillfully handled. The banks are to purchase every two weeks $750,000,000 4½ per cent short term treasury notes until $6,000,000,000 has been raised towards the next Liberty loan, which will probably be that amount in October. During the fiscal year ending June 30, the United States government raised $4,000,000,000 in taxes and $10,000,000,000 in loans; an altogether unprecedented operation, and one that would have been impossible but for the smooth working of the new federal reserve system. During the next twelve months it is expected that $24,000,000,000 will be raised. This means a continued pressure upon the money market, also that the regular mercantile and financial requirements will have to take second place. The resources of the federal reserve banks have already declined 20 per cent, and in event of an additional drop, a further stiffening of interest rates may be anticipated. Crop requirements will soon be felt and may rank next to government requirements in importance. Since completion of the Third Liberty loan, funds have been in somewhat better supply, considerable new financing having been successfully floated in June. The new securities issued in that period, excluding government loans, were $253,000,000, an increase of $194,000,000 over the same month last year. About $150,000,000 of these issues were for industrials. Since June 1st, the total new issues, railroads and industrials, amounted to $689,000,000, or $257,000,000 less than a year ago. Money conditions being what they are, it is premature to expect any liberal continuance of new issues, and the consequent slowing down of new enterprise was illustrated by the total of new charters reported in June in the principal states, which amounted to only $227,000,000, compared with $423,000,000 a year ago.

Attention is still concentrated upon Washington, which during the war will continue to be a dominating factor in business and finance. Our government machinery is now running much more smoothly, and there is a very evident desire on the part of officials to interfere as little as possible with legitimate business, while exercising a rigid exclusion of profiteering and all nonessential labor. The war is, however, a heavy burden, even for a young giant like the United States, and taxation weighs very heavily upon all classes; those who pay little or no direct tax, carrying a lead unconsciously in the high costs of living. Congress is at work framing a new bill, which for sake of the country as a whole must be based upon sound and just principles. The burden of the tax will fall upon large incomes and excess profits. This is just and proper, provided the main sources of new capital are not pinched to the starvation point, which would seriously impair the success of future loans.

In the financial district there is a general undertone of optimism, based upon the satisfactory military outlook. Some industrials declined under government regulation, while others advanced. Fluctuations were usually within narrow limits; sharp advances being followed by profit taking, while most issues responded more readily to good news than to bad. Railroad issues were steady, recent reports showing continued improvement in earnings and financial status. Public utilities are of course neglected for reasons well understood. Government bonds were generally firm and show a strong undertone owing to military successes, while Liberty issues were firmer, following the report that our government did not intend to pay higher interest rates on coming issues. One striking evidence of general soundness in business is found in the record of failures which for the first six months of the current year showed liabilities of only $70,000,000, the smallest amount reported since 1907, when the total was below $60,000,000. For the month of June the totals were the lightest of any month since September, 1906. The outlook for the stock market is favorable; though the possibilities of disturbing news from the front or Washington and the limitations of the money market, render it necessary to pursue a conservative policy in both financial and commercial operations.

HENRY CLEWS.

BLAZING THE TRAIL.

The heart-breaking fight is that of holding out, though utterly exhausted until the arrival of long-delayed reinforcements.

That was the job of the Y. M. C. A. men in France until the ships of late fall and winter began to unload the men needed to fulfill the mission of the Red Triangle overseas.

Many a soldiers' camp had to get along for weeks without the recreation the comforts, the reading and writing rooms, the smokes, the sweets, the ministrations and the spiritual help that the Y. M. C. A. hut brings them.

I have just talked with my townsman, Dr. R. S. DeNiord, who returned today from a survey of a woodsmen's camp, far off in the pine forests, where a group of lumbermen and college lads are turning the woods into the lumber that is so sorely needed for all army operations.

They had lacked glass, hardware, and other things needed to use that lumber to erect comfortable quarters. They had been working so faithfully and so hard they were too tired to provide themselves with better lodgings than the tents that they brought with them.

Barring occasional outdoor games, they had been without amusement or recreation. They had seen no newspapers. They had nothing to read.

To them the coming of Dr. DeNiord opens a new era.

Physically and mentally, they were the finest bunch of American army men he had yet looked upon.

So big and broad minded were they that they had not thought of blaming the Y. M. C. A., the government, nor anybody else for these weeks of isolation.

In fact, they felt that they were so far off the beaten track, so far away from civilization, that the Red Triangle might never reach their out-of-the-way section.

Next day Dr. De Niord departed with all of the small comforts that he could carry. Now he will bang away at the commissary and the transportation department until out of small beginnings will shortly arise a Y. M. C. A. hut. He will improvise entertainment and amusement until a place is provided for the cinema and the entertainers that divisional headquarters will send him.

Pioneering is the word. The work of the pioneer secretary is hard and endless, but the satisfaction gained from each forward step made for these hard-working, uncomplaining and all-deserving young fellows from back home is a sweet reward.

Hack away, doctor.

New Books Received at Public Library

The following is a list of new book received at the city public library:

"In the Heart of German Intrigue" is the result of Demetra Vaka Brown's visit to her native Athens to learn the mystery of Greece's attitude to the great war. It is a revelation of intrigue and corruption.

"A volunteer poilu," pictures the French army life as "The first hundred thousand" does the British. Henry Sheahan, the author spent a year at the extreme front.

"The Duchess of Wrexe" and "The green mirror" are studies of the two types of english life, the aristocrats and the middle class. Each is a complete and interesting story, yet one of a series of three which it is hoped Hugh Walpole will finish 'after the war.'

Of all the new war novels probably none have excelled his "Dark forest" which the library received last year.

"Our schools in war time and after" is a contribution by Professor Dean of Columbia. He develops such live topics as "Farm Cadets" and "Re-education of the disabled."

"Danny the freshman" is a college story by Walter Camp, the authority on school athletics.

"Heroes of today" brings such modern heroes as Hoover and Goethals to the acquaintance of the children.

Daniel A. Poling, who is known personally by many Salem people has an article in Outlook for July 10, entitled "Physically competent and morally fit; a report from an eye-witness at the front." It is the result of personal observation of the American soldier in France.

HOW POLK COUNTY PEOPLE CONTRIBUTED TO RED CROSS.

Herewith is a report of receipts of the second Red Cross war fund drive for Polk county ,as given us by County Chairman A. B. Starbuck. As many of these reports were not segregated according to districts, we are giving totals received from each captain, making a grand total of $14,225.48, divided as follows:

C. V. Johnson, Capt. Airlie, Montgomery, McTimmons, Lewisville $529.07.

T. B. Stone, Capt. Buell, Harmony, Gooseneck, Fern, $361.43.

J. R. Loy, Capt. Buena Vista, Hopville, $225.75.

Geo. H. Ball, Capt. Ballston, Red Prairie, Broadmead, $291.51.

F. C. Ewing, Capt. Brush College, Popcorn, Mountain View, $346.00.

I. L. Patterson, Capt. Eola, $129.00.

W. H. Beard, Capt. Falls City, Oakhurst, Black Rock, Guthrie, Bridgeport, W. Y. Camp, $2,075.37.

C. W. Barrick, Capt. Independence, Parker, Highland, Oak Point, $1,745.25.

E. M. Jourdan, Capt. McCoy, Bethel, $355.00.

A. Parker, Capt. Monmouth, Cochran, Mistletoe, Sunny Slope, Antioch, Elkins, $1,600.00.

V. J. Love, Capt. Pedee, Fir Grove, Cherry Grove, Wild Wood, Siletz Lumber Co., $386.68.

H. J. Elliott, Capt. Perrydale, Enterprise, Concord, $501.80.

A. R. Cadle, Capt. Rickreall, Greenwood, Oak Wood, Crowley, $605.95.

C. L. Gilson, Capt. Smithfield, Polk Station, $94.00.

W. L. Soehren, Capt. Orchard, Salt Creek, Upper S. C. Pioneer, $374.50.

Jno. Simkins, Capt. Spring Valley, Lone Star, Zena, Lincoln, $332.82.

J. J. Thurston, Capt. Suver, Fair View, Valley View, $370.03.

T. J. Werth, Capt. Gold Creek, Valley Junction, Grand Ronde, $252.40.

W. B. Gerth, Capt. West Salem, $126.85.

W. L. Soehren, Dallas, N. Dallas, Liberty, Oak Dale, Orchard View, $3,492.07.
—Dallas Observer.

Paris, July 12.—For the purpose of allaying the German people's impatience regarding the delay in resumption of the offensive, Field Marshal Von Hindenburg is reported to have written to a pan-German leader:

"We have the time prepared. But because our adversary is so strong, it is important that nothing shall be left to chance."

BRITISH AND GERMAN WAR PROCLAMATIONS

A STUDY IN COMPARATIVE CULTURE

The two documents below form a striking contrast. One is the official proclamation of General Allenby, the British commander-in-chief in Palestine, upon the occasion of the British entry into Jerusalem; the other is the official proclamation issued by the headquarters of the German military government at Uline to the inhabitants in the conquered Italian territoy.

If fresh proof is needed of the different manner in which Great Britain and Germany wage war, it can be found in a perusal of the proclamationsside by side.

PROCLAMATION of General Allenby of England read to the inhabitants of Jerusalem from the steps of the Citadel in Arabic, Hebrew, English, French, Italian, Greek and Russian.

To the Inhabitants of Jerusalem the Blessed and the People Dwelling in That Vicinity:

The defeat inflicted upon the Turks by the troops under my command has resulted in the occupation of your city by my forces. I therefore, here and now, proclaim it to be under martial law, under which form of administration it will remain so long as military considerations make it necessary. However, lest any of you should be alarmed by reason of your experience at the hands of the enemy who has retired, I hereby inform you that it is my desire that **every person should pursue his lawful business without fear of interruption.**

Furthermore, since your city is regarded with affection by three of the great religions of mankind, and its soil has been consecrated by the prayers and pilgrimages of devout people of these three religions for many centuries, therefore do I make it known unto you that every sacred building, monument, holy spot, shrine, traditional site, endowment, pious bequest or customary place of prayer will be maintained and protected according to the existing customs and beliefs of those to whose faiths they are sacred.

Guards have been placed at Bethlehem and at Rachel's tomb. The tomb at Hebron has been placed under exclusive Moslem control. The hereditary custodians of the Wakf at the gates of the Holy Sepulchre have been requested to take up their accustomed duties in remembrance fo the magnanimous act of the Caliph Omar, who protested that church.

PROCLAMATION issued by the headquarters of the German Military Government at Udine to the inhabitants of conquered Italy.

A house-to-house search will be made for all concealed arms, weapons and ammunition.

All victuals remaining in the house must be delivered up.

Every citizen must obey our labor regulations.

All workmen, women, and children over 15 years' old are obliged to work in the fields every day, Sundays included, from 4 a. m. to 8 p. m.

Disobedience will be punished in the following manner:

1. Lazy workmen will be accompanied to their work and watched by Germans.

After the harvest they will be imprisoned for six months and every third day will be given nothing but bread and water.

2. Lazy women will be obliged to work, and after the harvest receive six months' imprisonment.

3. Lazy children will be punished by beating. The commandant reserves the right to punish lazy workmen with 20 lashes daily.