

MISSIONARY EDUCATION

REV. R. H. COCKER SPEAKS TO SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION

Minister Believes Thorough Knowledge of the Gospel Means Power.

"This is a great and important subject. It concerns God's glory and man's salvation. But the important thing, it seems to me, in order to be more aggressive in missionary work, is to have a thorough knowledge of the gospel. Knowledge is power in any line, as we well know, and the gospel is 'the power of God unto salvation to every one that believeth.'"

"The apostle declares that it is the 'gospel of God,' and he means by this that it is of God, and from God as the means of its effectiveness—'the power of God.' In its true essence, it is apart from man entirely, as to its source in power and knowledge. It is the 'gospel of God' and 'concerns His Son Jesus Christ.' It is God's message of love in the sweetest, purest grace to poor sinful man anywhere and everywhere under the sun, to the Jew first and also to the Gentile, rich or poor, learned or unlearned, bond or free, alike—God's provision for man's sin in the cross of His beloved son. The gospel is not only God's message of love to man, but His judgment upon man's sin as well, and that judgment falls upon Christ on the cross, 'the just for the unjust,' that God might be just and the justifier of him that believeth in Jesus.

God Seeks All. Men are lost and have been lost ever since Adam was turned out of the garden of Eden, and it is because man is lost that God is still seeking him. And while God has always been in earnest man has been indifferent and 'sought out many inventions' to make himself

(Continued on Page 8.)

Report of Red Cross

Washington, D. C., Oct. 18, 1919.

On behalf of the War Council of the American Red Cross, Mr. Henry P. Davison, its chairman, today authorizes publication of the first installment of the complete report of the activities of the American Red Cross during the war. The first installment is as follows:

The war council of the American Red Cross is now prepared to make a complete accounting to the American people of money contributed and expended, as well as the work done by the American Red Cross during the period in which the war council was in control of its affairs. The war council was appointed May 10, 1917, and went out of existence February 28, 1919.

It was the practice of the war council to give complete publicity to its policies and finances, but it is only now that a picture of the war period as a whole can be presented. It is the feeling of the war council that a report in this summarized form should be made directly to the public which provided the money and gave the effort which made the American Red Cross a success.

Immediately the armistice was signed the war council prepared to turn over the direction of affairs to the executive committee as the permanent head of the American Red Cross. The war work proper, incident to the military effort, was on an extensive scale long after hostilities ceased, and as the spring months revealed the conditions brought about by war, especially in eastern Europe, the American Red Cross was face to face with obligations of large proportions on behalf of humanity. There was widespread suffering which we alone were in a position to relieve.

A statement of the American Red Cross effort and finances since the war council relinquished its control will be made to the public through the executive committee, and it is important, therefore, that the fact that this report covers the period only until March 1, should be carefully noted.

Financial Results. During the twenty months' period ending February 28, 1919, the Red Cross as a whole received in round figures \$400,000,000 in voluntary contributions and subscriptions. Of this total \$42,000,000 came from membership dues and \$288,000,000 from the war drive. The remainder came from so many different sources that specific mention is impossible in this report.

On May 1, 1917, just before the appointment of the war council there were 562 chapters with a membership of 33,294 adult members.

On February 28, 1919, there were 374 chapters with 17,186 branches

(Continued on Page 8.)

Expedition Leaves to Recover Bodies of U. S. Aviators

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Oct. 17.—After a delay of two days, caused by waiting for authorization from the navy department for use of a warship, an army party left here Thursday for Angeles bay on the gulf of California to identify and bring back the bodies of Lieut. C. H. Connelly and W. H. Waterhouse, American army aviators, who were lost while on border patrol duty two months ago. The trip to Angeles bay is being made aboard the destroyer Aaron Ward, and is expected to consume about eight days.

Those making up the army party are Maj. R. F. Brattan, representing the southwestern department; Maj. P. T. Farrar, from Camp Kearny, near San Diego; American consul W. F. Boyle, of Mexicali, and Joe Allen Richards, who found the bodies. A stop will be made at Ensenada where Judge Justo Sastillo will be taken aboard, so that an inquest can be held when the bodies are disinterred.

WILL PUT DITCH UNDER NEW LAW

Prairie Creek Farmers Organizing Mountain Sheep Irrigation District.

The first irrigation district ever organized in the county, under the state law, and its largest single project for watering farm lands, will be presented to the county court tomorrow afternoon. The petition of farmers on Prairie Creek for the organization of the Mountain Sheep Irrigation District and the establishment of its boundaries will come before the court at this time.

The district as originally laid out includes about 8,230 acres of land, and the total to be served may run to 10,000 acres. Half of this is now irrigated. The object of the formation of the district is to provide an abundance of water for supplemental irrigation of the lands previously watered, and also to furnish water to irrigate the remaining lands in the district.

Under the state law, heretofore not invoked in Wallawa county, owners of land may petition to have their holdings brought into an irrigation district. This solution is heard by the county court which has the authority to alter the boundaries a little to include other land which might properly be added. An election is then held and officers of the district chosen. They have authority to advertise their affairs.

Bonds are issued to provide money to dig the main and lateral ditches.

AROUND THE WORLD WITH THE AMERICAN RED CROSS. In Belgium.



Hunger, disease and exposure were not all that Belgian children were subjected to, for enemy shells constantly dropped into what little of their country the invaders did not hold. In this picture Red Cross nurses are seen taking some of the fifty babies from the American Red Cross nursery at La Panne into a bomb-proof structure as the Germans opened fire from the sea.

to gather the water and distribute it over the lands of the district. These lands are security for the bonds.

It is estimated that about \$100,000 will be needed to finance the irrigation project of the new Mountain Sheep district. This will represent approximately \$10 an acre for the land to be served, a charge so low that it seems only nominal. The district will be one of the wealthiest in the state and will furnish water at a much lower cost per acre than any of the large projects in other parts of the state.

The plan is for the new district to purchase the stock and thereby acquire the property of the present Mountain Sheep Ditch company. This includes an extensive system of ditches now serving the territory embraced in the new district, the water being brought by the Mountain Sheep Ditch company from Big Sheep to Little Sheep. All this will be taken over. The new work under way will be completed, and the ditches in the distribution system will be enlarged to bring the added supply of water to be gained by tapping Big Sheep creek.

At present the Mountain Sheep ditch has a capacity of 2,000 inches. The enlarged ditch will carry 5,000

inches. This quantity of water can be had from Big Sheep creek at times, and the future is likely to see the construction of storage reservoirs up Big Sheep. Several sites are available.

The first ditch of the Mountain Sheep company was constructed in 1900. Engineers have since declared it is the greatest piece of engineering done by farmers that they have ever met with. It carries water from Little Sheep around the Prairie creek.

Recent years, particularly the last three summers, have given the farmers a keener sense of the value of water and so the construction of a new ditch to Big Sheep creek was determined on to increase the supply. This new ditch, which is now under construction, is four miles long. It takes the water of Big Sheep creek over to Little Sheep, above the point where the old ditch leads out of the latter stream. Four crews are now working on the ditches of the company.

The farmers believe that the new irrigation district will occupy a most enviable position. It will have prior rights and the sole undisputed rights to the waters of Big and Little Sheep creeks. There will be no chance for a controversy with any other us-

ers, and the supply can be depended on to be adequate and tolerably constant and uniform in quantity.

Organization of a ditch project under the state irrigation district law is much to be preferred to running it as a private corporation, in the belief of A. W. Schaupp, who is directing the formation of the new district. When a corporation owns a ditch, the stock seldom is held in the ratio of land owned and watered. The man who owns more stock than his acreage would represent is entitled to return on his investment, in the way of a dividend. This creates a situation where his interest might call for higher rates for water than others might think fair.

Mr. Schaupp believes that the ditch companies should be brought under the control of the state public utilities commission, or should change to irrigation districts. The state commission could establish rates for the use of water which would be considered fair to patrons and which also would give a return on the investment.

If, however, the ditch companies sell their property to an irrigation district covering the territory served, the financial burden is distributed equally upon all users. Each acre in the district bears its proportionate share of the financial burden. The lawyer believes that the ditch companies will find it desirable to turn their business over to the irrigation districts unless a satisfactory solution is found in supervision by the Public Utilities Commission.

The farmers petitioning for inclusion of their land in the new Mountain Sheep Irrigation district are: Frank Roup, Ed Berland, William Freudenberg, Elmer Roup, L. Knapper, F. L. McCully, E. D. Paul, E. P. Heger, Ira Hoskins, J. H. Buchanan, D. G. Tucker, A. W. Kinney, William Wilkins, Frank Kernan, C. L. Hartshorn, E. I. Buchanan, W. H. Gibson, C. A. McClain, H. L. Hunt, Loretta Hunt, W. W. McClain, A. H. Meek, C. Down, Effie D. Gorsline, Guy L. Gorsline, Harry L. Simms, Richard Galbraith, W. H. Andres, Stone Butner, Ben J. Meek and F. H. Gaulke.

GERMAN PRISONERS CLEARING BATTLEFIELDS

Military Efficiency Prevails and the Work is Proceeding Satisfactorily.

Correspondence of the Associated Press. DIXMUDE, Belgium, Sept. 25.—Scattered over the low-lying country between Ypres and Dixmude, scenes of many a battle, are thousands of German prisoners under guard of British and Belgian soldiers as well as civilians who have been called into the gigantic task of clearing up the

battlefields and onto more making it fit for habitation. They are stacking shell holes, recovering brass casings and burying the dead. There is a military efficiency about their work and the progress they are making is most gratifying for all the governments concerned.

One may still see the ruins of many British and Belgian tanks, caught in the German shell fire, now twisted and broken wrecks. Now they lie rusted and neglected, mere shells of the once powerful machines which went into action. Some of them are almost buried in the mud, others hang precariously on the edge of dilapidated trenches, while still others stand high in the fields where they were abandoned by such of their crews as survived. Many of them are torn and riddled as though their heavily armored sides were little more than paper.

Perhaps the most impressive feature of this dead and blackened landscape are the trees. Gaunt and stark, stripped of every limb and branch they stand out against the skyline, so many lifeless sticks.

Whole villages have disappeared, ground by the big guns into mud or dust without one vestige remaining to mark their location. This is true of Poelcapelle, whose former existence would not have been suspected had not a Belgian major volunteered the information that here his battalion had once held its main street for three days.

Many live shells still remain in the fields, and today as a party was passing within a few miles of Dixmude they were started by the explosion of one of these "juds."

Reconstruction is going forward. Near the shack reared by one Tariffy Belgian who has returned to the site of his former home is a disabled tank.

a shell having ripped through its side and exploded in the interior. From one side of the tank to that humble shack, stretches a clothes line, and on five days the family washing is hung out to dry.

Children of what family play in the broken tank, enacting, as they have often heard related, the grim story of the battle. That is, they play when they are not at work, for Belgium is using even its children to rebuild its homes.

THUMB PRINTS IN CHINA

The use of thumb prints as a means of identification was the method used in China hundreds of years ago. The merchants of those days made impressions with their thumbs in lieu of signatures. In the interior of China to this day the thumb print is used on legal documents, especially wills, in place of the written name. The use of finger prints was transferred from China to India, where the British adopted the system as a means of identifying troops. From India the idea was taken to France, where it was used by the police in the identification of criminals, and since that time it has been taken up in nearly all countries. Scientists claim the finger print system to be infallible.

Keeping the Color.

A clever woman recently invested a dime in a package of brown dye. This she dissolved in a small amount of boiling water and then bottled it for future use. Now whenever she washes the children's tan stockings or the boys' khaki suits she adds a few drops of the dye to the rinse water and to the starch. This keeps the tan garments a good even shade.

CHERRY'S FLORISTS

CALL AND INSPECT OUR NEW GREENHOUSES. NEW STOCK OF BASKETS and FERNS AT THE STORE. Foley Hotel Building

Farms for Sale

WHO WANTS THIS?

Ten acres, half in alfalfa. Nice six-room bungalow, built-in kitchen with convenient cellar, screened-in porches, back and front; garage, woodshed, good barn, chicken house and park. Creek runs through the center of the place. Less than three miles from La Grande. The price is only \$3000. The initial payment required is \$1000. Adjoining land is worth \$200 per acre, and the buildings cannot be built today for \$2500. This sounds mighty nice, but the property will look better when you investigate.

An Improved 80-Acre Farm.

Here is a real home farm. Eighty acres of land with ample water, which is piped into a modern house, eight rooms with basement, bath and toilet, hot and cold water; water is piped into the barn, which is one of the finest in the county; also into the hog house and chicken yard. The house is plastered and wired. Nice lawn with hydrants fixed for irrigating. Near school; phone, R. F. D., on the established highway between La Grande and Elgin, eight miles from La Grande. The price is \$12,000; the terms are \$6000 cash, time on balance. Permit me to show you this property and what adjoining farms have sold for recently. This is not only a paying farm, but all the comforts of city and country combined. Just an ordinary 25-minute auto ride to La Grande.

Another Desirable Farm.

One hundred and sixty acres with a running creek. Splendid land, and well improved. A large, commodious house substantially built. Two large barns; blacksmith shop, machinery sheds, hog houses and chicken house and park. The price is \$20,000, and worth every dollar of it; \$7000 will handle this.

A Dairy Ranch.

Three hundred and twenty acres, 80 in cultivation; plenty of water and pasture, and wood. Mountain ranch five miles from La Grande. Price \$3500; small payment down will handle this; something like \$800 or \$1000.

If you want a farm on the Sangridge, see me. I have one of the best buys on the market, and the terms will suit anyone who is able to own a farm like this.

GEORGE H. CURREY

Advertisement for Oldsmobile Economy Truck. Includes an illustration of the truck and text: 'There's the truck for my business', 'MORE than 5000 farmers and business men have repeated these words—then acted—they purchased Oldsmobile Economy Trucks.', 'Oldsmobile Economy Truck', 'W. H. BOHNENKAMP CO.'