

CLYDE T. ECKER, Editor.

Germany is seeking peace and if sincere and offered in good faith, it is possible that the great war will soon be over. However, it is the sense of the Allied nations that the enemy shall in no degree dictate what the terms of peace shall be or delay for any reason whatsoever in complying with the Allied demands concerning evacuation or any other action considered essential and necessary to insure peace to the world. It is also the sense of the Allied nations that there are no questions of primary importance to be settled around a conference table pending the carrying out of the peace pledges made by Germany. In plain words, an unconditional surrender is demanded of Germany and such an unconditional surrender must be made promptly and without parley. In the meantime there has been no cessation of warfare, and there will not be until it is absolutely certain that the enemy has laid down its arms and will war no more.

The great drive to Berlin has begun. It is up to the German people to say whether the drive will be one of hopeless opposition or a triumphant march of deliverers. To save the lives of thousands, it is the prayer of the American people that there is a sufficient amount of humanity left in a sufficient number of the German people to bring the horrors of hell to a close now.

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In many recipes the number of eggs may be reduced with excellent results by using an additional quantity of Royal Baking Powder, about a teaspoon, for each egg omitted. The following recipe is a practical example:

Chocolate Sponge Roll

1/4 cups flour	2 tablespoons melted shortening
1/2 teaspoon salt	1/4 cup hot water
1 cup sugar	1 teaspoon vanilla
2 eggs	2 teaspoons Royal Baking Powder
2 squares melted chocolate	

The old method called for 4 eggs and no baking powder

DIRECTIONS—Sift flour, baking powder and salt together three times. Beat whole eggs. Add slowly sugar, then boiling water slowly; add next vanilla, melted chocolate and melted shortening, without beating. Sift in dry ingredients, and fold in as lightly as possible. Pour into large baking pan lined with oiled paper, and bake in slow oven twenty minutes. When done, turn out on a damp, hot cloth, spread with white icing and roll.

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OREGON NEWS NOTES OF GENERAL INTEREST

Principal Events of the Week Briefly Sketched for Information of Our Readers.

Already 10 bushels of peach and prune pits have been collected in Salem.

John Cary, aged 67 years, for 40 years a resident of Wasco county, died at The Dalles.

Winter wheat is making good progress in Oregon and the indications are favorable for an increased acreage.

Mrs. Miranda Smith, a pioneer resident of Oregon, died on her ranch, six miles from Newberg, at the age of 89.

Astoria's new Liberty temple, erected at the Courthouse square, was dedicated Friday with appropriate exercises.

Three hundred men entered the Oregon reserve officers' training camp which opened Saturday at the University of Oregon.

Rain carried away a stretch of flume of the Hood River Apple Growers' association water power plant, and as a result a number of the city's industries were made idle.

Organization of a state association of county officials will be perfected at meetings to be held in the Multnomah county courthouse from October 30 to November 2, inclusive.

The house has passed Representative Hawley's bill authorizing the construction of a dam across Depot slough, near Toledo, for the reclamation of several hundred acres of tide land.

Because of the government's slow flour-buying policy in the northwest, the flour mills are slowing down in their operations until now they are grinding to less than 50 per cent of their capacity.

A. H. Lea, who will be general manager of the North Pacific International Livestock show at Portland this year, has announced tentative dates for the show, November 18 to 21, inclusive, subject to ratification at a meeting to be held in Portland.

The state board of equalization, which includes members of the state tax commission, will meet in Salem October 21 to equalize properties coming under the tax commission. These include utilities which operate in more than one county.

Representative Sinnott has introduced a bill authorizing the secretary of the interior to extend for 10 years the period of the contract with the state of Oregon covering the Tumalo irrigation project. The present time limit will expire January 12, 1919.

Meetings of the 12 district councils of the Loyal Legion of Loggers and Lumbermen, the body representing employers and more than 100,000 workers, will be held simultaneously over the northwest, October 12. The call was issued by Spruce Production Division headquarters at Portland.

The organizing of a stock company by retail meat dealers to control the meat trade of the Coos bay district is reported to be under way, taking in all shops in North Bend and Marshfield, excepting the Union Meat company's shop at Marshfield. The new company is to have a paid-up capital of \$25,000.

Until October 12 young men of Oregon may volunteer for induction and entrance into the next class at the Benson Polytechnic school in Portland, in preparation for war duties of a mechanical nature. Volunteers are accepted only until a given board's quota is filled. Entrainment will occur October 15.

The freight rate on corn shipments from Nebraska to Oregon will be reduced from 61 cents a hundred to 56 cents, according to information reaching the Oregon public service commission from the railroad administration. The Oregon commission protested the increased rate some time ago when stockmen complained.

Oregon's quota of \$33,708,130 in the Fourth Liberty loan was brought to completion Thursday night when new subscriptions were announced which more than filled Portland's apportionment of \$18,323,421. The committee announced that Portland will claim the honor of being the first city of its class in the country to go over the top.

A cloudburst did heavy damage at Huntington and vicinity, inundated the tracks at one place between Huntington and the Snake river, halting all railway traffic, and caused washouts of numerous highways and small bridges. The deluge tore up streets in Huntington, flooded basements and carried tons of earth and debris with it.

Attention of the Oregon Dairy council was directed to two serious shortages that confront the Oregon farmer, help and feed. There is no remedy proposed for the manpower shortage, except the hope that the draft boards will not deplete further help of the dairymen. With reference to the lack of mill feed, the dairy council sent a telegram to Herbert Hoover asking that the government take the stocks of flour northwest millers are holding in order that the mills may be grinding full time on wheat.

Sheriff George McDuffee, ex-Sheriff E. M. Shutt and "Farmer" Brown, county agriculturist, returned to Heppner from the head of Willow creek, 24 miles east, with Joe Handy, an alleged moonshiner, a still outfit, and about 11 gallons of liquor. The officers found a complete distilling plant with a capacity of about 15 gallons of liquor a day.

By an order of the state livestock sanitary board sheep owners of eastern Benton and western Linn counties must soon dip their sheep. Although last spring it was decided by the board that generally sheep were sufficiently free from disease to suspend the dipping order, in these two counties conditions seemed to warrant requiring that the dipping be done.

For the first time the work of handling prunes is being hampered in the Salem section by the drying up of wells in the country districts. Fruit Inspector Van Trump reports. A liberal supply of water is needed in connection with the evaporators in the driers, and on many ranches this supply is said to be falling short of needs because of the low water supply in the wells.

Fifty-four per cent of the total bank deposits in Oregon are held by the banks in Portland, according to a statement based on the bank reports of August 31 issued by Superintendent of Banks Will B. Bennett. In the entire state there are 263 banking institutions, located in 162 towns, with total deposits of \$196,926,418, while of that total 24 banks in Portland hold \$106,291,286.

Orders for 15 cars of lime have been received by the state lime board from Willamette valley points and the money has been paid, states Warden Murphy, of the state penitentiary. The plant is now grinding lime, but nowhere near at full capacity, he said, and just when the first deliveries will be made is as yet a trifle uncertain. The initial price set for the lime is \$1.75 per ton, f. o. b. Gold Hill.

The military zone about Vancouver barracks has been extended to include the city of Portland, and orders have been issued for a general clean-up of the city. Restaurants, cafeterias, grocery stores and all other places where foodstuffs are handled and all barber shops, beauty parlors and similar places must immediately establish sanitary conditions and employ only such help as is free from communicable diseases.

A record crop of acorns is being harvested at Hood River this season. Ranchers of the Frankton district who own hogs are fattening them with the mast, and those who have no swine are gathering up the large fallen acorns for the market. Acorns are now a staple on the local market, selling for \$1 per bag, many children securing a fund for the purchase of war savings stamps by harvesting acorns from trees along the public roads and on vacant lots.

For the week ending October 3 a total of 585 accidents were reported to the state industrial accident commission, of which three were fatal. The fatal cases were: S. Yamashita, Philomath, logging; Joseph H. Hathey, Portland, shipbuilding; Andre Nava-kovich, Portland, foundryman. In addition were the two following fatalities resulting from injuries previously reported: S. Rattenbury, employed by a meat company in Portland, injured September 8, and Walter Nelson, engaged in grading work at Dirkenfield, and injured September 13.

More than 11,000 acres of the Bull Run watershed, from which Portland gets its entire water supply, was added to the Oregon national forest reserve by a bill which passed the house of representatives by unanimous consent. The land was originally in the grant of the Oregon & California railroad, but went to the government by court decision a few years ago. It was to have been opened for homesteaders with the rest of the grant last June, but the federal land office held up the land until settlement of the matter before congress.

It is probable that the state will dispose of some of its unused flax machinery to Alfonso M. del Campa, who owns a flax plant at Guadalajara, Jal., Mexico. Mr. del Campa has been inspecting the machinery at the state penitentiary. He wishes to buy some of the flax breakers and a threshing or two, and also some flaxseed. When J. C. Cady installed the flax plant for the state he purchased a great deal more machinery than has ever been used, and Governor Withycombe has given his approval to the sale of the unused machinery.

The opening of the great Boutin tract of timber in Coos county, the largest and most productive tract of aeroplane spruce of any in the state, excepting one in Lane county, is being rushed to the productive point by 250 soldiers. Barracks, bathhouses and recreation hall, now being built, will be finished before the advent of rainy weather. The spur of railroad which is being built from Beaver Hill to the spruce tract, and which, when completed, will be between 15 and 20 miles in length, is well under way, and it is figured 600,000 feet of spruce will be cut daily when the slides are working. It is expected that actual logging operations will begin soon.

UNCLE SAM'S ADVICE ON FLU

U. S. Public Health Service Issues Official Health Bulletin on Influenza.

LATEST WORD ON SUBJECT.

Epidemic Probably Not Spanish in Origin—Germ Still Unknown—People Should Guard Against "Droplet Infection"—Surgeon General Blue Makes Authoritative Statement.

Washington, D. C.—(Special).—Although King Alfonso of Spain was one of the victims of the influenza epidemic in 1893 and again this summer, Spanish authorities repudiate any claim to influenza as a "Spanish" disease. If the people of this country do not take care the epidemic will become so widespread throughout the United States that soon we shall hear the disease called "American" influenza.

In response to a request for definite information concerning Spanish influenza, Surgeon General Rupert Blue of the U. S. Public Health Service has authorized the following official interview:

What is Spanish influenza? Is it something new? Does it come from Spain?

"The disease now occurring in this country and called 'Spanish influenza' resembles a very contagious kind of 'cold,' accompanied by fever, pains

Coughs and Sneezes Spread Diseases



As Dangerous as Poison Gas Shells

In the head, eyes, ears, back or other parts of the body and a feeling of severe sickness. In most of the cases the symptoms disappear after three or four days, the patient then rapidly recovering. Some of the patients, however, develop pneumonia, or inflammation of the ear, or meningitis, and many of these complications are fatal. This so-called "Spanish" influenza is identical with the epidemics of influenza of earlier years is not yet known.

"Epidemics of influenza have visited this country since 1647. It is interesting to know that this first epidemic was brought here from Valencia, Spain. Since that time there have been numerous epidemics of the disease. In 1889 and 1890 an epidemic of influenza, starting somewhere in the Orient, spread first to Russia and thence over practically the entire civilized world. Three years later there was another flare-up of the disease. Both times the epidemic spread widely over the United States.

"Although the present epidemic is called 'Spanish influenza,' there is no reason to believe that it originated in Spain. Some writers who have studied the question believe that the epidemic came from the Orient and they call attention to the fact that the Germans mention the disease as occurring along the eastern front in the summer and fall of 1917."

How can "Spanish influenza" be recognized?

"There is as yet no certain way in which a single case of 'Spanish influenza' can be recognized. On the other hand, recognition is easy where there is a group of cases. In contrast to the outbreaks of ordinary coughs and colds, which usually occur in the cold months, epidemics of influenza may occur at any season of the year. Thus the present epidemic raged most intensely in Europe in May, June and July. Moreover, in the case of ordinary colds, the general symptoms (fever, pain, depression) are by no means as severe or as sudden in their onset as they are in influenza. Finally, ordinary colds do not spread through the community so rapidly or so extensively as does influenza.

"In most cases a person taken sick with influenza feels sick rather suddenly. He feels weak, has pains in the eyes, ears, head or back, and may be sore all over. Many patients feel dizzy, some vomit. Most of the patients complain of feeling chilly, and with this comes a fever in which the temperature rises to 100 to 104. In most cases the pulse remains relatively slow.

"In appearance one is struck by the fact that the patient looks sick. His eyes and the inner side of his eyelids may be slightly 'bloodshot,' or 'congested,' as the doctors say. There may be running from the nose, or there may be some cough. These signs of a cold may not be marked; nevertheless the patient looks and feels very sick.

"In addition to the appearance and the symptoms as already described, examination of the patient's blood may aid the physician in recognizing 'Spanish influenza,' for it has been found

that in this disease the number of white corpuscles shows little or no increase above the normal. It is possible that the laboratory investigations now being made through the National Research Council and the United States Hygienic Laboratory will furnish a more certain way in which individual cases of this disease can be recognized."

What is the course of the disease? Do people die of it?

"Ordinarily, the fever lasts from three to four days and the patient recovers. But while the proportion of deaths in the present epidemic has generally been low, in some places the outbreak has been severe and deaths have been numerous. When death occurs it is usually the result of a complication."

What causes the disease and how is it spread?

"Bacteriologists who have studied influenza epidemics in the past have found in many of the cases a very small rod-shaped germ called, after its discoverer, Pfeiffer's bacillus. In other cases of apparently the same kind of disease there were found pneumococci, the germs of lobar pneumonia. Still others have been caused by streptococci, and by others germs with long names.

"No matter what particular kind of germ causes the epidemic, it is now believed that influenza is always spread from person to person, the germs being carried with the air along with the very small droplets of mucus, expelled by coughing or sneezing, forceful talking, and the like by one who already has the germs of the disease. They may also be carried about in the air in the form of dust coming from dried mucus, from coughing and sneezing, or from careless people who spit on the floor and on the sidewalk. As in most other catching diseases, a person who has only a mild attack of the disease himself may give a very severe attack to others."

What should be done by those who catch the disease?

"It is very important that every person who becomes sick with influenza should go home at once and go to bed. This will help keep away dangerous complications and will, at the same time, keep the patient from scattering the disease far and wide. It is highly desirable that no one be allowed to sleep in the same room with the patient. In fact, no one but the nurse should be allowed in the room.

"If there is cough and sputum or running of the eyes and nose, care should be taken that all such discharges are collected on bits of gauze or rag or paper napkins and burned. If the patient complains of fever and headache, he should be given water to drink, a cold compress to the forehead and a light sponge. Only such medicine should be given as is prescribed by the doctor. It is foolish to ask the druggist to prescribe and may be dangerous to take the so-called 'safe, sure and harmless' remedies advertised by the medicine manufacturers.

"If the patient is so situated that he can be attended only by some one who must also look after others in the family, it is advisable that such attendant wear a wrapper, apron or gown over the ordinary house clothes while in the sick room and slip this off when leaving to look after the others.

"Nurses and attendants will do well to guard against breathing in dangerous disease germs by wearing a simple fold of gauze or mask while near the patient."

Will a person who has had influenza before catch the disease again?

"It is well known that an attack of measles or scarlet fever or smallpox usually protects a person against another attack of the same disease. This appears not to be true of 'Spanish influenza.' According to newspaper reports the King of Spain suffered an attack of influenza during the epidemic thirty years ago, and was again stricken during the recent outbreak in Spain."

How can one guard against influenza?

"In guarding against disease of all kinds, it is important that the body be kept strong and able to fight off disease germs. This can be done by having a proper proportion of work, play and rest, by keeping the body well clothed, and by eating sufficient wholesome and properly selected food. In connection with diet, it is well to remember that milk is one of the best all-around foods obtainable for adults as well as children. So far as a disease like influenza is concerned, health authorities everywhere recognize the very close relation between its spread and overcrowded homes. While it is not always possible, especially in times like the present, to avoid such overcrowding, people should consider the health danger and make every effort to reduce the home overcrowding to a minimum. The value of fresh air through open windows cannot be over emphasized.

"When crowding is unavoidable, as in street cars, care should be taken to keep the face so turned as not to inhale directly the air breathed out by another person.

"It is especially important to beware of the person who coughs or sneezes without covering his mouth and nose. It also follows that one should keep out of crowds and stuffy places as much as possible, keep homes, offices and workshops well aired, spend some time out of doors each day, walk to work if at all practicable—in short, make every possible effort to breathe as much pure air as possible.

"In all health matters follow the advice of your doctor and obey the regulations of your local and state health officers."

Cover up each cough and sneeze. If you don't you'll spread disease."