

THE POLK COUNTY POST

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WORLD HEARS NEWS QUICKLY

But One Hundred Years Ago the Horse Was the Only Means of "Rapid" Communication.

A few hours after Caruso died the civilized world knew of it and was in mourning. A hundred years ago Napoleon died, on May 5, 1821—and it was exactly sixty days before the world received the news, the New York Evening Post states.

Though the English were expecting his death at any moment and had made every preparation to have word transmitted from St. Helena to England with all possible dispatch, it was not until July 4, that the news reached London, having been brought there by the sailing vessel Heron. In accordance with the spirit of the times, the message was not given out on the arrival of the vessel, but was first conveyed to the colonial office, an act which required approximately two hours in itself.

July 4, 1821, fell on Wednesday. On Friday, July 6, the news reached Paris. Messengers were dispatched from Paris to Germany, where the newspapers commented on the death of "General Bonaparte" for the first time on July 12, sixty-eight days after the event had taken place. And this notice was in a paper published at Mayence, then virtually a French town.

The Vossische Zeitung, founded in 1704 and then, as now, the leading German daily, contained no notice of Napoleon's death until July 14, and then it merely copied the London Times. Private individuals living in the provinces, regardless of their station in life, received the news much later. It was not conveyed to Goethe, then living at Weimar, until the very last of July. He received it in a letter bearing a black seal.

The Compass Plant.

On the prairies and plains of Utah, Texas and southern Minnesota there grows a wonderful plant which has proved useful to travelers wandering over these vast tracts of country. It is called the compass plant, or pilot plant, because of a peculiarity in the growth of the leaves, which grow alternately along the stalk, and point precisely north and south! The Indians followed the direction given them by these pointing leaves, and told the white men about it. This plant belongs to the family of the Compositae, and looks very much like the sunflower. It has a strong, resinous odor, somewhat like turpentine, and sometimes goes by the name of "turpentine plant."—Christian Science Monitor.

TAKES 800 MILE TAXI RIDE

London.—A taxicab ride of 800 miles was made by an elderly Scotch woman who, desiring to visit relatives in Braemar, Scotland, decided that it was too warm to travel by train. So she stopped Frederick Clarke, a taxicab driver, as he was driving past her house and had him take her to the North of Scotland.

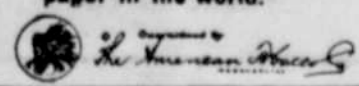
Clarke picked up passengers for shorter hauls on his way back, so that his entire journey of 1,000 miles, which he covered without even a puncture, was decidedly profitable. Besides a substantial fare, the elderly woman gave him a \$50 tip.



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LOCAL BREVITIES

Mrs. George Girard is visiting relatives in Portland.

Mrs. and Mrs. James Hanna were here from Portland this week.

The Baldwin Sisters were the guests of relatives in Portland this week.

The ladies of the Christian church will hold a cooked food sale Saturday.

Tsang, who is said to have brought Buddhist scriptures to China from India in the Tang dynasty, are also worshiped. The scriptures, which take the place of the Bible in Christianity, are the Book of Lao-tze.

This new religion is now prevalent throughout all provinces in China. It was propagated in Shantung by, it is said, a former premier, Chien Neng-hsun, and he now has the following of many high and influential people. The believers hold three regular meetings a week, and go through ceremonies which require more than four hours for completion. In Peking, the religion is said to be gaining ground among the officials connected with the government. Apart from new religious reports have been coming from different places for some time of a revival of Buddhism, and not a little money is being spent in re-decorating temples and images.—North China Herald.

FRANCE WILL TRY HYGIENE

Fresh Air, Ice Water and Bath Make Their Formal Debut in Republic.

OLD CUSTOMS HARD TO BREAK

New University City Will Experiment in Effort to Overcome the Traditional Aversion to Anglo-Saxon Principles of Health.

Paris.—It will doubtless require numerous decades to convince Frenchmen that Anglo-Saxons who sleep at night with open windows, drink ice water many times a day and insist on rooms and living apartments with baths are not a trifle queer. For countless generations the French people have "known" instinctively that to drink water undiluted with wine is highly dangerous, that open windows after nightfall let in damp, cold air which breeds pulmonary trouble, rheumatism and many of the ills that the human race is heir to; that to imbibe ice water and iced concoctions upsets the stomach.

But there are signs today that France is changing. One of the greatest signs of late has been the revolutionary and radical pronouncements of such an authority on hygiene as the celebrated Professor Gariel of the Paris Academy of Medicine, who is now advising his fellow countrymen to forget the aged traditions. The professor points to Americans and Britishers to uphold his "radical" contention that one may drink water in plenty, eat ice cream, breathe plenty of fresh air right around the clock and, in fact, do all the things in France that Anglo-Saxon foreigners do in their own countries.

Great Initial Victory.

It will take longer, in the opinion of France's new "school of fresh air hygiene," to wean the French away from closing all the windows and shutters with the first damp of evening and keeping them closed until the sun comes up again. However, the greatest initial victory comes with the plans which have been jointly adopted by the French parliament and the City of Paris for the new "university city," a distinctly hygienic institution to be built near Montsouris park, within the city limits. French schools up to now have not been noted for facilities of hygiene. The new "university city" will consist of houses three stories high, with lawns and gardens laid between, and in the very center of the architectural group will be a large building containing shower baths, swimming pools, a gymnasium, music auditorium and library. Students at present crowded and crowded in the aged, unsanitary student quarter on the left bank of the Seine will have in the "university city" all the facilities for living, studying and sleeping in all the fresh air that the high Montsouris region and modern hygienic principles can give them. They will be encouraged to sleep with open windows facing spacious places perfumed with flowers and plants.

Under Protest.

The price for student lodgings in this modern city of learning will be about \$40 a year. Although a general director will be appointed, his authority, it is announced, will be limited. Students will not be treated as pensionaries, nor cloistered monks. But whether the students will be allowed by the homefolk to bring their university fresh air training into the old homestead is yet to be seen. It is more probable that father and mother will let son or daughter carry on fresh air tactics under protest, while the elders lock their bedroom windows, clamp the shutters tight and sleep as their fathers and grandfathers, mothers and grandmothers have been doing for centuries.

SAY NEW RELIGION SPREADS

Chinese Reported to Take to Mixture of Christianity, Taoism, Confucianism, and Buddhism.

It is reported that a new religion termed the "Tai-chiao" has been established among the Chinese people of the upper and middle classes and is rapidly gaining ground. Teachers of the new creed state that it is a religion comprised of Buddhism, Confucianism, Taoism and Roman Catholicism and other Christian beliefs. The god, which is the object of worship, is Tai-tjen, a figure of imagination. St. Mary and the monk, San

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Methodist Services

Sunday Sept. 11, 1921.
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 Sunday school at 10 a. m.
 Epworth League at 7 p. m.
 Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7:20.

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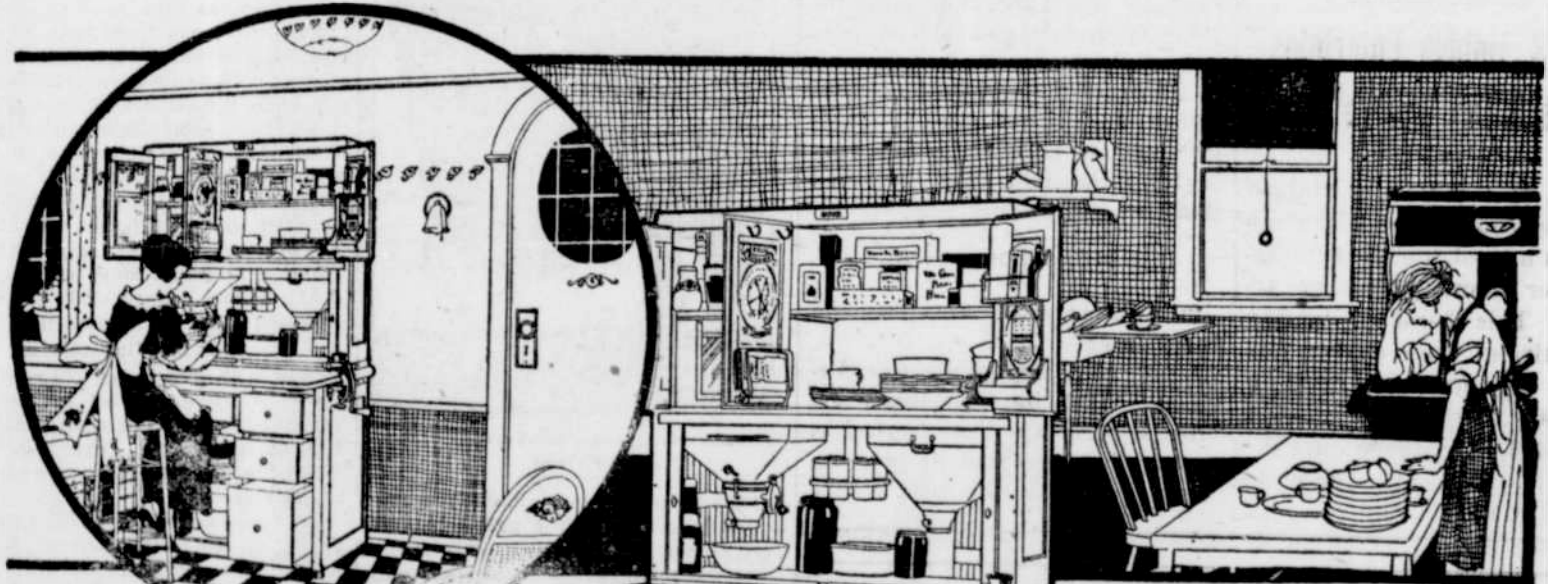
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