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Independence, Oregon, Friday, August 24, 1917

The neutral countries of Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Holland have profited greatly by the war. Geographically situated so that the Allies could not prevent it they have sold their products, both domestic and imported, to Germany and reaped an immense profit. The Allies, realizing that they had been indirectly contributing to the relief of Germany thru these neutral countries have placed an embargo on foodstuffs and all materials that would benefit Germany in any way, and as a result Sweden, Norway, Holland and Denmark will suffer greatly and the profits of the past will have to be expended to supply the needs of the present. Of the four, Denmark is in the worst way. A Dane, who has succeeded in reaching America, describes conditions in his native country as follows, tho probably somewhat magnified:

"For six months not an electric light has gleamed in the homes or stores or streets of Denmark; not an automobile has moved; there is no grain in the land, no flour, no edibles of other kinds; not a lump of coal or stick of wood, or drop of oil can be bought for love or money; the nation is on a ration of rutabaga three times a day, and the entire population of the country, some three million souls, faces certain death by starvation or freezing unless Germany is whipped or the war is ended some other way before the extreme cold of the winter sets in."

The Allies cannot contribute to the relief of Denmark for as the young Dane says, "Germany does as she pleases with Denmark; we have to divide with the Germans in order to keep them from crushing us outright." So the Allies by warring successfully upon the Kaiser not only remove a menace to themselves but to all the world. In addition, they hope to remove the military shackles from the German people. A Germany with militarism gone and the people ruling would live at peace with all the world.

The people of the state do not seem to be much enthused over the proposal to establish a colony of Belgians in their midst. Americans, native or foreign born, want the people of other lands who come here to shake off the old country habits and become "straight United States." It is feared they cannot do this if bunched in one spot.

Many speak of it as the "last great war." If at its conclusion, the nations of the world dismantle their battleships, destroy their fortifications, muster out their standing armies, grant liberty of speech and press and place in the hands of the people the decision of war or peace, the present conflict will be the last one.

The great I. W. W. strike did not materialize. The I. W. W. has not the numbers to conduct a strike. Its principal power is in influencing others, and if conditions and wages in factory, mill or mine are satisfactory to the workmen, the I. W. W. whispers in deaf ears.

The Tooze boys—Walter and the Twins—have added further to their fame. They are just the kind of chaps who as officers in Uncle Sam's army will not be skulking in the rear when there's something doing out in front.

**X RAY FOR SOLDIER**

New Tuberculosis Test In Army Proves Quick Method.

TRIED ON WHOLE REGIMENT.

Members of the Sixty-ninth of New York Examined to Demonstrate How Easy It Will Be to Check Inroads of White Plague Among Our Boys at the Front.

New York.—One of the most advanced steps known to science for the detection of pulmonary tuberculosis among soldiers has been taken by New York state in a series of X ray photographs of 1,000 members of the Sixty-ninth regiment, the object being to demonstrate the usefulness of this method as applied to large bodies of troops whose examinations for this disease must of necessity be thorough if the United States is to avoid the experience of the Canadian and French armies with the disease. A report on the New York city tests was made recently to Governor Whitman and to the State



Photo by American Press Association.  
DR. HERMANN M. BIGGS.

Council of Defense at Albany, under whose authorization the experiments were carried out by a group of lung specialists and roentgenologists. State Health Commissioner Hermann M. Biggs was in charge of the examinations.

The Sixty-ninth made an admirable showing in the tests, to judge from the findings announced on the 200 plates interpreted to date. Of these 200 there were twenty-two men, or a fraction over 3 per cent, found with definite tuberculosis, sufficient to disqualify them for military service. In addition there were eighteen who showed pulmonary lesions or lung changes, indicating arrested tuberculosis. The twenty-two definite cases, taking Canada's figures as a basis, if exposed to the strain of life in the trenches would inevitably break down and be invalided home. The expense of their training, transportation and other items entering into the making of a soldier would thus be lost. In addition to their being a source of infection to their fellow soldiers. The expense to the government of cure and pension allowance would also be entailed, amounting to at least \$1,000 annually for each one, who under ordinary conditions might have continued civilian activities without physical impairment.

These experiments, according to the report, are believed to have demonstrated the entire practicability of the method of determining the presence of the disease among soldiers at a minimum of time and medical supervision. Seven and one-half hours were required for the making of the 1,000 exposures, or twenty-six seconds per man, developing the plates by one man took forty hours, or two minutes and twenty-four seconds per plate; interpreting the 200 plates was done in eight hours, or at the rate of forty-eight seconds per plate. Thus the total time for making, developing and reading each plate was three minutes and thirty-eight seconds. The report states that this time can be materially cut by means of a few mechanical improvements.

**Finds Lost Watch.**

BRYAN, O.—Over Snow, living near Stryker, lost his watch while plowing three years ago. He found that identical watch dragging along behind his riding cultivator several days ago. It was not ticking, but it will as soon as some slight repairs are made.

**Farmer's Patriotic Fence.**

FINDLAY, O.—Henry Hahn, a Wyandotte county farmer, has given evidence of being decidedly patriotic. Every fence post around his big farm has been painted either red, white or blue.

THAT POUCH WILL APPEAL TO OFFICERS AND MEN—REAL PREPAREDNESS, EH? GENUINE GRAVELLY HAS BEEN CHEWED IN THE NAVY AND THE SUPREME COURT EVER SINCE OLD TIPPECANOE



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**FRENCH FIGHTERS WILL HAVE ICE CREAM CONES**

Naval Officers Visiting America Taste Delicacy and Will Give Men at Front a Treat.

Chicago.—The ice cream cone will be carried back to France by three French naval lieutenants who made the acquaintance of the delicacy at the Great Lakes Training Station and were so delighted with its crisp succulence that they declared their fellow soldiers abroad must be given a similar treat.

The three officers, Lieutenants Fernand Gautier, Paul Prevot and Maurice Lamby, were inspecting the training station when they espied a number of bluejackets buying cones at the canteen operated by the Navy Relief society. Questions led to purchase of cones for the visitors by Mrs. W. A. Moffett, wife of Captain Moffett, commanding the station, and in the midst of admiring spectators the Frenchmen successfully negotiated the cream filled cones, even to the last tip.

"Magnifique, delieuse," was their verdict, after which they announced that they would undertake to obtain a supply of cones to take back to France with them and show the government what the French soldiers are missing.

**U BOATS CAN NOW STAY AT SEA A YEAR**

Captain Tells American They Are Kept Supplied by Other Submarines.

New York.—Captain Bragg, who has arrived at an Atlantic port with the crew of the American bark Hildegaard, which was sunk with bombs by the crew of a German submarine on July 10 off the English coast, gives an interesting account of his meeting with the commander of the U boat. According to the U boat captain, the submarines stay away from their base for a year or more if nothing happens to the machinery. They patrol the seas within a certain radius, he said, and their supplies are brought to them by submarines of an older type, which act as tenders.

The Hildegaard, according to Captain Bragg, was blown up within sight of two British patrol boats, which were too slow to come up before the bark was destroyed. The Germans did not seem at all perturbed at the prospective danger.

"The commander of the submarine," the captain continued, "spoke perfect English and told me that he did not intend to harm me or any of my crew. 'I am going to sink your ship, though,' he said, 'because there are too many American and British ships on the Atlantic. Get your crew into the lifeboats quickly and pull for the shore ahead of you, and I wish you luck.'"

"The moss on the top and sides of the submarine was fully an inch thick, with seaweed two inches long, which looked as if the craft was kept lying on the bed of the sea for hours at a time. The crew had a rusty appearance and could have done with a turn in drydock for overhauling and cleaning up, as well as their craft. After she had submerged one of the British boats picked us up and landed us later at an English port."

**DOG SAVES OWN LIFE.**

Doomed to Take Gas Route Designated Official Watchdog of Pound.  
Los Angeles, Cal.—Fannie, a stray collie, doomed to take the gas route at the city pound, won life and a home for herself the other day.

While Humane Animal Inspector Wilson was repairing his auto the dog, which because of evident the liberty of breeding had been given the liberty of the yard, dashed up to him, barked repeatedly and pulled at his coat. Inspector Wilson finally followed Fannie, only to discover the cookhouse in flames. The blaze was quickly extinguished. Fannie was presented with a collar and a ribbon and at the same time was designated official watchdog of the pound.

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**THE MONITOR ALWAYS LEADS**