



Ben O'Connell announced his candidacy this week and it is generally conceded that he will be the next governor of Oregon.

Merchant's Wife Advises Independence Women

"I had stomach trouble so bad I could eat nothing but toast, fruit and hot water. Everything else soured and formed gas. Dieting did no good. I was miserable until I tried buckthorn bark, glycerine, etc., as mixed in Adler-ika. ONE SPOONFUL benefited me INSTANTLY." Because Adler-ika empties BOTH large and small intestine it relieves ANY CASE constipation, sour stomach or gas and prevents appendicitis. It has QUICK-EST action of anything we ever sold. WILLIAMS DRUG COMPANY.

J. E. Larson, Polk County Agricultural Agent, is now on the job. To make his work of real value he says he must have the closest co-operation with farmers and farmers' organizations.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County, ss.
Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE. FRANK J. CHENEY
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1918. A. W. GLEASON,
(Seal) Notary Public.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System. Send for testimonials, free.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by all Druggists, etc.
Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

N. L. BUTLER ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

Practice in all Courts

SUMMONS.

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Polk.
H. D. Chambers, - Plaintiff
vs.
H. A. Davis, and Jane Doe
Davis, his wife, and Tacoma Association of Credit Men, a Washington corporation, - Defendants.
To H. A. Davis, and Jane Doe Davis, his wife, and Tacoma Association of Credit Men, a Washington corporation, Defendants in the above entitled suit.

In the name of the State of Oregon you and each of you are hereby required to appear, and answer the complaint filed against you in the above titled suit, on or before said day, the 26th day of January, 1919, that being the day fixed by the order of Court for you to appear and answer, and more than six weeks from the date of the publication of this summons; and if you fail to so appear and answer, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in his complaint, to-wit:

(1) For a judgment against you, the said defendant, H. A. Davis, for the sum of \$200.00 with interest thereon at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, from the 26th day of January, 1917; the sum of \$200.00 as an attorney fee, and the costs and disbursements of this suit.

(2) For a decree foreclosing that certain mortgage given by you, the said defendant, H. A. Davis, to the Plaintiff, on the 26th day of April, 1915, upon all of Lot numbered Nineteen (19), in Block numbered Two (2), in Sheridan View Acres, in Polk County, State of Oregon, in the manner prescribed by law, which said mortgage was recorded in the Record of Mortgages of Polk County, Oregon, in Book No. 34, on Page No. 496, thereof, on the 5th day of August, 1915; and that said above described property, and in said mortgage set forth, be sold by the Sheriff of said Polk County, State of Oregon, and the proceeds thereof be applied to the payment of said sums of money hereinabove mentioned due to the Plaintiff.

(3) That you, and each of you, be forever barred and foreclosed of all right, title, lien, claim, or interest in, to, or upon the said real property, and every part thereof, save and except the statutory right of redemption.

(4) That the Plaintiff have execution against you, the said defendant, H. A. Davis, for any deficiency in his judgment against you, after the application of the proceeds of the said real property.

(5) For a Judgment and Decree that the before mentioned mortgage executed by you, the said defendant, H. A. Davis, be reformed and corrected, according to the real intent of the parties, so the description therein shall read as follows: "All of Lot numbered Nineteen (19), in Block numbered Two (2), in Sheridan View Acres, in Polk County, State of Oregon, as shown by the map and plat thereof, on file and of record in the Office of the County Clerk of Polk County, State of Oregon, containing ten (10) acres of land", and so reformed, said mortgage shall convey said last described premises as fully as if the same had originally been described therein; that the title to said premises above described pass by the said Judgment and Decree from you, the said defendant, H. A. Davis, to, and vest in, the Plaintiff, in fee simple, by virtue of the aforesaid mortgage, hold by him on the said premises (subject only to the statutory right of redemption), as fully as if properly conveyed in said mortgage, and

(6) For such other and different relief as to the Court may seem proper.
This summons is published in the "Independence Mirror", once each week, for six successive weeks, by order of the Hon. H. H. Belt, Judge of the above entitled Court, made on the 13th day of December, 1917.
JOHN R. HUGHES & LESLIE S. PARKER,
Attorneys for the Plaintiff,
P. O. Address: 410-411, Sweetland Building, Portland, Oregon, residing at Portland, Oregon.
Date of first publication: December 14, 1917.
Date of last publication: January 25, 1918.

"DOGS OF WAR" A REALITY NOW

Contribute Useful Service on Western Battle Front.

CARRY ORDERS TO TROOPS

For Every Dog Who Dies on Field of Honor, France Considers It Has Saved the Life of a Soldier Messenger—Dogs Are Carefully Trained for Their Useful and Dangerous Duties.

The dog pounds of France are contributing an element to the deadly trench warfare that is old as conflict and, at the same time, modern in its conception and achievement.

Every dog pound in the republic is contributing every canine it picks up, and numerous breeding societies are furnishing regular quotas, but still dogs are needed to fill a very great and growing need.

So many diverse duties have been developed for dogs in this war that practically every canine, provided he is intelligent enough to be trained, can be utilized.

A dog kennel large enough for training hundreds of dogs is a regular part of the equipment of every French army now. It turns out trained animals for front service.

Originally dogs were used for just two purposes—carrying aid to the wounded and accompanying patrols to "scout out" the enemy. The Belgians have always had a third duty—that of training dogs to draw machine guns.

But the highly specialized art of war today has resulted in amplification of these duties. Two of the most important roles now played by canines—"liason" work and sentinel service—can be said to have attained supreme importance.

Play Useful Part.

"Liason" dogs have the most dangerous and the most useful parts to play. They carry messages between attacking troops and batteries to the rear, which shield the troops by barrage fire. The intensity of enemy counter-barrages to prevent this kills hundreds of dogs, but still many trained animals slip through. For every dog who dies on the field of honor France considers it has saved the life of the soldier messenger, who otherwise would have to do the work.

Many dogs who fail to show aptitude for "liason" work develop into excellent sentinels. Those particularly fitted for this work take their place at the top of the trench alongside the gun barrel of their master and detect every patrol or every individual soldier that attempts passage of the barbed wire entanglements ahead.

Dogs are still trained and used to carry aid to the wounded. One veteran—Dick—who has been officially decorated with the War Cross for bravery at Verdun, where his master was killed and the dog himself seriously wounded.

LADY ABERDEEN DOING GOOD WORK FOR BABIES



In Dublin, Belfast and other cities in Ireland the infant mortality is 70 per cent higher than in New York city. One of the big bits of work, said Lady Aberdeen, is "getting behind the babies in order to build up the nation weakened by war."

ously wounded, his just gone back into active service, attached to a section of what was formerly the American ambulance.

Are Carefully Trained.

The dogs undergo first of all an examination before a special jury before being accepted. The dogs, when accepted, are placed in centers of instruction, preparation and training. There they are conditioned to experienced trainers, who make them familiar with their position as soldiers, and courage, discipline, obedience, prudence and dispatch are taught them. It is only after a fairly long course in these schools that the dogs are sent to the front and start their service.

In the Vosges, in Lorraine and in Alsace the dogs often work with transport and conveyance of provisions, harnessed to vehicles specially constructed for the purpose. The dogs like this work, which they carry out with rapidity and energy.

The dogs attached as guards to depots of arms and munitions are perfect and trustworthy guides, swift in attack and defense. As to rat catchers, these, like the sentinels, are the best friends of the Polish living with him, faithful, intelligent, affectionate companions, the soldier's true friend. Their watchfulness enables him to sleep.

Ambulance dogs are required to discover the wounded and to go and find the ambulances. The dogs carry to the latter the cap of the wounded man or some object indicating the unit to which he belonged. Other dogs, differently trained, call ambulances to the wounded by means of prearranged cries. All these dogs carry a little wallet containing a flask and various rough dressings for first aid. They are accustomed to cover all sorts of country, to clear all obstacles and to have no fear of cannon or shell fire.

Proved Their Value.

They have proved themselves valuable since the declaration of war and for three years they have carried out their laborious and perilous work with the ambulances to which they are attached in the most heavily bombarded districts.

Dogs, as a rule, show great distress when shells burst near them and howl loudly. On the other hand, they have been known to dash along the top of a trench during infantry fire, barking at the smoking muzzle, sharply examining puffs of dirt thrown up by enemy bullets and apparently enjoying the noise. Evidently there is some chemical exuded by exploding shells that peculiarly affects a dog.

Regimental mascots appear to have the best time, for they stay in billets live on the fat of the land and are made much of by the local inhabitants. The pampered terrier of a certain famous regiment of foot guards sat on the top of a transport wagon at the tail of the battalion and barked at all the civilian dogs he passed.

INSPIRES SPIRIT OF LOYALTY AMONG WOMEN

Patriotic League of the Y. W. C. A. Is Doing Splendid Work.

"The woman's committee is being much encouraged in its work of enrolling the assistance of all American women to help the country, each in her own way, by the work of the Y. W. C. A. in its patriotic league," says Mrs. Phillip North Moore, head of the department of health and recreation of the woman's committee.

"This is a league made up especially of young girls, and its idea is to inspire them to adopt the highest standards of womanliness and loyalty to their country. The pledge which they sign reads:

"I pledge myself to express my patriotism;

"By doing better than ever before whatever work I can do.

"By rendering whatever special service I can at this time to my community and country.

"By living up to the highest standards of honor and by helping others to do the same."

"Especially in connection with the dangers arising from the large training camps all over the country, it is valuable to have organizations of young girls who can be reached by information and advice as to their proper conduct in these unusual conditions. An appeal to the honor and patriotism of the girls themselves will give them a very much clearer idea of their own obligations than any number of warnings, or than the ordinary safeguards and restrictions.

"It is an exceptional privilege so to direct the spirit of youth and patriotism that it may be a power and not a peril in these days of trial."

Generals Average Sixty Years.

The ages of generals on the new war council average about sixty years. The ages of some of them are as follows:

Chief of Staff Bliss, sixty-four; Major General Crozier, sixty-three; Major General Weaver, sixty-three; Major General Crowder, fifty-eight; Major General Sharpe, fifty-seven; General Scott, sixty-four; General Black, sixty-two.

Plain Clothes for "Cops."

With the exception of the traffic squad, Wichita policemen will no longer appear in uniform. Safety Director S. W. Zickelsoose issued the order and explained that "he did not want to advertise his officers to those who wanted to keep out of the way of the law."

HUGE "SUBWAYS" AID BYNG'S DRIVE

Engineers Work for Months Preparing the Way.

PLAN ATTACK AS SURPRISE

Tunnels Constructed From Bases Many Miles in Rear Directly to Advanced Trenches—Batteries of Great Guns and Huge Trench Mortars Sent Forward by the Underground Route—Attack Is Surprise.

Extensive developments in tunneling and other forms of subterranean passages contributed largely to the smashing success of the first phase of the British offensive conducted by the Third army, under General Sir Julian Byng, who was in command of the ill-fated forces at Gallipoli in 1915.

Through indefatigable labor covering a period of several months the British army's engineering forces constructed a series of tunnels comparable to New York's four-track subway lines from bases many miles in the rear directly to their advanced trenches, at intervals along the forty-mile front selected for the attack.

It was deemed prudent to adopt this method of preparation in place of the hitherto invariable artillery bombardment. Several factors induced the adoption of the new formula for offensive tactics.

In the first place, one of the principal defensive features of the Hindenburg line was the fosse, or tunnel, running the whole length of the secondary defensive position, with antennae running rearward at intervals. This enabled the Germans to shift and transport troops, munitions and even light pieces underground.

Secondly, the condition of the terrain over which the battle was to be fought was such that it was infinitely better that it be kept solid, dry and firm for the advance of the attacking units, instead of being pounded to a bog of mud and slime by the tremendous hammering of thousands of shells.

Surprise Attack.

Thirdly, it was of the utmost value that the thrust should be a surprise attack, as it was well known that the German high command believed firmly that Sir Douglas Haig's attention was concentrated on the Ypres sector.

General Byng's victory was won on the battlefield chosen by von Hindenburg when he retreated to the famous "line" which bears his name in February and March last. As the German troops fell back they systematically devastated the country, felling trees, blowing up whole forests, dynamiting villages and removing every crumb and vestige of cover for advancing troops from the map. They left the zone of operations bare and naked to the view of their observers on ridges in the rear. In captive "sausage" balloons and airplanes.

The British and French pushed forward their lines in contact with the enemy and dug in and entrenched last March when the German retreat stopped at the Hindenburg line, prepared months in advance and admirably protected by barbed wire entanglements on a scale never before seen.

During the early summer preliminary work was begun for the sudden smash which materialized on November 20. From points far in the rear—protected by ruins of villages destroyed during the battle of the Somme in the latter half of 1918, and from the cover of woods and forests which had sprouted new vegetation despite the axes and hatchets of the retreating vandals, the tunnels and "sand-hogs" began their work.

The underground routes leading toward the front were no tortuous subterranean passages with tiny, narrow gage railways and little cars hauled by mules pulling a few shells to each load. Instead they were fine, large, well ventilated and lighted subways, with standard gauge railways inside and whole trains, propelled by electricity, carrying shells, food and other munitions up toward the front.

By Underground Routes.

Entire batteries of the greatest guns ever used in history, as well as the gigantic trench mortars evolved by position warfare, were sent forward by the underground routes, and men in the trenches were relieved by fresh divisions, who traveled in style on the subway trains. Later, on the eve of the attack, whole regiments of cavalry were sent through the tunnels on the heels of the great tanks that lumbered through and held themselves in readiness to start forward.

It was no wonder that the German units occupying the Hindenburg line sectors opposite the front chosen for the British attack, dubbed their line "Eden." No British shelling bothered them in the daytime, and if a few shells were lobbed over during the night, the enemy regarded it as nothing more than the daily "strafe." The British had good reason for withholding their artillery fire during the months of preparation. They knew that every shell they fired would call a Krupp projectile in reply, and they did not want too many enemy pieces sprinkling their rear lines, for there would be danger that the subways—even though they were bored deep—how far underground I may not say—would be wrecked by a penetration shell. The underground lines were cut in various places at different times, however, but always repaired.

ROMANTIC CAREER OF FRENCH NURSE

Marriage Brings to Light Details of Her Work.

TAKEN PRISONER BY HUNS

Nurses German Wounded With Same Care She Had Shown Her Own—Exchanged and Sent Back to France It Comes Her Turn to Suffer, and From This Comes Romance Just Culminated.

Paulette Colly is married, and her marriage brings to light the details of her heroic and romantic career of the last three years as presented by the foreign news bureau of the woman's committee of the council of national defense.

Until Paulette was twenty-two years old, she lived in the village of Angres in Dordogne with her two sisters and three brothers—a happy, contented, wealthy family of farmers, who had lived unmolested on the same land for many generations. Nothing more settled, more tranquil than such a life can be imagined, surely not here in America, where we can form no realization of the effect of such long habit and custom as influences every phase of the peasant's life.

And Then the War Came.

And then when she was twenty-two the war came. Seventeen days after war broke out she was at a hospital at Autenil, a volunteer Red Cross nurse in a formation of English and Italian women.

All year she continued in the wearing but grateful duties of a nurse. Her group had citation for heroism at Crouy, Notre Dame de Lorette, and Neuville Saint Vaast. In 1915 her ambulance was in the sector of Notre Dame de Lorette. The battle came close to them, then enclosed them. Paulette and seven of her companions were taken prisoner by the Germans. For 48 hours they were within the enemy lines, and nursed German wounded with the same care they had shown their own. Fortunately they were exchanged and sent back to their dear France. On their return from being prisoners, they were given the Croix de Guerre.

Paulette took up her work again at once, and in 1916 was at Verdun. She was also at the tunnel at the Forest of Corbanc, and many other places that have become famous in history where the fighting was hottest, and consequently the work of the nurses the hardest. She nursed hundreds of prisoners with equal care, tenderness and devotion, but one man, Rene Richen, who lost his right arm in the war and who was nursed by her, became especially dear to her during his illness and convalescence. He was sent out of the hospital with no prospects and seriously handicapped in providing even for himself by the loss of his arm.

Her Turn to Suffer.

By this time, as Paulette herself said, very simply: "It came my time to suffer." She succumbed to typhoid fever, and during her convalescence she had appendicitis. It meant five and a half weary months in a hospital for the active young nurse.

But when the five and a half months were over, and Paulette was able to be out again, Rene Richen had learned to write with his left hand, and had secured the position he had formerly had with a bank.

They have just been married, and it is absolutely certain that they should live happily ever after. They have had the complete story-book beginning to their romance, and it is no more than fair that they should round out the plot.

WANT SOAPLESS DAYS

New War Propaganda by Young Virginia Lad.

A new war propaganda that is certain to be taken up enthusiastically by young America was given a start in Huntington, W. Va., by Jimmy Wallen, a schoolboy, who has been active in the different war activities. Wallen, who is always spick and span, suggests a "soapless day," saying it is easy to keep clean without using soap one day a week. The "soapless day" would help conserve fats so badly needed by the allies, Jimmy declared.

HOPS A TOBACCO SUBSTITUTE

Germans Find They "Act and Taste" Much Like Real Weed.

From Frankfurt comes the report that old hops of which at least 800,000 pounds have been collected recently, are perhaps to be used in Germany as a substitute for tobacco which grows increasingly scarce.

It is asserted that chemical investigations have proved that by a method of preparation the hops act and taste much like tobacco and can be used without even a mixture of tobacco.

Caught Rabbit in Mine.

Rabbit hunting 80 feet below the surface of the ground was the experience of George Williams, mine boss at Crawford No. 12 mine, at Brazil, Ind. When Williams was preparing to leave the mine after a day's work he noticed a rabbit sitting beside the bottom of the shaft. Using a carbide lamp he blinded the rabbit and easily captured it.

War Can't Stop Us

It makes no difference in our appetites for good eats. But the question of the hour is, "where to get good, satisfying eats at medium prices."

WE HAVE THE ANSWER

It is plainly in evidence in every part of our store. It consists of

Fresh, Pure, Clean Groceries

And the smiles of many satisfied customers is the best of proof that we make good on every claim.

Calbreath & Jones