

THE INDEPENDENCE MONITOR
AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER

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Independence, Oregon, Friday, February 1, 1918

As a result of the government taking over the railroads, the newspapers suffered a loss of advertising. In this crisis, the government does not want additional business for the railroads. It wants to quickly move what it already has. Newspaper advertising had to be canceled because it creates more business.

In the guise of patriotic utterance distrust of, dissatisfaction with and antagonism toward the Government and its supreme effort are insidiously spread.—Oregonian.

From the above, a careful reader of the Oregonian in the past ten days would be led to believe that the Oregonian was referring to itself.

Judging from what Secretary Baker has revealed, Senator Chamberlain made a serious mistake when he joined Roosevelt in an attack upon the administration's management of the war. He has spoiled an otherwise excellent record by joining hands with Teddy the Terrible and other extreme militarists. He should cease his efforts to fasten a permanent military policy upon this country and use his position and talents in winning the present war, not one off in the far future.

Concerning the alleged mismanagement in the war department, it is pertinent to quote the following from Arthur Balfour, lord high commissioner of England: "America has done as much in three months as England under the strain of mortal peril accomplished in three years." Then it is relevant to append a statement which Senator Borah of Idaho made the other day: "The task of transformation is a big one and in order for no mistakes to have been made, the administration would have to be divine."

President Kerr of the Oregon Agricultural College continues to be severely criticised by a portion of the press and people for accepting a raise in salary under circumstances that did not and do not yet look well on the surface. The governor of Kansas has recently added his testimony that the Kansas offer to Dr. Kerr was what he calls a "pipe dream." Most all admit that Dr. Kerr is a good man in his place and perhaps entitled to a raise in salary, yet it is beyond their mental capacity to surmise why it was necessary to use a fake to influence public opinion in favor of the raise. In a nutshell, the incident has hurt Dr. Kerr, injured the school and discredited those who resorted to such tactics.

save

1-wheat
use more corn

2-meat
use more fish & beans

3-fats
use just enough

4-sugar
use syrups

and serve
the cause of freedom
U. S. FOOD ADMINISTRATION

AMERICAN SUGAR SENT TO FRANCE

American Price Rigidly Regulated by United States Food Administration.

CONSUMERS HERE PAY 9c.

Sugar Cost 35 Cents a Pound During Civil War—Refiners' Profits Now Curtailed.

Sugar is selling today throughout America at from 8 1/2 to 9 cents a pound to the consumer, even though there is a world shortage which has reduced this nation's sugar allotment to 70 per cent. of normal.

Through the efforts of the United States food administration the sugar market has been regulated as far as the producer, refiner and wholesaler is concerned. The food administration has no power to regulate retail prices except by public opinion. Even though more than 85,000 tons of sugar have been shipped to France in the last four months the retail grocer's sugar price is around 8 to 8 1/2 cents. He should sell this sugar at 8 1/2 to 9 cents, the food administration believes, and asks the American housewife to pay no more than this amount.

Last August when the food administration was organized the price of sugar rose suddenly to 11 cents a pound. During the Civil War sugar cost the consumer 85 cents a pound. By regulation of the sugar market and reducing the price to 8 1/2 and 9 cents and keeping it from advancing to 20 cents the food administration has saved the American public at least \$180,000,000 in four months, according to a statement made by Herbert Hoover the other day.

"It is our stern duty to feed the allies, to maintain their health and strength at any cost to ourselves," Mr. Hoover declared. "There has not been, nor will be as we see it, enough sugar for even their present meagre and depressing ration unless they send ships to remote markets for it. If we in our greed and gluttony force them either to further reduce their ration or to send these ships we will have done damage to our abilities to win this war."

"If we send the ships to Java for 250,000 tons of sugar next year we will have necessitated the employment of eleven extra ships for one year. These ships—if used in transporting troops—would take 150,000 to 200,000 men to France."

Reason for World Shortage.
As Mr. Hoover pointed out, the United States, Canada and England were sugar importing countries before the war, while France and Italy were very nearly self supporting. The main sources of the world's sugar supply was Germany and neighboring powers, the West Indies and the East Indies.

Germany sugar is no longer available, as it is used entirely in Germany, which also absorbs sugar of surrounding countries.

England can no longer buy 1,400,000 long tons of sugar each year from Germany. The French sugar production has dropped from 750,000 to 210,000 tons. The Italian production has fallen from 210,000 tons to 75,000 tons. These three countries were thrown upon East and West Indian sources for 1,925,000 tons annually to maintain their normal consumption.

Because of the world's shipping shortage the allied nations started drawing on the West Indies for sugar; East Indian sugar took three times the number of ships, since the distance was three times as great. Suddenly the west was called on to furnish and did furnish 1,420,000 tons of sugar to Europe when 300,000 tons a year was the pre-war demand. The allies had drawn from Java 400,000 tons before the shipping situation became acute.

"In spite of these shipments," Mr. Hoover stated the other day, "the English government in August reduced the household sugar ration to a basis of 24 pounds per annum per capita. And in September the French government reduced their household ration to 13 2-10 pounds a year, or a bit over 1 pound of sugar a month. Even this meagre ration could not be filled by the French government. It was found early in the fall, America was then asked for 100,000 tons of sugar and succeeded in sending 85,000 tons by December 1. The French request was granted because the American household consumption was then at least 55 pounds per person, and it was considered the duty of maintaining the French morale made our course clear."

Today the sugar situation may be summarized by stating that if America will reduce its sugar consumption 10 to 15 per cent. this nation will be able to send 200,000 more soldiers to France.

Sugar today sells at seaboard refineries at \$7.25 a hundred pounds. The wholesale grocer has agreed to limit his profit to 25 cents a hundred plus freight, and the retail grocer is supposed to take no more than 50 cents a hundred pounds profit. This regulation was made by the food administration, which now asks the housewife to reduce sugar consumption as much as possible, using other sweeteners, and also reminds her that she should pay no more than 9 cents a pound for sugar.

Control of Cane Refiners' Profits.
"Immediately upon the establishment of the food administration," Mr.



LOOK FOR THE PROTECTION SEAL—IT IS NOT REAL GRAVELY WITHOUT THIS SEAL

Hoover said, "an examination was made of the costs and profits of refining and it was finally determined that, the spread between the cost of raw and the sale of refined cane sugar should be limited to \$1.30 per hundred pounds. The pre-war differential had averaged about 85 cents and increased costs were found to have been imposed by the war in increased cost of refining, losses, cost of bags, labor, insurance, interest and other things, rather more than cover the difference. After prolonged negotiations the refiners were placed under agreement establishing these limits on October 1, and anything over this amount to be agreed extortionate under the law.

"In the course of these investigations it was found by canvass of the Cuban producers that their sugar had, during the first nine months of the past year, sold for an average of about \$4.24 per hundred f. o. b. Cuba, to which duty and freight added to the refiners' cost amount to about \$5.68 per hundred. The average sale price of granulated by various refineries, according to our investigation, was about \$7.50 per hundred, or a differential of \$1.84.

"In reducing the differential to \$1.30 there was a saving to the public of 54 cents per hundred. Had such a differential been in use from the 1st of January, 1917, the public would have saved in the first nine months of the year about \$24,800,000."

Next Year.
With a view to more efficient organization of the trade in imported sugars next year two committees have been formed by the food administration:

1. A committee comprising representatives of all of the elements of American cane refining groups. The principal duty of this committee is to divide the sugar imports pro rata to their various capacities and see that absolute justice is done to every refiner.

2. A committee comprising three representatives of the English, French and Italian governments; two representatives of the American refiners, with a member of the food administration. Only two of the committee have arrived from Europe, but they represent the allied governments. The duties of this committee are to determine the most economical sources from a transport point of view of all the allies to arrange transport at uniform rates, to distribute the foreign sugar between the United States and allies, subject to the approval of the American, English, French and Italian governments.

This committee, while holding strong views as to the price to be paid for Cuban sugar, has not had the final voice. This voice has rested in the governments concerned, together with the Cuban government, and I wish to state emphatically that all of the gentlemen concerned as good commercial men have endeavored with the utmost patience and skill to secure a lower price, and their persistence has reduced Cuban demands by 15 cents per hundred. The price agreed upon is about \$4.60 per hundred pounds, f. o. b. Cuba, or equal to about \$6 duty paid New York.

"This price should eventuate," Mr. Hoover said, "to about \$7.30 per hundred for refined sugar from the refiners at seaboard points or should place sugar in the hands of the consumer at from 8 1/2 to 9 cents per pound, depending upon locality and conditions of trade, or at from 1 to 2 cents below the prices of August last and from one-half to a cent per pound cheaper than today."

"There is now an elimination of speculation, extortionate profits, and in the refining alone the American people will save over \$25,000,000 of the refining charges last year. A part of these savings goes to the Cuban, Hawaiian, Porto Rican and Louisiana producer and part to the consumer.

"Appeals to prejudice against the food administration have been made because the Cuban price is 34 cents above that of 1917. It is said in effect that the Cubans are at our mercy; that we could get sugar a cent lower. We made exhaustive study of the cost of producing sugar in Cuba last year through our own agents in Cuba, and we find it averages \$3.39, while many producers are at a higher level. We found that an average profit of at least a cent per pound was necessary in order to maintain and stimulate production or that a minimum price of \$4.37 was necessary, and even this would stifle some producers.

"The price ultimately agreed was 25

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H. Hirschberg, Pres. D. W. Sears, V. P.
R. R. DeArmond, Cashier
W. H. Walker, I. A. Allen, O. D. Butler

METHODIST
Thos. D. Yarnes, Pastor.
10 A. M. Sunday School.
11 A. M. Morning service.
3:30 P. M. Loyal Temperance Legion.
7:30 P. M. Evening service.

CHRISTIAN
Bible School at 10 a. m.

MARSHAL'S NOTICE OF SALE OF REAL PROPERTY FOR DELINQUENT ASSESSMENTS.
Notice is hereby given that the Recorder of the City of Independence, Oregon, has transmitted to me a warrant for the collection of delinquent installments on assessments for the improvement of Sixth street, in front of the hereinafter named and described real property, and that pursuant to said warrant, the Charter and Ordinances and resolutions of said City, I will on the 25th day of February, 1918, at the hour of two o'clock P. M. of said day, at the front door of the City Hall of the City of Independence, Oregon, offer for sale at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, subject to redemption, and the installments not yet due on said assessment, the following described real property to-wit:
Lots three and four in block six in Patterson's first addition to the City of Independence, Polk County, Oregon.
Assessed to Glen E. Kibbe in the sum of \$185.98, on which the second annual installment of \$18.60 is delinquent and unpaid, with interest to January 1, 1917, \$10.04, making the total sum due \$28.64.
Each piece or parcel of land will be sold separately, and for a sum not less than the said unpaid installment and interest as aforesaid, cost of advertising and recorder's fees therein, the purchaser thereof will assume any and all of the installments of said assessment not yet due.
Dated, January 25, 1918.
A. J. Tupper,
City Marshal of said City.

IS WOUNDED 22 TIMES
Youthful Veteran of Indiana Returns to Fight Germans.
Wounded 22 times on four battle fronts in three years of the world war—and on his way back to the firing line.
This is the record of John Crawford Ricketts, an Evansville (Ind.) youth of twenty-two, who heard the call to battle immediately after the world war broke forth.
Young Ricketts went to England in August, 1914, enlisted in the British marines and soon saw service with an expeditionary force defending the Suez canal.
Then he went to Gallipoli peninsula. He was wounded several times and was finally sent to an English hospital.
Next he went to France, fighting on the Belgian and English front. Wounded many more times, he was sent to England and transferred to a telegraph school to prepare himself for the signal corps.
He tried to get transferred to the American forces, but failed. He is now on his way back to the front with a signal corp unit.
"And I'm going to carry the American flag with me this time," he writes.
Good oak fence posts for sale. Call farm 3813. 13tf

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