

Independence



Enterprise

W. J. CLARK, PROPRIETOR

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BEANS FOR CANNING

W. J. Clark writes O. A. C. That interested in Outcome of Year's Effort.

On bean map, the lady Washington and an free. The first thresh prompt. The standardize for market. The crop permanent part of rotation system.

Experimental Station, speaks Enterprise. The table of Oregon beans is equal to any part of the country, and variety should be made per support. of this state. G. R. Hyslop, of the O. A. C. Station, quotes from the famous H. plant, makers of the well varieties of our food products.

get opportunity to buy beans, but we have some however, we are inclined would be very good for us, and naturally are in knowing the outcome of efforts.

ment of quality coming manufacturers of bean probably very best quality very encouraging to Oregon. Prof. Hyslop says the value of a culture is on any other than standard basis. The large for us are the choice of various harvesting promptly, and careful standardizing to get the best market.

Wash. beans, and in methods of harvesting them may become famous products. Because leguminous cultivated they are particularly de- sirable for rotation.

REDUCED FERTILE DRAINAGE

Soils Are Neutralized by Actually Removed.

Experimental Station, of the Independence. Proper drainage requires renewal and is a prerequisite for the complete neutralization of soils, says Prof. O. A. C. In well soils in good cultivation, the acids may be completely neutralized by actually removed from neutralizing by resulting neutralization.

that contain a large amount of matter and no wet soils, even when the matter are less acid. These from decomposition of organic or mineral silicates. Soils that have good drainage or have that keeps moving, the soil water, are not in production by the overflow lands on

the lower Columbia and the tide lands on the coast, produce heavy crops drainage.

Drainage is the first step in the improvement of wet soils, after drainage lime, manure, and fertilizers can be used most effectively where needed. Lime may help improve physical condition of heavy soil and help complete reclamation by drainage.

APHIDS CAUGHT BY THE BUSHEL

Simple, Home-Made Device Scoops 'Em Up and Carries Them to Place of Destruction.

Vetch aphids are literally caught by the bushel in a simple, home-made dozer devised at the O. A. C. Experiment Station in response to the demand for some way to stop the destruction of the vetch crop in many parts of Oregon.

This should be the means of saving \$35,000 to \$40,000 to the vetch farmers if you can get the information before them through the press, says Prof. A. L. Lovett entomologist. "If used on the fields at once it will save most of the crop."

The device, 16 feet long or more, consists of a front and rear section attached to each other about 10 inches apart. The front section is made of two or three boards four or five feet long, which is 18 inches wide. The boards and ends are made of inch boards 12 inches wide. It is mounted on three low runners about 1 1/2 inches high. Wires or light ropes are attached to the front of the outside runners and brought together by the breech straps to keep them knocking down the aphids.

The rear section is made just like the front, with the addition of a cloth backdrop stretched full length at the at the single trees, which is held by a board forming the back, and an inch strip is tacked on the front side of the bottom, to keep the aphids from crawling off.

The operator mounts the horse and drags the dozer over the field, going in a brisk walk. The edge of the first section strikes the vetch stalks near the ground and dislodges many of the insects, which drop on the platform. The plants spring back just as the second section comes along and receive a double jolt just as they bend back over the platform. This almost completely knock the remaining pests to the rear platform.

The aphids are then scooped from the platform into a vessel and destroyed—either burned or buried.

LIBERTY LOAN MOTHER GOOSE RHYMES

Sing a song of pennies, For pennies now rank high; Five and twenty pennies, A thrift stamp will buy. Sixteen stamps of thrift Will buy a little bond And bonds will give short shift To Hans and Fritz beyond.

Buy Baby Hunting A baby bond for hunting Submarine and Zeppelin Before they hunt the Babykin.

See saw, Marjorie Daw, Prussia shall have a new master, His name will be Democracy Which spells a Junker disaster.

Sing, sing, what shall we sing? Let every one open his own purse string. Martha Newland.

SUGAR CONTROL SAVED MILLIONS

American Consumer Profited by \$180,000,000—French Situation Helped.

HOME PRICE HELD AT 9 CENTS.

This Nation's Sugar Supply Reduced to Seventy Per Cent. of Normal. Java Stocks Unavailable.

Sugar control has saved the American public \$180,000,000, Herbert Hoover, United States food administrator, declared the other day.

He pointed out that sugar was selling for 11 cents a pound last August and that it would have advanced to 20 cents a pound, with the world shortage as a stimulus, had not the food administration secured the co-operation of the refiners and wholesalers of fixed a sugar price that today enables housewives to buy sugar at from 8 to 9 cents a pound.

"Every cent rise in sugar from September 1 to January 1 means \$18,000,000 to the American consumer," Hoover said. "Numbers of generations will tell you that 20-cent sugar would have prevailed and the public would have paid \$180,000,000 this year if we had not taken these actions." Later Hoover called attention to the fact that uncontrolled sugar advanced to 20 cents a pound during the Civil War.

France Got Our Sugar.

Today the American public has been limited to 70 per cent. of its normal supply. Before the war the average annual household consumption here was 16 pounds a person. In England the normal consumption during the war is 12 pounds, and in France each person is allotted a little over one pound a month.

In August the French government found itself unable to maintain even this ration," Mr. Hoover declared. "An appeal was made to America, because we had 300,000 tons. We agreed to fill this demand and up to December had shipped \$3,420 tons. In the meantime an appeal was made to the American public to reduce its sugar consumption, and requests were sent to distributors to supply the necessary and sweet drinks trade at 70 per cent. of normal supply. Such such regulations were voluntary, as the food administration had no authority to impose them."

Domestic Price is 8 1/2 to 9 Cents.

Retail grocers throughout the country are supposed to make a profit of no more than 50 cents a hundred—half a cent a pound—on sugar. By reason of food administration regulations, binding refiners and wholesalers, the regular is able today to buy sugar at from 8 to 8 1/2 cents a pound. This enables him to sell to the housewife at 8 1/2 to 9 cents a pound.

There have been some violations of the sugar rations. Mr. Hoover said recently: "Sales of sugar from 16 to 20 cents per pound have been reported and followed up vigorously and stopped and is evidence itself of the prices at which consumers would have been sold had we not intervened. We have accepted wholesalers' licenses in aggravated cases, and we have issued warnings to first offenders in a great many instances through our local administrators."

Effect on Military Situation.

American sugar stocks could be filled to normal very soon if ships could be sent to Java, where 20,000 tons of sugar is waiting for shipment. But the shipping situation is so acute that the nation cannot spare the eleven ships needed to transport this sugar. It would take the boats one year to haul 250,000 tons. In the same time they could be used for transporting 200,000 soldiers to France. The food administration believes that the American public will diminish its sugar consumption by 10 or 15 per cent. when it is made clear that such sugar saving is a patriotic act and when it is understood that there are plenty of sweeteners available to take the place of sugar, such as honey or corn syrup.

Why Shortage Exists.

The three great sugar producing centers of the world are Germany, the West and East Indies. German sugar, of course, used at home. The East Indies sugar is unavailable because of the ship shortage. While U. S. boats made big inroads on the world's shipping, France and Italy seemed to be self-sustaining in sugar manufacture. England in sugar—was cut off from German sugar—1,000,000 tons a year—because of the war. The result has been that the United States have been forced to turn to Hawaii and the West Indies for sugar.

Moss Walker, was a Salem visitor this week.

SERVICE FLAG DEDICATED

Eighty-Six Brave Boys From Here Now Flying Huns—Services Impressive and Well Attended.

The Memorial Day exercises at the Isis Sunday morning were very largely attended and the interesting and unique way in which the program was presented greatly pleased the large audience present. The Polk County Band discoursed sweet music for a half hour before the regular services and each number was appropriate and heartily applauded. Immediately following the open air concert by the band, all repaired to the theatre where the National Anthem was sung, ably led by Mrs. Geo. Conkey, after which the beautiful service flag of the city was dedicated. Attorney Barriek making a beautiful and timely address and Mayor Moore read the names of our boys—86 in number—who have enlisted in the service, each one of which was represented by a blue star in the large white field, surrounded by the broad bar of red. One pretty feature of the occasion was the arrangement of the two flags, one on each side of the stage, which constantly rippled in the breeze, while the service flag was dedicated. Deserving of special mention was the solo by O. A. Macy of Salem, entitled "A Service Flag is Flying at Our House," which elicited a hearty encore and was exceedingly appropriate to the occasion. Rev. Yarns of the M. E. church offered a heartfelt prayer for our noble boys over there and Miss Grace Williams very sweetly sang "God Bring Them Safely Home Again," after which the orchestra rendered an appropriate selection, followed by the Memorial address by Dr. H. Chas. Papamore, which he delivered in his usual interesting and masterly way. As the close of the services "America" was sung, and all marched out to the music of the band, led by old soldiers of the G. A. R., the W. K. C. and the Sons of Veterans. Following are the names of the boys who have enlisted:

- Oscar L. Arrell
- Aubrey Baseue
- Corporal Dean Baughman
- Hyman Bear
- Robert Bear
- George Becker
- Dewey Broadwell
- Neil Buchanan
- Chris Burright
- Marion F. Butler
- Lieut. Bertha Mildred Fryer Campbell
- Roy Carnack
- Capt. Thomas C. Campbell, Surgeon
- N. R. Careghin
- Robert Clark
- Russell O. Clark
- Harry Clinton
- Lieut. J. S. Cooper, Jr.
- Lieut. Chas. F. Cropp, M. D.
- Hobart Dickson
- Edward T. Dwyer
- Ray Dickson
- Sam Damon
- Fred Dunham
- Capt. Geo. Dunham, M. D.
- Guy Duvall
- Joseph Eaton
- Shaler Eldridge
- Arnold FitzGerald
- Lieut. Ralph Floyd
- James C. Garber
- Floyd Gilliam
- Dean Girard
- Corporal Emerson E. Groves
- Asa Graves
- Ernest Hartman
- Byron Howard
- Herbert Hoyser
- Lynn Huntley
- Sergeant Frank M. Kirkland
- Harold Klepper
- Sergeant A. L. Kullander
- Art Lacy
- Elmer Martin
- H. E. McDonald
- Aletha McKinney
- Rolla McKinney
- William McKinney
- Oren McElmurry
- Harry Miller
- Hugh Miller
- Arthur G. Miller
- Sam Mullman, Jr.
- Earl Nelson
- Guy Newton
- Merle Nye
- James Oberson
- Captain Harry Ord
- Beldon Owen
- F. J. Parker
- Clarence W. Pease
- Earl R. Peterson

John W. Quivey
Willard Reeves
Cyril Richardson
Marvin Richardson
Falls, Sutton
Verd Schunk
Owen Seaman
Edgar Seeley
George Shafer
Ernest Smith
Harry Stalnaker
Leroy Stalnaker
Falle Sutton
Earl Whitesker
Roy Whiteaker
John Walker
Lieut. Ray M. Walker
Arthur Warren
Ernest Williams
Raymond Williams
Wayman Williams
Leslie Yotts
Armand Young

THE FIRST SERVICE FLAG

The first service flag, as it has been well said, was raised on Calvary. There the first great sacrifice was consummated, the world's supreme service was rendered to mankind. Ever since has the Cross of Christ, the first service flag of Christianity, been sacred to the Church. It was honored in the days when the Apostles went forth to preach Jesus Christ, and him crucified; and it is still today in its position over a million altars. Once drenched with the blood of the Divine Victim, it now shines radiant in the light of the Resurrection morn.

With reverent hands it is hung upon the walls of every Christian home. We find it where the woes of the world bow down the head of the Vicar of Christ, and in the humblest chamber where a loving heart is beating in union with the Crucified. Far more than a mere symbol is the first Christian service flag. It is an inspiration to Christian deeds, an incentive to heroic sacrifice, a motive of supreme devotion in the service of God, of country, and of our fellow men.

Wherever that banner hangs it recalls the story of that love of Christ, greater than which no man hath, whereby He laid down His life for us. Hence that readiness for sacrifice which is bred in every truly Christian heart; sacrifice for the church, sacrifice for the Christian upbringing of children, sacrifice for institutions of charity and zeal, sacrifice for home, for country and for God. History bears on every page the testimony to this spirit. Without it no one can be a true Christian. It implies the renunciation of the world's flattery and favors, for we cannot doubt the Divine assurance that if the world hated the Master and persecuted Him, it will deal no better with His faithful servants. Nor should we wish to be more tenderly treated indeed the love of the world for us would be the surest sign that we ourselves have proved renegade to that service flag of Christ.

Yet in the school of war the world has been taught one lesson. If it once tore down the churches, if it vainly tempted the Christian martyr to trample upon it in token of apostasy, if it denounced as idolatrous the very reverence shown to that service flag of Christ, it has now been made to confess in its own practice, the beauty and truth of our devotion. What human emblem can be more sacred in the eyes of all the world than that modest service flag we see hung from the window of some humble home? It tells of the brave youths who have gone forth in their prime of life to offer for their country all that earth holds dear. It speaks of the young wife's anxious fears, and tender hopes and loving tears; of the mother's heart that bleeds and the mother's hair that daily grows more silvery underneath the silent burden of grief, even though the sorrow be borne heroically. Who indeed might hope to put into words all the voiceless eloquence of that tiny emblem, that mere span of cloth which every breeze can lift and every gust of wind can toss about, but which is sacred to us all with a world of tender thoughts and fond affections woven in with every fibre of its texture? Yet what is the greatest glory that is cast about it but a reflection from the Cross of Calvary, and what are the highest hopes that can rest upon it but the light of the Resurrection morn?

SOIL SURVEY WORK CONTINUED

State Experiment Station and Federal Bureau of Soils Will Find Types of Soil.

Plans for continuing the soil surveys of Oregon have been completed by the director of the Oregon Experiment Station and the U. S. Bureau of soils. Field work will begin in Washington county at once. Mr. Eickman and Mr. Carpenter will act as field agents for the Federal bureau, and Prof. Ruzek and Mr. Fluharty will join the field party for the station.

Last year a soil survey of Yamhill county was made and when reported will describe the soil types encountered, and give their origin, composition and location, and agricultural adaptation," says Prof. W. L. Powers, of the College. "Colored maps drawn one inch to the mile will be used to show the extent of each soil type and the character of soil on each farm. Roadways and other marks are represented on the maps."

The surveys also form a basis for laboratory studies and fertilizer tests and the permanent development of agriculture. While the co-operative plans cover only the current year, the policy of completing the survey is generally regarded as a continuing one, eventually covering every agricultural county in the state.

To determine which is better adapted to Oregon conditions, dust or liquid sprays, some extensive tests are being conducted by the O. A. C. Experiment Station in co-operation with the State Hospital at Salem. Preliminary tests last year indicated that dust sprays are probably well suited to Western Oregon conditions, but these tests were on an experimental scale only. In co-operation with Dr. R. E. Lee Steiner, superintendent of the hospital, the horticulturist is making trial of dust sprays on a commercial scale.

MEMORIAL DAY OBSERVED.

Dr. J. R. N. Bell came down from Corvallis Wednesday and visited with friends in town Thursday. He delivered the Decoration Day address at Monmouth in the new Normal Chapel to over a thousand people, when the following program was rendered:

The School Orchestra rendered a medley of patriotic airs under the able direction of Miss Mary Hoham, after which the National Anthem was sung by the audience. Scripture Reading and prayer by members of the G. A. R. Music by School Orchestra; song, "The New 'Hail Columbia'" by the Normal Students; The President's proclamation, read by Miss Rosa B. Parrott. President Ackerman then introduced the speaker of the day Dr. J. R. N. Bell, who held the large audience spellbound for two hours in one of the most masterly and powerful patriotic addresses ever delivered from the rostrum of the Oregon Normal School. He did not forget to pay tribute to the old veterans of other wars nor did he forget to pay tribute to our noble boys who are over there now in the trenches fighting for our liberty. "That is the supreme test," he said "going over there to be shot at." He closed his remarks by requesting the audience to give three rousing cheers for Old Glory which they did, making the very rafters ring.

A group of High School Students then sang a very pretty selection, after which "America" was sung and all marched out on the campus where the band discoursed sweet music, making a fitting ending for the successful day just passed.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

Notice is hereby given that E. K. Piasecki, administrator of the estate of J. A. Simons, deceased, has filed his final account as such administrator in the County Court of the State of Oregon, for Polk county, and that said Court has appointed Saturday, the 29th day of June, 1918, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the court room of said County Court, in Dallas, Oregon, as the time and place for the hearing of all objections of the said final account and the settlement thereof.

Dated and first published May 24th, 1918.

E. K. PIASECKI, Administrator of his estate.

Big Dance

DEPENDENCE OPERA HOUSE

SPECIAL—"Polka Dot Dance"

Eleven Free Prizes

ATURDAY NIGHT

Everybody Welcome

Ticket Number 66 at Dance last Saturday at WILLIAMS DRUG COMPANY and

admission for next Saturday evening the prize will be awarded to the person present that

are all prizes will be awarded to the person holding next number dance ticket.