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## MEMORIES AND RESULTS OF WAR

Shocking Memories Arise When Think of Ancient Warfare and Sufferings Endured by People.

There has always stalked in the shadows of our history the specter of war. What shocking memories arise when we think of the events of which Gibbon speaks—the decline and fall of the Roman Empire—the long agony of the Northern and Eastern empires—the miseries of the peasant and the town-dweller can but be imagined. Later came the Crusades and terrible dynastic wars, which entailed privation and indescribable intensity of suffering. The religious wars of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries brought untold suffering in Spain and the Napoleonic wars, culminating in the awful campaign, evoked the dread of pestilence and scarcity in the European spaces. Plague and nameless forms of corruption have been the scourge of war even in these modern ages of enlightenment. As we have seen, so it will be, human nature, blasphemously aping Providence, plunges whole nations into want and wretchedness, the bidding of despots and their minions.

Handicap of Appetite. There are in these sad records some suggestive illustrations of the habits in the sphere of food and appetite which surely prove that the indulgence of the flesh has hampered more than others. No rule of temperance or sumptuary law has been able to check the strain on nature's different fibre. Gluttony and insatiable fondness for tasty dishes are indeed common enough among the rich and powerful then—are they not from the tables of the great? The various social strata; the banquets and charity dinners; the scenes of wasteful luxury on their own times; and if the prodigal have sometimes emulated the exploits, who can affect surprise? As for the gourmands of evil days, do they not include the great names of the past—even English monarchs, beginning with Henry the Eighth, whose fatal dish of lampreys is remembered and girls remember when the important things are forgotten.

The Emperor Charles V., the great monarch and many more have found abundance and opportunity into which they have fallen; and of our statesmen and famous authors, how many have succumbed to coarse temptation! The East and the West have had the ruin of countless fine intellects, neither station, age, nor sex immune from evils; which, if wholly self-induced, still have their roots in unguarded nature's susceptibility to unrestrained indulgence. The transition have usually occurred by excess and heedlessness. Thus the Royalist and Puritan armies, the general population, and even a cursory acquaintance with the social phenomena of the Stuart period and the Commonwealth supplies manifold proof of the "abundance of extremes" in affairs of the hand. Cup and platter have oftentimes when the weightier concerns of the law have lost their force. From St. John Chrysostom in Constantinople to Latimer in England, every great preacher has inveighed against excess, gross or refined. Savonarola, the Florentine reformer, decried the luxurious habits of the Medici, and his martyrdom was his reward.

Gig Eaters. During the Georgian period, we have a varied illustration of the gradual improvement in table-manners during the life of Boswell's day—so typical in many ways of characteristics we associate with the national personage Punch. The long-styled John Bull, Dr. Johnson was a notable trend-setter. He was a big man and had a hearty appetite. He had a marked tendency to melancholia, to which many of his absterge diets, may be ascribed—such as his remark to the physician that "a man is never happy for the present but he is drunk." Yet it hits off the phase of repletion—the insensibility to loss, trouble, or foreboding

when the brain suspends its chief function. The worthy doctor represented a minority of his countrymen who are so constituted that they can satisfy inordinate physical wants without falling under the power of dangerous extremes. His performances at Mrs. Thrale's tea-table certainly mark the uttermost limit of safe indulgence—and this may remind us that temperance is not the sole concern of those who imbibe one class of liquor. Tea-drinking is not devoid of risk, as some of our fair readers should know full well.

Good for Us. What need is there to draw out the patent moral? In what department of human life is the grace of tolerance more directly called for? Temperamental traits play their part in our everyday habits and the social environment works in the complex result. It is terribly easy to condemn likings we do not share, and pharisaic judgment goes well with self-approval in the small details of daily conduct. Sins of the flesh are indeed sadly injurious, but spiritual presumption is even deadlier. Let us beware of rash criticism in these matters; when we come to review our own course we shall find serious ground for doubt as to our competency for magisterial rebuke. Simplicity serves us best in all these affairs. May not the immediate national requirement coincide with our own vital needs? The wise physician usually inquires first of all concerning food conditions, and prescribes an altered regime. He knows that most of us eat and drink in excess of Nature's demands. Few of us are likely to suffer from abbreviated diet.

In many even happen that an enforced temperance will avert attacks of disease which are brought on by a too generous supply of rich food. At all events we know that among all classes unrestrained appetite works grave mischief. If all conspire to join in this useful effort untold good must ensue. Robert Browning versifies a story of Pope Sixtus V. strolling through the alms in disguise one day, he dropped in upon a poor family who were partaking of their frugal supper. He joined them and ate heartily. When they began to wonder at the stranger's condensation, he threw his hood back and told them who he was. Then, by way of grace, he looked up and thanked the Giver of all good, rejoicing that while man's mind was strengthened, his body was not scant of its comfort—"That I, whom kings and queens crouch to pick crumbs from off my table, relish beans!" The thunders I but seem to launch: there plain Thy hand all see. That I have appetite, digest, and thrive—that boon's for me."

## HOME GUARD PRESENTED FLAG

Flag Day at Buena Vista on Friday, June 14th, Was Very Fittingly Observed by Citizens.

A large gathering assembled at Buena Vista on Friday last when a beautiful Banner flag was presented by the Women's Council of Defense to the Home Guard B. Company Buena Vista. After all the ladies had been lined up, the Company under the command of Major Rose were marched in to position for this impressive ceremony.

Mrs. Rose, chairman of the local Women's Council of Defense, then gave a very stirring and patriotic speech, the flag was then presented by Mrs. M. N. Prather, President of the Red Cross, with very appropriate words fitting the occasion, the flag was received by Mr. M. N. Prather, chairman of the Guard on behalf of the company, and responded by thanking the ladies for their magnificent gift. The flag was then given in charge of the Color Sergeant of the Guards and two privates. The National Anthem was then sung and the flag saluted in proper form. J. K. Neal officiating as Chaplain to the Company, who gave a very impressive address and prayer. The Color Guard then marched to their proper position for inspection by the following gentlemen from Independence: Judge Johnson, Verd Hill, Dr. Butler and May Swope. The Company then marched past in review order and the above gentlemen acknowledging the salute, who also complimented the Company on their smart appearance and drill.

The Company was then dismissed, thus ending a day never to be forgotten in Buena Vista.

## ARMY TO GET MANY

Child in the Home June 9, 1918, Only Valid Claim.—Classification of Many to Be Made.

Newly married registrants very largely face the fate of being listed in Class 1 of the draft as results of amendments to the original selective service law, sent from Washington yesterday by telegraph.

The new regulations cut away most of the ground on which deferred classifications were granted to men who registered last year and then married before being classified. They also make it all but impossible for the young married man who registered on June 5th of this year to claim exemption. A child in the home, born or unborn June 9, 1918, serves as the only dependency claim that will be recognized on the part of such men.

The new rules received are these: The fact of dependency resulting from the marriage of a registrant who had become 21 years of age since June 1, 1917, and who has married since, the date of the introduction of the joint resolution in Congress requiring his registration, to-wit, January 15, 1918, will be disregarded as a ground for deferred classification.

If a registrant who has attained the age of 21 since June 5, 1917, and who has contracted marriage subsequent to the date of the enactment of the selective service law, to-wit, May 18, 1917, but on or prior to January 15, 1918, claims deferred classification on the ground of dependency resulting from his marriage, the fact of dependency resulting from his marriage will be disregarded as a ground for deferred classification unless the dependent is a child of the marriage born or unborn on or prior to June 9, 1918, in which case such registrant upon satisfactory proof being made, shall be classified in Class 2.

If a registrant other than one who has attained the age of 21 years since June 5, 1917, who has contracted marriage since May 18, 1917, claims deferred classification on the ground of dependency resulting from his marriage, the fact of dependency resulting from his marriage will be disregarded as a ground for deferred classification, unless the dependent is a child of the marriage born or unborn on or before June 9, 1918, in which case such registrant upon satisfactory proof being made shall be placed in Class 2.

Nothing contained in the amendment to Rule V shall be construed as requiring the transfer to Class 2 of any registrant who has been finally classified in Class 1 on the affirmative finding that his marriage since May 18, 1917, was made with the primary view of evading military service.

## ALL ABOARD FOR KINGS VALLEY

Citizens of Independence and Kings Valley to Vie With Each Other in Celebrating the Fourth.

Independence and Kings Valley will vie with each other in celebrating the Fourth of July, tentative arrangements to that effect have already been made. The Valley & Siletz will make special arrangements to handle the large crowd from here and a delightful day of "mixing together" and frolicking in the hills will be a feature of the day. Fire works will be dispensed with, but there will be plenty of music and other amusements to keep the crowd happy. An early train over this new road will leave Independence and return late in the evening, and accommodations will be provided for all. The celebration will be under the auspices of the Independence Business Men's Club, and the refreshments will be dispensed by the ladies of the Kings Valley Red Cross. A committee consisting of C. W. Irwin and W. H. Huff, E. N. Johnson, Frank Dickson, George Carbray, B. O. Smith and C. O. Sloper made that section a visit the first of the week and the two places will co-operate in making the event a memorial one. Planning the event a memorial one. Planning the event a memorial one. Planning the event a memorial one.

No wicks to trim or bother if you buy a FLORENCE WICKLESS OIL STOVE. Moore & Walker.

## HELP ON FARMS SHORT

This is a Fine Time for Neighborly Co-Operation and Temporary Help is Badly Needed.

The following communication has been sent us by a Polk county farmer:

"To the Farmers of Polk County:—You have been encouraged to take time to test your seed to prepare the seed bed with more than the usual care, and to delay planting until the soil is thoroughly warmed. Now you face another difficulty. Men are scarce and although some more fortunate have plenty of help, others have not and will be late getting the corn out. This is a fine time for neighborly co-operation and as the season advances the need of temporary help will be very pressing on many farms. Help your neighbor out in his pinch now. If you have your grain planted there is nothing you can do that is more important than helping your neighbor get his crop in. You will need his help before the summer is over and he will be glad to give it. Neighborly co-operation will not only enable you to get your work done at the proper season, but will save expense. Particularly in the matter of expensive machinery, that is used but a few days each year.

"Let us revive a custom of our fathers and grandfathers who met just such emergencies in this manner with marked success. These customs have been dropped because their need was not pressing and each farmer took pride in his ability to get his work done by his own efforts and by hiring. It may not be possible to hire the extra men this year and when the draft takes more of the farm boys you face a serious shortage of labor late in the season, and for next year, unless you do organize to help each other.

"If your sons or men are in the draft take a high school boy this summer and teach him how to farm. He will come to you next year a good capable hand. The prospects are that the draft age may be raised so that men here before not affected by the draft may be taken before another year. Uncle Sam needs the men and must have them. They need food and must have it. The farmer must produce it. He must have labor and it must be older men and boys under draft age. Get a boy now and be prepared for the coming emergency. Go to your bank or County Supervisor now.

## THE UNITED STATES FOOD ADMINISTRATION SAYS:

Food saving is in its essence the daily individual service of all the people. Every group can substitute, and even the great majority of thrifty people can save a little—and the more luxurious elements of the population can, by reduction to simple living, save much. This means no more than that we should eat plenty, but wisely and without waste.

## HOME BURNING IS A MYSTERY.

Mrs. Hattie Hewitt, whose home was destroyed by fire during the Decoration Day parade a week ago, says the blaze was never started from the stove. She does not say how it might have started but admits having suspicious. Her loss in personal property including an \$800 player piano, valuable china and cut glass, she puts at about \$5,000.

"There had been no fire in the house since 8 o'clock," says Mrs. Hewitt. At that time I had finished my morning work and gone over to Mrs. Henderson's where I sat and knit until about 9. Then I went home to lock up to go with my little girl to the parade. I went through the kitchen in leaving the house and that is the only room that had had a fire that morning. The fire was out. There was no smoke and no heat in the room.

"I went back with the firemen when the alarm was given and when we reached there the house was in flames all over. All the down stairs and windows were shut and locked when I left."

The past week has been rather a sad one for Mrs. Hewitt. In addition to her personal property loss, she had word of the death of a sister, Mrs. L. C. Hankey, at Colewell, Idaho, who died May 22."

Mrs. Hewitt, to whom the article taken from the Pendleton paper refers to, is a daughter of Mrs. M. E. Stansberry of this city.

## WOMEN ASK FOR RATIONING PLAN

American Women Volunteer to Buy Fixed Amounts of Meat, Bread Flour, Sugar, and Butter.

## PLAN STARTED IN NEW YORK.

Idea Supplements U. S. Food Administration's New Home Card Now in 10,000,000 Homes.

The women of America, who are anxious to do their great part in the winning of the war, are now, as a whole, familiar with the most important aspects of food conservation. The Home Card, both in its original form and in the revised edition for 1918, which provides for two wheatless days, one meatless day a week, in addition to a wheatless meal every day, has been placed by the Food Administration after a vigorous campaign in 10,000,000 American homes. An intelligent and conscientious observance of the Home Card's requirements is all the Food Administration asks of the housewives of the country.

The Food Administration has had a great many requests, however, particularly from the homes of the well-to-do, that it should issue a worked out plan for a voluntary system of rationing.

This desire for a voluntary ration springs from two causes—first, because it is far simpler for the housewife to save food when she has a concrete working plan by which to proceed, and, second, because the loyal women of America desire, unselfishly, to put themselves on the same basis as the women of the Allied countries.

The ration proposed by the Food Administration is almost the same as that adopted in England for voluntary observance. All over the United Kingdom, in hundreds of houses there hangs in the front window a card with the stirring pledge, "IN HONOR BOUND WE ADOPT THE NATIONAL SCALE OF VOLUNTARY RATIONING."

The ration recommended by the Food Administration, and adopted first in New York city, whence the idea has spread through the entire country, is the following:

	Weekly Allowance Per Person
Meat—Beef (fresh, salted, tinned and hashed); mutton, lamb and veal (mutton by preference) .....	2 1/2 lbs.
Butter .....	3/4 lb.
Cooking Fats (margarine, lard, lard substitutes, vegetable oils) .....	3/4 lb.
Wheat Flour (for use in cooking gravies, etc., where corn starch, cracker dust or bread crumbs cannot be substituted) .....	3/4 lb.
Victory Bread (containing at least 20 per cent. of a substitute for wheat flour) .....	1 1/4 lbs.
Sugar (including all sugar used on the table and in cooking and all sweetmeats and candies, but not that used for canning and preserving) .....	3/4 lb.

The items listed above are the only ones which are definitely limited. In the case of milk and cream, as much may be used as necessary, and children, of course, must have their full allowance of whole milk. Fish and poultry, any cereal other than wheat, vegetables and fruits and cheese may be used as freely as is desired.

The above ration is in no wise intended to supplant the Home Card, but rather to supplement it. It has been published with the idea that it will be a very real aid to the American woman in her splendid effort to carry out the great food conservation program.

## KRESO KILLS CABBAGE MAGGOTS

"I have had excellent results in control of maggots on radishes, turnips, cabbage, kale and cauliflower by use of kreso No. 1 sheep dip," reports a Corvallis grower. "I diluted at the rate of 1-to-50 as you recommended, and for the first time in years produced plants free of maggots, in unprotected places." "We are getting many favorable reports such as this while other growers report injury," says Prof. A. L. Lovett, entomologist at O. A. C. "Sheep dips vary in concentration and where other dips are used it is probably well to begin with a dilution of 1-to-125."

E. K. PIASECKI, Lawyer, Dallas, Oregon. Probating of Wills and Settlement of Estates a Specialty. 6th

## CALIFORNIANS TRAIN AT O. A. C.

After June 7 Enlistment in Training Course Limited—Dr. Kerr Will Continue Speaking Tour.

A group of 247 enlisted men from California will come to the Oregon Agricultural College for training in auto mechanics, carpentry, blacksmithing and wireless. They will be in command of a military officer and devote two hours a day to military drill. Their work will be completed August 15th, when a new unit of 500 men will begin like course. New barracks and mess halls will have to be erected to care for the extra men during regular college work, which will not be affected by the army training.

Dr. W. J. Kerr of the Oregon Agricultural College has been asked by the government to continue his series of war-and-food talks in different sections of the country.

"No need to ask," said he, "for whatever interests are entrusted to our charge we shall simply wire the government that we shall care for them. No one claims to see where the war will be won in a year or in five years, and we must go on building up resources and morals to back up the boys now gathering at the front."

## MEN MUST DO PRODUCTIVE WORK

Every Man able to Work Must Get at It—Leaving Light Jobs For the Women.

The "work or fight" order, soon to be enforced, will probably have considerable to do with a number of men in all towns who are married and who have been given classification by the local exemption board, which puts them into classes two, three or four. This refers to married men.

The local exemption board has received instructions that cases of withdrawal of deferred classification are to be considered with sympathy and also with common sense and that the board will be given a positive definition as to occupations that are non-productive.

For instance, a married man may be in one of the non-productive lines, such as waiter at a hotel or cafe, or engaged in serving drinks. If he will take the suggestion of the local board and engage in a productive business or occupation, his deferred classification will remain the same. If not, he will be placed in Class 1.

The government is going after able bodied registrants who are married and who are in non-productive lines, and according to instructions received by the chairman of the local board these are—

Persons engaged in serving drinks in public places or hotels. Women can do their work.

Persons engaged as elevator operators, door and carriage men, drivers of cars of pleasure. Women can do their work.

Persons engaged in ushering, and those occupied in games of sport and amusement, except actual performers.

Persons, which of course means married men, who are in domestic service.

Married men who are sales clerks and other clerks employed in stores and other mercantile establishments. This applies to stores where women could wait on the trade. A married man in this line of work will be asked to go into something productive, such as ship yard work, or have his classification changed to Class 1. These new rules go into effect July 1st, when married men in the above non-productive pursuits will probably be asked to talk it over with the local exemption board.

## WOOD SAWING PRICES.

Ash Maple, Fir, one cut 60c, two cuts 75c, three cuts \$1.00. Slab and Oak one cut 60c, two cuts 85c, three cuts \$1.00. By the hour \$2.00. Hereafter the above prices will be charged for wood sawing. P. O. BLACK. 2t

The week of June 28th is Thrift Stamp Week.