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## Industry Rose to Needs of War

**Great Britain Becomes Completely Independent of German Products.**

### NOW MEETS ALL DEMANDS

**Before the War Germany Had Control of Much Raw Material That Was Vital—Finds Way to Supply Potash.**

London.—A remarkable story of how British industries formerly dependent for their life blood on Germany have under the stress of war's demands risen to a state of complete independence was told by Mr. Kellaway, parliamentary secretary to the British ministry of munitions, at a recent meeting of the industrial reconstruction council. Britain is now first in the world in almost every sphere of industrial effort, he said.

Beginning with raw materials, Mr. Kellaway showed that mica, absolutely essential to the electrical industry, was so controlled by Germany, although half the world's supply came from India, that when the war began the world's market was on the point of being transferred from London to Hamburg. But Indian mica now can be exported only to London, and the British electrical industry has taken the place Germany once held and is now the first in the world.

Before the war the British empire produced 40 per cent of the wolfram ore from which tungsten (essential for high speed steel and in metallic filaments) is made, but so successfully had Germany captured the trade that no British manufacturer was able to establish the industry in this country. To this position Germany owed her great superiority in munitions production. In the earlier stages of the war, all that has been changed. Britain is now able to produce all the high speed steel she needs and to export at a reasonable price to her allies.

#### Controlled Australian Zinc.

Australia has practically unlimited supplies of zinc ore, but Germany obtained control of them, and 77 per cent of British pre-war supplies came from Germany, Belgium and Holland. Germany being Britain's largest supplier. But now Australia's output has been diverted, permanently, he hoped, to Great Britain.

Great Britain used to depend entirely on Germany for potash, essential for fertilizers, dyes, drugs and glass production. The war revealed that 50,000 tons of potash was going to waste here every year in the dust or fumes from blast furnace gases. That is now being collected. Germany had relied on her practical monopoly in Europe of natural deposits of potash to enable her to bargain for the recovery of her world markets. She will be disappointed. British enterprise and judicious government assistance have taken that power from her.

Machine tool production looked like an almost insoluble problem at the beginning of the war, but so greatly has production increased that before long the power of the engine will be the same as its weight in pounds, i. e., one pound per horse-power.

The British position in 1914 in regard to the production of magnetics was very grave, but, thanks to a display of grit in the face of almost insuperable difficulties, of resource and of patriotism as fine in its way as that shown by her fighting forces, the British magnetic position has been established and made unassailable.

The war was nearly lost because the British were almost entirely dependent on Germany and Austria for scientific and optical glass, essential to success.

It is humiliating, Mr. Kellaway continued, but it is the fact that at the outbreak of war a considerable part of our artillery was equipped with gun sights exclusively manufactured in Germany. Two British firms started making sights, but the position was exceedingly serious when the ministry of munitions was formed. Recently these two firms were producing 250 a week. The sight is a beautiful and

delicate piece of work, and its production in such numbers and in a perfection which Germany never exceeded is a triumph for British skill.

Before the war the British optical and scientific instrument industry had degenerated into a collection of middlemen who mainly sold instruments completely manufactured in foreign countries. All that has been swept away by the bitter necessities of war, and Britain is now self-supporting.

Her dependence on Germany and Austria for the glass for her miners safety lamps very nearly landed her in disaster. The position was so serious that the home office had to relax the conditions as to the quality and dimensions of lamps. Now Great Britain is producing sufficient supplies of the right quality.

Before the war three out of every four electric light bulbs in use in Great Britain came from Germany or Austria. She is now manufacturing sufficient to meet her essential needs.

#### BRITAIN HAS 23,300 PLANES

**Started in the War With Only 210 Machines—Pre-eminent at Its Close.**

London.—Great Britain was pre-eminent in the air at the close of the war, when the British air force was the largest in the world, according to report made public recently. It fought on more fronts than the air service of any other nation, and its successes were proportionately greater than is said.

In August, 1914, the British naval and military air services together mustered only 285 officers and 1,853 men of other ranks. In November, 1918, there were 30,000 officers and 264,000 men.

At the outbreak of the war Great Britain had 160 airplanes, 45 seaplanes and 7 airships, while at the close of hostilities she had 21,000 airplanes, 1,300 seaplanes and 103 airships.

Besides this there were 25,000 airplanes and seaplanes being built and 55,000 airplane engines under contract.

The women's royal air force, which was not in existence in 1914, numbered at the close of hostilities 23,500.

## Spartacus Hero of German Reds

**Leader of Revolt by Slaves Is Honored by Liebknecht Followers.**

#### DEFIED ROMANS FOR YEARS

**Slaves, Under Leadership of Man Chosen as Godfather of German Revolution, Captured Most of Southern Italy.**

New York.—Perhaps it's just as well to call them Sparts.

Just when we were learning to say bolsheviki, and were learning to give it about as universal an application as we used to give to camouflage before that sorely tried word was officially entombed by the Society for the Decent Burial of Hackneyed Words, along came these Germans, with their Schrecklichkeit and head cheese, and sprung Spartacus on us.

That was right in line with their other unflinching tactics, gas, flame throwers and gingerbread saloon-fronts.

But now that we have Spartacus with us, what are we going to do about it?

"The Spartacus group" was the name the German ultra radicals adopted when they first hung out their shingle in the blood-letting business; But that sort of name never would do. So, we have the papers, in their extremity, alluding to them variously as Spartacists, Spartacists, Spartacists and Spartaci. Objection is made to the first-mentioned designation be-

#### FIND BIG HUN WAR STORES

**Immense Amount of Material Abandoned by Germans in Region of Coblenz.**

Coblenz.—Thirty-five million rounds of small-arm ammunition were among the material abandoned by the Germans in the region of Coblenz. These were recently discovered by the Americans during an exploration of the underground storehouses and tunnels where the German munitions were kept.

Five million rounds of this ammunition had been captured from the French. The other 30,000,000 rounds were manufactured by the Germans, who took captured British shells and loaded them with German powder and bullets taken from the French. Most of these cartridges were boked and addressed, in readiness for shipment to various units in Turkey.

Thirty-six thousand rifles captured from the British and found stored in Coblenz have been turned over to their original owners, while 10,000 French rifles have been returned to the French.

#### "BABES IN THE WOOD"



The twin Misses P. and O. Jerrold, daughters of the author of "Babes in the Wood," were among the many noted English women who took off their coats and pitched in. The photo shows the two girls resting on a tree they had just felled.

Washington.—President Wilson, in a letter to the federal board of vocational education, has called attention to the fact that the government stands squarely back of its disabled fighting men. His letter follows:

This nation has no more solemn obligation than healing the hurts of our wounded and restoring our disabled men to civil life and opportunity. The government recognizes this and the fulfillment of the obligation is going forward fully and generously. The medical divisions of the war and navy departments are rendering all aid that skill and science make possible; the federal board for vocational education is commanded by law to devlop and adapt the remaining capabilities of each man so that he may again take his place in the ranks of our great civilian army.

The co-operation and interest of our citizens is essential to this program of duty, justice and humanity. It is not a charity.

It is merely the payment of a draft of honor which the United States of America accepted when it selected these men, and took them in their health and strength to fight the battles of the nation.

They have fought the good fight; they have kept the faith, and they have won. Now we keep faith with them, and every citizen is indorser on the general obligation.

Under authority and direction of the congress, complete arrangements for rehabilitation of our disabled men have been made by the federal board for vocational education.

According to estimates made since the announcement of the total American overseas casualties, there are more than 200,000 disabled men under treatment in the hospitals in this country and overseas. Of this number more than one-fourth have been disabled by disease. Contrary to the general idea of the casualty list, only a very small percentage of the total have suffered disabilities which resulted in the amputation of limbs.

To Help Every Man.

It is not merely the men who have lost arms or legs that the government is offering to retain and restore to self-supporting activity, but the federal board offers its aid to every man, regardless of his disability, who is entitled to government compensation.

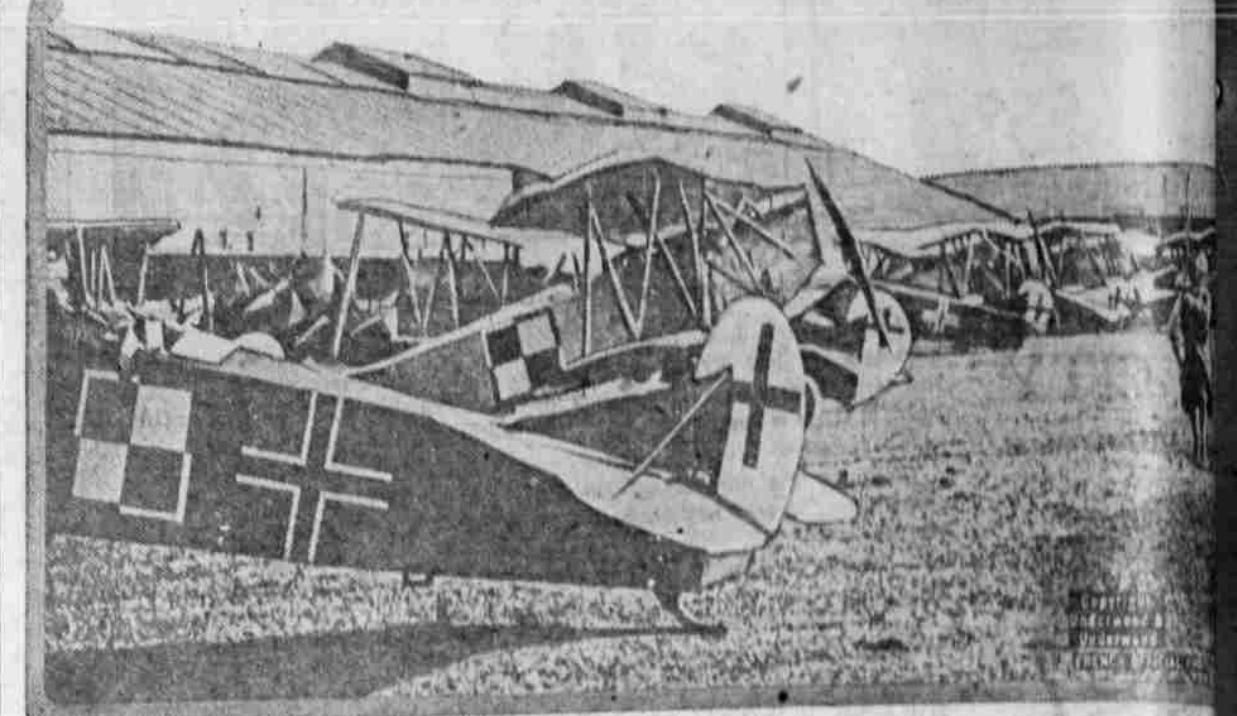
The board realizes that the many thousands of men who are suffering from the effects of shell shock, gassing, shrapnel and gunshot wounds which weaken their systems, tuberculosis, bronchitis, heart and nervous diseases, all may be unable to re-enter their former occupations. To all these men, as to those with more evident handicaps, the federal board is extending opportunity.

Within the next few months several thousand disabled men will be training under jurisdiction of the federal board and at the expense of the government. Those who had been actually placed in training were taking courses in a wide range of trades and professions, including 27 different occupations. Industrial schools, colleges, offices and shops throughout the country are being utilized so that most of the men are being trained close to their own homes. Thirty-one per cent of the total now in training are taking commercial courses, 17 per cent are learning the various phases of agriculture, farm management, poultry raising, dairy, etc. Others are studying law, medicine, banking, and some are being trained in engineering, telegraphy, tailoring, window trimming and designing, accounting, store management, machine shop practice, meat inspection and traffic management.

Every soldier or sailor enlisted, inducted, or drafted into the military or naval service of the United States who is suffering from disability not due to his own wilful misconduct may be entitled to compensation under the war insurance act. It is his duty to present his claim for such compensation in order that it may be passed upon by the bureau of war risk insurance. He can procure full information by applying to the war risk insurance of

THE INDEPENDENCE ENTERPRISE, INDEPENDENCE, OREGON.

## AIRPLANES SURRENDERED BY THE GERMANS



This interesting photograph shows the first installment of German airplanes surrendered to the Allies during the conditions of the armistice. The photograph was taken at a French airfield near the Ardennes forest.

## HEALING THE HURTS OF MEN DISABLED IN THE SERVICE

**More Than 200,000 Are Under Treatment Here and Overseas—Provision Made for Compensation and Insurance—Government to Retrain and Restore Them to Self-Supporting Activity.**

ceve this sum, whatever it is, during his entire course.

A married man and his wife will receive \$75 per month from the government, provided they live together while he is taking a course of instruction. If his course is such that he must live apart from his wife, the government will pay him \$95 per month. The larger the family the larger the amount received by the government for its support.

#### Government Pays Cost.

If it is not possible to get in contact with this war risk insurance officer, the soldier or sailor should call upon or write the bureau of war risk insurance at Washington, stating his case; or he should call on or write the district office of the federal board for vocational education in which he is located.

If the soldier or sailor is suffering from a disability, he is also eligible for help by the federal board for vocational education in securing employment, which help will be given him in co-operation with the employment service of the department of labor.

If he is eligible for compensation under the war risk insurance act, he is also entitled to training and placement by the federal board for vocational education, provided he is not able to follow his old occupation successfully without training or needs to be trained for some new and suitable occupation for which training is feasible.

The federal board for vocational education will bear the entire cost of the man's training. It will pay for his tuition; it will furnish him with books and other necessary supplies, and it will pay all other expenses that may arise in connection with his training. During the time he is following a course of instruction with the federal board he will, if a single man without dependents or a man required by his course of instruction to live apart from his dependents, be paid by the government at least \$85 per month. He may be paid more. If, for example, he has more than one child, he will receive more than \$85 per month as pay for his last month of active service, he will receive this same pay during his entire course of training. Furthermore, if his disability is such that his monthly compensation under the war risk insurance act is greater than \$85, he will, of course, continue to receive.

#### ADMIRAL JOSEPH STRAUSS.



Any man who is receiving compensation with insurance payments should carefully verify the amounts he is receiving and the insurance payments rather than the compensation payments, and hence making insurance payments until he has definitely determined the payments he is receiving from the government.

Only in those cases where the ability from which the man is suffering is total and permanent is discontinuance of insurance by the disabled man who is receiving compensation involve no harm. This is best in cases of total and permanent disability.

There is a right to recover government payments as well as compensation, which made further payments unnecessary as soon as disability was in fact total and permanent.

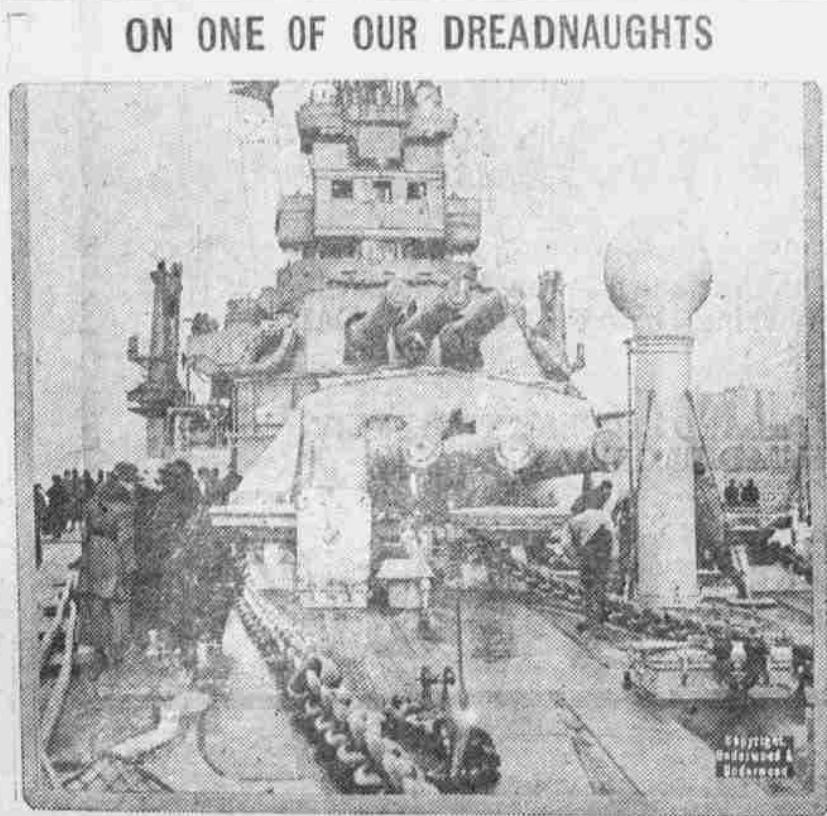
The Red Cross is undertaking to see that the family supplementary assistance which may be needed in the provision made by the government for the disabled man.

Since, under the law, the educational training is entirely with the man, and his own ambition must first be encouraged to insure success, the family may be a vital factor.

Whether a man receives compensation for disability or not, if he receives re-education or not, he is ready to help him get a job. If he is entitled to compensation, he goes into training; when he has finished the board will make him a place in his new job.

All disabled soldiers who are out of the hospitals should their communications to the board for vocational education, Washington, or to the district board he is located.

#### ON ONE OF OUR DREADNAUGHTS



Interesting view on board the American dreadnaught Pennsylvania.