



RED CROSS GIFTS \$400,000,000

War Council on Retirement Announces Cash and Supplies Contributed.

WORKERS WILL "CARRY ON."

Five Big Societies in World Wide Plan. H. P. Davison Heads International American Red Cross Commission. Dr. Livingston Farrand Permanent Leader of Peace Organization.

Washington.—(Special.)—Henry P. Davison as chairman issues the following statement on behalf of the War Council of the American Red Cross:

"To the American People: "The War Council of the American Red Cross appointed by President Wilson on May 10, 1917, to carry on the work of the American Red Cross during the war, at their request and by vote of the Central Committee, ceased at midnight, February 28.

"Immediately the armistice was signed the War Council instituted studies to determine when the strictly war work of the organization would have been sufficiently matured to enable the direction of affairs to be resumed by the permanent staff. Henry P. Davison, being in Paris when the armistice was signed, summoned a conference there of the heads of all the Red Cross Commissions in Europe to canvass the situation. After considering all the factors it was concluded to make the transition on March 1. The very fortunate choice of Dr. Livingston Farrand as the new chairman of the Central Committee, and thereby the permanent chief executive of the Red Cross, makes possible the consummation of this plan under the most favorable conditions.

Accounts Audited by War Department. "Detailed reports to Congress and a complete audit of its accounts by the War Department will constitute the final record of Red Cross activity during the war. Although it has been the rule to make public all expenditures when authorized and to give detailed information relative to all work undertaken, the War Council in turning over its responsibilities to Dr. Farrand and his associates desire to give a brief resume of Red Cross war time activities to the American people, to whom the Red Cross belongs, and whose generous contributions have made possible all that has been accomplished.

"During the past nearly twenty-one months the American people have given in cash and supplies to the American Red Cross more than \$400,000,000. No value can be placed upon the contributions of service which have been given without stint and oftentimes at great sacrifice by millions of our people.

"The effort of the American Red Cross in this war has constituted by far the largest voluntary gifts of money, of hand and heart, ever contributed purely for the relief of human suffering. Through the Red Cross the heart and spirit of the whole American people have been mobilized to take care of our own, to relieve the misery incident to the war, and also to reveal to the world the supreme ideals of our national life.

"Everyone who has had any part in this war effort of the Red Cross is entitled to congratulate himself. No thanks from anyone could be equal in value to the self satisfaction everyone should feel for the part taken. Fully 8,000,000 American women have exerted themselves in Red Cross service.

Has Over 17,000,000 Adult Members. "When we entered the war the American Red Cross had about 500,000 members. Today, as the result of the recent Christmas membership Roll Call, there are upwards of 17,000,000 full paid members outside of the members of the Junior Red Cross, numbering perhaps 9,000,000 school children additional.

"The chief effort of the Red Cross during the war has been to care for our men in service and to aid our army and navy wherever the Red Cross may be called on to assist. As to this phase of the work Surgeon General Ireland of the U. S. Army recently said: "The Red Cross has been an enterprise as vast as the war itself. From the beginning it has done those things which the Army Medical Corps wanted done, but could not do itself."

"The Red Cross endeavor in France has naturally been upon an exceptionally large scale where service has been rendered to the American Army and to the French Army and the French people as well, the latter particularly during the trying period when the Allied World was waiting for the American Army to arise in force and power. Hospital emergency service for our army in France has greatly diminished, but the Red Cross is still being called upon for service

upon a large scale in the great base hospitals, where thousands of American sick and wounded are still receiving attention. At these hospitals the Red Cross supplies tents and facilities for the amusement and recreation of the men as they become convalescent. Our Army of Occupation in Germany was followed with Medical units prepared to render the same emergency aid and supply service which was the primary business of the Red Cross during hostilities. The Army Canteen service along the lines of travel has actually increased since the armistice.

"As for work among the French people, now that hostilities have ceased, the French themselves naturally prefer as far as possible to provide for their own. It has accordingly been determined that the guiding principle of Red Cross policy in France henceforth shall be to have punctilious regard to its every responsibility, but to direct its efforts primarily to assisting French relief societies. The liberated and devastated regions of France have been divided by the government into small districts, each officially assigned to a designated French relief organization.

"The American Red Cross work in France was initiated by a commission of eighteen men who landed on French shores June 13, 1917. Since then some 24,000 persons have been upon the rolls in France, of whom 7,000 were actively engaged when the armistice was signed. An indication of the present scale of the work will be obtained from the fact that the services of 4,000 persons are still required.

"Our American Expeditionary Force having largely evacuated England, the activities of the Red Cross Commission there are naturally upon a diminishing scale period. Active operations are still in progress in Archangel and Siberia.

"The work in Italy has been almost entirely on behalf of the civilian population of that country. In the critical hours of Italy's struggle the American people, through their Red Cross, sent a practical message of sympathy and relief, for which the government and people of Italy have never ceased to express their gratitude.

Supplies and Personnel to Near East. "The occasion for such concentration of effort in Italy, England, Belgium and even in France having naturally and normally diminished, it has been possible to divert supplies and personnel in large measure to the aid of those people in the Near East who have hitherto been inaccessible to outside assistance, but whose sufferings have been upon an appalling scale. The needs of these peoples are so vast that government alone can meet them, but the American Red Cross is making an effort to relieve immediately the more acute distress.

"An extensive group of American workers has been dispatched to carry vitally needed supplies, and to work this winter in the various Balkan countries. In order to co-ordinate their activities, a Balkan commission has been established, with headquarters at Rome, Italy, from which point alone all the Balkan centers can be reached promptly.

"A commission has just reached Poland with doctors and nurses, medical supplies, and food for sick children and invalids. An American Red Cross Commission has also been appointed to aid in relieving the suffering of Russian prisoners still confined in German prison camps.

"An important commission is still working in Palestine. Through the war special co-operation has been given to the Armenian and Syrian Relief Commission, which was the only agency able to carry relief in the interior of Turkish dominions.

Red Cross Will Continue. "Red Cross effort is thus far flung. It will continue to be so. But the movement represented by this work has likewise assumed an intimate place in the daily life of our people at home. The army of workers which has been recruited and trained during the war must not be demobilized. All our experience in the war shows clearly that perience in an unlimited field for service there is an unlimited field for service of the kind which can be performed with peculiar effectiveness by the Red Cross. What its future tasks may be we know that so long as there is an American in the field the Red Cross can have a special function to perform, will have a special function to perform.

"Nothing could be of greater importance to the American Red Cross than the plans just set in motion by the five great Red Cross societies of the world to develop a program of extended activities in the interest of humanity. The conception involves not alone relief to relieve human suffering, but for its to prevent it; not alone a movement by the people of an individual nation, but an attempt to arouse all people to a sense of their responsibility for the welfare of their fellow beings throughout the world. It is a program both ideal and practical. Ideal in that its supreme aim is nothing less than ver-supremacy on earth good will to itable. "Peace on earth good will to men," and practical in that it seeks to take means and measures which are actually available and make them effective in meeting without delay the crisis which is daily recurrent in the lives of all peoples.

"For accomplishing its mission in the years of peace which must lie

ahead of us the Red Cross will require the ablest possible leadership, and must enjoy the continued support, sympathy, and participation in its work of the whole American people. It is particularly fortunate that such a man as Dr. Livingston Farrand should have been selected as the permanent head of the organization. The unstated fashion in which all our people gave of themselves throughout the war is the best assurance that our Red Cross will continue to receive that co-operation which will make its work a source of pride and inspiration to every American.

Mr. Davison, as chairman of the International Commission of the American Red Cross, has undertaken to represent the American Red Cross in the preparation of the program for extended Red Cross activities, and will spend the next several months in Europe in consultation with other Red Cross societies for that purpose.

THE WAR COUNCIL OF THE AMERICAN RED CROSS

Henry P. Davison, Chairman.

MRS. CHRISTY DISLIKES COWS AND CHICKENS



"Did you ever see Zanesville, Ohio?" is one of the famous replies of Mrs. Howard Chandler Christy to questions regarding the filing of a divorce suit by her famous American illustrator husband. She prefers New York. He likes his country home near the Ohio village. For ten years the affairs of the family have hovered near a divorce court—and now seem to be up for final settlement as, for the second time, he files suit. They have a daughter, 19.

CARL B. FENTON OF DALLAS DIED

DEATH TAKES PROMINENT VETERAN OF WAR AND YOUNG ATHLETE.

Carl B. Fenton, son of Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Fenton of Dallas, who recently returned to his home after over two years of service with Company L of the 161st Infantry, died Saturday of meningitis, following an attack of that deadly disease. He had been sick for about two weeks.

Young Fenton was 28 years old at the time of his death. As a student in the University of Oregon and earlier in Dallas college, Mr. Fenton active in athletics. He was a member of the famous all-star basketball team turned out by the Dallas College which toured the country, winning all games. At Oregon he was fullback four years on the football eleven, played first base on the baseball nine and was center on the Lemon Yellow basketball team.

Young Fenton entered the University of Oregon in 1911 and graduated in 1914 with high honors, being designated as a Friar, the highest honor which can be conferred upon a senior student at the state university. He was a member of the Beta Theta Pi fraternity and during his college years took an active part in administering student affairs.

Following his graduation from the university with a degree of civil engineer, Mr. Fenton was a member of the faculty of Eugene High school, having charge of the department of mechanical drawing and manual training.

At the outbreak of the war he enlisted in Company L, being one of the first recruits and aided in the enlistment of the company to war strength. Shortly after enlisting he was made sergeant and became first sergeant of the company. While in France he contracted Spanish influenza, but did not go into a hospital, remaining on duty in spite of illness.

He returned to Camp Lewis on March 15th with a detachment of the Third Oregon men and received an honorable discharge. He immediately returned to Dallas, broken in health and became acutely ill several weeks ago.

He was the only child of Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Fenton and a grandson of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Collins, well known pioneers who also live in Dallas.

Rhubarb Pies, Saturday at the City Bakery.

The Enterprise is now located two doors south of its former location.

POOR FINANCE TO LET BANKS TAKE V. LOAN

By M. S. Wildman, Head of the Department of Economics and Political Science at Stanford University, California.

Just about two years ago we began to make war and stopped making a lot of other things or made these other things only in limited supply. Railway construction came to a dead stop. Equipment was worn out faster than it was replaced. All over the country building operations were suspended. In the North Atlantic states alone the deficiency in building is estimated by the Department of Labor to exceed \$500,000,000. If the situation all over the country is comparable to this, the accumulated need for construction now exceeds two billion dollars. Through a wide range of manufactures from automobiles to chewing gum curtailment was the order of the day until now we face a deficiency in numberless commodities of customary use.

The emergency which led to curtailment is happily past. The interest of all classes of people requires the quickest possible resumption of normal activity. Consumers want the goods, returning soldiers need the employment. The heavy war taxes call for correspondingly large production, while European reconstruction will open the way for exports.

This resumption of enterprise, if we embark upon it as we should, will require bank loans on a tremendous scale. The high wages and high cost of materials will necessitate advances proportionately greater than in the past. To be available for this purpose, the funds of the banks must not be absorbed by government requirements. The necessity for a wide public participation in the Victory Liberty loan is even greater than it was in the case of earlier loans when curtailment of industry diminished the needs of private business.

If the banks are compelled to carry the government, they cannot at the same time carry their customers. For every billion dollars worth of bonds left on the hands of the banks there will be just a billion less for the revival of industry and the employment of labor.

It is to the personal interest of every man and woman in America to subscribe to the Victory Liberty loan out of his or her savings.

NURSE'S NOTE SHOWS THE GRIT THAT WON WAR

Sorely Wounded Soldier Sees the Job Through.

Carter Glass, secretary of the treasury, copied the following note, among others, from the note book of a Red Cross nurse when he was in France:

"One boy I shall always remember. His right shoulder was practically all shot away and he had a big wound in his back and one in his left eye. But he sat straight up and wouldn't let anybody help him. He didn't say a word while they pulled off the tight clinging gauze from the red, raw, wet flesh that quivered in spite of him. When the first wound was finished all he said was: "Do you think I could rest a minute, Doc, before you do the second one?"

"Red, raw, wet flesh"—American flesh. It was not yellow. Think of that when you are asked to buy of the Victory Liberty Loan, ye who think ye have done enough.

WHOSE WAR WAS IT?

Was it Smith, the banker's war or Jones, the truckman's war? Was it Labor's war or was it Capital's war? Was it Autocracy's war or was it Liberty's war? Whose war was it?

Figure it out. Then sacrifice everything and subscribe to the Victory Liberty Loan. For it was The People's War.

It isn't paid for. It must be paid for. The Victory Liberty Loan will pay for it. The people must buy because it was their war. The people are Smith and Jones, Labor and Capital.

If it wasn't the People's war, it wasn't anybody's war. So don't say "let the banks do it." It was not the bank's war. You might as well say it was Jones' war—let Jones buy the Victory Loan. He would have as much chance to subscribe five or six billion as Smith would.

The man who says "let the banks do it," is yellow. There are about 1,000,000 American lads over in Europe who are sticking it through. They are not saying let somebody else do it. It's the last loan. Play square.

MONMOUTH HAS THE "FLU"

INFLUENZA EPIDEMIC RE-APPEARS AT STATE NORMAL, HIGH AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

A number of students at Oregon Normal school have had a mild attack of influenza and as a result a strict quarantine is being maintained. Dr. McCallon, county health officer made an examination and recommended that the school should be closed until May 19th. This has been done. The directors of the public and high schools also have closed each of these schools until May 19th.

CHURCH ANNOUNCEMENTS

On Sunday May 11th there will be regular services at the usual hour at the Christian church. Bible school at 10 a. m., preaching services and communion at 11 a. m. and services again at 8 p. m. Victor P. Morris, minister to the Monmouth Christian church, will speak both morning and evening. Morning subject "The Urgency of the Great Commission." Evening theme, "Three Ways to the Cross." You are all welcome.

Sunday morning at the Methodist Episcopal church at 11 o'clock, the pastor will preach "A Mothers Day" sermon. To this service let all who desire to make mother's life a happier, come and enjoy the morning hour. There will be special music. The evening service at 8 o'clock.

Count News

After spending a day and a half in hearing the nasty details of the marital troubles between Lewis A. Tripp and Elsie Tripp, Judge Belt refused to give either party a decree of separation unless a settlement of property rights was made. Tripp who is a prune grower of the northern end of the county, then agreed to give his wife \$3,500, and the case was dismissed. The court has not yet decided as to which party he will award the decree of divorce.

In the Circuit Court in Dallas Tuesday evening, Homer Dale was tried and found guilty of the charge of contributing to the delinquency of a minor child. Thursday he was sentenced by Judge Belt to the full penalty of the law—one year in the county jail and a fine of \$1,000.

In the case of the State against William Tatom, charged with the same offense as Dale, with the same girl, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

Who is Deacon Dubbs? Come out and hear him May 23rd.

Dr. Duganne, Dentist, over Independence National Bank.

THE NEW VERSAILLES SEPARATOR

A CHILD CAN OPERATE IT!

PEACE TERMS

\$ TWENTY-FIVE BILLION INDEMNITIES

GERMANY

ALLIES

CONKEY & WALKER

COFFEE

For Sale By

Conkey & Walker