

PROFESSIONAL COLUMN.

DR. ELLSWORTH
THE VETERINARIAN
10th and H. Streets.
Phone M-3122.

SWOPE & SWOPE
Lawyers
I. O. O. F. Building
Independence, Ore.

WHY WORRY ABOUT
your noon lunch on these
busy days when you can get a
quick meal at the PALACE Main
street. Lunches from 11 a. m.
until 2 p. m. and from 5 p. m. un-
til 12 p. m.

FLETCHER & BARRICK,
ATTORNEYS
Cooper Building
INDEPENDENCE, OREGON.

FEDERAL FARM LOANS
5 1/2% Interest—34 1/2 years time
Prompt and efficient service.
Oregon National Farm Loan
Association
Largest in the Northwest
A. C. Bohrnstead, Secy-Treas.
401 Masonic Temple, Salem, Ore.

TIME CARD ON VALLEY & SELITZ RAILWAY.
Effective Sunday June 29th
The Valley & Siletz Railroad will
run a train leaving Independence at
7.45 a. m. going through to Camp One
arriving there 10 a. m. Leaving at
4.45 p. m. arriving Independence at
7 p. m. leaving at 7.25 p. m. for Hos-
kins. Sportsmen will have an op-
portunity to whip the Luckimute.
Train will leave Hoskins Saturday
at 6.30 p. m. arrive in Independence
7.45 p. m.

ON OLD ACCOUNTS
WE GET RESULTS
WE REPORT RESULTS
WE REMIT RESULTS
WE PAY THE EXPENSE
WE TAKE THE BLAME.
KNIGHT ADJUSTMENT CO
McMinnville, Ore.
Successor to
YAMOREG COLLECTION
AGENCY.

WILLARD
STORAGE BATTERY STATION
We sell, Rent and Repair Bat-
teries. OUR REPAIR WORK
GUARANTEED.
418 Court Street. Salem.
Phone 203

400 ARTICLES
400 PICTURES
EACH MONTH
POPULAR MECHANICS MAGAZINE
IS FOR SALE BY ALL NEWSDEALERS
Ask them to show you a copy or send 25c for
the latest issue, postpaid. Yearly subscription
\$2.00 to all parts of the United States,
its possessions, Canada, and Mexico.
POPULAR MECHANICS MAGAZINE
6 N. Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

—HAVE—
SPERLING
The Painter
To Hang Your
WALL-PAPER
First-Class Workmanship.
AUTO, SIGN AND PICTORIAL
PAINTING
Tinting and House Painting.
Leave Your Order with
PHONE M-5211

FIGURES OF AMERICA'S PART IN WAR PASS ALL FORMER RECORDS

Col. Leonard P. Ayers Prepares a Remarkable Statistical Summary Showing Comparative Costs in Men, Money and Material for All the Countries Engaged—Cost to the United States Is \$22,000,000,000.

Washington.—The war cost the United States directly about \$22,000,000,000, or nearly enough to pay the entire cost of running the American government from 1791 up to the outbreak of the European war. For every hundred American soldiers and sailors who served in the war with Germany two were killed or died of disease during the period of hostilities. The number of men serving in the armed forces of the nation during the war was 4,800,000, of whom 4,000,000 served in the army.

These facts are set forth in a statistical summary of "The War With Germany," compiled under the direction of Col. Leonard P. Ayers, chief of the statistics branch of the general staff of the army.

This summary, just published by Colonel Ayers by direction of the secretary of war, is a complete review of America's participation in the war against Germany condensed into less than 150 pages. It is a detailed summary of American military operations, and yet the long statistical tables usually found in official reports are entirely lacking.

Col. Leonard P. Ayers is the only officer from civilian life who has risen to the position of chief of a division of the general staff. Before the war he was a director of the Russell Sage Foundation. He was chief statistical officer of the peace committee. After his return here he received the distinguished service medal.

Some of the Figures.

Some of the statistical summaries in the report show:

The war cost the United States considerably more than \$1,000,000 an hour for over two years.

America's expenditures in the war were sufficient to have carried on the Revolutionary war continuously for more than a thousand years at the rate of expenditure which that war actually involved.

During the first three months expenditures were at the rate of \$2,000,000 a day. During the next year they averaged more than \$22,000,000 a day. For the final ten months the daily average was over \$44,000,000.

The total war costs of all nations were about \$186,000,000,000, of which the allies and the United States spent two-thirds and the enemy one-third.

The three nations spending the greatest amounts were Germany, Great Britain and France, in that order. After them came the United States and Austria-Hungary, with substantially equal expenditures.

The United States spent about one-eighth of the entire cost of the war

and something less than one-fifth of the expenditures of the allied side.

The total battle deaths of all nations in this war were greater than all deaths in all the wars in the previous hundred years.

Russian battle deaths were 34 times as heavy as those of the United States, those of Germany 32 times as great, France 28 times and the British 18 times as large.

Infantry Suffered Most.

In the American army the casualty rate in the infantry was higher than in any other service, and that for officers was higher than for men.

For every man killed in battle seven were wounded. Five out of every six men sent to hospitals on account of wounds were cured and returned to duty.

Pneumonia killed more soldiers than were killed in battle. Meningitis was the next most serious disease.

The British sent more men to France in their first year of war than we did in our first year, but it took England three years to reach a strength of 2,000,000 men in France, and the United States accomplished it in one-half of that time.

In the physical examinations the states of the middle West made the best showing. Country boys did better than city boys, white better than colored and native better than foreign born.

Most of the troops who sailed for France left New York. Half of them landed in England and the other half in France.

Of every 100 Americans who went over, 49 went in British ships, 45 in American ships, three in Italian, two in French and one in Russian ship-
pling under English control.

American cargo ships averaged one complete trip every 70 days and troop ships one complete trip every 35 days.

The cargo fleet was almost entirely American. It reached the size of 2,600,000 deadweight tons, and carried to Europe about 7,500,000 tons of cargo.

Work of Engineers.

American engineers built in France 83 new ship berths, 1,000 miles of standard gauge track and 538 miles of narrow gauge track.

The signal corps strung in France 100,000 miles of telephone and telegraph wire.

Prior to the armistice 40,000 trucks were shipped to the forces in France.

Construction projects in the United States cost twice as much as the Panama canal, and construction overseas was on nearly twice as large a scale.

The entire number of American machine guns produced to the end of 1918 was 227,000.

The Browning machine guns are believed to be more effective than the corresponding weapons used in any other army.

American production of rifle ammunition amounted to approximately 3,500,000,000 rounds, of which 1,500,000,000 rounds were shipped overseas.

The number of rounds of complete artillery ammunition produced in American plants was in excess of 20,000,000, compared with 9,000,000 rounds secured from the French and British.

In the first 20 months after the declaration of war by each country the British did better than the United States in the production of light artillery, and the United States excelled them in producing heavy artillery and both light and heavy ammunition.

At the end of the war American production of smokeless powder was 45 per cent greater than the French and British production combined. The American production of high explosives was 40 per cent greater than Great Britain's and nearly double that of France.

Out of every hundred days that

STUDIES U. S. EDUCATION



Dr. Salas Marehan, prominent Chilean scholar, who with his wife is in this country studying the educational system for the benefit of his government.

American combat divisions were in line in France they were supported by their own artillery for 75 days, by British artillery for five days and by French for one and a half days.

In round numbers, America had in France 3,500 pieces of artillery, of which nearly 500 were made in America, and Americans used on the firing line 2,250 pieces, of which over 100 were made in America.

Airplane Production.

When the United States entered the war the allies made the designs of their planes available to Americans, and before the end of hostilities furnished from their own manufacture 3,800 service planes.

Aviation training schools in the United States graduated 8,602 men from elementary courses and 4,028 from advanced courses. More than 5,000 pilots and observers were sent overseas.

There were produced in the United States to November 30, 1918, more than 8,000 training planes and more than 10,000 training engines.

The American air force at the front grew from three squadrons in April to 45 in November, 1918. On November 11 the 45 squadrons had an equipment of 740 planes.

Of 2,698 planes sent to the zone of the advance for American aviators, 637, or nearly one-fourth, were of American production.

American air squadrons brought down in combat 755 enemy planes, while their own losses of planes numbered only 357.

American divisions were in battle for 200 days and engaged in 13 major operations.

From the middle of August until the end of the war the American divisions held during the greater part of the time a front longer than that held by the British.

In October the American divisions held 101 miles of line, or 23 per cent of the entire western front.

In the battle of St. Mihiel 550,000 Americans were engaged, compared with about 100,000 on the northern side in the battle of Gettysburg. The artillery fired more than 1,000,000 shells in four hours, which is the most intense concentration of artillery fire recorded in history.

The Meuse-Argonne battle lasted for 47 days, during which 1,200,000 American troops were engaged.

WRESTLING PARSON IN ARMY

Soldiers Thrown by Chaplain Currie of Second Division Promise to Go to Church.

With the American Forces in Germany.—Chaplain E. S. Currie of the Second division has become known among the American forces on the Rhine as "the wrestling parson" in his go-to-church campaign, which he inaugurated recently among the soldiers.

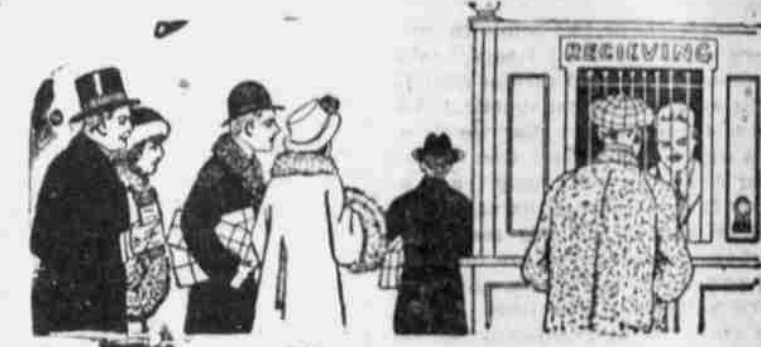
Chaplain Currie has been putting on an exhibition in Leutesdorf every night the last few weeks, and each man he throws promises to induce five other soldiers to accompany him to church the Sunday following the wrestling match.

The contests have been held in the Leutesdorf playhouse. Chaplain Currie has been taking on different men from the Third battalion of the Sixth marines each night. Reports to the chaplain's office of the Second division say that Chaplain Currie has been winning about 75 per cent of the matches.

Back to the Soil
while the dinner cooks
Culinary operations need not suffer as the result of the growing importance of the little kitchen garden.

The G-E Electric Range
allows such perfect heat control that any meal can be cooked "by the clock" without fear of being spoiled.
Telephone Main-5011 and ask about our whole year pay plan.

Mountain States Power Co



The Independence National Bank
OFFICERS.
H. HIRSCHBERG, Pres. D. W. SEARS, Vice-Pres.
IRA D. MIX, Cashier.
INCORPORATED 1889.
Transacts a General Banking Business—Interest Paid on Time Deposits
DIRECTORS—H. Hirschberg, W. H. Walker, D. W. Sears, I. A. Allen
Otis D. Butler.

A Grocery That Never Disappoints Customers
GROCERIES
Cheapest Not Best Because Biggest
in But Biggest Because Best
Large Quantities
No Order Too Large To Fill
No Order Too Small To Fill

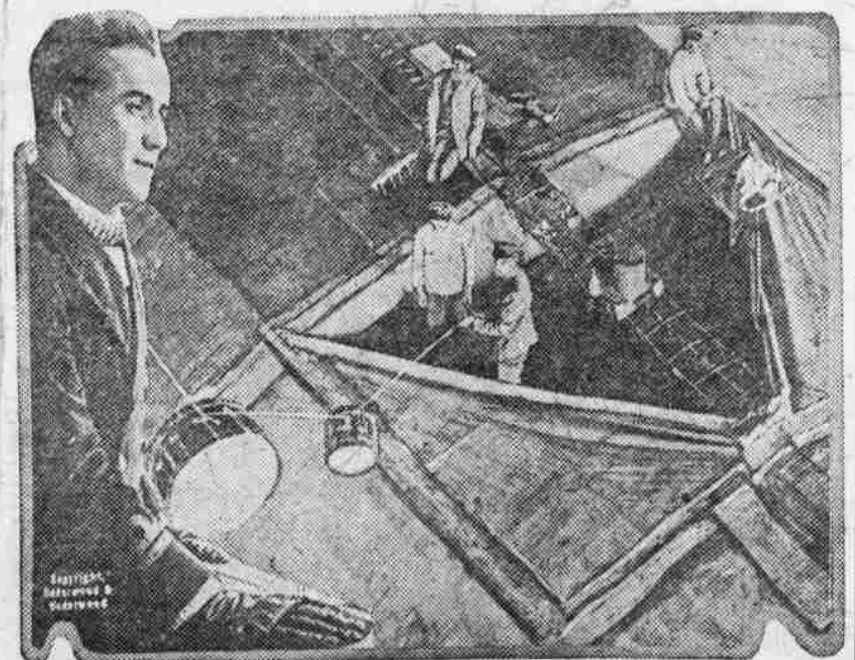
This Store Aims to Serve the Public Pleasantly and Well—The Goods We Sell are Just as Represented and When Orders are Given We NEVER DUPLICATE. We Send You Just What You Order, Never Send the "Just as Good" Kind.

Calbreath & Jones
DO YOU READ
THE ENTERPRISE?
The Leading and Largest newspaper in Independence as well as most widely read

Orphaned Fawn Adopts Man as Its Guardian

Williamsport, Pa. — George Hummel, a resident of Liberty, while fishing at the head of Gray's run, heard a fawn bleating in the woods up the mountain side, and upon investigation came upon a strange sight. On the ground lay a dead doe with a dead fawn by her side, while a live fawn stood guard nearby. The live animal had worn a path where it had trotted around the body of the mother. There were no bullet holes in the carcass. Mr. Hummel had some cookies in his pocket which he fed to the little fawn, and the animal followed him home, apparently content that it had found a friend. Mr. Hummel reported the case to a game protector and is caring for the fawn.

BRITISH AIRSHIP PREPARING TO FLY TO INDIA



The R-33, sister ship to the R-34 which recently made the flight to the United States and back to England, is reported to be making preparations for a flight to India. The photograph shows drums being hoisted aboard the R-33 prior to the airship's 31-hour trip over the British Isles. Insert is a portrait of Capt. M. G. Thomas, her commander.