



W. J. CLARK, PROPRIETOR.

INDEPENDENCE, OREGON, OCTOBER 3, 1919.

NO. 22

SHAN INVADERS HOUSE OF FOES

HIS BATTLE FOR
OF NATIONS INTO
OF HIS ENEMIES.

COST OF GREAT WAR

Them of Lives and Treasures
Out to Save
Civilization.

(Clemens News Bureau)

President Wilson's Special
his war against those
the adoption by the Uni-
of the League of Nations in
California, President Wilson
where the question on
opponents have ham-
hardest, that of Shan Tung-
interest, the president found
enthusiasm among the peo-
peace and for insurance
wars. The people want
controversy ended. They
country to be able to again
undivided attention to social,
and industrial development.
may not feel this way,
from the expressions
the president on every side.
have overstepped the
people's patience in their
determination to force a
the great document.

Take This League.

Take this League of Na-
the president, "for there
which another can be
without compelling reason
by the powers. And it
my ill upon my stomach to
to Germany for considera-

the world people are look-
with confidence our rivals
the weaker nations. I pray
the gentlemen who are de-
thing may presently see it
light."

the president declared, is
encourage from our delay in
the treaty and her news-
public men were again be-
repeatedly out-spoken.

depressive were the figures
of the late war, in lives
it was the first time that
statistics have been made
the tremendous totals
the president's audiences.

Cost of World War.

President Wilson,
Britain and her Do-
\$39,000,000,000; France \$26,000,
the United States \$22,000,
Italy \$18,000,000,000; Germany
\$13,000,000,000 and a total, including
of Japan, Belgium
countries, of \$123,000,
the Central Powers as fol-
\$39,000,000,000; Aus-
\$21,000,000,000; Turkey
\$1,000,000,000.

the president
one million dollars an
day for two years in
to save civilization. All
over, fades into insigni-
the deaths by
considered," declared
Russia gave 1,
Germany 1,600,000,
Great Britain 900,
the United States
almost 7,500,000 men
the great struggle, or
men than died in all of

the wars of the previous 100.

Should Remember Recent Horrors.

"These are terrible facts, and we
ought never to forget them. We went
into this war to do a thing that was
fundamental for the world and what I
have come out on this journey for is
to determine whether the country has
forgotten or not. I have found out.
The country has not forgotten and it
will never permit any who stands
in the way of the fulfillment of our
great pledges, ever to forget the sor-
rowful day he made the attempt."

Arbitration and discussion, the pre-
sident pointed out, must replace force
of arms in the settlement of world
controversies. Constantly he dwells
upon the fact that all the nations in
the League agree to do one of two
things, first to submit their differences
to arbitration, in which case they
agree to abide by the decision ren-
dered, or, if unwilling to arbitrate,
to have their case discussed by the Council
of the League, in which case six
months is granted for discussion.
Three months must elapse following
the result of this last step in arbitra-
tion before the nation concerned can
declare war.

Holds Out Hope for Ireland.

The president took advantage of
questions propounded by the San Fran-
cisco Labor Council to give the in-
ference that he believes Ireland can bring
her case before the League of Nations
for settlement when the League is
actually in existence.

Shan Tung, he declared, will be re-
turned to China. Japan, he said, had
given her solemn pledge to that effect.
And with the League of Nations in
force, said the president, we can, if
occasion arises, stand forth and say,
"This shall be done."

HIGH COST OF LIVING

The federal government has launched
a relentless war against profiteering.
Various states are following this exam-
ple and countless cities are also taking
steps to see that the high cost of living
is reduced.

All these efforts, however, are
doomed to failure unless the people
themselves take a hand in the matter.
Unless the men and women who do the
buying insist on getting full value for
their money and patronize only those
merchants who are satisfied with legiti-
mate profits, it will be impossible to
reduce prices to where they should be.

Careful buying will leave almost
every family a margin of savings out
of the family earnings. Dollars saved
today are "cheap dollars," because their
buying power is less than in years gone
by and less than it will be in the not
far distant future. The government
offers the opportunity of putting these
cheap dollars to work, earning interest
while they are returning to their nor-
mal value.

This opportunity is the Registered
Treasury Savings Certificate, the War
Savings Stamp and the Thrift Stamp.
Investments in these are guaranteed
by the government. Money invested
in these securities with the accrued in-
terest will be returned by the Govern-
ment on ten days' notice. If Registered
Treasury Savings Certificates or War
Savings Stamps are held until matu-
rity, so much the better. But whether
held that long or not, they form an
excellent way of fighting the high cost
of living. Work and save.

MONEY TO LOAN—FEDERAL FARM LOANS AT 5 1/2%

If you need money this fall, file
your application now. Loans made in
Polk, Yamhill, Marion, Benton and
Lincoln counties. For particulars
write to E. K. Plaski, Secretary-
Treasurer.

DALLAS NATIONAL FARM
LOAN ASSOCIATION.

STILL GIANTS—BUT FOR THE REDS



As the leading Cincinnati Reds
prince on the field and trim his
Giants, Muggsy McGraw ponders
over baseball's inconsistencies.
Catcher Rariden, Pitcher Slim
Sallee and Third Baseman Henle
Groh, three players who help put
the Reds in front—and in keep-
ing 'em there—are all former
Giants—and sold or traded by
McGraw—as being "through."
McGraw also has had the Red's
manager, Pat Moran, earlier in
the season but traded him to get
Mathewson back as a pitcher
coach.

LIME BATH PREVENTS INJURY TO CEREALS

Following Application of Cooper Sul-
phate or Blue Stone to Grain
Bath is Recommended

Use of a lime bath for preventing
injury to cereals in seed treatment
is suggested by H. P. Barss, profes-
sor of botany and plant pathology
at the Oregon Agricultural College.

"In the Columbia basin region,"
says Professor Barss, "the most de-
sirable chemical or use for grain
treatment for smut prevention is cop-
per sulphate or blue stone, but ex-
tensive investigations at the experi-
ment station have shown that this
produces a large amount of injury
with most lots of seed due to pen-
etration of the copper sulphate through
the small cracks which almost al-
ways occur in the seed coat just over
the germ, resulting from ordinary
threshing.

"If a lime bath is used the poison-
ous effects of the copper are neutra-

lized and the injury greatly reduced.
After dipping the grain in the cop-
per sulphate solution—one pound of
blue stone to five gallons of water—the
seed is drained and plunged at
once in the lime bath made by slak-
ing one pound of lime in 10 gallons
of water, and then spreading out to
dry or planting as soon as possible.

The lime bath is gradually weak-
ened in neutralizing the copper and
should be brought to normal again
by occasional additions of strong
milk of lime, points on Professor
Barss. A lime bath which has been
used long enough to give a slight cop-
per coat to the blade of a pocket
knife has already lost its power of
counteracting the poisonous effect of
the blue stone and a new solution
should be used.

AT WHAT POINT DOES HOPE DIE?

Terrible Experiences of Jews in
Europe Raises Question of
Limit of Human Endurance.

SUFFERING IS UNSURPASSED.

There is a Tenacious Clinging to Life
and Faithful Observance of AN
Religious Dictates.

By NEAL McNEAL.

Has human endurance any limit?
At just what level of poverty, suf-
fering, hunger and disease does the
last flicker of hope fade out in the
human breast and merciful Death bring
welcome oblivion?

Certain it is that human beings have
in the past survived days, weeks, even
months, of unbelievable physical tor-
ture and mental anguish and, surviv-
ing, have returned again to normal.
It is equally certain that all previous
records of what human beings can en-
dure and yet live have been broken by
the experiences of the 6,000,000 Jew-
ish men, women and children in East-
ern Europe during the four years just
past.

Now that relief workers have pen-
etrated into the affected portions of the
Old World, the full story of European
Jewry's four years of horror is coming
to light. The majority of the Jews
abroad, according to reports now in the
possession of the American Jewish Re-
lief Committee, have lost their homes,
their possessions, their health, one or
more members of their families—have
been bereft, in fact, of everything that
makes life worth the living. In hun-
dreds of thousands of cases these un-
fortunates are so deadened by their
endless misery that they have all but
lost the desire for life itself. The
Jewish population of whole districts
has not known a full meal in years,
while there are almost 1,000,000 chil-
dren alone who have either forgotten
or have never known what milk tastes
like. As a result all the diseases at-
tendant upon starvation and lowered
vitality are raging.

"It is difficult to believe," writes Dr.
Boris D. Bogon, executive director of
Jewish relief work in Poland, "that
humanity can endure suffering to such
an extent as is found here. The situa-
tion is so depressing that I think it
miraculous people still continue to
live. The number of homeless children
seen on the streets is appalling.

"The amount of food is very limited,
and, practically speaking, none is to
be bought in the open market. It is
remarkable that the people still con-
tinue their schools for educating the
children according to ancient Jewish
custom, and in this respect do not lose
heart."

The above is typical of the accounts
of the plight of the Jews in Europe
that are received at the American Jew-
ish Relief Committee headquarters at
15 East Fortieth street, New York.

These reports furnish the answer to
the question as to how much human
beings can suffer and still live. The
present condition of the Jewish peo-
ple abroad, according to all the in-
formation available, is the last word in
human suffering and the utter limit
of human endurance.

Several orthodox denominations are
making a fuss again over the old
question of whether one should be
sprinkled or immersed when accept-
ed into the fold. Ah, don't quarrel
over technicalities, brother. Give
'em both, dodgast 'em, give 'em both,
and if that is not enough pour some
of it down the inside. Water is a fine
remedy for most everything. And if
water is not strong enough, try sheep
dip.

When in town try the Independ-
ence Bakery and Restaurant for a
good meal—Prices reasonable.

MORTGAGED AUTOS PLENTIFUL

NEW LAW REVEALS TRUE CON-
DITION UNDER WHICH ALL
GASOLINE CONVEYANCES ARE
SOLD IN OREGON.

Since May 21, 1917, when the law
went into effect in Oregon requiring
that a certificate of the county clerk
be filed with the secretary of state
where a chattel mortgage covered a
motor vehicle or migratory chattel, as
it is designed in the act, notices have
been received in the office of the se-
cretary of state of the filing of 3840
chattel mortgages in the various
counties of Oregon.

The purpose of this law is to pro-
vide a central clearing house for chat-
tel mortgages on motor vehicles.
Since the law went into effect, the
secretary of state has collected \$1920
in fees. A statement of the number
of mortgages on motor vehicles filed
in the various counties follow:

- Baker 64, Benton 63, Clackamas 93,
Clatsop 31, Columbia 38, Coos 41,
Crook 22, Curry 2, Deschutes 107,
Douglas 155, Gilliam 16, Grant 14,
Harney 19, Hood River 35, Jackson
219, Josephine 23, Klamath 45, Lake
30, Lane 86, Linn 64, Malheur 112,
Marion 89, Morrow 62, Multnomah
1644, Polk 43, Sherman 57, Tillamook
38, Umatilla 159, Union 185, Wallows
100, Wasco 44, Washington 56, Wheel-
er 11, Yamhill 63.

Dr. Duganne, Dentist, over Inde-
pendence National Bank.

Pay your taxes today.

MAN MARRIES AT 125, FATHER, 131

MOUNTAINEER OF KENTUCKY
CELEBRATES HIS BIRTHDAY
BY RIDING FOR FIRST TIME
IN AN AUTO.

John Shell said to be the oldest
living man in the United States, yes-
terday celebrated the 131st anniver-
sary of his birth at his home at Lex-
ington, Kentucky.

The aged mountaineer celebrat-
his birthday by taking his first auto
mobile ride. He told friends that this
is the first birthday on which he did
not work and said he was anxious to
get back to his farm, on which he
said, there is a mortgage.

Shell told newspaper men that he
does not expect to live to see another
birthday. "I am getting old," he
said. He came from Leslie county
to attend a fair.

Mr. Shell is exhibiting himself at a
fair and will use the money derived
in paying off the mortgage on his
farm, he said.

Shell was first married at the age
of 19 and lived with his first wife for
more than 90 years. He lived 75
years in one house. He is the father
of 29 children, the oldest now living
being more than 90 years of age.

Six years ago he married again at
the age of 125. By his second wife,
he has one child, a boy aged 5 years.
He was at the advanced age of 74
during the Civil War. He was born
near Knoxville, Tennessee, 12 years
after the battle of Bunker Hill, and
was full grown when the war of 1812
began.

Pay your taxes today.

1919 Maid Reflects Prosperity



The pessimist who can see only disaster and hard times in the
affairs of the day, need only to glance at the chic and smartly dressed
1919 maid and make a few mental calculations to get full reflection of
the national prosperity.

WANTED CULL APPLES

THE HENRY WEINHARD PLANT

Since 1862, Fortland, Oregon.

One buyer will be at The Independence Enterprise
Office, Friday, October 10th, LAL DAY... He will
buy windfalls and culls in large and small quanti-
ties. Don't forget day and place.

THE CHALLENGE

