



SNY ARE AT C. A. C.

DEPENDENCE YOUNG PTOR ATTENDING THIS YEAR NUMBER ELEVEN

Independence is represented by 11 of the 2906 students now registered at college. This is a new mark of total enrollment—an increase of 10 percent over the figure for the corresponding period in 1916-17, the normal school year. Despite the fact that class, laboratory and classroom has been at such a premium every available space in basement and garret has been utilized, a standard of efficiency has been maintained.

Among the students from Independence who are attending college this year are Ori D. Dadman, a member of Sigma Nu Fraternity, and a member of one of the cadet companies. Last year he was president of the class and manager of the junior year-end. Gladys Reynolds, a senior in home economics, is prominent in the Y. M. C. A. Last year she was a member of the Beaver staff and secretary of the Gaudin club. Wendell H. Denlinger, a senior in chemical engineering, is a member of the Miers' Association. Madeline Kremer is registered as a sophomore in home economics. Les G. Davis is a freshman taking commerce. Opal E. Hewitt is a year student in pharmacy. Rolfe Kinney is registered as a freshman in civil engineering. Harry C. is a freshman in pharmacy. George is a special student in music. Both Frank B. Smiley and Peter Toltenberg are special students in agriculture.

While war conditions brought about an increased interest in agriculture and caused an unprecedented influx of students in the school of agriculture—total registration 725—engineering in its various branches leads in popularity at the college. Students studying civil, electrical, mechanical and highway engineering number 810. Forestry and logging engineering are represented by 77 and industrial arts by 25 students. Farm mechanics in the school of agriculture, which has had an abnormal popularity, owes its present popularity to heavy purchases of tractors and power machinery in the last few years by farmers of the north-

west. An increase of approximately 160 percent in engineering enrollment registration in the fall of 1916 is largely attributed to the fact that the importance of engineering in winning the world war is fully realized, points out Dean G. A. Covell of the school of engineering. The need in Oregon is for high school engineers. Because of the extensive road building program the demand is not supplied. Graduates in the fields of engineering also have difficulty in obtaining responsible positions.

The number of students shown in practically every division department. The school of commerce has 561, home economics pharmacy 154, school of mines 154, in the school of music 35 are entered in the full four year course, while 160, who are majoring in other branches, take incidental instruction in music.

The high quality of work being done this year is noticeable. Most of the 2906 students are high school graduates or have been transferred from other colleges or universities. The ease in faculty has been necessitated by heavy enrollment in some departments, and no pains have been spared in obtaining the best talent available. Men lead women 2070 to 166. The freshman class numbers 1222. The number of applications for aid for ex-service men sent to the board for approval is 906. The federal aid for vocational education is \$122,222.22. The number of men to be rehabilitated is 122. The number of men assigned to any institution west of the Rocky Mountains is 122. The number of ex-service men here have received scholarships from churches and other organizations among which are the Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A., the Knights of Columbus.

The college has a reputation in the country for efficiency is founded by the fact that 129 students

MORE LAND NEEDED.

The normal growth of the United States now requires an addition of 6300,000 acres to its cultivable area each year, which means an average increase of 17,000 acres a day.

And there is mighty little cultivable land which has not already been broken before the plowshare. That means we must turn waste lands into farming acreages. We must moisten the desert, drain the swamp, clear the cut-over areas, adding acre by acre to our food-producing resources. But even this will not be enough.

American farmers must, in the future, produce more per acre than they did in the past. And we who are not farmers must waste less. There must be less food lost in transit from farm to kitchen.

This would indicate a need for a better marketing system, a more efficient method of linking producer and consumer. We shall not be permitted to waste carloads of apples, or potatoes, because the price isn't what the speculator wishes for.

The time is coming when every cultivable acre in the United States, and every acre which can be drained, or watered, or cleared, are producing food under the magical touch of farmer and nature. But there is no indication that the population of this country will cease growing at that time.

The chances are we will continue multiplying the number of mouths to feed. And if we haven't learned by then how to save food, how to grow the most of it per acre, and how to get it to our mouths, with the least possible loss of food, there may be hungry mouths in our fair land.

But we will learn. Necessity is the mother of invention, we've been told. And soon our necessity for more food will drive us to do some inventing along that line. The earlier we do it, the better off we will be, and our children, too.

So let's keep our minds open to suggestions, advice and theories. Out of these the solution will come.

now in attendance were transferred from 53 institutions in 21 states and territories. The university of Oregon leads the list of transfers with 23. State universities all the way from the Atlantic to the Pacific are represented.

Due to the lack of rooming facilities at the opening of the school year it is estimated that at least 200 persons who applied for entrance returned home or entered other institutions. The congested condition was relieved, however, soon after when the S. A. T. C. barracks were converted into a dormitory. With accommodations for 140 additional students in this building and increased rooming facilities in Corvallis, it will be possible to care for all persons who desire to register Jan for the work of the second term.

What is being accomplished at the college under adverse conditions is considered remarkable by persons who are familiar with the situation. More room is needed for class, laboratory and investigational work—and needed badly, it is pointed out. Seven instructors in one department have been forced through lack of accommodations to use one room for office and conference purposes, and this is typical of the crowded condition in other departments.

Are Your Teeth in Bad Shape?

If you have a bad tooth, perhaps what you need is a gold crown to cover it. If some teeth are missing, they can be replaced by what is called bridgework, which means that new teeth are fastened in by attaching them to other natural teeth in your mouth.



Or maybe you need artificial plates, which can be made so natural looking that it is not easy to tell them from real teeth. The best place to have this kind of dental work done is at an office where Registered Dentists use the E. R. Parker System, because these dentists make special arrangements with out-of-town patients, so that fewer visits are required and you don't have to call so often. Prices are always reasonable, and no charge is made for examinations and advice. There are twenty-four E. R. Parker System offices in different cities, the nearest being at

SALEM, OREGON.

School Notes

STATE NORMAL NOTES

The students greatly enjoyed the visit of Mr. C. L. Starr, member of the Board of Regents, at the Normal last Friday. His talk during the chapel hour was full of excellent advice and was much appreciated.

The members of the Senior I Class will entertain the Seniors, who will be graduate in February, on Saturday evening, January 17th. On the same evening the Juniors will hold a class party in other rooms of the Normal building. The two classes will spend the last hour of the evening together in the Gymnasiums.

Mr. Gentle spoke in Salem last Saturday before the Marion county Principals' Club.

The regular meeting of the Literary Societies will be held Friday evening at 7.30 in the chapel.

The operetta to be presented by the Glee Club will be given in the chapel on the evening of January 21. An excellent production is assured as the work at rehearsals is going forward with energy.

Mrs. Stombaugh gave a very artistic reading from the "Idylls of the King" as her chapel talk last Wednesday.

The next motion picture will be given in the chapel on January 22d. This picture "Broken Blossoms" is one of the very best offered. This year to the Normal Students. It has been greatly praised in other places where it has been shown.

A visit to the legislature in Salem on Friday is a feature of this week's activities. A special train is being arranged for and almost the entire student body responded when asked who wished to go.

LOANS MADE ABROAD TOTAL \$9,647,419,494

Loans to foreign governments during the period from April 24, 1917, to November 15, 1919, total \$9,647,419,494, according to the annual report of Secretary Glass on December 3, made up as follows:

Belgium	343,445,000
Cuba	10,000,000
Czecho-Slovakia	55,330,000
France	3,047,974,777
Great Britain	4,277,000,000
Greece	48,236,629
Italy	1,620,922,872
Liberia	5,000,000
Rumania	25,000,000
Russia	187,729,750
Serbia	26,780,465
Total	\$9,647,419,494

LABOR IS CAUSE OF HIGH PRICES

EMPLOYERS CHARGE INEFFICIENCY IN CLOTHING MANUFACTURE WORKERS FORMERLY PRODUCING SIX GARMENTS NOW TURN OUT THREE.

High grade clothing for women will not be higher in the spring but no earlier price drop is in prospect, according to M. Tobias, an official of the Chicago cloak and suit Manufacturer's Association.

Mexico Murder Map

Theodore Roosevelt, in a powerful speech delivered at Phoenix, Ariz., October 21, 1916, indicted the Wilson administration for its vacillation and timidity in dealing with Mexico. He charged that Americans had been the victims of "murder, outrage and plunder"; that the government at Washington afforded them no protection whatever, and that "neither the promises and menaces of President Wilson nor the pledges in Democratic platforms were worth the paper on which they were written or the breath expended in uttering them."

The conditions depicted then are the conditions, intensified, existing today.

Over three years ago—on June 20, 1916—President Wilson through his Secretary of State, admitted that there had been continuous bloodshed and disorder in Mexico and that Americans had been barbarously murdered and vast properties developed by American capital and enterprise destroyed.

Six years ago—August 27, 1913—President Wilson specifically promised to protect Americans and "vigilantly watch the fortunes of those Americans who cannot get away," and on the same date instructed the American Consul General and consular agents in Mexico "to notify all officials, military or civil exercising authority, that they would be held strictly responsible for any harm done to Americans or for injury to their property."

"These were fine words," said Theodore Roosevelt. "Excellent words!"

But they meant nothing—absolutely nothing. Words, words, words!

Since they were uttered the situation has gone from bad to worse.

A map has just been prepared and submitted to the State Department and to the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations which shows that 551 American lives have been sacrificed to Mexican lawlessness during the Carranza regime. Of this number 123 members of the military forces of the United States—American soldiers and sailors—were killed!

This graphic presentation—called the "Murder Map of Mexico"—has created the most profound impression at Washington and throughout the country. It emphasizes strikingly Theodore Roosevelt's indictment of the administration in 1916 for its weakness and vacillation in dealing with problems across the border.

ing to M. Tobias, an official of the Chicago cloak and suit Manufacturer's Association.

"There is no chance for a drop in prices," he said, "until labor realizes the necessity of giving the manufacturer a fair day's work for a fair day's pay."

"At present our output is so uncertain that a manufacturer cannot figure the cost of his product in advance. Where a workman formerly produced six garments a day, he is now producing three.

"Our output this season as compared with last has decreased 42 per cent while our expenses have increased. This was the result of the shift from the piece work basis to the weekly wage system."

Materials are high and scarce and likely to remain so for some time. Tobias said. Ordinary workmen are receiving as high as \$75, \$80 and even \$100 a week, he stated. Women workers are averaging better than \$90 a week, he said.

MUCH DEAD SEED CORN

Men at Work Under Houses—Mending Frozen Water Pipes Leads to Warning of Test Need.

A new one has been added to the list of natural signs of farming conditions, says G. R. Hyslop, farm crops chief at the state college.

"When college professors, business men, farmers and boarding house-keepers suddenly drop their work and begin crawling under their houses to fix the frozen water pipes and thaw out frozen pumps, seed corn is likely to be poor the following season," is Professor Hyslop's declaration.

"Seed corn in Western Oregon generally goes into storage with considerable moisture in it except in the rare cases when it is kiln dried. In average winters the cold is not severe enough to affect the germination of the corn, but the extreme low temperature of mid-December, 1919, was cold enough to freeze the water-logged cells in the over-moist seed corn. This results in killing the germs and in dead seed corn."

Such weather is injurious to all kinds of seeds not thoroughly dried out, explains Professor Hyslop, and indicates the need for careful testing. It will be very important for farmers and seed dealers to test their corn very carefully next spring. Testing each ear is much the best way, and the college will send out directions to all who wish them. Methods of testing shelled corn will likewise be sent on request or make tests on re-

presentative samples sent in. The college thinks that every bit of undried seed corn planted in western Oregon next spring should be tested to avoid thin stands and low yield.

NEW MALIDY IN MIDDLE WEST

MIDDLE WEST SWEEP BY MYSTERIOUS NEW DISEASE—FEW DIE.

Weather a mysterious intestinal malady which has appeared in Kansas and Oklahoma exists in other communities of the southwest was a matter for much speculation in those states last week. Meantime, officials were making efforts to identify the disease and employ means for checking its spread.

Topoka, Kansas, and Muskogee, Oklahoma apparently are the worst sufferers. At Topoka, 200 cases have been reported and unofficial estimates placed the number at 1000. Many school children are among those ill there. At Muskogee, it is said, there are about 300 cases. No fatalities were known to have occurred at either place and the death list from the malady remained at 4, all at Khatok, the little Oklahoma town where it was first noticed. The situation at Sklatook is said to be under control.

State health departments, inspectors sent to Sklatook to investigate, expected to furnish information today that the malady is a form of dysentery, classifying the epidemic. Tests also were being made at Oklahoma state emergency hospital.

Some physicians express the belief that the malady is a form of dysentery, while others were of the opinion it is a gastric form of influenza.

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. Piascki, Secretary, Treasurer.

DALLAS NATIONAL FARM LOAN ASSOCIATION.

WOOD! WOOD! WOOD!

The Selitz Lumber & Logging Co., Mill at Hoskins has again resumed operations and parties wanting first class Siba Wood, may place their order with the Independence Enterprise Office and delivery will be made as promptly as possible. Phone the Enterprise Office today or call.

