

UNDER THE CAMOUFLAGE

Intimate War Experiences and Observations of
LOWELL MELLETT
(United Press Staff Correspondent)

LONDON, Nov. 22.—Talked with Maj. Gen. Maurice, Director of Military Operations. He was so full of the satisfactory Cambrai push that he was likely to burst. But he didn't and the interview did not develop a lot that is new. However, one doesn't chalk that up against the General, for he seldom disappoints without good reason.

Interviewing Gen. Maurice is somewhat like attending a classroom lecture, with the same privilege of asking questions at the end. You couldn't exactly call him a good fellow, he never forgets he's a general in the Army, but he is direct and to the point and fuller of information than the red India paper edition of the Encyc. Britt.

Got a little extra excitement out of the Byng push on my own account. Sunday night on an underground train I met two tired but contented Tommies, just arrived home on leave. In return for a match they volunteered the information that the biggest show of all was due in a couple of days. Told where it would take place, what a lot of tanks were lined up for the plunge, the cavalry preparations and various other details borne out by Haig's bulletins of yesterday and today.

Usually the tales the Tommies tell you are more interesting than accurate. This was an amazing exception.

There's a Defense of the Realm regulation against Tommies telling all they know. Fortunately this happy pair borrowed their match from a friend who didn't believe them, instead of from one of the thinning band of German spies that still infest London.

Shaplen left for Petrograd tonight to join the United Press bureau there. There is something rather fine about this young Russo-Philadelphian's pilgrimage home to do what he can to help Russia save herself. His idea is that nothing will save his native country so much as an American understanding of what she is doing and trying to do—the good and the bad of the gigantic internal struggle. He seems to hope for the best, while prepared for the worst, believing the worst cannot last forever.

Last week one wondered why there is no real co-ordinated Allied command. This week one finds that there is one. Next week one is going to Paris to watch it co-ordinate.

ENGLISH CHANNEL, Nov. 24.—Somehow you can tell a Hoosier. If you find a smiling gentleman who fills his clothes well and wears a willing-to-get-acquainted smile only slightly diluted by traveler's

caution, he's more apt to be from Indiana than any where else. I was swept into the dining saloon tonight by the breeze created by the earnest advent of just such a one.

"What part of Indiana?" I asked, feeling safe.

"Middletown."

When he learned that Elwood, only a dozen miles distant, proudly claimed me he was astonished and remarked that the world is a small place.

"My name's Ginn," he said. Told him mine.

"Any relation to Doc Ginn?" I asked.

"Cousin. You any relation to Hick Mellett?"

"Brother."

He repeated his observation on the size of the world and introduced his companion, Mr. Maulding. Ginn is assistant controller of the U. S. Treasury and Maulding assistant auditor of the War Department. They are en route to France to audit army accounts, being the advance guard of a battalion of auditors on the way.

At the table we found a nicely salted citizen—salted by the sea breeze—who proved to be the redoubtable Capt. T. H. Dobson, of Tacoma and San Francisco, known in every port of the Pacific. On temporary leave from the China Pacific Steamship company, he is engaged in a French port superintending the repairs to American and British transport vessels. As the captain inquired concerning mutual Tacoma friends, Mr. Ginn's estimation of the world's size shrank still further.

Dinner, however, was the principal thing discussed. It included sugar, right out on the open table, and butter. It was the first real butter any of us had seen for many days. But there it was, a large plate of it and no restrictions on the butter-famined guests. The steward explained that the boat stocked its butter and sugar on the French side of the channel.

Met Lieut. Col. Baker, of the Salvation Army, on deck. He is in charge of that army's work among American soldiers in France. The work is similar to that of the Y. M. C. A., he said, save that emphasis is placed on the religious needs of the soldiers instead of their recreational needs.

Just met another old acquaintance—a wintry gale from Medicine Hat, Mont. It is a long way for a wind to come, but the one that's rocking this here boat now could have come from nowhere else. However, she's a pretty good boat; while she has laid down and rolled over several times, she hasn't played dead yet.

Mr. Maulding just looked in to report that the world has been growing larger in friend Ginn's eyes and that home looks a long way off.

Had the Grip Three Weeks. With January comes lagrippe. Lingered colds seem to settle in the system, causing one to ache all over feel feverish and chilly, tired, heavy and drooping. Mrs. Lizzie Tyles, Henderson, Ky., writes: "My daughter had lagrippe for three weeks. I had the doctor and bought medicine and none of it did any good. I gave her Foley's Honey and Tar and now she is all right. I have told all my friends about it." Insist on the genuine Foley's Honey and Tar. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

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OUTBURSTS OF EVERETT TRUE



CORN WILL WIN DEMOCRACY'S WAR

America's Greatest Cereal Crop Is Now Moving to Market.

MAINSTAY IN NATION'S CRISIS.

Surplus Wheat of the United States Has Been Sent to Famine Threatened Europe.

America's great corn crop, exceeding 3,000,000,000 bushels, will save the world's food situation, officials of the United States food administration believe.

Corn is the nation's best food cereal, housewives are beginning to realize. It contains all the elements needed to keep the body in a state of health and when used according to the scores of tried recipes, especially when combined with an added portion of oil or fat, will sustain life indefinitely. Indian warriors in colonial days lived on parched corn alone for many days at a time, and at Valley Forge parched corn was at times the sole ration of the Continental soldiers.

Owing to transportation difficulties caused by the war the corn crop moved more slowly to market this year than ever before. Now, however, the cereal is reaching the millers and consumers. In the meantime the nation's surplus wheat has been sent to Europe.

Today there are approximately 20 bushels of corn for every American. This quantity is greater by five bushels than in former years.

Corn has become the nation's mainstay in the crisis of war.

Just as this cereal saved the first American colonists from famine on many occasions, just as it served as a staple food during the War of the Revolution and during the Civil War, King Corn has again come to the front in the nation's battle with autoing.

Corn meal is finding greatly increased use in the making of ordinary white bread. Hundreds of housewives and many of the larger bakers are mixing 20 per cent. corn meal with wheat flour to make leavened bread. This kind of a mixture is worked and baked in the same recipes and with the same methods that apply to straight wheat bread.

Corn bread—using corn meal entirely—is gaining a greater popularity than ever before. Housewives are coming to realize that every pound of wheat saved in America means a pound of wheat released for shipment to the nations with which America is associated in the war.

There are a score of corn products that today possess unusual importance for Americans. Corn syrup for sweetening corn cakes and buckwheat cakes and for use in the kitchen instead of granulated sugar is one of the leading products made from corn.

Corn oil, excellent for frying and for every other purpose filled by animal oils, is appearing on the market in large quantities. It comes from the germ of the corn.

of the same general character as those the United States food administrator recently denounced in this country, such as the ridiculous salt and blinding famine fakes and the report that the government would seize housewives' stocks of home canned goods.

The Canadian food controller estimates that when the people listen to and pass on such stories, each one has the power of destruction that lies in a battalion of soldiers.

"Stories without even a vestige of foundation have been scattered broadcast," said the Canadian statement. "Nor have they come to life casually. They have started simultaneously in different parts of the country and in each instance have been calculated to arouse public indignation.

"They are insidious, subtle, persistent. Bit by bit they dissipate public trust, the great essential in the work of food control.

"It lies with every individual to forbear from criticism; to refrain from passing on the vagrant and harmful story, and thus the more effectively to cooperate in work which is going to mean more than the majority of people yet realize."

THE UNITED STATES FOOD ADMINISTRATION SAYS:

There is no royal road to food conservation. We can only accomplish this by the voluntary action of our whole people, each cloquent in proportion to its means. It is a matter of equality of burden; a matter of minute saving and substitution at every point in the 20,000,000 kitchens, on the 20,000,000 dinner tables, and in the 2,600,000 manufacturing, wholesale and retail establishments of the country.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT HELPS PAY FOR BREAD

There has been much misunderstanding about the bread program in England. It is true that the Englishman buys a loaf of bread for less than an American can, but it is poorer bread, and the British government is paying \$200,000,000 a year toward the cost of it.

All the grain grown in Great Britain is taken over by the government at an arbitrary price and the imported wheat purchased on the markets at the prevailing market price. This is turned over to the mills by the government at a price that allows the adulterated war bread loaf of four pounds to sell at 18 cents, the two pound loaf at 9 cents and the one pound loaf at 5 cents.

In France, under conditions somewhat similar, but with a larger extraction, the four pound loaf sells for 16 cents.

DEATH TO THE HUN.

By Daisy Sanial Gill (of the Vigilantes.)

Forward through pain and wrack
Till he is beaten back—
Death to the Hun!
Though low our dead men lie,
Loud rings their charging cry
As life and love leap by—
Death to the Hun!

Speak not of right to be
Spoken out of Liberty
Under the sun,
Till we can stand beside
France-Belgium crushed,
And ring the glad news wide—
Death to the Hun!

Till we can answer back
Who braved that brute attack—
"Water and sun,
You have not died in vain,
Proudful your mortal pain,
Hopes for the Hun's remain—
Death to the Hun!"

MADE-IN-GERMANY LIES CIRCULATED IN CANADA

Canada is also having trouble with Made-in-Germany lies circulated to hinder Canadian food conservation according to an official statement received from the Canadian food controller by the United States food administration.

The stories bothering Canada are

SAVE FUEL AND BE HEALTHIER

Overheated Dry Air Makes Man Too Susceptible to Disease, Declares Physician.

Washington.—Further endorsement of the campaign of the United States fuel administration against overheating has been given by eminent physicians of the country. Dr. James J. Walsh, physician, doctor of philosophy, and author, said:

"Pneumonia takes a little more than one man in eight and therefore has wrested from tuberculosis the grim honor of killing the most human beings. Man is a marine animal, seven-eighths water. He needs cool air and moisture around him. Overheated dry air makes him too susceptible to disease. In a temperature of over 68 degrees it is difficult for men and women to exist healthfully. If Americans can be taught to live in this temperature the number of pneumonia victims will surely decrease. Fresh, cool, moist air is the foe of pneumonia and persons who keep their houses cool and breathe fresh, moist air need have no fear of it."

City Is Stricken.

SIDNEY, N. S. W., Jan. 28.—(Special.)—The city of Mackay, in Queensland, has been overwhelmed by a cyclone, which produced a tidal wave and flood conditions.

Heavy loss of life is feared. Fourteen bodies have already been recovered.

There is a call for assistance.

Prefers Chamberlain's.

In the course of a conversation with Chamberlain Medicine Co.'s representative today, we had occasion to discuss in a general way the merits of their different preparations. At his suggestion I take pleasure in expressing my estimation of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. I have a family of six children and have used this remedy in my home for years. I consider it the only cough remedy on the market, as I have tried nearly all kinds."—Earl C. Ross, publisher Hamilton County Republican-News, Syracuse, Kansas.—Adv.

Better than money because they earn money; buy a WAR-SAVINGS STAMP TODAY.

A Penny a Day Means a Kit-a-Month for a Boy at the Front



Every man, woman and child in this city can help keep one of our boys at the front supplied with cigarets and tobacco by setting aside one cent a day for each working day.

Just think what this little sum will do! For 25 cents we will enter your name on our Tobacco Fund list and will send 45 cents worth of smoking tobacco and cigarets to our boys in France. In the kit will be a postal card stamped and addressed to you, and on the kit will be a request to the soldier asking him to write a message to you on the postal and mail it.

The Red Cross takes charge of these kits of smoking material and distributes them; the French government sends back the postal bearing a one-cent United States stamp and admits the tobacco free of duty.

Surely if as busy an organization as the Red Cross Society and as pre-occupied officials as those of the French government will do these things to see that our soldiers get a chance to smoke, it isn't asking much to ask you to set aside one cent a day for the purpose.

Send in your contributions of any amount—25 cents, \$1.00, \$5.00, or more. For every 25 cents that you give, a separate postal bearing your name goes to the front.

Here's 45 cents worth of tobacco which is sent for your quarter:

- A package of Tuxedo tobacco and four books of cigaret papers.
- Three pouches of Bull Durham Tobacco and three books of papers.
- Two packages of Lucky Strike cigarets, twenty cigarets in each package.
- A return postal card addressed to the contributor on which the soldier will pen his appreciation and gratitude for the gift.

THE OBSERVER TOBACCO FUND