

SUGAR SHOWED OUR BACKBONE

American Willingness to Give Up Luxury Demonstrated Nation's War Conscience.

STAND WITH THE ALLIES.

By Reducing Consumption People of the United States Averted a Famine at Home in Spite of Low Supplies.

The fact that the people of the United States were able to reduce by more than one-half million tons their July, August, September and October consumption of sugar proves conclusively that their war conscience was thoroughly awakened and that the country as a whole stood ready to follow the injunctions of the Government.

Our normal consumption of sugar in the four-month period beginning with July has been 400,000 tons per month, a total of 1,600,000 for the quarter year.

In July, when our sugar stringency began to reach its height, consumption was reduced to 200,000 tons. In August only 325,000 tons went into distribution and in September only 270,000 tons. In October the distribution fell to 230,000 tons.

If the general public had failed to observe the injunctions of the Food Administration this country would have been in the throes of a sugar famine before the end of August. Our visible supplies were so low as to bring great anxiety to those familiar with the sugar situation. They feared that it would be absolutely impossible to reduce consumption to a point where sugar would no longer be a mere luxury in the American diet.

Few accomplishments of the Food Administration will stand forth so preeminently as this reduced consumption of sugar. By it we have been able to bridge over the period of stringency until the new beet and Louisiana cane sugar crops were in sight.

Now the nation is in a position so that if we choose we may return to our normal home use of sugar, and Europe, with the release of ships to go far afield, can maintain its recent restricted rationing. If, however, those nations are to increase their use of sugar very considerably it must be by our continued sharing with them through limiting our own consumption.

AMERICAN SPIRIT RELIED ON TO WIN.

In the light of succeeding events it is interesting to recall the confidence with which the United States Food Administrator viewed the gloomy outlook in July of 1917, when this country had been in the war for less than four months and the Germans were steadily sending the western front nearer and nearer to Paris.

"Even though the situation in Europe may be gloomy today," he declared in a public statement, "no American who has knowledge of the results already obtained in every direction need have one atom of fear that democracy will not defend itself in these United States."

LOYALTY IN LITTLE THINGS LAST PROOF OF PATRIOTISM

Americans without murmuring cut their sugar allowance from four pounds a month to three and then as long as need be to two pounds for loyalty's sake.

Food Will Win the World.

America earned the gratitude of allied nations during war by sharing food. America under peace may win the world's good will by saving to share.



 DEMOCRACY VS. AUTOCRACY.
 "There is no royal road to food conservation. We can only accomplish this by the voluntary action of our whole people, each element in proportion to its needs. It is a matter of equality of burden."
 The truth of this statement, made by the United States Food Administrator soon after we entered the war, has been borne out by the history of our exports. Autocratic food control in the hands of our enemies has broken down, while democratic food sharing has maintained the health and strength of this country and of the Allies.

Set in Their Ways.

Will Middle, the efficiency sharp, is trying to teach the hens to lay square eggs so they can be packed to better advantage, but is not meeting much encouragement from the old-fashioned hens.

CATTLE FINISHING A PROFITABLE AND MUCH-NEEDED INDUSTRY



Plenty of Good Grazing on Alberta Prairies

The Last Great West

Enormous Yields of Alfalfa Insure Plenty of Fodder

He who makes two blades of grass grow where but one has grown before, is a benefactor to mankind. So, too, is the man who purchases and develops cattle and brings them to maturity on pasture that would otherwise go to waste. This is what farmers in Western Canada are doing. They earn the gratitude of millions, a sense of satisfaction from patriotic duty well done and a nice financial profit.

Farmers who went in for cattle business yesterday are reaping large profits today; those who are engaging in this industry today will be tomorrow's winners. The enormous demands of the four years

have depleted Europe and drained this continent. War's end will not end this demand. New herds must be built up and this will consume years. The high prices now being paid for cattle are bound to be maintained and for a long time men are buying new stocks with the intention of holding them.

In no other country can this industry be fostered to better advantage than in Western Canada. There may be found vast areas of pasture lands practically unused. There the most nutritious fodder crops can be grown cheaply and in quantities sufficient to support many times the number of cattle now supported. For a number of years the finish-

tenders with whom he works at sea. Part of each day is devoted to actual firing. Some of this firing is done at power plants, and some on lake steamers, making short trips.

When a student has absorbed the "book learning" in the Chicago course he is sent to a seaport for a final course of instruction and to "get his sea legs" on one of the shipping board's 12 training ships.

Volunteers are being signed up in every state in the Union. Candidates accepted are from eighteen to thirty-five inclusive, and must weigh at least 140 pounds. The board will pay the fare to Chicago of volunteers from Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, Minnesota, the Dakotas, Nebraska, Iowa, Missouri and Kansas, and thence to a seaport, and also give them their board at Chicago. The fare of men from other states will be paid direct to a seaport, where they will be trained. In either case the volunteer will receive \$30 a month training pay. When he gets behind the shovel at sea he will be given \$75 a month, with 50 per cent added for voyages through the European war zone.

MOTOR TRACTORS HELP

Keep Artillery Almost Abreast of Advance at All Times.

Americans in London who are familiar with late developments in army methods believe that the American success in the Salento-Chateau Thierry counter-offensive was due to their ability to move heavy artillery forward quickly.

Artillery motor tractors, it is believed, are the answer. By use of the armored tractor they could keep their artillery almost abreast of the advance at all times. The tractor is said to be able to do six miles an hour over the roughest ground.

MAJ. GEN. C. A. F. FLAGLER



One of the brigadier generals recently made major generals for the war period is Clement A. F. Flagler, who has won distinction in the corps of engineers. He was born in Georgia in 1867, appointed to the Military Academy from Iowa, and graduated in 1889.

ning but not so cunning as "The Chief." He swung himself up to the window and crawled rapidly up the roof toward the ridgepole. From that point of vantage he could see the enemy without danger to himself.

Three shots stopped the fleeing Boche. That was when "The Chief" smiled the second time, the boys of the 1st Infantry declare. Some of them aver that "The Chief" emitted the Ute war-whoop, surprising the Germans so much that they stopped firing for a few moments.

Once before the incident on the Vesle, so the boys say, "The Chief" almost smiled. A lieutenant expressed a desire for a pair of German field glasses within the hearing of Ross. That night he went out and came back in 40 minutes with a fine pair of German glasses. As he presented them to the lieutenant he merely said, "Heep easy," and almost smiled.

PEA-SHOOTERS WARNED

Food Administrator Appeals to Patriotism of Cleveland Boys.

"Every pea you shoot is a shot for the Kaiser," said County Food Administrator R. C. Ronche, in an appeal to the patriotism of the boys of Cleveland to cease from the practice of pea-shooting, the time-honored boyhood method of warfare, and help win the war.

"Food will win the war. Peas are food. You may not waste many, but remember if all the boys in the country waste peas it will mean an enormous loss," he also states in his appeal.

Prefers Death to Service.

Preferring death to serving in the army and fearing he might be called at any time following registration, J. O. Hill, Jr., took his own life at Charleston, W. Va. He climbed a tree on the edge of a cliff of rocks, adjusted a noose over his neck and jumped over the edge. Death was instantaneous. He was thirty-six years old and a Socialist. He was a farmer.

New Whale Catch Record.

Whaling operations in the North Pacific this year have broken all previous records since 1911. Almost 1,000 whales have been taken since the opening of the 1918 season.

Choose Your Work Carefully.

If possible, choose your work because you believe you are fitted for it, not simply because it gives you the wherewithal to live. Be glad because you can do it well, not because it pays better than something else, or brings you into association with people you admire.

To Have and to Hold.

You never can tell. Many a fellow who tells a girl he couldn't live without her eventually finds himself tied to her apron strings—Philadelphia Record.

Difference in Heart Beats.

According to an English scientist there is an individuality in heart beats affecting the handwriting to such a degree that it can be identified when writing is magnified.

Good and Bad Men.

Good men can easily see through bad men, but bad men can't always see through good men. Perhaps it's because there's no goodness in the bad man that the good man can see through him, and because there is in the good man that the bad man can't see through him.



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CHEAPER GRADES OF PAPER MUST BE USED

Donnelley Points Out the Urgent Necessity for Conservation of Paper.

"Mr. Hoover" means to millions "save food;" "Mr. McAdoo" means "save transportation;" "Mr. Garfield" means "save fuel," and more recently "Mr. Donnelley" has come to mean "save paper."

The writer had occasion to talk over the paper situation with Mr. Donnelley, and many interesting sidelights in paper economy were opened up.

When asked regarding the conservation of paper on the part of state printers, city printers and other semi-official organizations, Mr. Donnelley suggested that steps would probably be taken in the near future to curtail the printing of city manuals until after the war. Mr. Donnelley also suggested that eventually Liberty loan committees, fuel commissioners, Red Cross, department managers and such organizations as the Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., and K. of C. would be called upon to observe certain rules for conserving paper. When asked the scope of the curtailment necessary he replied that "in nearly every case, cheaper grades of paper can be used when the literature was absolutely necessary, and the circulation should be boiled down and regulation made for only the number of prints required." He added that "in nearly every case newspaper paper was advisable, except when halftones were used."

"The greatest waste of paper today," said Mr. Donnelley, "is on the part of various organizations and commissions, and in view of the present paper conditions, all purchasing agents should keep constantly in mind that a reduction in paper consumption is necessary, and advice should be sought regarding the most economical method of manufacture, in order to secure the needed attention."

Job Printing, The Observer, Main 67.

Beets Help Sell.

Beet crops have the effect of stimulating the coal. Observations made abroad show that after beets have been grown on the land there has been an increase in the yield of wheat of 5.59 bushels per acre, 1.74 1.50; barley, 8.51, and oats, 5.71. Cattle have increased and the net income has been raised as high as 70 per cent.

Natural Supposition.

One winter day when little Margaret was going downtown with her mother, she saw some snowbirds. She asked and was told what they were. After thinking a while she said, "Mamma, do the snow birds melt in the summer time?"

Fine Mental Exercise.

The finest mental exercise we can think of is the practice of doing that which you dislike to do. If you will switch from kicking yourself every day into doing certain things that you must do, to going at them with a relish and a vim, you will be surprised at the difference it will make in your disposition.

Worry Spills Everything.

More mistakes are induced through worry than any other cause in the world. We fret ourselves into a frame of mind that induces just what we wish to avoid. Go about your work carefully and with faith in your own ability. If you fall today, have faith that tomorrow you will do better. Do not let the little foxes of worry "spoil the vines" of honest endeavor.

Pulse in Animals.

The normal pulse beats per minute in the domestic animals are as follows: Horses, 36 to 42; cattle, 38 to 50; sheep, goats and hogs, 70 to 80; and dogs, 80 to 100. The pulse beats faster in young than in old animals. Excitement and a nervous temperament may cause a more rapid pulse. When exercising and immediately after, the rate is higher than when the animal is at rest.

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