

KEPT PLEDGE TO SEND BREAD

American Nation Maintained Allied Loaf Through Self-Denial at Home Table.

AVERTED EUROPEAN DESPAIR.

With Military Demands Upon Ocean Shipping Relieved, World Is Able to Return to Normal White Wheat Bread.

Since the advent of the latest wheat crop the only limitation upon American exports to Europe has been the shortage of shipping. Between July 1 and October 10 we shipped 65,980,805 bushels. If this rate should continue until the end of the fiscal year we will have furnished the Allies with more than 237,500,000 bushels of wheat and flour in terms of wheat.

The result of increased production and conservation efforts in the United States has been that with the cessation of hostilities we are able to return to a normal wheat diet. Supplies that have accumulated in Australia, Argentina and other hitherto inaccessible markets may be tapped by ships released from transport service, and European demand for American wheat probably will not exceed our normal surplus. There is wheat enough available to have a white loaf at the common table.

But last year the tale was different. Only by the greatest possible saving and sacrifice were we able to keep a steady stream of wheat and flour moving across the sea. We found ourselves at the beginning of the harvest year with an unusually short crop. Even the most optimistic statisticians figured that we had a bare surplus of 20,000,000 bushels. And yet Europe was facing the probability of a bread famine—and in Europe bread is by far the most important article in the diet.

All of this surplus had left the country early in the fall. By the first of the year we had managed to ship a little more than 50,000,000 bushels by practicing the utmost economy at home—by wheatless days, wheatless meals, heavy substitution of other cereals and by sacrifice at almost every meal throughout the country.

In January the late Lord Rhonda, then British Food Controller, cabled that only if we sent an additional 75,000,000 bushels before July 1 could he take the responsibility of assuring his people that they would be fed.

The response of the American people was 85,000,000 bushels safely delivered overseas between January 1 and July 1. Out of a harvest which gave us only 20,000,000 bushels surplus we actually shipped 141,000,000 bushels. Thus did America fulfill her pledge that the Allied bread nations could be maintained, and already the American people are demonstrating that, with an awakened war conscience, last year's figures will be bettered.

Our exports since we entered the war have justified a statement made by the Food Administration shortly after its inception, outlining the principles and policies that would govern the solution of this country's food problems. "The whole foundation of democracy," declared the Food Administration, "lies in the individual initiative of its people and their willingness to serve the interests of the nation with complete self-effacement in the time of emergency. Democracy can yield to discipline, and we can solve this food problem for our own people and for the Allies in this way. To have done so will have been a greater service than our immediate objective, for we have demonstrated the righteousness of our faith and our ability to defend ourselves without being Prussianized."

Sending to Europe 141,000,000 bushels of wheat from a surplus of apparently nothing was the outstanding exploit of the American food army in the critical year of the war.

GREATEST OPPORTUNITY WOMEN EVER HAD.

It was given to the women of this country to perform the greatest service in the winning of the war vouchsafed to any women in the history of the wars of the world—to feed the warriors and the war sufferers. By the arts of peace, the practice of simple, homely virtues the womanhood of a whole nation served humanity in its profoundest struggle for peace and freedom.

FIRST CALL TO FOOD ARMY.

This co-operation and service I ask of all in full confidence that America will render more for flag and freedom than king ridden people surrender at compulsion.—Herbert Hoover, August 10, 1917.

A year ago voluntary food control was a daring adventure in democracy; during the year an established proof of democratic efficiency.

Legal blanks at The Sentinel office.

RELIGION OF THE CHILDREN

Spirit of Faith, Hope and Love Toward the Father and Mother is Offspring's World.

We need not follow the antiquarians back into the era of the cave dwellers in our search for the origin of religion. Religion is reborn in the birth of every babe, says Lyman Abbott in the Outlook. He needs no teacher to tell him that he is dependent on his mother for his food, and a widening sense of his helpless dependence on her grows with his widening experience. Her service to him awakens his gratitude, her brooding love for him inspires in him an answering love.

If she is wise as well as an affectionate mother, he early recognizes her authority and learns that prompt obedience is one secret of happiness. If she loves and honors her husband her child's love and honor follows hers to the strong stranger. If she has piety as well as human affection, he dimly perceives in her prayers at his bedside an experience which he presently wishes he might share. Thus there grows up in him a spirit of dependence, gratitude, love, reverence, obedience, faith—and this spirit is religion. It antedates all theology, precedes thought, transcends definition. The spirit of faith, hope and love toward father and mother is the child's religion. The conception of God and his duties toward God comes later.

TURNS THOUGHT TO RELIGION

Destruction by Shell of Statue That Stood Somewhere in Galicia Resulted in Many Reproductions.

Yes, war does turn men's thoughts to religion. Go to gay, immoral Budapest. You find it today a city of sober people. You find in many of the shop windows the reproduction of a famous statue that stood "somewhere in Galicia," relates the Christian Herald.

It was a large crucifix. A battle pivoted around it. A shell struck the statue, tore away the entire cross and left the figure of the Christ standing and unscathed. This event made a tremendous impression upon the Hungarians.

The story of it went through the army like wildfire. At Budapest miniature statues, showing the destroyed cross and the intact figure of the Christ, were at once manufactured, and put on sale. You can find them now, expensive or cheap, in nearly every Hungarian home.

The pity of it is that it seems to take a war to make some people think of these things.

Make Your Own Fat Compound.

Many folks object to paying the present high price for lard, but realize that at the price of hogs and with the probable future demand it is unlikely that the price will be reduced soon. It becomes important, then, to find a cheaper satisfactory substitute. Dr. Louise Stanley of the Missouri college of agriculture, suggests that housewives consider suet as a source of cheap fat. Suet has not been as extensively used as lard on account of its harder consistency. It can be obtained at about 10 cents a pound. From this can be obtained 14 ounces of pure fat at a cost of 12 cents a pound. In order to bring this to the consistency of lard it is only necessary to add oil in the proportion of one of oil to two parts of suet. This gives a compound fat which is very satisfactory for general household use. Cottonseed oil or corn oil can now be obtained at about 21 cents a pound. On the basis of the above proportions a satisfactory lard substitute can be had at a cost of 15 cents a pound.

Light Best Suited to Eyes.

Recent investigations into the kind of light best suited to the eyes have important practical significance. The studies were made from the point of view of "contrast" to determine the ideal contrast between the object looked at and the surrounding background. It was found that the usual contrast in brightness between objects out of doors rarely exceeds the ratio of 1 to 20. The eye can detect contrasts as delicate as 98 to 100. Indoors, contrast in light and shadow often runs as high as 1 to 200, and a dark window frame against a bright sky presents a contrast of 1 to 10,000. The scale of contrasts best suited to the eye lies between 1 to 20 and 1 to 100.

Agriculture in France.

The French government has undertaken to supply the depleted ranks of the farmers and to give assistance to the amateur farmer by means of a correspondence course, which has been eagerly received. The pupil receives instructions as to a course of reading, the management of a small experimental plot, the carrying out of simple experiments, visits to neighboring farms, etc. The Union of Agricultural Syndicates, which has assumed charge of this work for the government, has appointed a number of "monitors" to supervise the work of pupils. The pupils prepare monthly examination papers and render monthly reports.

To Reduce Airplane Explosions.

Airplanes equipped with machine guns run a certain degree of risk from an explosion caused by the flame at the muzzle of the gun. Hence considerable study has been devoted to obviating this danger, and a young Florentine chemist is said to have recently given a demonstration before an Italian military commission of a new powder invented by him which burns without either flame or smoke and does not flare on detonation.

MUST INCREASE FOOD EXPORTS

America Called on by End of War to Supply Added Millions.

ECONOMY STILL NEEDED.

Over Three Times Pre-War Shipments Required—Situation in Wheat and Fats Proves Government's Policy Sound.

With the guns in Europe silenced, we have now to consider a new world food situation. But there can be no hope that the volume of our exports can be lightened to the slightest degree with the cessation of hostilities. Millions of people liberated from the Prussian yoke are now depending upon us for the food which will keep them from starvation.

With food the United States made it possible for the forces of democracy to hold out to victory. To insure democracy in the world, we must continue to live simply in order that we may supply these liberated nations of Europe with food. Hunger among a people inevitably breeds anarchy. American food must complete the work of making the world safe for democracy.

Last year we sent 11,820,000 tons of food to Europe. For the present year, with only the European Allies to feed, we had originally pledged ourselves to a program that would have increased our exports to 17,500,000 tons. Now, to feed the liberated nations, we will have to export a total of not less than 20,000,000 tons—practically the limit of loading capacity at our ports. Reviewing the world food situation, we find that some foods will be obtainable in quantities sufficient to meet all world needs under a regime of economical consumption. On the other hand, there will be marked world shortages in some important commodities.

Return to Normal Bread Loaf.

With the enlarged wheat crops which American farmers have grown, and the supplies of Australia, the Argentine and other markets now accessible to shipping, there are bread grains enough to enable the nations to return to their normal wheat loaf, provided we continue to mill flour at a high percentage of extraction and maintain economy in eating and the avoidance of waste.

In fats there will be a heavy shortage—about 3,000,000,000 pounds—in pork products, dairy products and vegetable oils. While there will be a shortage of about three million tons in rich protein feeds for dairy animals, there will be sufficient supplies of other feedstuffs to allow economical consumption.

In the matter of beef, the world's supplies are limited to the capacity of the available refrigerating ships. The supplies of beef in Australia, the Argentine and the United States are sufficient to load these ships. There will be a shortage in the importing countries, but we cannot hope to expand exports materially for the next months in view of the bottle neck in transportation.

We will have a sufficient supply of sugar to allow normal consumption in this country if the other nations retain their present short rations or increase them only slightly. For the countries of Europe, however, to increase their present rations to a material extent will necessitate our sharing a part of our own supplies with them.

Twenty Million Tons of Food.

Of the world total, North America will furnish more than 60 per cent. The United States, including the West Indies, will be called upon to furnish 20,000,000 tons of food of all kinds as compared with our pre-war exports of about 6,000,000 tons.

While we will be able to change our program in many respects, even a casual survey of the world supplies in comparison to world demands shows conclusively that Europe will know famine unless the American people bring their home consumption down to the barest minimum that will maintain health and strength.

There are conditions of famine in Europe that will be beyond our power to remedy. There are 40,000,000 people in North Russia whom there is small chance of reaching with food this winter. Their transportation is demoralized in complete anarchy, and shortly many of their ports will be frozen, even if internal transport could be realized.

To Preserve Civilization.

At this moment Germany has not alone sucked the food and animals from all those masses of people she has dominated and left starving, but she has left behind her a total wreckage of social institutions, and this mass of people is now confronted with absolute anarchy.

If we value our own safety and the social organization of the world, if we value the preservation of civilization itself, we cannot permit growth of this cancer in the world's vitals.

Famine is the mother of anarchy. From the inability of governments to secure food for their people grows revolution and chaos. From an ability to supply their people grows stability of government and the defeat of anarchy. Did we put it on no higher plane than our interests in the protection of our institutions, we must beat ourselves in solution of this problem.

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PORTLAND, OREGON

SHERIFF'S SALE ON EXECUTION IN FORECLOSURE.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an execution in foreclosure issued out of the Circuit Court of Lane County, Oregon, on the 27th day of November, 1918, in a suit wherein on the 26th day of November, 1918, in the above entitled court, Louisa M. Harding, plaintiff, recovered judgment against defendants Alta King as administrator of the estate of J. H. Derby, deceased, D. C. Derby, Alva Derby, John F. Derby, Fred Leslie Derby, Rollin Woolley and Bertha E. Woolley, for \$686.80 with interest thereon from the 25th day of September, 1918, at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, and \$60.00 attorney fees, and the further sum of \$50.00 costs and disbursements, which judgment was enrolled and docketed in the clerk's office of said county in said county on the 27th day of November, 1918, and said execution to me directed commanding me in the name of the State of Oregon, in order to satisfy said judgment, attorneys fees, costs and disbursements and accruing costs, to sell the following described real property, to-wit:

The northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section two (2) in township twenty-one (21) south range four (4) west of Willamette meridian, in Lane County, Oregon.

Now, therefore, in the name of the State of Oregon, in compliance with said

Call for School Warrants.

Notice is hereby given that all warrants of School District No. 45, Lane County, Oregon, to No. 1190 registered Dec. 2, 1918, will be called for payment Jan. 3, 1919. Interest will cease on that date.

D. A. ELKINS, 46-33 Sheriff of Lane County, Oregon.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned was, on the 14th day of December, A. D. 1918, duly appointed administratrix of the estate of Samuel H. McKernan, deceased, by the County

COTTAGE GROVE SENTINEL

All persons having claims against the said estate are hereby notified and required to present the same to the undersigned, verified as by law required, at her residence on North Pacific Highway, in Cottage Grove, Lane County, Oregon, within six months from the date of the first publication of this notice.

LAURA E. MCKERNAN, Administratrix of the estate of Samuel H. McKernan, deceased.

NEW BUTTER WRAP PRICES

On account of another advance in the price of butter parchment, we find the following slight advance in prices necessary:

100 wraps.....\$1.30
Each additional 100 ordered at same time as first 100.....40c

Friday and Saturday Special

A reduction of 20 cents will be made on first hundred on all orders printed on Fridays or Saturdays. Orders may be placed on any day of the week for printing on Friday or Saturday at the reduced price.

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SKUNK	12.00 to 10.00	9.00 to 8.00	7.50 to 7.00	6.50 to 6.00	5.00 to 2.50	2.00 to 1.25	FLAT, HAIRY AND DAMAGED AT HIGHEST MARKET VALUE	
SHORT	8.50 to 1.50	7.00 to 6.00	5.75 to 5.25	5.00 to 4.50	4.00 to 2.00	1.50 to .75		
NARROW	7.00 to 8.00	5.50 to 4.75	4.50 to 4.00	3.75 to 3.25	3.00 to 1.50	1.00 to .50		
BROAD	4.00 to 3.00	2.75 to 2.25	2.00 to 1.80	1.60 to 1.40	1.25 to .75	.50 to .25	SHOT DAMAGED AND KITS AT HIGHEST MARKET VALUE	
LIBERAL ASSORTMENT	NO. 1 EXTRA LARGE EXTRA TO AVERAGE	NO. 1 LARGE EXTRA TO AVERAGE	NO. 1 MEDIUM EXTRA TO AVERAGE	NO. 1 SMALL EXTRA TO AVERAGE	NO. 2 AS TO SIZE & QUALITY	NO. 3 AS TO SIZE & QUALITY		SHOT DAMAGED AND KITS AT HIGHEST MARKET VALUE
COYOTE	HEAVY FURRED, CASED OPEN AND HEADLESS	28.00 to 23.00	20.00 to 18.00	16.00 to 14.00	12.00 to 10.00	8.00 to 6.00		
MUSKRAT	WINTER	2.75 to 2.25	2.10 to 1.85	1.70 to 1.50	1.30 to 1.10	1.25 to .90	.50 to .40	
	FALL	2.20 to 1.90	1.80 to 1.60	1.50 to 1.20	1.00 to .80	.85 to .60		.35 to .25

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