

... arising from the war, and we feel it our duty to impress upon the American people the fact that they should endeavor to conserve food in a larger measure, that we may supply the people of the Allied countries with the things necessary to their sustenance. There is no doubt that the people of Great Britain and the Allied countries are making untold sacrifices, more than America realizes.

Wheat and Meat Abroad.
"In 1914 France produced 82 per cent of her normal consumption of wheat. In 1917 her production was only 45 per cent. After deducting the amount necessary for seed, it was estimated that the 1917 production would be but one-third of France's needs. It must be remembered, too, that France has always figured her needs on a different basis than ours. The French people have never wasted food, consequently France's normal consumption has been practically identical with her actual necessities. The ration of the French soldiers has twice been cut and the soldier's ration is never lowered until the danger at home from food shortage is critical. Certain reports have been brought to this country that there is plenty of meat in France. These reports originated in the fact that at one time it was necessary, because of the lack of feeds, to slaughter large quantities of her dairy cattle. The immediate result was a temporary glut of meat, but the final result is that today France is on a meat ration of one pound a week, including horse flesh."



It's Up to Us.

"Germany's war of starvation is a challenge most of all to America," says a Food Administration Bulletin. "Against Germany's lust for dominion America's purpose is to establish the society of nations. Against destruction, America's aim is healing. Against mastery, America's ideal is service."

"We cannot surpass the steadfastness of Britain, the courage of Italy, the exaltation of France."

"We cannot excel the Allies in heroism, in endurance, in fortitude. Our force in battle, though it may be decisive, will not be as great as theirs."

"We can hope to contribute most to the common cause from our larger resources. To relieve desperate privation, America can supply food."

"Giving up wheat is a little thing compared to their death struggle—in which our soldiers are splendidly sharing."

"A little thing—yet we can do it with greatness of spirit. Supporting our army and adding whole-hearted service to humanity, it is in America's power to defeat forever the passion of conquest."

"Now is the hour of testing. Wheat is the test."

Give the Children Milk.

Milk is one of the most important food sources the human race possesses. For the proper nourishment of the child, it is absolutely indispensable and its use should be kept up in the diet as long as possible. Not only does it contain all the essential food elements in the most available form for ready digestion, but the recent scientific discoveries show it to be especially rich in certain peculiar properties that alone render growth possible.

It is not enough to take off your hat to the flag—take off your coat and roll up your sleeves, and having made those preparations, do something useful for America and her cause.

RESULTS FIRST YEAR OF FOOD ADMINISTRATION

Preliminary Work Began May 19, 1917.
Food Control Act passed August 10, 1917.
WHEAT EXPORTS (since July 1):
Estimated surplus for export, 30,000,000 bushels.
Actual shipments to June, 129,000,000 bushels.
REEF EXPORTS:
Ordinary rate one to two million pounds monthly.
Largest single month this year, 37,000,000 lbs.
PORK EXPORTS:
Ordinary rate, 50,000,000 lbs. monthly.
Largest month this year, 308,000,000 lbs.
PRICE OF FLOUR (Minnesota):
One year ago, \$14.75 a barrel wholesale.
Present price, \$9.20 per barrel.
PRICE MARGIN (between farmer's wheat and flour made from it):
One year ago the difference was \$5.48.
Present date the difference is 44 cents.
IN GENERAL: To the farmer going to market, 27 per cent more than last summer; to the housewife buying in market, 12 per cent less than last summer.
And the Allies have been sustained.

AUSTRIANS ROUTED IN ITALIAN ATTACK

Monte Di Valbella Captured by Allied Forces and Many Prisoners Taken.

Rome.—Italian forces supported by allied troops attacked Austro-Hungarian positions on the Italian mountain front and captured Monte Di Valbella after a bitter struggle. The Italian war office announces that more than 800 Austro-Hungarians were taken prisoner.

Strong enemy counter attacks were repulsed by the fire of the Italian infantry, artillery and machine guns.

The text of the official statement reads:

"On the Asiago plateau, where our heroic resistance on June 14 crushed the impetus of preponderant enemy forces and where in daily acts of bravery Italian troops have become united in action and in glory with the British and French allies, fighting was renewed."

"At dawn our troops sustained by an intense artillery fire and supported by sorties resolutely carried out by their allies, attacked Monte Di Valbella and succeeded, after a bitter struggle, in wresting it from the enemy. Large enemy masses were launched to counter attack, but were repulsed by our infantry and decimated by concentrations of artillery and machine gun fire from airplanes. The position carried was victoriously held by us."

"Twenty-one enemy officers and 788 soldiers of other ranks, belonging to four different divisions, were made prisoner. Cannon, trench mortars and numerous machine guns were captured."

ALLIES ADVANCE AT TWO POINTS

Paris.— Southwest of Soissons French troops in an attack over a front of four and a half miles from the south of Ambleny to the east of Montgobert captured German positions and at some points advanced their line to a depth of a mile and a quarter, says the French official communication.

French troops also carried out an operation on the front southeast of Amiens by means of which their lines were advanced in Senecat Wood and the Avre Wood, the war office announced.

With the British army in France.—Field Marshal von Hindenburg's troops east of the forest of Nieppe got a nasty and unexpected knock, when the British drove forward in a surprise attack along a front of more than three miles and buried the startled gray-coated soldiers back to an average depth of 1500 yards.

The offensive was at a point where the enemy thrust was hardest in the Flanders battle in effort to capture the forest, which would have opened his way to Hazebrouck, the capture of which would have entailed the British retirement from Ypres.

TOTAL U. S. EXPENSES BIG

America Spending About \$50,000,000 Each Day to Carry on the War.

Washington.—The government Saturday closed its books for the fiscal year—the first full fiscal year in the war.

In the government financial history the year will go down as a period of expense hardly dreamed of a decade ago. More than \$12,500,000,000 is the actual outlay since July 1, 1917, to meet the multitude of big bills incident to the conduct of the war. In peace times the government spent less than \$1,000,000,000 annually.

With the addition of the \$1,200,000,000 which the government spent in the three months of war preceding this fiscal year, the war's cost in money to date has been \$13,800,000,000.

War activities now drain about \$50,000,000 a day from the nation's public treasury.

U. S. Attitude Toward Slavs Defined.

Washington.—German and Austrian propaganda representing the United States as favoring the freedom of Poland without regard for what happens to the Czech-Slovaks and the Jugoslavs generally, led Secretary Lansing to issue a statement definitely announcing that the position of the American government is that all branches of the Slav race should be completely freed from German and Austrian rule.

Packers Deny Profiteering.

Chicago.—Sharp retorts were made by representatives of Armour & company, Morris & company and Swift & company, denying charges of profiteering made in the report of federal trade commission investigators at

ALL WOOL

Men's and Young Men's Hand Tailored Suits

—IN OUR—

BROADWAY BRAND

ARE STILL \$19.85 SUIT

---This exceptional price and make represents very little advance over the price of a year or two ago when wool and labor costs were but a small proportion of what they are today.

Palm Beach Suits

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High Art Make

ARE GROWING IN POPULARITY EVERY DAY. They are the Ideal, Economical Summer Suit for All Men.

At \$12.50

We show High Art Palm Beach Suits in Champagne, Gray and Tan. Extra Trousers at \$4.50 and \$5.00 a pair to Match.

PANAMA HATS Still lead in popularity over all other straws--- Our complete lines and latest styles at \$5 and \$6 are taking better than ever.

ALEXANDER

ONE PRICE CLOTHIER

ONTARIO, OREGON

Miss Ruby Fenwick of Jordan Valley is visiting with friends here at the present.

S. D. Dorman and John Duaphy returned the last of the week from Omaha where they had been on business matters.

Mrs. Belle Green and children from Weiser are visiting with Mrs. Green's mother and father Mr. and Mrs. White.

Ed Fraser, Fred Test, Joy Husted and Fred Gramse spent the Fourth in Boise.

Miss Lela Buckner who has been quite ill for some time is now able to be out from quarantine.

Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Dickson, Mrs. Jeanette Evans, and their father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Jamieson, motored to Boise today in Mr. Dickson's car to spend the Fourth.

Wm. Kercher was in American Falls, Idaho, the first part of the week attending to some business matters.

Mrs. Wm. Felder and daughter, Miss Lydia and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Young and children took dinner with Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Larson the Fourth.

Chronic Constipation. Perhaps you have never thought of it, but this disorder is due to lack of

moisture in the residual matter of the food. If you will drink an abundance of water, eat raw fruits and take lots of outdoor exercise, you may be able eventually to overcome it entirely. In the meantime use the most mild and gentle laxatives. Strong and harsh cathartics take too much water out of the system and make a bad matter worse. Chamberlain's Tablets are easy and pleasant to take, and most agreeable in effect. Give them a trial.