

BRIEF NEWS NOTES of LENTS

Floyd Geer, who is handling the Thompson Chain Reference Bible, gave the Herald office a call today.

Old Glory in ample size makes an attractive setting for the display of summer apparel in the show window of the Emporium.

Mrs. Minnie Knoepfle is here from Boise, Idaho, attending the Pentecostal meetings throughout the city. She is the guest of Mrs. L. H. Hedge.

Mrs. Theresa Joyal, from the West Side, and daughter, Mrs. Isabella Diehl, of Walnut Park, were guests in Lents Sunday, and enjoyed the many beautiful viewpoints and flourishing gardens of this suburb.

C. W. Smith, who has for over a month been doing good work in the job department of the Herald office, moved Friday from his former home at Orono into the residence on Ninety-seventh street and Sixtieth avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Allan Mathis, of Freewater, spent Sunday with C. W. Smith. They were passing through Lents in their car, bound for Medford where Mr. Mathis will assume the duties of manager of the Pacific Fruit and Produce Company.

Mrs. Susie Morgan spent Sunday with her son Tom on his chicken ranch near Beaverton, and visiting an old friend Mrs. Pike, from her former home in Missouri. Tom is doing double duty for his country by working in the shipyards and running a farm.

Rev. E. A. Smith is doing his bit to-

ward saving the crops and winning the war by going into the fields these days. He looked every bit a farmer when he stopped at this office Tuesday on his home from work in the harvest field.

Mrs. Rosetta E. Hall was in Lents Tuesday and engaged apartments at 6116 Ninety-third street, where she will move her household effects the latter part of the week. She has sold her residence on the Peninsula and will rest and enjoy the scenery in Mt. Scott district for a season.

Mrs. Elizabeth Brown, who has been doing efficient work for several months in the Herald office as bookkeeper and local editor, has resigned from this place to accept a position offered her in the library department of the Williamette Iron and Steel Works. She entered upon her new duties Monday.

Mrs. F. W. Orton, her son, H. F. Orton, and wife have recently moved into the residence at 5624 Eighty-fourth street. Mrs. Orton expects to purchase a home here when her husband arrives from Colorado, where Mrs. Orton was living until a few months ago. H. F. Orton is employed in the Lents Garage.

Herbert Johnson, who is working on the new grain elevator at St. Johns, was in Coos Bay on business last week. By the way, Mr. Johnson finds it worth while to make the trip to St. Johns and back each day on account of superior attractions in Lents, the most essential one being better and more reasonable board.

GET YOU A BIBLE NOW

THOMPSON'S Chain Reference Bible THE BEST

HANDLED BY FLOYD GEER P. O. Box 2072 PORTLAND, ORE. Telephone East 683

One of the indications is that people have quit speculating on what is going to happen after the war and have got down to business figuring out how to win the war.

Now is the time to eat and to preserve home grown products. Perishable fruits are coming on the market, the gardeners are making available daily supplies of food that will take the place of the commercial canned articles that are needed for shipment abroad. Sugar has been made available for home canning purposes and the supply is good at the present time. The home garden and the canning of its products means more this year than that ever did before because it will play a very important part in keeping the fighting forces supplied with the kind of food they need at the time they need it most.

America expects every civilian to do his or her duty in the same spirit as she expects each soldier when the command comes, "TO GO OVER THE TOP" without turning to see if his neighbor had gone first.

AMERICA MAKES GOOD

Hoover's Hopes Are Exceeded

Remarkable Results at End of Food Administration's First Year Prove Voluntary System Was No Mistake —Confidence That People Will Continue Patriotic Conservation Efforts Is Felt at Washington.

W. B. Ayer, Federal Food Administrator for Oregon, earnestly directs attention to some excerpts from a recent official summary, at the end of its first year's work, of the United States Food Administration's aims, methods and results. These excerpts are given below:

"When the U. S. Food Administration undertook the work of conserving and mobilizing America's food resources, there were three methods of approach possible in handling the problem, these methods of control being rationing, high prices and voluntary effort.

The Three Systems.

"The introduction of rationing into this country would have resulted in an inevitable reaction. It would also mean a tremendous expenditure. On the basis of the rationing system adopted by European countries for certain staple foods, it would require \$4,800,000 a year for the printing of the necessary ration cards; it would demand one official for every 1,000 families to take care of distribution under this system; in fact, on the European basis, about \$45,000,000 a year would be required to administer the rationing system in this country.

"Control of consumption by high prices was obviously too unfair to merit consideration in such a country as ours, meaning as it must, conservation for the rich at the expense of the poor.

"The voluntary system, based upon education and publicity (the third alternative), was selected because of the moderate expense involved, and because of the opportunity it afforded to use the great masses of loyal Americans to save their country.

Results Enormous.

"The results of the voluntary control of food have been enormous. The surplus of the 1917-18 wheat crop, based on normal consumption, would have been 20,000,000 bushels. If the present rate of saving by the American people continues, we shall be able to deliver to our Allies from this crop possibly 270,000,000 bushels of wheat, of which 250,000,000 will represent the voluntary savings of the American people. This delivery of wheat has enabled the Allies to meet the more immediate

and pressing bread needs of their people, and to keep up the bread ration of their soldiers.

"As to our exports of meat, the results of conservation are even more remarkable. The analysis of figures in regard to hogs indicates that we were 5,900,000 to 7,000,000 hogs short when the conservation campaign was started. Before the war, the average monthly export of hog products was about \$9,900,000 pounds. In March, 1918, we exported 300,000,000 pounds and can see our way clear, with the present saving and production, to go forward at this rate for an indefinite period. Before 1914, we were exporting from 1,000,000 to 6,000,000 pounds of beef per month. After the European war began, there was an increase to about 23,000,000 per month. Now, we are exporting at the rate of 120,000,000 pounds of beef per month and, with the continuation of conservation and production, there is no reason to anticipate a material reduction in these figures.

Great Offensive Needed.

"The winning of the war depends upon the development of great offensive strength on the part of the United States. This offensive must include ships, men, supplies and food. With the increase in the size of our Army, there is a necessary decrease in our productive capacity. Harvests are bound to vary with seasonal conditions.

"The only safe procedure for us and for the Allies is to provide enormous reserve stocks of staple foods, both here and in Europe, to meet any emergency which may arise. In a later period of the war, to have to stop in a critical phase of it in order to put unusual emphasis upon agricultural production, might be fatal to our final success.

"There must be no let-down in the program of conservation until the new harvest. Heartened by our success and by the spirit of devotion and self-sacrifice shown by the American people, we must go ahead more than ever convinced of our responsibility to those who fight with us and to those unfortunate peoples who look to us as the one source of the food supply necessary to keep them from destruction.

In France and England.

"The American Labor Mission just home from London, was appointed by President Wilson to make a study of conditions in England and France. Of its nineteen members, nine are from the American Federation of Labor, two of whom are women. The others represent every social element of the American people. This mission made a comprehensive study of conditions in the Allied countries, and before leaving London for America, issued the following statement regarding food conditions:

"Since landing in England, all members of the committee have visited a number of cities and interviewed a large number of people regarding the food situation, as well as other matters 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."

Special Considerations.
A single period of processing in the water bath has been found generally satisfactory for the canning of fruits and such acid vegetables as tomatoes, Lima beans, peas, corn and certain other vegetables having a high protein content, or which, because of their thick consistency, do not allow the heat to penetrate to the center of the can readily, are more difficult to sterilize, and hence, where the hot-water bath is used, either by the single-continuous or by the intermittent process, a small percentage of loss by spoilage may be expected. However, scrupulous care in the selection, preparation and processing of these products will reduce this loss to a minimum.
A single-period processing with steam under pressure of 10 to 15 pounds, in a pressure canner or cooker, is strongly recommended for the handling of such products, for by its use loss due to insufficient sterilization may be largely eliminated.

NEWSY ITEMS FROM DOWN THE LINE

Prominent Ranchman Makes Visit
Mrs. W. H. Ground, a sister of Mrs. Eilston Shaw of 4402 Seventy-ninth street southeast, motored down from the Ground's farm south of Monmouth the middle of last week. The family came down to meet Mr. Ground, who came in from Billings, Mont., Wednesday evening. He has been east of the mountains shearing sheep for the past four months, working in Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Montana. Mr. Ground has gone up into that country each season to work with a shearing crew for the past twenty years. He has seen the industry developed from the old way of clipping with the hand shears to the new system of automatic clippers driven by big gasoline engines.

Mr. and Mrs. Ground drove back, but the daughters remained and will continue the vacation visit for a couple of weeks, when the Shaw family will take her home and visit for a time at the Polk county farm.

Mr. and Mrs. B. A. O'Mealy and family motored out to the Emory Gilmore farm near Newberg, returning to the city Sunday evening. Mr. O'Mealy's sons, Ralph, Burton and Earl, remained with the Gilmore family, where they will spend their summer vacation. Mr. O'Mealy reports the hard surfaced road completed to Newberg, and says that this is a very pleasant drive to make.

FUNERAL OF AUGUST KANNE
August C. Kanne, aged 74, died this morning at 9:40 o'clock at St. Vincent's hospital, where he was taken just a week ago, the injuries he received in the runaway accident on the morning of the 11th causing his death.
Funeral services will be held in Kenworthy's chapel, Lents, at 10 o'clock Saturday morning, July 18, and interment will be in Mt. Scott Park cemetery.
A son, Herman W. Kanne, lives three miles out from Lents in the Happy Valley district.

FOOD WILL WIN THE WAR
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