

FARMERS! THIS IS YOUR WAR. BUY LIBERTY BONDS

Success of Teutonic Arms Spells Despoliation for American Producers

Let us think for a while how the war concerns the farmer. We went to war with Germany partly because the rulers of that country refused to let us send to Europe our ships laden with grain and cotton. They sunk the ships and cruelly murdered our sailors. Now suppose we allowed them to stop all our shipping, where would you be? None of your goods would be sold in foreign countries, with the result that you would get nothing like the prices which you get today. This war is being waged partly that you may obtain fair prices for your goods.

What is going to happen if we lose this war? Prices of farm produce will drop; the Germans will impose taxation upon you which will cripple you for the next twenty years. Worse than that, if the Germans get over here, they will treat you in just the same way as they have the farmers of France, Belgium and Italy. In these sections farm houses have been shot to pieces, crops wasted and burned; even fruit trees chopped down, the cattle stolen, the men sent into slavery to work for German masters, their women ill-treated in ways that cannot be talked of in print, their little children have had their hands chopped off in order that they may never fight or do any more useful work again.

You may say "such things will not happen here." They said this in France, in Belgium and in Italy. Such things will happen here just as sure as you are alive, unless we smash the Germans so utterly that they are unable to reach this country. The German fleet and the German army will take just one week to get here if we are beaten. They have made up their minds that America shall pay.

Is there a farmer who will stand forward now and say, "This war does not concern me?" You have money that you do not need at present. Loan it to the Government at good interest; when you want the money back again, you can borrow on your bond, or sell it. Uncle Sam will take care of your money until you need it and pay you interest on it.

Go and buy a Liberty Bond tomorrow. Don't be a slacker, and don't fool yourself with the idea that you are too far away from the war for it to hurt you. Remember 1914, when the Germans upset the world's shipping, and you took what you could get for your products.

Think of the twenty years starvation prices ahead of you, in case we are beaten.

This is your war, and if you won't get in it you deserve to lose your American Citizenship.

Call in at the bank tomorrow, and talk it over.

Third Liberty Loan
By Celia Louise Crittenton

Seriously considered, with insight and understanding, the Third Liberty Loan means but one thing—stability. The unification of Government and people.

The much or little which the people place at the hands of the Government, proportionate to what they possess, will have behind it not alone the voice of the people but as well the united will and force of the people against a war which threatens to engulf the whole national family.

We are being just to ourselves if we place our money where it is safe. And we are living up to the dictates of our national conscience, which also is our family conscience.

The most safe and reasonable investment possible is with our Government. For the Government is but ourselves viewed through the magnifying glass.

If we were born in the United States we love our birthplace. It is home. If we were allowed to adopt the United States that offered to us more than our oppressing birth-country; offered to us more freedom, a wider scope, then through that adoption we have gained a privilege worthy of even greater devotion and love.

So, let us all be glad that a Third Liberty Loan is pending. It is a good sign that we trust ourselves, that we are ready depositors in the Protective Bank of Home.

"Keep the home free burning" is no light slogan, lightly spoken. Only when the fire is quenched by a bomb dropped down through the home-chimney, can we fully realize how precious and prized is that cherished and cheerful flame.

We must not and shall not wait for that.

The Third Liberty Bond awaits us and we are ready.

YOUR DUTY AND WHY

"We are fighting this war for the next generation as well as this. We are dedicating the life blood of this nation that our children and our children's children MAY ENJOY THE BLESSINGS OF LIBERTY—OTHERS IN THIS COUNTRY WILL GIVE THEIR BLOOD: YOU GIVE YOUR MONEY."

—George W. Wickersham, Former U. S. Attorney General.

FOR ALL KINDS OF **FRUIT and JARS** GO TO

The Farmers Store Of Quality

A. W. Schruck

Highest Cash Price Paid For Produce

270 N. Commercial Street,

Salem, Oregon

SHARE OUR SUGAR WITH THE ALLIES

British Get Two Pounds a Month. French Pound and Half, Italians One Pound.

GERMAN SUPPLY PLENTIFUL.

All Nations Permit Use of Sweetening for Home Preserving Purposes.

America's new sugar ration of two pounds a month per person is equitable when compared with the sugar ration enforced by rigid governmental order in England, France and Italy, nations with which we are sharing sugar.

Each Allied nation—in the matter of sugar consumption—is sharing on nearest possible equal terms the hardships imposed by greatly altered conditions in the world sugar situation.

Formerly classed as a luxury, sugar is now a war time essential. The fair and just division of this essential is in the hands of the various Allied food controllers.

The United States Food Administration has asked this nation to observe a voluntary sugar ration of two pounds per person a month.

In the other countries at war with Germany sugar is one of the scarce articles on every menu—whether in the households of both rich and poor, or in the hotels.

England today has a sugar ration of two pounds per month per person. In France the ration is a pound and a half and in Italy it is one pound a month. And the prices in allied countries are from two to three times as high as in America.

If you go to a hotel in England or France these days and order tea or coffee they serve absolutely no sugar with it. If you want sugar you must bring it with you.

In England it is allowable to use one-seventh of an ounce of sugar in the preparation of each luncheon. In France many persons carry little saccharine tablets about with them for use in hotels and in England rich and poor must take their sugar with them if they wish to have sweetened tea while visiting friends.

Before the war started France had 625,000 acres devoted to sugar production. By 1917 the French sugar acreage had decreased to 180,000 acres. Today the French man or woman with a sugar card has no assurance whatever that he or she will be able to actually buy sugar. To buy it, one must first find it.

Italy Has "State Sugar."

Especially drastic regulations govern the use of sugar in Italy. Its manufacture, distribution and sale are closely controlled, and in part actually taken over by the state.

Saccharine is permitted to be sold and used as a substitute for sugar and the government manufactures a mixture of saccharine and sugar called "State Sugar," which is largely used.

German Sugar Ration Adequate. Germany, before the war, produced a great surplus of sugar and exported large quantities. Today the Germans have virtually gone out of the export business, but have plenty of cheap sugar for home use.

Wholesale prices prevalent in the Allied nations, according to information received by the United States Food Administration are as follows: England, 10 cents a pound; France, 12 cents; Italy, 26 cents.

While these high prices are being paid abroad the American wholesale price is being held at 7½ cents.

Reforest Bare Hill-sides.

The scarcity of lumber for mine pillars and other mine uses has led to the creation of a forestry department by several of the large mining companies, one of which has just reforested Bear creek watershed with 5,000 white pine and 5,000 Norway spruce trees.

Thirty thousand more trees are in process of cultivation at Hauto, Pa., in the Panther Creek valley. When timber is ready to cut in the vicinity of the mines troublesome waits and long hauls will be eliminated.

More timber in the anthracite region would stop floods, add to the water supply, reduce the drought periods and enable the anthracite industry to add to its output. Many thousands of acres are available about the mines for reforestation.

AMERICANS ASKED TO LIMIT USE OF SUGAR

Must Use No More Than Two Pounds Per Person a Month if the Present Meagre Allied Sugar Ration Is Maintained.

Stocks Will Be Short Until Beginning of New Year—Ration May Be Enlarged Then.

Two pounds of sugar a month—half a pound a week—that is the sugar ration the U. S. Food Administration has asked every American to observe until January 1, 1919, in order to make sure there shall be enough for our Army and Navy, for the Allied armies and for the civilians of those nations.

By New Year's the world sugar situation will be relieved somewhat by the new crop. Cuban sugar of this year's crop will be arriving in this country.

Every available sugar source will be drawn on by the Food Administration during the next winter months to maintain sufficient stocks here to keep up our national sugar supply. During October the first American beet sugar will arrive in the markets. By the middle of November some of our Louisiana cane crop will be available. All of this sugar and more may be needed to keep this nation supplied on a reduced ration and to safeguard the Allied sugar ration from still further

reduction. In Europe the present ration is already reduced to a minimum.

Our Situation. The situation which the United States faces in its efforts to maintain a fair distribution of sugar to the Allied world is as follows:

Sugar supplies throughout the country, in homes, stores, factories and bakeries are at a low ebb. We must make increased sugar shipments to the Allies.

Production of American beet and Louisiana cane crops have been disappointing.

Porto Rico crops have been curtailed.

Immense sugar stocks in Java cannot be reached on account of the shipping shortage; ships are needed for troop movements and munitions.

Army and Navy sugar requirements have increased as well as those from the Allies.

Most industries using sugar have had their allotment reduced by one-half; some will receive no sugar.

Households should make every effort to preserve the fruit crop without sugar, or with small amounts of sugar. Later, when the sugar supply is larger, the canned fruit may be sweetened as it is used.

War Time Sweeteners



AMERICA has several excellent war time sweeteners that will be used largely during the shortage in the sugar supply.

They are maple sugar, syrups, honey and molasses and may be used in preparing desserts and other dishes requiring sweetening.

When a cup of syrup or honey is used to replace a cup of sugar the liquid in the recipes should be decreased one-fourth. One-third of a cupful of sugar is equivalent to one-third of a cup of honey, about one-half cup of syrup and about one-half cup of corn sugar. One-fourth of a cup of sugar is equal to about one-half cup of syrup or one-third cup of corn sugar. One tablespoon of sugar is equal to one tablespoon of honey, about one and one-half tablespoons of syrup and one and one-third tablespoons of corn sugar.

Sugar may be saved by the use of raisins, dates, figs, dried pears and fruit pastes used on the breakfast cereals.

Fruit marmalades, butters and jellies should be used to take the place of the ordinary sweetening at a meal and not as accessories to it. Fruits may be preserved without sugar. It may be added when sugar is more plentiful.

Preserving demands this year a thin syrup instead of a heavy syrup.

If sugar is used one-half of the amount may be replaced by another sweetener.

Drying is a means of preserving (without sugar) apples, cherries, strawberries and black caps.

When ready to use they may have added the needed sugar in the form of a syrup. When sugar is more plentiful fruit juices may be made into jellies or may be used as fruit juices with or without sugar, as beverages, fruit gelatins and frozen desserts.

Fresh fruits supply the place of sugar in the diet. They should be used freely. Desserts where sugar is scarce may be made of gelatins, junkets, custards, puddings and cakes.



Children Cry for Fletcher's

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic, all Teething Troubles and Diarrhoea. It regulates the Stomach and Bowels, assimilates the Food, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS
Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

In Use For Over 30 Years
The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE CENTRAL COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

"THE CLADEK GARRAGE"
AND MACHINE SHOP

ACETYLENE WELDING AND BRAZING

OVERHALL CARS FIX FORDS
All Kinds of Repairing done at Reasonable Rates

Battery Charging. All kinds of accessories. Gas and Oils for sale

All my work is Guaranteed First Class
CHAS. CLADEK, STAYTON, ORE.

'Sampson Tractor'

NOW ON EXHIBIT AT THE
OTTO J. WILLSON GARRAGE
AGENCY FOR
MARRION and POLK COUNTIES
Demonstrations at any time to those interested
CORNER COMMERCIAL and CENTER STREETS
Salem ::::: Oregon

Willard Storage Battery
Service Station

We Sell, Repair, Recharge and Rent Batteries.
FREE TEST
EXPERT REPAIRING
Open Evenings till 9. Sunday's 8 to 6
418 Court Street Salem, Oregon

THE BUGLE CALL

Summons all the forces and resources of the Republic to the defense of Freedom

THE OREGON AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE
which the United States authorities have ranked as one of the fifteen distinguished institutions of the country for excellence in military training, has responded to the call. The College is distinguished not only for its military instruction, but

DISTINGUISHED ALSO FOR—
Its strong industrial courses for men and for women:
In Agriculture, Commerce, Engineering, Forestry, Home Economics, Mining, Pharmacy, and Vocational Education.
Its wholesome, purposeful student life.
Its democratic college spirit.
Its successful graduates.

Students enrolled last year, 3453; stars on its service flags, 1258, over forty percent representing officers.

College opens September 23, 1918
For catalog, new illustrated Booklet, and other information write to the Registrar, Corvallis, Oregon