

WHEAT CRISIS FORCES CHANGES IN RULES

Households, Eating Houses and Bakers Must Decrease Use of Wheat.

Urgent military necessities of the United States and the Allies has forced a more drastic restriction in the wheat conservation program. Coupled with an earnest appeal to all individuals, households, public eating places and bakers of bread and pastries for their co-operation and support, Herbert C. Hoover has issued a new set of rules designed to further reduce wheat consumption in this country until the next harvest.

These rules and Mr. Hoover's personal appeal are given out through Mr. W. B. Ayer, Federal Food Administrator for Oregon, in the following message:

"If we are to furnish the Allies with the necessary proportion of wheat to maintain their war bread from now until the next harvest (and this is a military necessity) we must reduce our monthly consumption to twenty-one million bushels a month as against our normal consumption of about forty-two million bushels or fifty per cent of our normal consumption, reserving a margin for distribution to the army and for special cases, leaving for general consumption approximately one and one-half pounds of wheat products weekly per person. Many of our consumers are dependent upon baker's bread. Such bread must be durable and therefore requires a larger proportion of wheat products than cereal breads baked in the home.

"The well-to-do in our population can make greater sacrifices in the consumption of wheat products than can the poor. In addition our population in the agricultural districts, where the substitute cereals are abundant, are more skilled in the preparation of breads from these other cereals than the crowded city and industrial populations. With improved transportation conditions we now have available a surplus of potatoes. We also have in the spring months a surplus of milk and we have ample corn and oats for human consumption. The drain on rye and barley as substitutes has already greatly exhausted the supply of these grains.

"To effect the needed saving of wheat we are wholly dependent upon the voluntary assistance of the American people and we ask that the following rules shall be observed:

First—Householders to use not to exceed a total of one and one-half pounds per week of wheat products per person. This means not more than one and three-fourths pounds of victory bread containing the required percentage of substitutes and about one-half pound of cooking flour, macaroni, crackers, pastry, pies, cakes, wheat breakfast cereals all combined.

Second—Public eating places and clubs to observe two wheatless days per week, Monday and Wednesday, as at present, and in addition thereto not to serve in the aggregate a total of more breadstuffs, macaroni, crackers, pastry, pies, cakes, and wheat breakfast cereals containing a total of more than two ounces of wheat flour to any one guest at any one meal. NO WHEAT PRODUCTS TO BE SERVED UNLESS SPECIALLY ORDERED. Public eating establishments not to buy more than six pounds of wheat products per month per guest, thus conforming with limitations requested of the householders.

Third—Retailers to sell not more than one-eighth of a barrel of flour to any town consumer at any one time and not more than one-quarter of a barrel to any country customer at any one time and in no case to sell wheat products without the sale of an equal weight of other cereals.

Fourth—We ask the bakers and grocers to reduce the volume of victory bread—sold by delivery of a three-quarters pound loaf where one pound was sold before and corresponding proportions in other weights. We also ask bakers not to increase the amount of their wheat flour purchases beyond seventy per cent of the average monthly amount purchased in the four months prior to March first.

Fifth—Manufacturers using wheat products for non-food purposes should cease such use entirely. Sixth—There is no limit upon the use of other cereal flours and meals, such as corn, barley, buckwheat, potato flour, etc. Many thousands of families throughout the land are now using no wheat products whatsoever except a very small amount for cooking purposes, and are doing so in perfect health and satisfaction. There is no reason why all of the American people who are able to cook in their own households cannot subsist perfectly well with the use of less wheat products than the one and one-half pounds a week allowed. We especially ask the well-to-do households in the country to follow this additional programme so that we may provide the necessary marginal supplies for those parts of the community less able to adapt themselves to so large a proportion of substitutes and in order that we shall be able to make the wheat exports that are absolutely demanded of us to maintain the civil population and soldiers of the Allies and our own army.

"With the arrival of the new harvest we should be able to relax such restrictions, but until then we ask for the necessary patience, sacrifice, and co-operation of the distribution trades and public."

SOME REASONS WHY WHEAT MUST BE SAVED

"A Man Cannot Think, Work or Fight When He is Hungry"—We Must Feed Our Soldiers.

"We have the preservation of the world on our hands. Every single living human being in this republic, from ocean to ocean, should make it his or her special purpose to save food."

These are the words of E. F. Cullen, personal representative of Herbert C. Hoover, in a recent address.

"Men will resist any power but the power of starvation," said Mr. Cullen. "Hunger in the final analysis, is the only force that can weaken a nation and demoralize an army. Food is strength, and without a perpetual supply of strength, the world can stand in danger of tottering, weakening and falling into utter chaos. A man cannot think, work or fight if he is hungry."

"The allies today are practically wholly dependent upon the United States for food. Upon this nation rests the responsibility of preserving the world from Prussianism. This is the task of the people of this nation—to produce and save food enough to keep a steady stream of essential supplies moving towards the front so long as it shall be necessary to wage this war. If at any time we fall in this, we must inevitably go down, with the allies, to defeat. This is no exaggeration, but a serious fact. It is the purpose of the United States Food Administration to bring the realization of this fact home to every American man, woman and child, and to enlist the individual aid of our hundred million people in producing and saving food. The Food Administration is not asking you to eat less; it only urges that you substitute one nutritious food for another equally nutritious food, thus saving the vital staples needed by our armies and the armies and peoples of the allies. We must, during the next three months, save wheat especially. Our surplus has already been shipped abroad, and a hundred million bushels more are needed. When you eat a slice of bread less, omit the crackers with your soup, or otherwise conserve on wheat products, you are contributing towards the hundred million bushels needed over there by our fighting men and the exhausted people of Belgium, France and England who have for more than three years been bearing the brunt of this war, which is our war. Keep this in mind, and bring it before the minds of your thoughtless friends and neighbors."

FOOD ADMINISTRATION FACTS

One ounce less of meat each day for everyone means a saving of 4,400,000 meat animals a year. Save your ounce. The sacrifice is small, but the result for your country is large.

1,155,000 tons of sugar will be saved the first year if each of us uses one ounce less each day. This will keep sugar plentiful and cheap.

The Allies are all in the same boat, a long way from shore and on limited rations—and Uncle Sam is running the relief ship. It's up to us to save the cargo.

Reduction, Production—the 1918 watchwords.

Food will win the war. Save it. Produce it.

If you run your household on three pounds of sugar a month per person, when fall comes the grocer won't have to hang up the sign "No Sugar."

The second helping is getting to be bad form.

There's lots of money to go round, but bacon, beef and wheat can't make the circuit. Save your share.

Waste and want are twin sisters and neither beautiful.

Potatoes for Patriotism.

By eating potatoes instead of wheat the people of the United States can help win the war. We have not enough wheat for the Allies and ourselves. We have an abundance of potatoes. Wheat flour is a concentrated food and therefore good for shipping; potatoes are bulky and are consequently not suited for limited shipping space, nor are the Allies so short of potatoes as of wheat. Next to cereals, potatoes have been in this country the mainstay of starchy food, which supplies energy.

The more potatoes we eat, the less wheat we need. A medium-sized potato, weighing about 3 1/4 ounces, supplies about as much starch as two small slices of wheat bread one-half inch thick. In other respects also, the potato measures up well with wheat bread and even has the advantage over it in supplying certain salts which the body needs to counteract the acidity resulting from the use of such foods as cereals, meat and eggs. By exercising her ingenuity the housewife can prepare potatoes in many different attractive ways, thus increasing their proportion in the family diet and conserving wheat and other staples needed for shipment abroad. An important use of potatoes, also, is in the mixing of breads, in which mashed potatoes up to fully ten per cent may be used without detracting from its appearance or taste; in fact, many persons hold that potatoes properly mixed in bread, improves both appearance and flavor.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CROOK COUNTY COURT

County Court proceedings for April, 1918:

Report of County Clerk, showing amount paid for Scalp Bounty approved and ordered filed.

Ray Putnam, janitor, authorized to secure and install a safety device for washing outside of windows of Court House.

An affidavit of J. L. Gibson having been filed, showing that Warrant No. 2649 Class 29 had been lost, it was ordered that the County Clerk draw a warrant on the General Fund in favor of the said J. L. Gibson for \$5.20, this being the amount of the warrant lost. It was also ordered, that a warrant be drawn on the General Fund in favor of R. J. Todd for the sum of \$12.00, being the amount of Warrant No. 833 Class 29, which had heretofore been issued and then lost after having been delivered to the said R. J. Todd.

County Clerk ordered to draw warrant in favor of E. M. Duffy, general manager, for \$360.00, being one-half of the total amount appropriated by Crook County for the support of farm and field demonstration work for Crook County.

County Clerk instructed to notify legal representatives of amounts due county from estates, as shown by Crandall & Roberts' report. It was also ordered that the District Attorney for Crook County be authorized to notify proper persons of amounts due Crook County as shown by Crandall & Roberts' report and proceed to collect said amounts.

Ordered that H. A. Kelly take charge of installing septic tank and overflow tank to properly take care of the waste from the Court House.

It was ordered that the County Clerk be directed to audit County pay rolls and submit the amounts due to the State Industrial Accident Commission.

Ordered that George Truesdale shall take charge of all necessary work in Powell Butte Road District and that Allen Wilcox shall turn over to the said George Truesdale all County tools or machinery that may be in his possession.

H. A. Kelly, county surveyor, ordered to draw plans and specifications for County machine shed 60 by 100 feet and submit same to County Court at its next regular meeting.

Upon the petition of William Harold and others, praying for the organization of an Irrigation District under and pursuant to Chapter 357 of the General Laws of Oregon for 1917, it was ordered that an election to be held in said proposed district for the purpose of determining whether or not such proposed District should be organized and election of three Directors at large for said proposed district, and that the County Clerk of this County forthwith give notice of said election as required by law; that one precinct and voting place is sufficient for the convenience of the electors in said district, and the polling place for said election shall be located in the Edwards school house in School No. 32, and said election shall be held in said District on the 11th day of May, 1918; between the hours of 8 o'clock in the forenoon and 8 o'clock in the afternoon of said day,

One of a Series of Informative Articles on Dental Systems—No. 3

Good Health Demands Good Teeth

"MORE physical degeneracy can be traced to neglect of the teeth than to the use of alcohol," says Dr. William Oiler, the eminent authority. And Prof. Lewis M. Fernan, in his treatise, entitled, "The Hygiene of the Child," says that out of 20 million school children in this country, 18 million are affected by disease of the mouth and teeth which undermines their health and progress.

Decayed and neglected teeth cause indigestion and mental backwardness. Tooth-troubles may affect the heart, the eyes and ears—in fact, all our faculties are weakened by diseased teeth and a neglected mouth. "A decaying tooth, unpleasant as it may sound, is a rotting bone in your mouth," according to Arthur Brisbane, the famous editorial writer.

Diseased tonsils or a neglected mouth is not a joke. It is a constant menace to your health. There is no real excuse, except neglect and indifference. Once your teeth are in order you can keep them that way—for remember this—decay does not start on a clean tooth.

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and that the judges of said election shall be E. A. Bussett, George Hobbs and Matt Clabaugh, and the clerks of said election shall be L. L. Scott, Leland Casey and C. B. Quinn.

Now is presented the petition of H. J. Wilson and 120 others, which was filed with the County Clerk of Crook County, Oregon, on the 3rd day of April, 1918, requesting this Court to call a special election to submit to the voters of Crook County the question of voting a bond issue of \$95,000 to run twenty (20) years and carrying interest at a rate of interest not to exceed 6 per cent per annum, and

It appearing from an examination of the said petition together with the affidavits accompanying same that said petition does not carry the names of registered voters of the said county equal either to one-fourth or to one-tenth of the greatest number of votes cast in said Crook County for any person for judge of the supreme court at the next preceding election, nor does the said petition contain the names of 5,000 registered voters of said county, and it is therefore within the discretion of this Court whether or not it shall call said election; and Jay H. Upton and H. A. Kelly, two said petitioners being present and consenting hereto.

It is therefore considered, ordered and adjudged, that the said petition be, and the same is hereby denied. Given under our hands this 6th day of April, 1918.

N. G. WALLACE, County Judge.
E. T. LUTHY, County Commissioner.
HUGH LISTER, County Commissioner.

Ordered that payments to pay Donahue on account of injuries received while working on the County roads of Crook County, be discontinued and the County Clerk is hereby instructed to notify said Donahue.

A petition having been presented to this Court by Victor Shawe and others, requesting that an election be called for the purpose of submitting to the voters of Crook County, Oregon, the question of roads in said Crook County in the amount of \$95,000 to run for 20 years and bearing interest at a rate not to exceed 6 per cent per annum, which sum is to be expended upon certain roads throughout Crook County, and the Court being satisfied as to the legality of said petition, it was ordered that a special election be held throughout Crook County on the 17th of May, 1918, for the purpose of submitting to the voters the question of issuing bonds to provide for the construction of permanent roads in Crook County, Oregon, to the amount of \$95,000 to run for 20 years each, and to bear interest at a rate not to exceed 6 per cent per annum. It was further ordered that the County Clerk of Crook County give notice of such election by posting printed notices signed by him as such Clerk of Crook County, which notice shall be posted in like manner as notices of a general election are now posted, particularly, specifying the amount of said bonds, which it is proposed to issue, the length they shall run, the maximum rate of interest they shall bear, the road or roads to be improved, and the amount to be expended upon each.

Said notices to be posted at least 20 days before the said 17th day of May, 1918, the date of said special election.

It appearing to the Court that, should the proposed measure providing for road bonds carry at the special election heretofore and hereinafter ordered, it will devolve upon the County Court to supervise the expenditure of the sums to be voted, which will total \$95,000, and the people, the residents and the taxpayers of Crook County have a right to expect and will expect the County Court to derive a dollar's value for every dollar placed in the hands of the County Court and expended by the County Court;

It is hereby resolved, by the Court, that before any of the funds to be derived from such bond issue is expended that the surveys and final location of the said proposed roads upon which it is determined

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to expend said sum of money, be first submitted to and passed upon by the State Highway Commission of the State of Oregon, and approved by the Highway Department of the State of Oregon; and

Further, that before said money is then expended that the County Court advertise for bids and proceed to let said improvement work out by contract to the lowest responsible bidder; and

That before the proposed bonds are sold or disposed of, that the sanction and approval thereof be obtained from the War Emergency Capital Issues Committee, of Washington, D. C., in order fully to protect the people and the taxpayers of the County of Crook to the fullest degree.

Given under our hands this 8th day of April, 1918.

N. G. WALLACE, County Judge.
E. T. LUTHY, County Commissioner.
HUGH LISTER, County Commissioner.

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