

GREAT FOOD WORRY LACK OF EDIBLE FAT

Chemical Science Performs Miracles, but Is Unable to Create Grease to Eat.

1917 FODDER CROP FAILURE

Enforced Wholesale Slaughtering of Cattle to Save Them From Star- vation Greatly Reduces Sup- ply of Milk and Butter.

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STOCKHOLM, March 5.—The fat problem continues Germany's greatest food worry—Germany's weakest spot. German chemical science and technology have performed seeming miracles during the war, but they have been stumped in trying to make synthetic edible fat. Imports of butter and margarine have steadily decreased. Germany's underfed cows have yielded less and less milk. Most serious of all, the failure of the fodder crop in 1917 made it necessary to reduce Germany's stock of 21,000,000 head of cattle, and the enforced wholesale slaughtering has made heavy inroads on the cows. Thanks to an incisive patriotic propaganda and dazzlingly high prices for native oils and edible oils, the acreage of oil-yielding crops in Germany has been very considerably increased as against peace times, which will enable the doubling of the manufacture of oleomargarine during 1918. But there is no other bright feature to the fat situation.

New Generation Is Hurt.

Sorry, too, is Berlin's milk supply, an ever-diminishing variable, the bulk of the skimmed milk being seized at the source and diverted to the oleomargarine factories. The milk ration is one quart for children aged 1 and 2, three-quarters of a quart for the 3 and 4-year-olds and half a quart for the 5 and 6-year classes, with nothing for healthy adults and older children. It is feared that this milk famine can only be averted at the expense of the health of the future generation.

The public had gained the not unfettered impression that 1917 was a bumper vegetable crop, amassing all records. Bitter disillusionment setting in when the promised vegetables were not forthcoming. It is now admitted that the vegetable crop was a failure.

While the Austro-German armies were invading Italy a German expert commission was sent to Vienna to confer with Austrian and Hungarian commissions regarding a special economic department for exploiting Upper Italy's agricultural and horticultural resources.

Fruit Disappears in "Hero Fat."

Unlike the vegetable harvest, the fruit crop of 1917 was bountiful, the record fruit crop of the war. Yet little fresh fruit reached the consumers of North Germany through the open market, and that little only at exorbitant prices. This was partly due to the petty particularism of South Germany, which placed an embargo on fruit shipments to North Germany, despite the fact that Wurttemberg's crop was so immense, with Bavaria's a close second, that the Germans didn't know what to do with it.

But the principal reason why the Prussians got no fresh fruit lay in the imperial food strategy. War marmalade is one of the most important food items for both the army and the civilian population. Bread and marmalade form the daily substitute for bread and butter—at the front it is nicknamed "hero fat"—and it constitutes Germany's next to the last line of food reserves.

According to the Imperial Food Department plans, the bulk of Germany's 1917 bumper fruit crop was confiscated at the source and shipped to the marmalade factories, being dumped with such arbitrariness that large quantities of fruit spoiled owing to the inability of factories to handle it.

Marmalade, Big Substitute.

Nevertheless, Germany has been able to enter 1918 with its biggest marmalade reserves of the war. The army is fully covered with "hero fat," 250,000 tons has been and still is being fed out to the German people as a substitute for missing butter, twice as much as during the entire past food year, and there is still an iron ration of marmalade carefully hoarded and salted away for unforeseen and unforeseeable emergencies.

The 1917 product is pure fruit marmalade. In 1918, owing to the fruit crop failure, the marmalade was stretched with 60 per cent turnips and mostly rendered unfit for consumption. With potatoes, marmalade is the strongest single factor in Germany's food position during the current food year.

Fresh fruits in very small quantities are still obtainable in the open market, but at a price except for the poorest qualities, place them beyond the reach of the ordinary people. Maximum prices for apples are 5, 5, 12 and 18 cents apiece. Pears, purchasable in smallest quantities, cost 5, 10 and 15 cents, according to size and quality.

Lemons, the principal imported fruit, have vanished, as importation from Italy by way of Switzerland has been forbidden, as a measure to try to raise up again the decrepit, fallen German mark exchange.

Fancy American fruits, which could still be bought at certain luxury food specialty stores in Berlin before American entered the war, have likewise disappeared.

Unobtainable are nuts of all kinds, especially mixed being almonds.

Raisins are no longer to be bought, all for the same reason—because importation has been forbidden.

Bread Syrup and Fake Honey.

Two rival methods of making butter substitutes for bread spreading deserve notice because of their growing vogue and importance—broad syrup and artificial honey, the latter, as now manufactured, being of excellent quality and good to the taste. In 1918 Berlin is eating each month on its butterless bread 6000 tons of bread syrup, 2500 tons of artificial honey and nearly 500 tons of beet syrup, equivalent to an average daily per capita "breadspread" ration of an ounce and a half. This ration can be kept up throughout the current year—can even be raised if desirable.

The sugar shortage has generated an insatiable popular craving for the sweet tooth of Berlin is to appropriate a tiny envelope of saccharine crystals to each family per month.

Surprisingly, a vinegar shortage has developed. Although Germany's 1917 production was only 10 per cent below normal. The demand for vinegar for preserving purposes has been such that

little surplus is available for private households.

There is also a salt shortage, which has made itself more and more unpleasantly felt. For this the car shortage is in the first line to blame; in second line, Germany's large salt exports to Holland and other neutral countries.

Coffee Only a Memory.

Coffee is only a memory. A cup of genuine coffee in 1918 is as rare as the Dodo. Not only are coffee substitutes scarce to obtain but they are poor in quality, while the price has risen so much that maximum prices had to be fixed.

Two classes of substitutes are distinguished in the war food laws—grain coffees, including malt coffees, for which the maximum price is 13 cents a pound, and all other substitutes, which may be sold for up to 21 cents a pound. Pig coffee and chemical "coffee" essences are occasionally to be had in small quantities, but only at fancy prices.

The German chemical industry has succeeded in manufacturing synthetic caffeine in commercial quantities, and experiments of adding the basic coffee drug caffeine to grain coffee substitutes are said to have yielded encouraging results.

Tea has become a curiosity. Small quantities of so-called German tea—dried berries, herbs and leaves—have been sold to the public at exorbitant prices as "medical teas" to circumvent the maximum prices of "German teas."

The familiar storm signals of shortages are already discernible in wines and liquors. French champagnes are nearing their end in Germany, and the peace prices have doubled and trebled, ranging from \$10 to \$15 a bottle. Stocks of French red wines, Bordeaux and Burgundies, are beginning to run low, with the accompanying phenomenon of doubled prices, owing to the incessant demands for red wines in the military hospitals. Port, sherry, Madeira, Malaga are virtually unobtainable, the nominal cost averaging \$5 a bottle. German wines have kept pace with the vanishing imported in soaring prices. Brandy, whisky and liqueurs have doubled and trebled in price, and the limited stocks are held in anticipation of even steeper prices.

Beer Scarcity a Tragedy.

But beer is the real Strindbergian soul tragedy of every thirsting German. During 1918 the breweries may brew only 10 per cent of the malt quantities constituting the average quantities brewed in the years 1912 and 1913. As a special concession, Bavarian breweries may brew 15 per cent. Four-fifths of Germany's entire beer production today is reserved for the army.

The German war beer, increasingly thinned and stretched beyond recognition, has reached the limit of tenacity. The standardized war beer of 1918 for all Germany, except Bavaria, has only one-sixth the strength of peace-time beer.

In peace times one pound of malt yielded on the average two and a half quarts of beer; today Bavarian breweries get from 15 to 17 quarts out of one pound and the North German breweries 20 quarts.

Germany's war beer has been alternately stretched and increased in price, and the oscillating process continues. While their favorite beverage has become legendary, the leading breweries of Germany have been able to declare dividends ranging from 19 to 20 per cent.

(Continued Tomorrow.)

HIRAM MITCHELL HERE

SON OF LATE SENATOR RETURNS TO CITY OF HIS BIRTH.

Position With Local Shipbuilding Com- pany or Emergency Fleet Corpora- tion Expected.

After an absence of nearly 20 years Captain Hiram E. Mitchell, son of the late United States Senator John H. Mitchell, has returned to Portland with the expectation of securing association with a local shipbuilding company or entering the service of the Emergency Fleet Corporation.

"Needless for me to say that I note a wonderful growth in this, the city of my birth," said Captain Mitchell at the Imperial Hotel yesterday. "Naturally, I am glad again to be back among old friends after such an extended absence. As soon as my plans develop I shall bring Mrs. Mitchell and the children, who are now in Los Angeles, to Portland, and we will again make our home here."

At the outbreak of the Spanish-American war in 1898 Captain Mitchell, who had for 10 years practiced law in this city, was commissioned Captain in the quartermaster's department. Later he enlisted with the regular army, and for four years was stationed at Vancouver Barracks. Nearly 10 years ago he was retired on account of a disability resulting from injuries suffered during the Porto Rican campaign in his volunteer service.

After retiring from his military serv-

To the Public:

While you are watching the amazing scenes that pass before your astonished eyes in this great photoplay—keep your eye on people around you. Should anyone make any remarks that you can construe as being seditious or unfriendly to the United States—

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ice Captain Mitchell went to Paris, where he remained until three years ago, when he returned to New York and remained until last September, when he was sent to Los Angeles as superintendent and inspector of materials for the Pacific Electric Company. Several hundred are in cold storage here now waiting for the boat.

SOLDIER INJURED BY FALL

Drafted Man, Attempting to Board Auto, Struck by Driver.

Guy Simpson, a California soldier in the National Army, attempted to board

the running-board of an automobile near the Union Depot in the hope that the driver of the machine might take him "up town." As a reward for his efforts Simpson was struck in the chest and knocked to the pavement. He sustained such a badly sprained ankle and bruised hip that it was necessary to remove him to the Emergency Hospital for treatment.

The driver of the machine, after knocking the soldier from his running-board, put on full speed and made his way up the street, successfully evading every attempt to get his number. The injured soldier's home is in Sacramento.

Reindeer to Be on Market.

NOME, Alaska, March 22.—About 500 dressed reindeer will be shipped to the food markets of "the states" on the

Send for

Swift & Company's 1918 Year Book

It shows that Swift & Company sells the meat from a steer for less money than the live steer cost!


Proceeds from the sale of the hide, fat, and other by-products covered all expense of dressing, refrigeration, freight, selling expense and the profit of \$1.29 per steer as shown by Swift & Company's 1917 figures as follows:

Average price paid for live cattle per steer	\$84.45
Average price received for meat	68.97
Average price received for by-products	24.09
Total received	93.06
This leaves for expenses and profit	8.61
Of which the profit per steer was	1.29

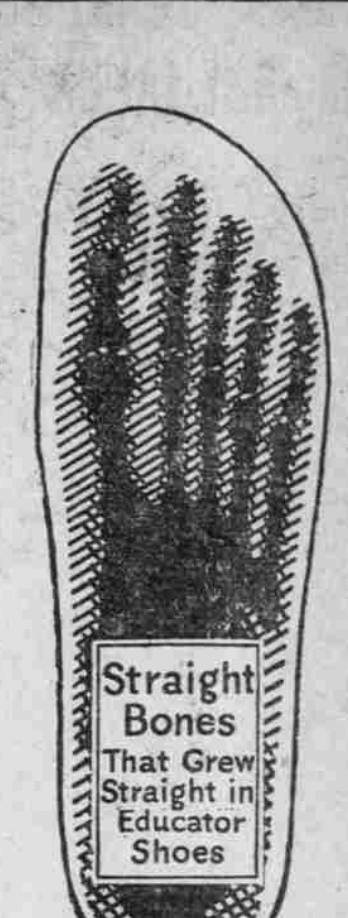
There are many other interesting and instructive facts and figures in the Year Book.

We want to send our 1918 Year Book, to anyone, anywhere — free for the asking. Address Swift & Company, Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

Swift & Company, U. S. A.



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That Were Bent by Pointed Shoes



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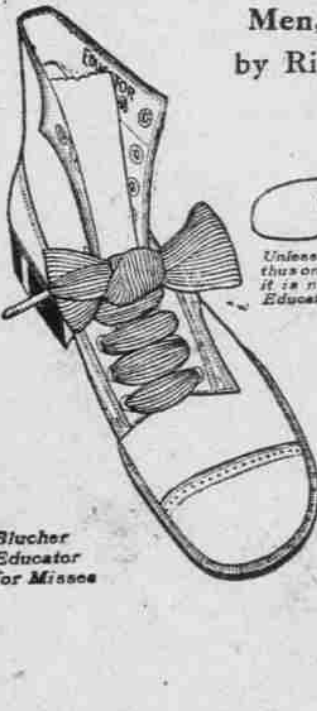

"NARROW Toe Shoes Must Go," say Army Officers," is the title of a recent editorial in the New York Evening Journal. The editorial repeats what we have been telling Americans for years: That pointed shoes are the cause of corns, bunions, flat feet, ingrown nails, bent bones.

Keep your feet fit and ready for service by wearing roomy, comfortable Educators, the shoes built to "let the feet grow as they should."

Get the whole family into Educators in our store today. Every Educator shoe is stamped EDUCATOR on the sole.

THERE can be no protection stronger than this trademark, for it means that behind every part of the shoe stands a responsible manufacturer.

Made for Men, Women, Children by Rice & Hutchins, Inc. Boston

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STRONG DRINK

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Cadomene Tablets Afford Relief to the Shattered Nerves of the Drinker.

Many men, soldiers and sailors have stated that when they were denied their liquor, their nerves became shattered, until the wonderful tonic effects of Cadomene Tablets restored them to normal health. The man who swears off liquor or tobacco will find his task easier and will retain his normal poise and control quicker by taking Cadomene Tablets. The worn-out man or woman, the nervous and sleepless, find a boon in Cadomene Tablets, which are guaranteed safe, harmless and effective always, or money back. Get a tube today from your druggist and help yourself to get right away.—Adv.

How He Quit Tobacco



This veteran, in 1917, was addicted to the excessive use of tobacco for many years. He wanted to quit, but could not find a way to help him.

He learned of a free book that tells about tobacco habit and how to conquer it quickly, safely and easily. In a recent letter he writes: "I have no desire for tobacco any more. I feel like a new man."

Anyone desiring a copy of this book on tobacco habit, smoking and chewing, can get it free, postpaid, by writing to Edward Woods, 1821 B. Station, New York, City. You will be surprised and pleased. Look for quieter nerves, stronger heart, better digestion, improved eyesight, increased vitality, longer life and other advantages if you quit smoking yourself.—Adv.

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