

WORK OF SUPPLYING FOOD TO UNCLE SAM'S GREAT ARMY ONE OF IMMENSE PROPORTIONS AND FRAUGHT WITH DETAIL

Average Daily Ration of Soldier Is Four Pounds and Thus Government Must Supply 160,000 Pounds of Food for Each Cantonment Every Day and Task of Assembling It for Use Is Big.



A Camp Bakery In Operation.



Emergency Ration Of The Spanish War Three Cakes Of Wheat And Meat With Three Discs Of Chocolate.



U. S. Emergency Ration Of 1910. One Day's Meals, Including Three Cakes Of Chocolate, Eggs, Sugar and Malted Milk.

ONE YEAR'S EATS AT CANTONMENT. 24,000,000 bushels of wheat. 1,000,000 pounds of fresh beef. 41,000,000 pounds of fresh pork. 10,500,000 gallons of fresh milk. 2,500,000 bushels of potatoes. 325,000 bushels of onions. 375,000,000 pounds of other vegetables, such as beans, cabbage, turnips, spinach, etc. 3,000,000 pounds of coffee. 3,000 tons of granulated sugar. 885,000 gallons of cucumber pickles. 3,000,000 cans of black pepper. 372,000 cans of cinnamon, cloves, ginger and nutmeg. 8,200,000 pounds of lard. 7,200,000 pounds of butter. 300,000,000 pounds of flour. 1,000,000 gallons of cane syrup, lemon and vanilla extracts.

through the quartermaster's and commissary departments, has given itself to the huge assignment with the utmost care. And it is not oversteating it to say that the American Army and Navy will be the best-fed forces in the field. The resources of the Nation have been placed at the disposal of the Army and Navy departments, and it is a safe wager that there will be no food scandals such as characterized the mobilization of our forces at the time of the Spanish-American War.

trenches or when isolated from the regular food supply. Garrison rations are the kind doled out in the encampments. This is the type served in the cantonments and it is of this kind which this article will deal chiefly. Let it be known in passing that an Army ration, strictly speaking, is the allowance for the subsistence of one person for one day. It is upon this unit that the Army estimates are made, and it has been worked out so carefully that Washington knows exactly what it costs to feed every man in the service. That inspection of the camp's cuisine. Mess time is equally as interesting as a dress parade or inspection of arms.

fraction of an ounce how much food his men consume. This estimate has been found to work out something like this: For each man: Four ounces of bacon, three and a half ounces of liver, four ounces of steak, four and a half ounces of sausage, five ounces of beef, five ounces of fish, eight ounces of chicken, three ounces of beans, one ounce of macaroni, three ounces of onions, four ounces of potatoes, one ounce of rice, three ounces of tomatoes, three ounces of turnips, one ounce of dried fruits and three ounces of jam.

BY CHARLES W. DUKE. WHEN you say that 80 tons of food are required daily to ration the approximately 40,000 units of the new National Army going into camp now in each of the 16 cantonments scattered over the country the figures roll glibly off your tongue. You know that it required a lot of food to supply so many men and look it for granted that the daily menu at each of the camps totaled a stupendous amount. But when you sit down to figure it out in detail to multiply one day's "grub" for each cantonment by 16 cantonments and many National Guard, regular Army naval camps, aviation centers, officers' training camps, ordnance schools and other military centers and then to multiply the whole by weeks, months and years the figures begin to reach astounding proportions and you wonder how Food Administrator Hoover and his assistants are getting away with their figures.

Army menus are divided into five classes—garrison, travel, reserve, field and emergency rations—to which might be added what is termed the Philippine ration, which is that given to the brown-skinned soldier of our colonies, who requires more rice and fish and less bacon and beef. Travel rations are the kind used by the men in the journeys from mobilization camps to the front and consist of a simple diet that can be prepared by the individual soldier. This must be served one day during every two months in camp in order that the men may be schooled in its preparation. It includes canned goods and boxed supplies, to be used when there are no cooking facilities. Field rations are the kind required when on long marches and consist of what the men can carry along with what their commanders may be able to commandeer along the route.

is quite possible for the Army men to have chicken and ice cream. It generally works out in this way: Each unit that messes together—company, troop or battery—is allowed one ration for every enlisted man. As the rations are drawn a charge sales slip is issued. The journey took 22 days and it was fortunate for us that we had a case where a good run was better than a bad stand, so we ran, and it was fortunate for us that we had a late Nez Perce chief, Timothy. He not only saved my life, but the lives of all the members of Colonel Steptoe's band.

When one considers that a fighting man probably needs about 3,000 calories of food daily, and that 13 tons of bread are required daily to feed an army of 40,000 men in one of the cantonments, it is hardly surprising that the baker has some chance to "do his bit" in this war. Four thousand bakers are necessary to make the staff of life for an army of a million men. Seven runs of so-called garrison bread can be made in the garrison working day of the camp. Each bakery company, consisting of 61 men, bakes 12,096 pounds of bread daily. A portable field oven will bake approximately 3500 pounds of bread in a day when operated continuously. One kind of bread is intended for the men near at hand; the other for troops located at some remote point.

THE average ration for a soldier amounts to four pounds a day, which means that about 160,000 pounds, or 80 tons, of food are necessary to the 40,000 units of the new National Army. At that rate the 16 cantonments will consume nearly 1300 tons of food daily, close to 3000 tons weekly, approximately 40,000 tons monthly and half a million tons yearly. At the prevailing prices of foodstuffs you can get a staggering estimate of the cost of "eats" alone to Uncle Sam in the world war. If you care for figures and have an adding machine handy you might go on and figure out how much food the million and a half fighting men now in arms under the Stars and Stripes are going to eat during the first year of our participation in the conflict. Four pounds of food daily to a fighting force of a million and a half fighting men means a total consumption of 3000 tons every 24 hours. Thus from sunrise to sunset the Army and Navy of our Uncle Sam eat their way through a mountain of food almost equivalent in weight to the displacement of the Pennsylvania. Balanced in the scales against modern locomotives, the daily bill of fare of the boys either already in the field or getting ready to "go over" would balance two of the Pacific type engines used on the Chesapeake and Ohio.

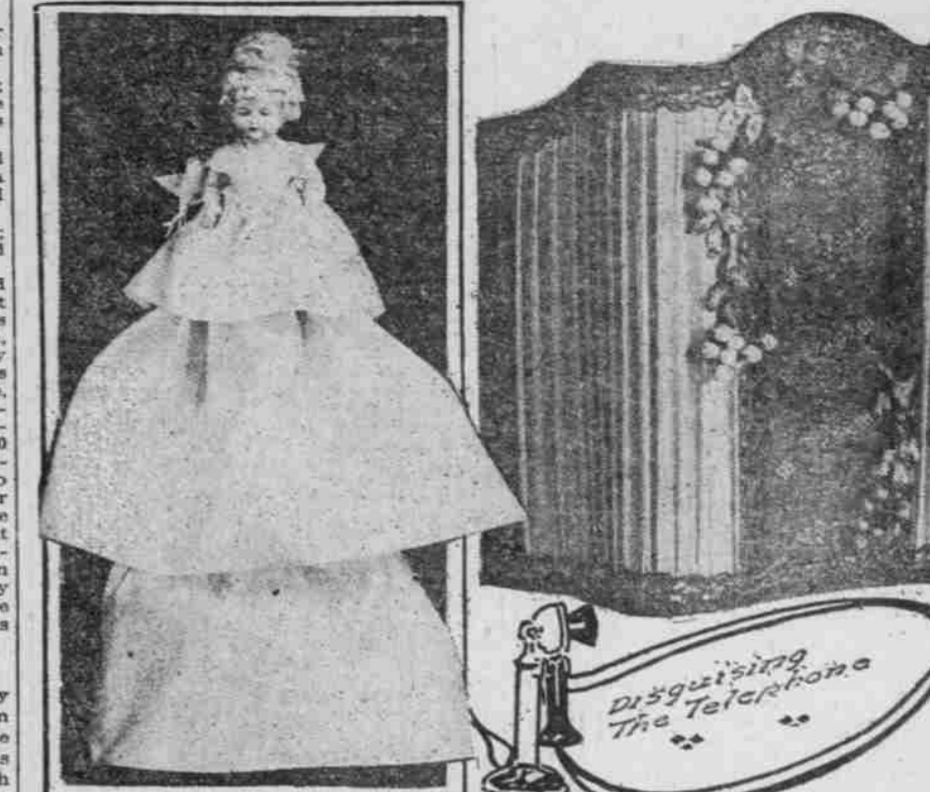
LEWISTON ONCE TRADING POST OF HOSTILE BAND OF INDIANS. Thomas J. Beall, Oldest Pioneer of Inland Empire, Recalls Battle of Tu-ots-ne-ma, Early in Year 1855. BY THOMAS J. BEALL. (Oldest Pioneer of Inland Empire, residing in Lewiston, Idaho.) FIRST set my foot on the spot where Lewiston is located January 4, 1855. At that time the agency for the Nez Perce Indians was at Walla Walla, but the agent was directed by the department at Washington to remove the agency to some point on the Nez Perce Reservation. The spot where Lewiston is located was called by the Indians Se-me-ni-cum, which means the meeting of the waters, or the forks of a stream. The climate being very mild in winter, with plenty of bunchgrass for feed and an abundance of driftwood for fuel, the Nez Perce assembled here together with other tribes to gamble and run horses. Concluding that the influence of the tribe would be better in a mid-winter meeting at Lewiston, the Government agent sent me and Joe Craig, an interpreter, from Walla Walla to consult with the Indian chiefs and to have them designate where they wished the agency established. They wanted me to select the site, but I told them it would be more satisfactory both to the Government and to themselves if they would make the selection. Accordingly, they agreed on the old Spaulding Mission on the Clearwater River at the mouth of Lapwai Creek, where the agency was established in the early Spring of 1860.

Navigation Thought Joke. In July of that year A. J. Cain, the Government Indian agent, ordered me to go to Wallula, then old Fort Walla Walla, to take charge of two bateaux, with them with supplies and bring them to the agency. My crew consisted of 18 Nez Perce Indians and an interpreter. I had seven tons in one bateaux and nearly as heavy a cargo in the other. Each and its cargo were much larger than the bateaux used by the Hudson's Bay Company. I took charge of the larger boat and

Escape Made Possible. At dusk Timothy left camp, returning true to his word two hours later with the information that by leaving the trail, crossing a creek and going over a high knoll, he thought we might escape. Still the officers were suspicious of our Indian friend, but Colonel Steptoe would not listen to them and ordered us to prepare to leave, with Timothy as a guide. We had a pack-train of 85 animals, but took with us only three packhorses to carry the personal effects of the officers and soldiers. The journey was not without incident, for the Indian chief leaving our camp, fearing he would betray us, but Colonel Steptoe expressed confidence in Timothy and insisted that we be trusted, explaining that for us to remain where we were until morning meant certain death.

TELEPHONE CONCEALMENT IS NOW DEMANDED BY FASHION

Screen Suggested for Formal Room While Doll Is Used to Make Boudoir Instrument Seem to Be Something It Is Not.



W H O E V E R would have thought that the indispensable and honorable telephone, the first requirement of a well-equipped home, would come to be one of those articles of household furnishing that it is considered bad taste to display obviously? But so it seems. An uncovered telephone is now pronounced by fashion inmodest—or at least crude—and many are the contraptions for dressing up the humble and useful necessity of modern living. Two contrivances for hiding the telephone from public gaze are suggested—one for the formal, downstairs room, the other for milady's chamber. The telephone screen has an elegance and dignity suited to its environment of living-room or library; the befringed doll has all the gaiety and prettiness needed to match a charming boudoir.

tion of her body resting on the top of the telephone while her ruffled Petticoats hide the standard and receiver. P O I N T E D P A R A G R A P H S. From Chicago Daily News. Everybody knows that other people make mistakes. Toasts are often drunk, yet they are never intoxicated. Watches and rivers do not run long without winding. Human nature sets a man up as a judge of his neighbors. A woman laughs most heartily at a story of which she fails to see the point. The snow man quickly melts, but it's different with the heart of the ice man. To be an optimist is easy when only the good things of life are coming your way. The note shaver can be depended upon to whittle down expenses. Yet the fruit tree agent doesn't care to be known as a professional grafter.

"Mother, You Look Young Enough To Be My Sweetheart"

Only a woman who has watched her complexion change from wrinkled, coarse, yellow ugliness to clear, soft youthful beauty can realize the feeling of joy that came over me when first I saw that my own care-worn, aged, wrinkled face was transformed into a girl's freshness. Yet prior to this there was scarcely a preparation, in this treatment, luxuries, the cost of which I had not tried, only to make my face worse. Finally a French lady gave me a beauty recipe which she had obtained from a doctor in Paris, who had shown his prescription to me. It was only a short time after that my face was transformed into a girl's freshness. I repeated it here for the benefit of others. Merely wash your face with butter-milk and rub in a teaspoonful of rose-powder (which can be obtained from drugists) with the face cream. Poudre Petalée—a very fine complexion powder, prepared especially for shiny noses and blemishes. Use it daily after night and evening use of soap and water. It is a French creation which has been used by the most beautiful women in the world. It is simple and inexpensive. Five roses cream—Crème Tokalon Roseated—is guaranteed by its manufacturers to banish complexion blemishes and make any woman look years younger and far more beautiful in less days. The price paid will be refunded when you return the empty jar. The following local merchants stated that despite the war, they could supply the following French created products mentioned: Meier & Frank, Owl Drug Co., Lipman, Wolfe & Co., Roberts Bros.—Adv.

GET RID OF YOUR FAT

Thousands have gotten rid of theirs WITHOUT DIETING OR EXERCISING, often at the rate of a pound a day, WITHOUT PAYMENT until reduction has taken place. I am a licensed practicing physician and personally select the treatment for each individual case, thus enabling me to choose remedies that will produce not only a loss of weight harmlessly, but which will also relieve you of all the troublesome symptoms of over-stoutness such as shortness of breath, palpitation, indigestion, rheumatism, gout, asthma, kidney trouble and various other afflictions which often accompany over-stoutness. My treatment will relieve that depressed, tired, sleepy feeling, giving you renewed energy and vigor, a result of the loss of your superfluous fat. You are not required to change in the slightest from your regular mode of living. There is no dieting or exercising. It is simple, easy and pleasant to take.

READ WHAT A FEW OF MY PATIENTS SAY— Dr. R. Newman—I am reduced about 50 pounds. My waist measure is 35 inches smaller than before. You may print this if you like. Mrs. W. F. Lindermann. Dr. R. Newman, Iowa. Dear Doctor: I weighed 178 pounds before I took your treatment and I now weigh 143, and am glad to print this if you like. Mrs. Anna Schmidt. Dr. R. Newman, Pennsylvania. Dear Doctor:—From 185 I have reduced to 143, and am glad to print this if you like. Now I feel like a new person—all the old tired feeling is gone. You may print this if you wish. Mrs. Ethel M. Gill. Dr. R. Newman—I am getting along very well. Have lost 45 pounds since I began taking your treatment. My health is good in every way. My measure: Hip 57, now 49. Waist 45, now 35. Chest 45, now 37. Addie Barton. Dr. R. Newman, Oklahoma. Dear Doctor:—I received your letter a few days ago and in reply will say that I have been reduced from 160 to 123 pounds, and am so glad to be rid of so much of the fat. Evadne Travis. Dr. R. Newman, Idaho. Dear Sir:—Have taken your treatment and it is wonderful how it reduces a pound a day and feel fine. Mrs. E. Bateman.

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