

# Y. M. C. A. S ACTIVE WAR DEMANDS

### Men of Draft Age Are Given Special Physical Training by Local Association.

### HOME WORK IS STIMULATED

#### Annual Report Shows That Portland Association Has Furnished Hundreds of Men for Service in Different Branches.

A Portland Y. M. C. A. stripped for war is graphically pictured in the annual report of the association, which has just been issued.

The Portland Y. M. C. A. enlisted the day war was declared and will be found in front-line service until the war is over," the report declares.

A multitude of war activities are listed, not only in the field of service especially committed to the Y. M. C. A. at home and in the field, but in aid of nearly every other patriotic drive.

"The entire resources of the association have been mobilized for the recruiting, conserving and fighting force of the nation."

An itemized statement of pledges and collections of the Portland division of the Y. M. C. A. war work campaign for \$50,000,000 contains the following figures:

Total amount of pledges	\$23,942.78
Amount cash during	\$2,366.99
Amount cash paid since	\$1,825.72
Total	\$19,752.05
Amount to be collected	\$101,147.94
Yield to War Work	\$2,366.99
Current expenses deficit	\$2,344.75
Complimentary	\$1,761.17
Cash on hand	\$1,761.17
Total	\$19,752.05

That the association has reorganized its work to meet the war needs of men of draft age, men over draft age and boys from 19 to 26, is explained by the report.

#### Men Prepared for Service.

Men of draft age have been given special physical training to prepare them to meet Army requirements. They have been provided with radio training free of charge. "When war was declared 500 members of the Portland association enlisted," the report declares.

"We believe this is a larger number in proportion to the total membership in the United States. The association became a recruiting station for both Army and Navy (in recent weeks) and merchant officers have found the association a good place to secure recruits for the Canadian army.) Young men were advised in regard to the branches of the service to enter. Classes were reorganized to meet the special demands of the Government. The association was called upon and supplied wireless operators, both for the Navy and merchant ships.

"Auto drivers and mechanics for many different branches of the Government were furnished from the association automobile engineers' school. Almost two entire years were taken from the association electrical engineering school, and some of these became instructors and specialists in aviation schools. The business and scientific schools of the association have had a steady call from the Government for young men fitted for service by these practical schools."

#### Home Work Stimulated.

To help men beyond draft age prepare for the heavier home responsibilities brought about by the withdrawal of younger men for military service, special gymnasium and educational classes were arranged. The vocational department gave special attention to finding mature men jobs.

Some of the special war activities in the big central building at 10th and Taylor streets, include a radio school, steel and wood shipbuilding schools, aviation and auto schools, conversion of the auditorium into a replica of a M. C. A. "hut" at the front, weekly Army and Navy entertainments, dormitories for soldiers and sailors and physical training to bring men of draft age to Army physical requirements. The club features of the central building are free to all men in Army and Navy uniform.

### HIGHWAY BONDS TARGET

#### EAGLE CREEK GRANGERS OPPOSE SALE OF SECURITIES.

#### Farmers Claim That Bonds Already Sold by State Have Returned in Loss of About \$50,000.

SALEM, Or., Jan. 25.—(Special).—According to a communication received by the State Highway Commission from Charles J. Chambers, chief of the Eagle Creek Grange, in Clackamas County, the Farmers' Union intends to attack further sale of road bonds through an initiative vote at the election in the Fall and to annul the vote of last Spring, by which the highway bonds were provided.

It is charged, the letter says, that there was a loss in selling bonds already issued of more than \$50,000; that the Commission already has expended \$24,000 for automobiles, and that the contract price for paving is three times the cost to Clackamas County for similar road improvement.

Mr. Chambers submits a list of questions for the Commission to answer. He desires knowledge as to mileage and location of roads which are and probably will be built from the present bond issue; also mileage and cost covered by present contracts and data regarding expenditures for automobiles and the loss on sale of bonds from their face value.

### MAYOR BAKER APPOINTED

#### Membership Accorded on State Military Entertainment Council.

Mayor Baker yesterday received notice of appointment by the Government to membership on the Oregon State Military Entertainment Council, which has the work of arranging entertainment for soldiers in Army camps and cantonments.

Notification came by telegram from H. P. Harrison, executive chairman of the council. The first step is starting National sale of mileage books.

It is presumed the Mayor's selection has been due to the successful Christmas and New Year's entertainments provided in Portland for soldiers and sailors from neighboring Army camps.

# GOVERNMENT PREPARES TO MAKE MONSTER INVENTORY OF ALL RESOURCES OF NATION

### By January 31 "Uncle Sam" Will Be in a Position to Know What Food Stocks He Has on Hand to Last Over Until Next Season's Crops Come In—May Declare Emergency War Measure.



Office of Bureau of Markets Where the Immense Mail, Which is the Basis of the Food Survey, is Handled.

Adding Up the Quantities of Different Food Commodities Reported by Food Merchants and Manufacturers.

### WASHINGTON, January 26.—(Special).

Uncle Sam is about to take stock of the National larder. Under date of December 31, a monster inventory is being made of all food resources of the United States. By January 31 Uncle Sam will be in a fair way to know what food stocks he has on hand to last over until next season's crops come in; he will know how much food he can spare for the allies and how sparingly he should make use of it at home.

This is the first time that stock has ever been taken of the Nation's food supply. A good housekeeper would never think of running her kitchen and table for a definite period without knowing what supplies she had in cellar and pantry but the United States has existed through all these years, so far as the Nation's provender is concerned, in a happy-go-lucky fashion, feasting as long as there is plenty and doing without when there is none.

Now, with an indefinite drain upon the Nation's cupboard in sight, Uncle Sam has decided to find out where he stands, and the massive volume of laboring to do this is being undertaken.

#### Complete Survey Promised.

Under an act of Congress approved by the President August 10, 1917, the Secretary of Agriculture was authorized to "investigate and ascertain the demand for, the supply, consumption, costs and prices of, and the basic facts relating to the ownership, production, transportation, manufacture, storage and distribution of foods, food materials, and any articles required in connection with the production, distribution or utilization of food." An appropriation was granted for the work and within a week after the bill had been signed by the President the gigantic stock-taking enterprise had begun.

To cover the whole field of available food supplies is a great job, but it is made no greater by the resourcefulness and ingenuity of the officials of the bureau of markets and rural organization of the Department of Agriculture. Charles J. Brand, chief of the bureau, is the executive head of this stock-taking enterprise. A preliminary survey is just about finished, and the big and complete inventory of the Nation's food stocks, including last season's harvest, is now in progress. A huge force of clerks is on the job handling the immense correspondence which is the basis of this unprecedented task of stock taking, and innumerable agents, Federal representatives and volunteer workers are in the field taking inventories of food stocks which cannot be reported by mail. Wherever an employee of the United States is in a position to push the work along he is impelled to do so, and the existing machinery of other divisions and departments fits the needs of the survey. It is a straightway utilized by the men on the job.

#### Officers Called to Action.

The 30,000 regular township reporters report on the amount of food products on farms; county and state leaders, agricultural and home economic agents and other personnel connected with the states relations service cover the food-stuffs in the households of farm families, and food and drug inspectors and state and local health officials and inspectors of the bureau of chemistry report for the small retail concerns in cities.

Four general classes of commodities are being covered in this food drive. They are:

Quantities of raw food products on the farms, such as grain, livestock, poultry, eggs and honey.

Stocks of food products nearer the consumptive stage in manufacturing, jobbing, wholesaling and other commercial establishments, including large retail stores.

Stocks in small retail establishments, such as the farm, and in the bins of the family pantry.

Here are some facts regarding the mailing end of this stock-taking job: Comprehensive lists compiled by the bureau of markets within the past two years enable Uncle Sam to get into communication with 525,000 food manufacturers and dealers. This mailing list includes 18,000 grain, flour and feed dealers, 1200 brewers, 800 distillers, 6500 canners of fruits, vegetables, meats and sea foods; 1400 refiners and dealers in edible oils; 1200 sugar and syrup refiners, 22,000 wholesale and

### retail bakers, 1040 fish-freezing plants, and dried and salt fish packers, 1800 manufacturing and wholesale confectioners, 2700 slaughtering and meat packers, 5000 wholesale poultry, butter, egg and cheese dealers, 6500 creameries, 490 condensers and so on through the whole gamut of a hundred or more classed food trades.

#### Schedules Are Furnished.

The owner or manager of each concern to which schedules are sent must report the entire holdings of the products listed in terms of the unit specified in the quantity column of the schedule. The schedule should be filled out and mailed to the chief of the bureau of markets within 10 days after the date of receipt. Extensions have been granted those who have applied for them, as they not only meet the emergencies of the various business concerns, but enable the bureau to spread the immense volume of laboring a little more evenly over the allotted time.

#### Trucks Bring the Mail from the Post-office.

A small army of editors then take the schedules in hand and decipher illegible handwriting, or convert quantities of food stocks reported in wrong units into the units required by the schedule. The great task is then run through verifying, tabulating and filing machines, and three months after the first requests for information have been sent out from headquarters the facts have been returned, tabulated, filed and verified and the amount of each commodity held by food dealers in each county is duly posted upon Uncle Sam's household calendar.

But it is not possible to inventory all food stocks. There are 165,000 small retail grocers, who, through inability to read or understand English, could not carry out the instructions of the schedule. The great task is then run through verifying, tabulating and filing machines, and three months after the first requests for information have been sent out from headquarters the facts have been returned, tabulated, filed and verified and the amount of each commodity held by food dealers in each county is duly posted upon Uncle Sam's household calendar.

#### Cities Divided Into Groups.

As a basis of selection for these type counties, the total number of counties in the United States is divided into seven groups, according to the size of the largest village, town or city contained in each, those of the first class being rather metropolitan districts, in a number of instances containing parts or all of two or more counties. The first group consists of 25 metropolitan districts, each containing a population of upward of 200,000. The second group contains 19 smaller metropolitan districts and adjacent territory, having

cities of 100,000 to 200,000; the third group contains counties having cities of 25,000 to 100,000; in the seventh group there are 1829 counties, which have no village so large as 2500.

Here is where the existing machinery of other divisions comes in to help out in the work of the Federal food survey. The work in cities is done by the bureau of chemistry, through its food and drug inspectors, state and local health officials and inspectors. New York City is being handled as a separate problem by Dr. Lucius P. Brown, of the department of food and drugs and the police department.

Fifty thousand wholesale and retail grocers will be canvassed by the police of New York City. They will go from store to store in their respective districts and leave with the proprietor or manager schedules of all the possible staples in stock, with the request that they be filled out within 48 hours. Schedules will be collected by the police and taken to the police station, where they are inspected by officials of the department of health, serving in the capacity of editors. If the schedules are badly made out, they are returned the next day, and the policeman of that precinct helps the puzzled retailer make out an accurate one. In many parts of the city, especially in the poorer district, the police have to explain to the grocers why they must fill out the schedule, and are liable to fine or imprisonment. With this power behind requests for food stocks, all cases of food hoarding will be exposed.

#### Store Closed by Agents.

"The life of the Federal agent who is talking stock of retail stores is not all smooth sailing," explained Herbert C. Marshall, assistant chief of the Bureau of Markets, who is close to the actual working details of the food survey. "A small percentage of the owners of these shops resent such interference, even on the part of Uncle Sam's accredited representatives. In one instance, the keeper of a little store became furious at the idea that anybody should enter his door and ask him to stop work and make out an account of stock. His views of the impertinence of such a proceeding were expressed in terms too picturesque for print. Finally the visiting agent, the Department of Agriculture resorted to stern measures. He called in the local police officer, took formal possession of the store, closing the doors to business until the job of stock-taking was finished.

"Much more trouble has been encountered from the failure of small storekeepers to understand the details of what was required, than from any lack of disposition to furnish data. They have been petrified at the idea of making a sworn statement to the United States Government, and this has caused hesitation and delay. Many amusing mistakes have been made by aliens, through failure to understand English words, one Syrian fruit dealer entering under the item 'vegetable fats' all the vegetables in his stock."

The last trench to be taken in this four-day survey covers stocks on farms and in individual households. The bureau of crop estimates, with its existing army of crop reporters, whose routine work it is to discharge this special task quickly and well, gets a pretty comprehensive line on farm stocks. For the preliminary survey returns were requested from the usual state, county and township reporters, and the bureau, but in the more comprehensive survey ten additional schedules are being sent to each of these reporters for distribution to their respective neighboring farmers, so that the total number of returns requested for this later survey will be more than 300,000.

To draw into accounts for food information the 22,000,000 households that make up the United States is a rather big undertaking, but the commanders of the food drive demonstrate their soundness and capacity. As it is impossible to approach each one of the 22,000,000 households, 44,000 families representative of the entire population as to place of residence, family income and occupations are to be studied in detail and estimates derived from these figures that will give with a fair degree of accuracy the entire country.

The aim of the household survey is to get a fairly accurate idea of the food

stocks in individual households, supplementary to certain data sent in from cold storage concerns and making complete returns as to quantity of preserved meats, eggs, fruits and vegetables in the country. Secondly, the schedule finds out how much of certain staple commodities are being used, and checks up by means of inquiries on comparative amounts of certain foods consumed this year and last on the ability of the average American family to follow out certain conservation food measures which have been recommended.

A vital and unique phase of the household survey is the inquiry into milk production, and the various ways in which this valuable food product is utilized. Such an investigation has never been made before, and in the light of the scarcity of milk in some of the big cities, where babies are starving for lack of it, it is expected to lead to interesting results.

The schedule to be filled out by housekeepers is divided into four sections, as follows:

Stock of preserved meats on hand for use during this winter. Estimated stock of preserved meats used during preceding winter.

Stock of fruits, vegetables and eggs preserved for home use for 1917 and 1918.

Total quantity of milk produced, consumed and sold under the following items for calendar year: 1. whole milk; 2. cream; 3. skimmed milk—quantity fed to animals and used in household.

Total consumption of 31 leading food items during 1917. Estimated consumption of specific foods for 1918 (in order to see to what extent they have been able to substitute certain foods for others in the present emergency).

#### Dietary Investigation Made.

Dietary investigations which are being made in the division of home economics, under the direction of Dr. Langworthy, chief of that division, dovetail with the more sweeping household inventory of the Federal food survey. Dr. Langworthy is conducting an intensive research into dietary habits of a number of selected families, so that there will be at hand scientific data on quantities and kinds of food used in the average American household. This present survey brings up to date a former dietary investigation made by Dr. Atwater of the same division, which has heretofore been the basis of all dietary calculations, including those of the British royal commission. Such data will be of tremendous value in a number of ways just at this time, when food and food supplies have become a vital factor in the present war emergency.

"What is the attitude of merchants, food dealers and the householder toward this somewhat arbitrary proceeding on the part of the United States Government?" was asked of Mr. Marshall.

"You must remember," he replied, "that Uncle Sam is going after food information in a businesslike and determined way. He is not satisfied with 'voluntary' statements made by merchants and food dealers, accepted on faith as the truth. The power of the law is behind request for data, and if any of the business concerns are exposed to heavy penalty or a term of imprisonment, if the food barons of New York should be tempted to report inaccurately on quantities of soups or pickles stored in warehouses in Kentucky or Iowa, Federal agents would not be long in finding it out. Besides, this close check upon the reports from big concerns through multiplicity of agencies working on the food survey, statistics gathered by personal canvases in representative counties are used to verify the reports sent by mail.

#### Business Men Co-operate.

"However, there is pretty generally a real desire on the part of business men to help the Nation in going after food information in a businesslike and determined way. He is not satisfied with 'voluntary' statements made by merchants and food dealers, accepted on faith as the truth. The power of the law is behind request for data, and if any of the business concerns are exposed to heavy penalty or a term of imprisonment, if the food barons of New York should be tempted to report inaccurately on quantities of soups or pickles stored in warehouses in Kentucky or Iowa, Federal agents would not be long in finding it out. Besides, this close check upon the reports from big concerns through multiplicity of agencies working on the food survey, statistics gathered by personal canvases in representative counties are used to verify the reports sent by mail.

"We can plan out our crop production for the ensuing year with a degree of intelligence which is impossible without this definite and comprehensive survey of food supplies. It would be hard to find the owner of a factory who would plan out a producing programme without having a moderately accurate idea of market demands and stocks already on hand. We have been running our factory absolutely blind, without regard to orders or probable sales. It is ridiculous to urge greatly increased production unless we can say—and say with definiteness—that there is a shortage and that the producer will be assured a moderate return for his labor.

"We are about to know for the first time by consideration of actual figures how we are situated with reference to our right to export the various commodities, considering the needs of our own people. Again, we shall know what we should substitute in the way of those things which are plentiful for those which are not plentiful. Information to the effect that there is a surplus of potatoes on the market will exert a leverage on the price fixer and will encourage the increased use of

this specific food. As increased consumption of potatoes means using less bread, it is a definite what conservation measure. Throwing like facts on the screen regarding other leading food items would be equally valuable. We should know where we can use heavily and where lightly. Hoarding would be impossible. It will enable us to check up production with consumption, and to equalize distribution."

Both Mr. Brand and Mr. Marshall, the two men at the head of the job, believe that this emergency survey will demonstrate how useful annual stock-taking is. While Congress has agreed to foot the expense of only one food inventory, they believe that the annual survey, once before the crops are harvested and just after they are in, is as good as an established. Uncle Sam has entered upon an era of better housekeeping.

### CROSS, FEVERISH CHILD IS BILIOUS OR CONSTIPATED

#### Look, Mothers! See if tongue is coated, breath hot or stomach sour.

#### "California Syrup of Figs" can't harm tender stomach, liver, bowels.

Every mother realizes, after giving her child "California Syrup of Figs," that this is their ideal laxative, because they love its pleasant taste and it thoroughly cleanses the tender little stomach, liver and bowels without griping.

When cross, irritable, feverish, or breath is bad, stomach sour, look at the tongue, mother! If coated, give a teaspoonful of this harmless "Fruit Laxative" and in a few hours all the foul, constipated waste, sour bile and undigested food passes out of the bowels, and you have a well, playful child again. When little system is full of cold, throat sore, has stomach-ache, diarrhoea, indigestion, colic—remember, a good "Fruit Laxative" should always be the first treatment given.

Millions of mothers keep "California Syrup of Figs" handy; they know a teaspoonful today saves a sick child tomorrow. Ask your druggist for a bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," which has directions for babies, children of all ages and grown-ups printed on the bottle. Beware of counterfeits sold here, so don't be fooled. Get the genuine, made by "California Fig Syrup Company."—Adv.

# Break a Cold In Few Hours

### First dose of "Pape's Cold Compound" relieves the cold and gripe misery—Don't stay stuffed up!

Relief comes instantly. A dose taken every two hours until three doses are taken will end gripe misery and break up a severe cold either in the head, chest, or limbs. It promptly opens clogged nostrils and air passages in the head, stops nasty discharge or nose running, relieves sick headache, dullness, feverishness, sore throat, sneezing, soreness and stiffness.

Don't stay stuffed-up! Quit blowing and snuffling! Ease your throbbing head! Nothing else in the world gives such prompt relief as "Pape's Cold Compound," which costs only a few cents at any druggist. It acts without assistance, tastes nice, causes no inconvenience. Be sure you get the genuine—Adv.

### NOSE CLOGGED FROM A COLD OR CATARRH

#### Apply Cream in Nostrils To Open Air Passages.

Don't stay stuffed-up! Get a small bottle of Ely's Cold Cream from your druggist now. Apply a little of this fragrant, antiseptic cream in your nostrils, let it penetrate through every air passage of the head; soothe and heal the swollen, inflamed mucous membrane, giving you instant relief. Ely's Cold Cream is just what every cold and catarrh sufferer has been seeking. It's just splendid!—Adv.