

AMERICAN SUGAR SENT TO FRANCE

American Price Rigidly Regulated by United States Food Administration.

CONSUMERS HERE PAY 9c.

Sugar Cost 35 Cents a Pound During Civil War—Refiners' Profits Now Curtailed.

Sugar is selling today throughout America at from 8 1/2 to 9 cents a pound to the consumer, even though there is a world shortage which has reduced this nation's sugar allotment to 70 per cent of normal.

Through the efforts of the United States food administration the sugar market has been regulated as far as the producer, refiner and wholesaler is concerned. The food administration has no power to regulate retail prices except by public opinion. Even though more than 85,000 tons of sugar have been shipped to France in the last four months the retail grocery's sugar price is around 8 to 8 1/2 cents. He should sell this sugar at 8 1/2 to 9 cents, the food administration believes, and asks the American housewife to pay no more than this amount.

Last August when the food administration was organized the price of sugar rose suddenly to 11 cents a pound. During the Civil War sugar cost the consumer 35 cents a pound. By regulation of the sugar market and reducing the price to 8 1/2 and 9 cents and keeping it from advancing to 20 cents the food administration has saved the American public at least \$180,000,000 in four months, according to a statement made by Herbert Hoover the other day.

"It is our stern duty to feed the allies, to maintain their health and strength at any cost to ourselves," Mr. Hoover declared. "There has not been, nor will be as we see it, enough sugar for even their present meagre and depressing ration unless they send ships to remote markets for it. If we in our greed and gluttony force them either to further reduce their ration or to send these ships we will have done damage to our abilities to win this war."

"If we send the ships to Java for 250,000 tons of sugar next year we will have necessitated the employment of eleven extra ships for one year. These ships—if used in transporting troops—would take 150,000 to 200,000 men to France."

Reason for World Shortage.

As Mr. Hoover pointed out, the United States, Canada and England were sugar importing countries before the war, while France and Italy were very nearly self-supporting. The main sources of the world's sugar supply were Germany and neighboring powers, the West Indies and the East Indies.

German sugar is no longer available, as it is used entirely in Germany, which also absorbs sugar of surrounding countries.

England can no longer buy 1,400,000 long tons of sugar each year from Germany. The French sugar production has dropped from 750,000 to 210,000 tons. The Italian production has fallen from 210,000 tons to 75,000 tons. Thus three countries were thrown upon East and West Indian sources for 1,925,000 tons annually to maintain their normal consumption.

Because of the world's shipping shortage the allied nations started drawing on the West Indies for sugar; East Indian sugar took three times the number of ships, since the distance was three times as great. Suddenly the west was called on to furnish and did furnish 1,420,000 tons of sugar to Europe when 300,000 tons a year was the pre-war demand. The allies had drawn from Java 400,000 tons before the shipping situation became acute.

"In spite of these shipments," Mr. Hoover stated the other day, "the English government in August reduced the household sugar ration to a basis of 24 pounds per annum per capita. And in September the French government reduced their household ration to 13 2/3 pounds a year, or a bit over 1 pound of sugar a month. Even this meagre ration could not be filled by the French government. It was found early in the fall. America was then asked for 100,000 tons of sugar and succeeded in sending 85,000 tons by December 1. The French request was granted because the American household consumption was then at least 50 pounds per person, and it was considered the duty of maintaining the French morale made our course clear."

Today the sugar situation may be summarized by stating that if America will reduce its sugar consumption 10 to 15 per cent, this nation will be able to send 200,000 more soldiers to France.

Sugar today sells at seaboard refineries at \$7.25 a hundred pounds. The wholesale grocer has agreed to limit his profit to 25 cents a hundred plus freight, and the retail grocer is supposed to take no more than 50 cents a hundred pounds profit. This regulation was made by the food administration, which now asks the housewife to reduce sugar consumption as much as possible, using other sweeteners, and also reminds her that she should pay no more than 9 cents a pound for sugar.

Control of Cane Refiners' Profits.

anything over this amount to be agreed extortionate under the law.

"In the course of these investigations it was found by canvass of the Cuban producers that their sugar had, during the first nine months of the past year, sold for an average of about \$4.24 per hundred f. o. b. Cuba, to which duty and freight added to the refiners' cost amount to about \$3.68 per hundred. The average sale price of granulated by various refiners, according to our investigation, was about \$7.50 per hundred, or a differential of \$1.84.

"In reducing the differential to \$1.30 there was a saving to the public of 74 cents per hundred. Had such a differential been in use from the 1st of January, 1917, the public would have saved in the first nine months of the year about \$21,800,000."

Next Year.

With a view to more efficient organization of the trade in imported sugars next year two committees have been formed by the food administration:

1. A committee comprising representatives of all of the elements of American cane refining groups. The principal duty of this committee is to divide the sugar imports pro rata to their various capacities and see that absolute justice is done to every refiner.

2. A committee comprising three representatives of the English, French and Italian governments; two representatives of the American refiners, with a member of the food administration. Only two of the committee have arrived from Europe, but they represent the allied governments. The duties of this committee are to determine the most economical sources from a transport point of view of all the allies to arrange transport at uniform rates, to distribute the foreign sugar between the United States and allies, subject to the approval of the American, English, French and Italian governments.

This committee, while holding strong views as to the price to be paid for Cuban sugar, has not had the final voice. This voice has rested in the governments concerned, together with the Cuban government, and I wish to state emphatically that all of the gentlemen concerned as good commercial men have endeavored with the utmost patience and skill to secure a lower price, and their persistence has reduced Cuban demands by 15 cents per hundred. The price agreed upon is about \$4.00 per hundred pounds, f. o. b. Cuba, or equal to about \$6 duty paid New York.

"This price should eventuate," Mr. Hoover said, "to about \$7.30 per hundred for refined sugar to the refiners at seaboard points or should place sugar in the hands of the consumer at from 8 1/2 to 9 cents per pound, depending upon locality and conditions of trade, or at from 1 to 2 cents below the prices of August last and from one-half to a cent per pound cheaper than today."

"There is now an elimination of speculation, extortionate profits, and in the refining alone the American people will save over \$25,000,000 of the refining charges last year. A part of these savings goes to the Cuban, Hawaiian, Porto Rican and Louisiana producer and part to the consumer."

"Appeals to prejudice against the food administration have been made because the Cuban price is 34 cents above that of 1917. It is said in effect that the Cubans are at our mercy; that we could get sugar a cent lower. We made exhaustive study of the cost of producing sugar in Cuba last year through our own agents in Cuba, and we find it averages \$3.38, while many producers are at a higher level. We found that an average profit of at least a cent per pound was necessary in order to maintain and stimulate production or that a minimum price of \$4.37 was necessary, and even this would stifle some producers."

"The price ultimately agreed was 23 cents above these figures, or about one-fifth of a cent per pound to the American consumer, and more than this amount has been saved by our reduction in refiners' profits. If we wish to stifle production in Cuba we could take that course just at the time of all times in our history when we want production for ourselves and the allies. Further than that, the state department will assure you that such a course would produce disturbances in Cuba and destroy even our present supplies, but beyond all these material reasons is one of human justice. This great country has no right by the might of its position to strangle Cuba."

"Therefore there is no imposition upon the American public. Charges have been made before this committee that Mr. Rolph endeavored to benefit the California refinery of which he was manager by the 24 cent increase in Cuban price. Mr. Rolph did not fix the price. It does raise the price to the Hawaiian farmer about that amount. It does not raise the profit of the California refinery, because their charge for refining is, like all other refiners, limited to \$1.50 per hundred pounds, plus the freight differential on the established custom of the trade.

"Mr. Rolph has not one penny of interest in that refinery."

BRITISH GOVERNMENT HELPS PAY FOR BREAD

There has been much misunderstanding about the bread program in England. It is true that the Englishman buys a loaf of bread for less than an American can, but it is poorer bread, and the British government is paying \$200,000,000 a year toward the cost of it.

All the grain grown in Great Britain is taken over by the government at an arbitrary price and the imported wheat purchased on the markets at the prevailing market price. This is turned over to the mills by the government at a price that allows the adulterated war bread loaf of four pounds to sell at 18 cents, the two pound loaf at 9 cents and the one pound loaf at 4 cents.

In France, under conditions somewhat similar, but with a larger exemption, the four pound loaf sells for 16 cents.

Save

- 1-wheat use more corn
- 2-meat use more fish & beans
- 3-fats use just enough
- 4-sugar use syrups

and serve the cause of freedom

U. S. FOOD ADMINISTRATION

MADE-IN-GERMANY LIES CIRCULATED IN CANADA

Canada is also having trouble with Made-in-Germany lies calculated to hinder Canadian food conservation according to an official statement received from the Canadian food controller by the United States food administration.

The stories bothering Canada are of the same general character as those the United States food administrator recently denounced in this country, such as the ridiculous salt and bluing famine fakes and the report that the government would seize housewives' stocks of home canned goods.

The Canadian food controller estimates that when the people listen to and pass on such stories, each one has the power of destruction that lies in a battalion of soldiers.

"Stories without even a vestige of foundation have been scattered broadcast," said the Canadian statement. "Nor have they come to life usually. They have started simultaneously in different parts of the country and in each instance have been calculated to arouse public indignation."

"They are insidious, subtle, persistent. Bit by bit they displace public trust, the great essential in the work of food control."

"It lies with every individual to forebear from criticism; to refrain from passing on the vanguard and harmful story, and thus the more effectively to co-operate in work which is going to mean more than the majority of people yet realize."

WHEATLESS BISCUITS.



Parched cornmeal is the feature of these excellent wheatless biscuits. First, the cornmeal—one-half a cup—is put in a shallow pan placed in the oven and stirred frequently until it is a delicate brown. The other ingredients are a teaspoon of salt, a cup of peanut butter and one and a half cups of water. Mix the peanut butter, water and salt and heat. With this mixture is hot stir in the meal which should also be hot. Beat thoroughly. The dough should be of such consistency that it can be dropped from a spoon. Bake in small cakes in an ungreased pan. This makes 16 biscuits, each of which contains one sixth of an ounce of protein.

Corn bread—using corn meal entirely—is gaining a greater popularity than ever before. Housewives are coming to realize that every pound of wheat saved in America means a pound of wheat released for shipment to the nations with which America is associated in the war.

There are a score of corn products that today possess unusual importance for Americans. Corn syrup for sweetening corn cakes and buckwheat cakes and for use in the kitchen instead of granulated sugar is one of the leading products made from corn.

Corn oil, excellent for frying and for every other purpose filled by salad oils, is appearing on the market in large quantities. It comes from the germ of the corn.

Wanted—Will pay cash for one or two good four to six gallon milk cows. Call Farmer 36R4, Hillsboro central. 46-8

DELINQUENT TAX LIST, 1916

Continued from Page Three

Smith—Part of lot 2 Blk 4	31.95
C W McNamer—Part of lot 2 Blk 6	14.91
F A Sweeney & L F Kidder—Part of lot 2 Blk 7	14.91
Nellie Klum—Part of lot 2 Blk 8	42.60
John Simon—Part of lot 4 Blk 8	6.39
Mary J Proctor—Part of lot 3 Blk 10	4.26
John J Scherer—Part of lot 2 Blk 11	24.50
Cora Stemple—Part of lot 2 Blk 15	2.13
Minnie H Wright—Part of lot 1 Blk 16	17.04
Mary Sias—Part of lot 3 Blk 16	9.58
E G & Grace M Downs—Part of lot 1 Blk 17	13.84
Ethel Hall—Part of lot 3 Blk 19	17.04
Mary E Thomas—Part of lot 4 Blk 20	41.53
V H Limber—Part of lots 2 and 3 Blk 22	13.84
A J Wirtz—Part of lot 2 Blk 24	19.80
E Stewart—8 1/2 of Lot 4 Blk 27	38.34
Jennie E Fields—Part of lots 3 and 4 Blk 29	21.30
J W Caples—Part of lot 4 Blk 29	2.14
E A Hyde—Part of lot 2 Blk 30	6.41
G W Pettit—Part of lot 4 Blk 31	5.33
Mary J Myers—Part of lot 1 Blk 32	15.44
I J Hoar—8 1/2 of lot 4 Blk 40	39.41

Gales Crest to Forest Grove	
F A & Rose Carlson—Lot 6	5.98
Hall's Add to Forest Grove	
Paul Griffith—Lot 3 Blk 2	1.94
Knob Hill to Forest Grove	
C C Shaw, Trustee—Lot 4 Blk 1	2.55
Herman H Henke—Lot 8 Blk 1	2.97
Pearl Osborne—Lots 7 and 8 Blk 5	4.75
C C Shaw, Trustee—Lots 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, Blk 5, Lots 7 and 8 Blk 7	18.91
Naylor's Add to Forest Grove	
Edna B Stewart—Part of lot 1 Blk 8	8.52
H R & N M Austin—Part of lot 3 Blk 8	21.30
D N Morris—Part of Blk 9	3.85
Nellie M Austin—Part of lots 2 and 3 Blk	2.12
South Park Add to Forest Grove	
Methodist People's Home—Lot 3 Blk 6	11.72
Phoebe Kirkwood—Lots 1 and 2 Blk 7, part of lot 3 Blk 10	10.97

CORN WILL WIN DEMOCRACY'S WAR

America's Greatest Cereal Crop is Now Moving to Market.

MAINSTAY IN NATION'S CRISIS

Surplus Wheat of the United States Has Been Sent to Famine Threatened Europe.

America's great corn crop, exceeding 3,000,000,000 bushels, will save the world's food situation, officials of the United States food administration believe.

Corn is the nation's best food cereal. Housewives are beginning to realize it contains all the elements needed to keep the body in a state of health and when used according to the scores of tried recipes, especially when combined with an added portion of oil or fat, will sustain life indefinitely. Indian warriors in colonial days lived on parched corn alone for many days at a time, and at Valley Forge parched corn was at times the sole ration of the Continental soldiers.

Owing to transportation difficulties caused by the war the corn crop moved so slowly to market this year than ever before. Now, however, the cereal is reaching the millers and consumers. In the meantime the nation's surplus wheat has been sent to Europe.

Today there are approximately 30 bushels of corn for every American. This quantity is greater by five bushels than in former years.

Corn has become the nation's mainstay in the crisis of war.

Just as this cereal saved the first American colonists from famine on many occasions, just as it served as a staple food during the War of the Revolution and during the Civil War, King Corn has again come to the front in the nation's battle with autocracy.

Corn meal is finding greatly increased use in the making of ordinary white bread. Hundreds of housewives and many of the larger bakers are mixing 20 per cent corn meal with wheat flour to make leavened bread. This kind of a mixture is cooked and baked in the same recipes and with the same methods that apply to straight wheat bread.

Corn bread—using corn meal entirely—is gaining a greater popularity than ever before. Housewives are coming to realize that every pound of wheat saved in America means a pound of wheat released for shipment to the nations with which America is associated in the war.

There are a score of corn products that today possess unusual importance for Americans. Corn syrup for sweetening corn cakes and buckwheat cakes and for use in the kitchen instead of granulated sugar is one of the leading products made from corn.

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Methodist People's Home—Lot 3 Blk 6	11.72
Phoebe Kirkwood—Lots 1 and 2 Blk 7, part of lot 3 Blk 10	10.97

F J Miller—Lots 13, 14, 15, Blk 8	12.78
Jane S Thatcher—Lots 7 and 8 Blk 9	35.15
Fuqua, Gales & Ward—Part of lots 10 and 11 Blk 10	27.70
Clyde B Wellman—Lots 4 and 5 Blk 19	6.38

Stokes Add to Forest Grove	
J E Tumbleton—Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, Blk 5	8.31
Alice D Langford—Lots 5 and 6 Blk 5	2.36
Valley View Add to Forest Grove	
D C Zilner—Lot 16 Blk 2	16.43

Walker Add to Forest Grove	
H L Bates & H Shipley—Part of lot 3 Blk 1	18.10
Louis O MacMahon—Part of lot 3 Blk 2	18.10
Maris A Patton—Lots 2 and 3 Blk 4	68.16
L N Stream Hersberger—Part of lot 1 Blk 5	31.96
J G & Sadie M Morris—Tract Marie A Patton—Part of lot 4 Blk 9	31.94
	6.35

Hillsboro	
L E & J B Wilkes—Part of lot 5 Blk 1	22.88
F M Heidel—Part of lot 7 Blk 1	94.16
W V Wiley—Part of 1, 4, all of 2 and 6 Blk 5	62.80
Allison E Yeager—Part of lot 6 and 7 Blk 6	11.60
W R Frenzle—Part of lot 7 Blk 6	7.04
Laurel M Hoyt—Part of lot 4 Blk 7	46.63
W V Wiley—Lot 7 and part of 8 Blk 8	162.98
J W Bailey—Part of lot 8 Blk 8	43.65
W V Wiley—Part of lot 8 Blk 8	103.48
G Lombard—Part of lots 1 and 2 Blk 9	70.40
Trustees Evangelical Church—Part of lots 5 and 6 Blk 9	15.83
C Rhoades—Lot 7 Blk 17	13.20
G A & Charlotte Patterson—Part of lot 1 Blk 30	13.20
Charlotte Patterson—Part of lot 1 Blk 30	8.80

Browns Sub of Fairview Add to Hillsboro	
J R Ennis—Lot 6 and 7 Blk 2	1.00
Gay Lombard—Lots 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, Blk 2	1.51
Doughty's Sub of Fairview Add to Hillsboro	
J M & Florence L Wickizer, E 1/2 of lot 15 Blk 7	4.39

Fairview Add to Hillsboro	
Henry H & Cora Cochran—Part of lots 5 and 6 Blk 1	14.08
Henrietta Rhea—Part of lots 5 and 6 Blk 3	5.27
W D Dodge—Part of lot 8 Blk 7	6.60
Finney's Add to Hillsboro	
Franklin Doughty—Part of lot 1 Blk 6	19.57
Garden Tracts Add to Hillsboro	
Hans Keller—Lots 7 and 8 Blk 8	2.82
J D Hill & E E Wise—Lots 21 and 22 Blk 10	3.52
Hillsboro Garden Tracts—Lots 25 and 26 Blk 11	5.09
A C McDonald—Lot 35 Blk 15	14.00
Highland Park Add to Hillsboro	
Florence Munger—Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, Blk 3	6.68
W O Donelson & E L Moore—Lot 1 Blk 6	12.31

Highlands Add to Hillsboro	
Clyde E White—Lot 1 Blk 1	2.81
Amended Block No. 1 Humphreys Add to Hillsboro	
Chas A & Alice Malmstrom—Lot 20 Blk 1	5.29
I Kelsey Ct No. 57	
L P & M A Bushard—Tract in Kelsey Ct	31.88
C C Follette—Tract in Kelsey Ct	4.22
M Moore Ct No. 41	
J D Fleury—Tract in M Moore Ct	5.57
T B & Jennie M Lambert—Tract in M Moore Ct	8.79

North Side Add to Hillsboro	
Delta Powell—Lots 8 and 9 Blk 2	14.08
Oak Grove Add to Hillsboro	
CR & Ottie E Hodgden—Lots 13, 14, 15, Blk 1	5.29
Kate E Hornby—Lot 1 Blk 4	7.04
M A Lane—Lot 1 Blk 5	24.61
Gay Lombard—Lot 2 Blk 5	1.76
E E & May A Pease—Lot 4 Blk 5	12.31
Adelina Elliott—Lot 2 Blk 7	5.28

Pattison & Morans First Add to Hillsboro	
R B Coleman—Lots 7 and 9 Blk 1	3.02
G W & M F Loflar—Lot 10 Blk 1	14.12
Jas F Kerr—Lot 2 Blk 2	4.41
C N Johnson—Lot 1 and 10 Blk 4	2.91
M B Bump—Lot 8 Blk 9	1.77
R B Coleman—Lots 2 and 4 Blk 10	5.30

Simmons Add to Hillsboro	
J W Masters—W 1/2 of lot 5, all of 6 Blk 1	12.32
Hillsboro Planning Mill Co.—Part of lot 4, Blk 4	5.28
Hattie J Crandall—Part of 2, all of 3 Blk 6	24.12
Simmons Add to Hillsboro	
H T Bagley—Lot 6 Blk 8	8.81
W R Frenzle—Part of lots 1, 2, 3, Blk 10	74.91
W V Wiley—Part of lots 5 and 6 Blk 11	14.08
Willis & Mattie Hoag—Lots 5 and 6 Blk 15	15.76
R E and Lucy E Harbison—Tract in Simmons Add	3.92

Thorne's Add to Hillsboro	
Lottie Roe—Lot 5 Blk 2	16.39
Henry Abil—Lots 1, 2, 3, Blk 5	14.64
Tucker & Stewart's Add to Hillsboro	
F M Heidel—Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, Blk 6	12.87
Han J & Caroline Lund—Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, Blk 7	13.63
C A Heidel—8 1/2 of lots 7 and 8 Blk 7	7.04
F M Heidel—Lots 9 and 10 Blk 7	14.55

Wehrung Add to Hillsboro	
J B & Eva E Wilkes—Lots 1 and 2 Blk 1	16.95

W V Wiley's Subdivision 31, 1 N 2 Hillsboro	
W V Wiley—Lots 1, 6, 7, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16	40.48
L M Hoyt—Lots 2, 3, 8	12.32
Kingston	
Josephine Richardson—Lot 23, Blk 1	1.37
Town of Metzger	
Ed Dentol & Co—Block 1	9.69
J S Spencer—Lots 7 and 8 Blk 12	5.24
Metzger Acres	
Hanna Metzger—Lots 4 and 5 Blk 5	3.70