

# U. S. Must Cut Use Of Wheat by One-Half

America Consumed 42,000,000 Bushels Monthly. From Now Until Harvest Must Use Only 21,000,000.

RATION PER PERSON IS 1½ POUNDS OF WHEAT PRODUCTS WEEKLY

Military Necessity Calls for Greater Sacrifice Here—Allied War Bread Must Be Maintained—Our Soldiers and Sailors to Have Full Allowance.

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 21,000,000 bushels a month, as against our normal consumption of about 42,000,000 bushels, or 50 per cent. of our normal consumption. This is the situation as set forth by the U. S. Food Administration at Washington. Reserving a margin for distribution to the army and for special cases, leaves for general consumption approximately 1½ pounds of wheat products weekly per person. The Food Administration's statement continues: Many of our consumers are dependent upon bakers' bread. Such bread must be durable and therefore, requires a larger proportion of wheat products than cereal breads baked in the household. Our army and navy require a full allowance. 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 other 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:

1. Household to use not to exceed a total of 1½ pounds per week of wheat products per person. This means not more than 1¼ pounds of Victory bread containing the required percentage of substitutes and one-half pound of cooking flour, macaroni, crackers, pastry, pies, cakes, wheat breakfast cereals, all combined.
2. Public eating places and clubs to observe two wheatless days per week, Monday and Wednesday, as at present. In addition thereto, not to serve to any one guest at any one meal an aggregate of breadstuffs, macaroni, crackers, pastry, pies, cakes, wheat breakfast cereals, containing a total of more than two ounces of wheat flour. No wheat products to be served unless specially ordered. Public eating establishments not to buy more than six pounds of wheat products for each ninety meals served, thus conforming with the limitations requested of the householders.
3. Retailers to sell not more than one-eighth of a barrel of flour to any town customer 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.
4. We ask the bakers and grocers to reduce the volume of Victory bread sold, by delivery of the three-quarter 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 70 per

cent. of the average monthly amount purchased in the four months prior to March 1.

5. Manufacturers using wheat products for non-food purposes should cease such use entirely.

6. There is no limit upon the use of other cereals, flours, and meals, corn, barley, buckwheat, potato flour, et cetera.

Many thousand families throughout the land are now using no wheat products whatever, 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 one and one-half pounds a week, and we specially ask the well-to-do households in the country to follow this additional programme in order 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.

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, we propose to supplement the voluntary co-operation of the public by a further limitation of distribution, and we shall place at once restrictions on distribution which will be adjusted from time to time to secure as nearly equitable distribution as possible. With the arrival of harvest we should be able to relax such restrictions. Until then we ask for the necessary patience, sacrifice and co-operation of the distributing trades.

## Great Wheat Stocks Isolated.

It's the shortage in ships that is putting the Allies and the United States on wheat rations. Great stocks of wheat are isolated in India, and Australia. At great sacrifice in ship space and use the Allies are forced to secure some wheat from Argentina.

On January 1, Australia had stored 100,000,000 bushels of wheat that was ready for export—but there were no ships. Then came the new crop with an exportable surplus of 80,000,000 bushels. Now Australia has approximately 180,000,000 bushels waiting for ships.

India, at the same time, had 70,000,000 bushels of wheat stored for export. During April 50,000,000 bushels more out of the new crop will be added to the pile.

Argentina closed the last shipping season with 11,000,000 bushels of wheat left in the stock available for export. The new crop will add 135,000,000 to the left over.

It is not a problem that the wheat does not exist in the world—it is entirely a problem of shipping, which has thrown on America the obligation of dividing our stock with the Allies.

## ALLIED FOOD SHIPMENTS REACH LARGE TOTAL.

A general idea of the quantity of food sent to European allies by the United States from July 1, 1914, to January 1, 1918, is given by figures just announced by the U. S. Food Administration. In that period the United States has furnished complete yearly rations for 57,100,000 people. In addition there was enough extra protein to supply this portion of the diet for 22,194,570 additional men.

The total export of wheat and wheat flour to the three principal allies is equivalent to about 384,000,000 bushels. Pork exports for the 3½ years amounted to almost 2,000,000,000 pounds. Exports of fresh beef totaled 443,484,400 pounds. The amount of food exported to Russia is negligible compared with that sent to the western allies.

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- ★ ONLY AMERICA CAN HELP. ★
  - ★ "On your side are boundless ★
  - ★ supplies of men, food, and mate- ★
  - ★ rial; on this side a boundless de- ★
  - ★ mand for their help. ★
  - ★ "Our men are war-weary and ★
  - ★ their nerves have been strained ★
  - ★ by more than three years of ★
  - ★ hard, relentless toil. ★
  - ★ "Our position is critical, par- ★
  - ★ ticularly until the next harvest, ★
  - ★ but the United States can save ★
  - ★ us. ★
  - ★ "You Americans have the men, ★
  - ★ the skill, and the material to ★
  - ★ save the allied cause." ★
  - ★ SIR JOSEPH MACLAY, ★
  - ★ British Shipping Controller. ★
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To Save the Wrecks of Humanity—To Fill the Hands Held Out to Us



Contributed by George Wright.

## A MOTHER'S PROMISE TO HER SON

By KATHLEEN NORRIS

My Dear One—I'm writing this very, very small and on the thinnest of paper, so that tightly folded it may slip into one of the olive drab pockets of your new uniform without encroaching for the tiniest part of an inch upon all the new things that you must have there—the passports and identification slips and photograph, the knife and pen and writing pad, the lists and numbers and names and ciphers, the address book and the thin manual you have been studying so hard and the slim little Bible, for this letter is a part of your equipment, too, or at least I like to think that it is.

I'm going to tell you in it just one or two of the things we've been trying not to say in these last days. You've said to yourself, haven't you, that there were possibilities that I, thank God, hadn't seemed to think of. You've marvelled gratefully, haven't you, that I could say goodbye with dry eyes and talk about what we should do when the war is over. My dear, there is nothing—nothing—that can happen to you that I haven't foreseen in every detail since May, since the very beginning of it all. I know that some of our men are not going to come back. I know—as I write this in the room you love—that your fingers may fumble for this little piece of paper in some dreadful hour, a month or two months or six months from now, just to read it over once more for the last time, just to feel in your fingers out there in a shell lighted battlefield something that I have touched—for goodbye.

And thinking of all this for almost a year while you've been getting ready to go I've been getting ready to

stay. Just as you planned I planned, and I said to myself: "When the time comes for us to part I shall make him a promise." Dear one, this is my promise, and I make it for the term of your own—"for the duration of the present war."

I promise you that while you are away, whether it is months or years, nothing except what I can give you and give all the others shall fill my life. I promise you that I shall devote myself, here in safety, to the work of making what you do easier and stronger and safer for you. I promise you that I shall give—and give and give—for the Cause! Not the money I can spare, not the time I have left when everything else is done, but all the money, all the time, all the energy I have!

Your whole life has been altered, has been set to sterner and graver music. So shall mine be. You will know self denial, privation and fatigue while the war lasts. So shall I know them. Even if black news comes, even if the blackest comes, I shall remember that against your brave heart this promise is resting, and I shall go on. And while there is one man among our millions and among the millions of our allies who needs clothing and nursing and comforts and solace for your sake I shall not fall him.

Perhaps in God's goodness this note will come safely back to me in the olive drab pocket, and we will smile over it together. But, remember, until that hour comes I shall be always busy filling my own small place in the great machine of mercy and as truly under the colors over here as you are over there. God bless you!

## WHEN A CUP OF COFFEE TASTES LIKE A MILLION DOLLARS

He Got His Cup and Then Went on—to Death.

Though the establishment of the line of communication canteens in France the American Red Cross is setting records in serving hot coffee, cocoa and sandwiches to the troops. One of these refreshment units made another new record recently, serving more than 50,000 meals in one week. At another a cup of coffee was served every ten seconds for a period of two consecutive hours.

In a single week these lines of communication canteens often serve 80,000 American and French soldiers.

**Soldiers in Box Cars.**  
Do our soldiers and their allies really want this form of Red Cross service? A letter from a young American aviator, a 1917 graduate of Princeton University, is probably typical. It might be added that this man has since been reported killed after bringing down a German Taube. "A 50 mile train ride over here," he said, "instead of taking a few hours may take days. When we stop at a Red Cross canteen you can bet that a cup of coffee tastes like a million dollars."

It is not always possible for a regiment to provide sufficient food and hot coffee on these long journeys, where the men must often be packed standing in unheated box cars ordinarily used for carrying horses. So imagine for yourself the warmth, the cheer, the comfort that piping hot coffee and good sandwiches bring to our boys after a night on such a journey! You can just bet that it stiffens a man's courage. Your Red Cross is handing out this renewed courage by the piping hot cupful.



**BRIDGEPORT GLEANINGS**  
May 13, 1918.

Chas. Ryan has been quite ill.

Gorden Barnard is on the sick list this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Smith were visitors at the Vallantine home on last Sunday.

School was out last Friday. The picnic was surely the biggest and best entertainment ever given here.

The married men played the boys a game of base ball Friday. The men won.

Joe Gage is hauling fir wood and getting it ready for sale.

Mr. Matthews will soon have his sawmill ready to run.

John Sumpter visited his son this week.

## REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE Bank of Falls City

at Falls City, in the State of Oregon, at the close of business May 10, 1918.

RESOURCES	
Loans and discounts	\$96,997.79
Bonds and warrants	19,744.98
Furniture and fixtures	2,300.00
Due from banks (not reserve banks)	4,131.25
Due from approved reserve banks	16,095.66
Checks and other cash items	252.85
Cash on hand	7,136.43
Other resources	136.79
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$137,196.70</b>

  

LIABILITIES	
Capital stock paid in	\$15,000.00
Surplus fund	4,050.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	635.62
Postal savings bank deposits	\$1,716.61
Individual deposits subject to check	105,870.01
Demand certificates of deposit	219.29
Time and savings deposits	9,705.17
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$137,196.70</b>

State of Oregon) County of Polk,) ss.  
I, W. H. Beard, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.  
W. H. BEARD, Cashier.  
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15th day of May, 1918.  
[L. S.] F. K. HUBBARD,  
Notary Public.  
Commission expires Jan. 6th, 1920.  
CORRECT—Attest:  
M. L. Thompson, }  
Ira C. Mehrling, } Directors  
E. G. White. }

**M. E. CHURCH**  
Sunday School 10:00  
Morning Worship 11.  
Elworth League 6:30.  
Evening Service 7:30  
You are most cordially invited to attend these services.  
A. S. Mulligan, Pastor.

**Free Methodist**  
Sunday School 10 a. m.  
Preaching service 11 a. m.  
Song and praise service 7:30 followed by preaching at 8:00.  
Mid-week prayer meeting 7:30 p. m.  
Everyone cordially invited to attend these services.  
Edgar N. Long, Pastor

**CHRISTIAN CHURCH**  
Divine Services each Lord's Day  
Bible School 10 a. m.  
Divine worship 11 a. m.  
Christian Endeavor 6:30 p. m.  
Evening Service 7:30 p. m.  
The public is invited to be with us in these services.

**Post Office Time Card**  
Office hours: Daily, except Sunday, 8 a. m. to 6:30 p. m.  
Mail arrives, from  
Salem 8:45 a. m., 5:45 p. m.  
Dallas, 8:45 A. M., 5:45 P. M.  
Portland via Gerlinger, train 102 11:55 a. m.  
Black Rock, 1:30 P. M.  
Mail closes for:  
Salem, 8:50 A. M., 1 P. M. and 5:20 P. M.  
Dallas, 8:50 A. M. and 5:30 P. M.  
Portland via Gerlinger train 102 1 p. m.  
Black Rock, 1 A. M.  
Mail Order and Postal Savings window closes at 6 P. M.  
SUNDAY ONLY  
Office hours: 9:30 to 10:30 a. m.:  
Mail arrives from Salem, 9:00 a. m.  
Mail closes for Salem, 8:50 a. m.  
General Delivery Window Open From 9:30 to 10:30 A. M.  
Effective March 11, 1917.  
IRA C. MEHLING, Postmaster