

PEACE ADDS TO U. S. FOOD TASK

Europe Needs Nearly Double
Last Year's Supplies From
America.

ECONOMY MUST CONTINUE.

World Survey Shows Sufficient Wheat,
But Shortage of Fats—Govern-
ment's Stimulative Pro-
gram Justified.

With the return of peace America is confronted by a food problem even harder of solution than that with which we coped in time of war. We have an entirely new world situation in food. It will mean essential changes in our domestic program. But more important than this, it must of necessity require increased export.

Last year we shipped 11,820,000 tons of foodstuffs to the European Allies. Had the war continued we would have increased this enormous figure to 17,550,000 tons in the present year. Now, with the responsibility of feeding millions of people liberated from the German yoke, our exports must be brought up to at least 20,000,000 tons—practically the limit of loading capacity at our ports.

World Food Demand Increased.

The end of the war will create an enormously increased demand for food. Humanity demands that the starving millions freed from Prussian oppression shall have sufficient supplies to assure their return to health and prosperity. If these liberated nations are faced with starvation they cannot establish orderly governments. Hunger breeds anarchy in a people. The war to free the world for democracy will be lost after it has been won. America must continue its work to liberation and by sharing its food make democracy safe in the world.

In order to meet this new situation the Food Administration has made a careful survey of the food resources of the whole world in relation to the total demands. Computing supplies on the basis of the avoidance of waste and war consumption, it is found that wheat and rye may be obtained in sufficient quantities to meet economical world consumption; high protein feed for dairy animals will show a shortage of about 3,000,000 tons, while there will be sufficient supplies of other feeds to allow economical consumption; beans, peas and rice will also be found in sufficient quantities to maintain economy in consumption; there are sufficient supplies of beef to keep pace with the capacity of refrigerating space.

Great Fat Shortage.

The most distinct reversal of policy will come with pork and dairy products, vegetable oils, sugar and coffee. Utmost economy will be required in the use of fats and oils, in which there is a world shortage of about 3,000,000,000 pounds. There are sufficient supplies for us to return to our normal sugar consumption if other nations continue their present short rations, or even if their rations are slightly increased. If the European countries, however, are to resume their normal sugar consumption it will be through our continued conservation in order to share with them. There is a surplus of coffee.

Of the world total required to produce these results North America will furnish more than 60 per cent. The United States, including the West Indies, will be in a position to furnish a total of about 20,000,000 tons—against our pre-war exports of about 6,000,000 tons.

The bread grains situation allows the world to abandon the use of substitutes in wheat bread. Large supplies have accumulated in the Argentine, Australia and other hitherto inaccessible markets. A continued high milling percentage, economy of consumption and elimination of waste make it possible for the world to return to a white wheat loaf.

Of all our export possibilities in fats, the largest and most important item is pork. While we cannot supply the world deficiency, we will be able to help it enormously because of the past policies of stimulating production and restraining consumption. The government's policy with regard to stimulating the production of wheat and of pork, the readiest source of fats, is thus amply justified by the situation upon the return of peace.

Famine Specter Still Stalks.

The people of the United States must continue care and wise economy in the use of food in order to complete the work of liberating the world. But even with the utmost conservation and production in this country there will be in Europe for the next year or more starvation beyond all human power to allay. In North Russia there are 40,000,000 people to whom food cannot be made accessible this winter. Their transportation is demoralized in complete anarchy. And even if internal

transport can be assured their ports of entry would soon be frozen. Millions more who have felt keenly the oppression of war will be beyond reach of assistance.

We must realize that upon our shoulders rests a greater responsibility than we have ever before been asked to assume. We must realize that millions of lives depend absolutely upon the continued service and sacrifice of the American people.

We must realize that the specter of famine abroad now haunts the abundance of our table at home.

MEAT INCREASE AT TIME NEEDED

Producers Responded Nobly
When Demand Was Shown
to Them.

CATTLE AND HOG FIGURES.

Government Justified in Pork Policy
Which Now Provides Chief Sup-
ply to Meet Three Billion
Pound Fat Shortage.

In line with the general plan of conservation formulated by the U. S. Food Administration immediately following the entrance of the United States into the war the contribution made by the meat producers of this country to the war program is of particular significance, as it demonstrates the hearty co-operation accorded the Food Administration by the meat producers of the country.

According to reports of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, there was an increase in cattle of 10,238,000 head and 12,441,000 hogs, these figures compiled to January 1 last. In the same period there was a decrease of 819,000 head of sheep, but indications are this decrease will show an increase following the latest reports.

Since January 1 unofficial information indicates an increase in hogs of not less than eight per cent. and not more than fifteen per cent. compared with one year ago, with an increase in average weight.

Following the request of the Food Administration for increase in hog production for the fall of 1918 and the spring of 1919 the increase may yield not less than 1,600,000,000 pounds more of pork products than were available last year. Without this increase the shipping program arranged by Mr. Hoover regarding animal food products would have been impossible.

The dressed hog products during the three months ending September 30, 1917, amounted to 903,172,000 pounds, while for the same months of 1918 the production was 1,277,580,000 pounds, an increase of over 374,000,000 pounds for the quarter.

During the same period in 1917 inspected slaughter records of dressed beef showed 1,263,930,000 pounds as against 1,454,000,000 pounds for the three month period ending September 1, this year.

We must increase our meat shipments, especially our pork products, to meet the added demands of the millions liberated from German oppression. And at the same time we must look forward to the rehabilitation of the European meat herds. The policy which guided our meat program in the past year has been fully justified, for only the heavy pork production which it has brought about will enable us even partly to satisfy the increased demands on us for the coming year. There will be a world shortage in fats, and it is to the United States that Europe must look to supply its deficiency. At the same time there will continue to be heavy demands for beef. Owing to the limited refrigerator shipping capacity European imports of beef for some time will be limited. The United States, Australia and Argentina will be able to maintain a supply that will keep all available freezer vessels operating at capacity.

America's Pledge to
the Allies When Their
Lines Were Breaking

America will send the food, whatever needs for victory. They believed, they stood fast and with our men they carried on—to victory.

THE TEST NOW FULFILLED.

This government is nothing more than the expression of the people, and if we are to win the war it will be only because every man, woman and child charges himself daily and hourly with the test, Does this or that contribute to win the war?—Herbert Hoover, April 18, 1918.

With the solemn obligation of providing that "margin" of food that would safeguard against starvation our friends in Europe the housewife and the consumer have learned hitherto ignored and unsuspected things

about food, have absorbed a whole "college education" in food values, food handling, buying and substituting that they will not want to forget.

Our voluntary food-saving not only saved the Allies and made vital contribution to the winning of the war, but saved to ourselves in administration expenses the outlay out of our own pockets that any effective system of rationing would have extracted. It would have cost us about \$45,000,000 to have policed ourselves as against the 2 cents per capita for co-operating.

By saving and sharing America kept the world together during the war crisis. By saving and sharing America will help to bring the healing of nations.

America's
food
Saving
saves starving people

PURPOSES OF FOOD
ADMINISTRATION THE
DAY OF ITS BEGINNING.

The hopes of the Food Administration are threefold: So to guide the trade in fundamental food commodities as to eliminate vicious speculation, extortion and wasteful practices and to stabilize prices in essential staples.—Herbert Hoover, August 10, 1917.

SEVEN LOAVES OF BREAD
FOR EVERY PERSON IN
U. S. SAVED FROM WASTE

Farmers and Threshermen Patriotically Respond to Call of Food Administration.

From information received by the U. S. Food Administration from the principal grain growing states, it is now possible to announce with fair accuracy the amount of wheat saved last harvest by improved methods of handling. According to official calculations, efforts toward cleaner threshing saved fully 16,000,000 bushels of wheat with corresponding savings of other small grain harvested and threshed in a similar manner. In addition, other states, though unable to furnish figures, reported greatly reduced harvest losses.

The figure for wheat alone is equivalent to seven one-pound loaves of bread for every person in the United States and represents food that formerly was either an absolute loss or was recovered to only a slight extent

by poultry and livestock. While opportunities in this branch of conservation were large, the quantity of grain recovered surpasses early expectations. It is noteworthy also that results were secured principally through voluntary co-operation.

No conservation measure of the Food Administration, it is declared, has received more wholehearted support than that pledged and rendered by farmers and threshermen toward reducing grain waste at its source.

The benefits of our food-saving campaign that was a vital factor in the winning of the war were not all to these we fed. We have at home a new appreciation of food that will prevent it ever being wasted again by those that have come to understand the religion of saving and the place that food occupies in our new, world-wide human relations.

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