

GOVERNMENT ATTACKS ON BIG SCALE TASK OF MAINTAINING FOOD SUPPLY

\$11,346,400 to Be Spent in Stimulating Production and Protection and Conserving of Crops—Farm Help Activities to Be Extended—Marketing Assistance to Be Extended to the Producers.

Washington.—The task of maintaining during the war an ample supply of food will be attacked on a still larger scale by the United States department of agriculture through a score or more of projects, under the provisions of the food production bill just enacted by congress.

While most of the projects will be extensions of present activities, some of them will represent new undertakings. The task will be to find just where the country stands in so far as the adequacy of the present food supply is concerned, to speed up the production of food crops wherever this can be done, and to stop as many as possible of the leaks through which hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of edible products annually is wasted. Eleven million three hundred and forty-six thousand four hundred dollars are made available for the work in the food production bill. This money is for emergency use in addition to the funds appropriated in the regular agricultural appropriation bill for the usual activities of the department. The bill also is distinct from the food control bill, a measure having to do chiefly with the regulation of the distribution of food.

To Increase County Agent Force.
One of the most important steps to be taken in the emergency agricultural work will be the extension of the existing force of county agents, the joint field employees of the department and the states, who come into most direct contact with farmers. With the addition of the new county agents, an agent will be situated in practically every agricultural county in the United States that will co-operate to advise and assist farmers in every way possible on matters of production, conservation and marketing. The number of woman county agents in rural counties will be considerably increased and other woman agents will be placed in a number of the larger towns and cities. These women will stimulate the production of garden truck, poultry and other products by women and children, and will advise and instruct in regard to the most efficient methods of food utilization and conservation.

Labor and Food Problems.
Under the food production bill the office of farm management of the department, in co-operation with the United States department of labor, will extend the farm-help activities through which farm laborers and the farmers who most need them have been brought together during the present season.

The third of the more important of the emergency projects to be carried out by the department of agriculture is a quick survey of the food situation. This activity will be for the purpose of ascertaining as accurately as possible the condition of the country's food stores and the normal consumption in order that such action as may be necessary to insure a sufficient supply may be taken intelligently. Farm stocks and supplies in retail stores and in the hands of consumers will be estimated, and stocks held by wholesale jobbing, storing, manufacturing and other commercial establishments will be enumerated. It is contemplated that the survey will be followed by monthly reports on several of the more important commodities, and if the emergency requires it, by another survey after an interval of perhaps six months.

In addition to the activities under

the three projects mentioned, special work will be undertaken by many of the bureaus and offices of the department of agriculture in the interest of increased production and the conservation, protection and improved handling and marketing of crops and live stock. The bureau of animal industry will seek to bring about increased production of hogs and poultry, the two live stock products capable of most rapid increase. The agents of this bureau also will locate surpluses of hogs in heavy producing areas and farmers in other sections of the country with good facilities for hog raising, in the effort to bring about more economical distribution of hogs. Efforts also will be made indirectly to increase animal production by combating animal diseases and pests, especially hog cholera, tuberculosis, and the cattle tick, which cause losses aggregating millions of dollars annually. The bureau also will endeavor to stimulate the increased production and utilization of dairy food; and will carry on a campaign for the more general production of infertile eggs.

The bureau of entomology will extend its activities in the field to protect crops and live stock. It will assist in organizing communities for combating insect pests, both of crops and live stock.

Marketing Assistance.
Producers will be given advice by the bureau of markets regarding improved methods of packing and handling food products. The bureau also will extend its market news service to include grain, hay and seeds, dairy and poultry products, and to cover more fully vegetables and fruits and meats and meat products, and will assist in solving local truck marketing problems. These services will make public facts as to supply, demand and movement of food products, intended to help in the elimination of the lost motion and economic waste existing in the marketing machinery of the country. The bureau also will help producers and consumers to form direct business relations through the parcel post.

With the extra funds furnished by the bull the bureau of plant industry will greatly increase its war against destructive plant diseases which annually bring about the loss of considerable proportions of the crops of the country. The bureau also will seek to bring about increased conservation of food products by encouraging natural storage and drying of the products best suited to these methods of preservation.

Farm Products and Animals.
Under the food production bill the department's work for the conservation of farm products, including live stock, will be greatly extended. The staff's relation service will add to its staff many county and city agents, who will give instructions and demonstrations to all parts of the country in canning, drying and the preparation of food products in other forms which will protect them against spoilage. The bureau of markets will seek to reduce losses due to faulty handling, packing, shipping and marketing. The bureau of plant industry will endeavor to arouse interest in the natural storage during the fall and winter months of semipermanent products. Forces making for the conservation of live stock and animal products will be put into operation by the bureau of

animal industry. This work will include, as already mentioned, campaign for the reduction of losses of live stock from animal diseases, losses of eggs through faulty handling and from failure to produce infertile eggs, and movements to assist in the more economical distribution of hogs. In the latter work field agents of the bureau of animal industry will bring together owners of surplus hogs and farmers having facilities for raising more hogs. This should result in the distribution of the surplus stock from regions of heavy animal production and expensive feed to parts of the country where animal industry is not well developed and where pasturage and feed are relatively abundant and cheap. The bill also makes provision for the extension of other lines of the work of the department.

ONLY FEMALE ARMY SURGEON



Doctor Markland is the only female surgeon in the British army. Doctor Markland is a most unusual miss, and the distinction which she holds has been won by her great skill as a surgeon.

She holds a reputation in her private practice which makes her one of the foremost women surgeons in the world.

Doctor Markland will render service very probably in one of the hospitals behind the firing lines in France. She has won the commendation of many physicians in Great Britain, and when she offered her services to the army, she was accepted after some deliberation as to whether a woman doctor could serve in the army ranks.

There is little question, but that Doctor Markland will prove that women doctors in the field can be of considerable service, and soon many more of her sex will be seen in the ranks.

Girl Saves Poet's Home.

San Francisco, Cal.—Through the heroic work of Miss Margaret Moya, eighteen years of age, of Fruitvale Heights, the famous Jacquin Miller home was saved from destruction by fire. A grass fire of considerable proportions was discovered by the plucky girl in the grounds of the poet's home. After summoning the fire department, Miss Moya attacked the flames with wet blankets and had stayed their progress in the vicinity of the house before the arrival of engine No. 14.

Berries Keep 21 Years.

Monticello, Ind.—Mrs. Ida Foss, a farmer's wife living near this place, recently opened a can of huckleberries that had been put up 21 years before and found them in perfect condition.

Rooster Picks for Hens.

Upper Sandusky, O.—Anthony Hall of near Sycamore has a rooster that is envied by all the other roosters on the farm. He watches until Mr. Hall has picked all the cherries from a tree he wants for his own use. Then the rooster climbs the tree himself, going to the ends of all the branches, and picks all the remainder of the cherries, dropping them to the ground, where the hens of the farm gather in a great flock and have a feast.

Aged Mother of Twenty-Eight.

Chino, Cal.—Mrs. Paul Agullar, who has been married 38 years, recently gave birth to her twenty-eighth child, a boy. Mrs. Agullar, who is fifty-three years old, was married when she was fifteen. She has had three sets of twins, and all but two of the children are living.

A Big Job.

Little Esther stood gazing at the sky, and turning to her mother, said: "Mamma, how do you 'spose God ever got that great big sky up there without breaking it?"

ORIGIN OF FAMILIAR PHRASE

How "Swinging Round the Circle" Gained Its Place in American Politics.

"As I go round the circle," uttered by President Johnson in a speech in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1866, was the origin of the familiar phrase of today, "swinging round the circle," as applied to the campaign tours of presidents. It was David Locke, the Petroleum V. Nasby of the Toledo Blade, who converted the words of Johnson into the "Swinging Around the Circle" slogan.

Andrew Johnson was in many respects a remarkable man, born and reared in illiteracy, President Johnson's state papers are said to be among the ablest executive documents now on file at Washington. "Yet," says T. R. Burton in his life of John Sherman, "Johnson's first message to congress, in December, 1865, was written by George Bancroft, and the original manuscript is at the Library of Congress.

It was on August 24, 1866, that President Johnson, with Secretary Seward, General Grant and Admiral Farragut, left Washington for a tour through the middle western states.

The ostensible object of the trip was a participation in the dedication of a monument to Stephen A. Douglas at Chicago on September 6.

But the outing was plainly an electioneering movement on the part of the president, for the purpose of making votes for "my policy" in the coming fall election.

At all the principal cities along the route through Pennsylvania, New York and Ohio, the president was received by a majority of those present at the different outdoor receptions, with the respect due his office.

If the president, in his speeches, had shown some degree of moderation and dignity in his language, the history of this notable presidential journey would not have been written in words of denunciation.

But Mr. Johnson did not try to conceal either his prejudice or his temper. From New York to St. Louis the president petulantly showed his opposition to the prevailing tone of public opinion throughout the northern states at the time, handled epithets with the crowd, and "exalted himself at every opportunity." Secretary Seward also made some speeches. But Grant and Farragut, although frequently called for, did not utter a word. Grant was said to be thoroughly disgusted with the president and rode in other cars when he could do so.

"I felt," said Grant afterward, "that it was like listening to a man at his own funeral."

Although President Johnson made many speeches, it was said that not even once did he pronounce the name of "Lincoln" in this entire trip. At Cleveland, on September 3, the president did say that he "was placed on a ticket with a distinguished individual, who is now no more."

Honest Efforts.

Moses was fated never to enter the land of promise he so longingly viewed afar; and Columbus never found—who can now wish that he had?—that unimpeded sea route westward to India that he sought so wisely and so daringly. Yet still the world moves on, and by mysterious and unexpected ways the great, brave soul is permitted to subserve the benignant purpose of God contemplating the elevation and blessing of man. And so, I cannot doubt, the unselfish efforts in our day for the amelioration of social hardships, though their methods may be rejected as mistaken or defective, will yet signally conduce to their contemplated ends. Fail not, then, humble helper, for "the good time coming," to lend your feeble sigh, to swell the sails of whatever bark is freighted with earnest efforts for the mitigation of human woes, nor doubt that the divine breath shall waft it at last to its prayed-for haven!—Horace Greeley.

A Delicate Subject.

Young Rawson had just had his first novel published, relates a member of the Boston Authors' club. One morning he met an acquaintance of long standing, and after greetings were exchanged the budding author asked: "Nick, I value your opinion highly, particularly because I know it is always a truthful one. Now, I want you to tell me candidly what you think of my new book." The friend was silent for a moment. Then he said: "No, no, don't ask me, Rawson. Let us remain friends."

Not Time for Sightseeing.

"I don't think so much of the Yellowstone!"
"But you were there on your honeymoon! One must see it under favorable conditions to appreciate its beauties!"—Puck.

Poor Comfort.

Miss Bonds—It makes me sad to think I've had to refuse you, Archie. It hurts me as much as it does you. Archie Hardrun—But not in the same place.

WHEAT DEALERS SHY

Buyers Not Inclined to Make Quotations Until Government Acts—Farmers Fret Over Delay.

Pullman, Wash.—Pullman's grain auctions from the government, are being the last week, the dealers not being inclined to offer quotations in the face of the government's investigation leading up to the establishment of a standard price.

Most of the warehousemen, upon in-market have been at a standstill dur- attaching to the grain receipts the governmental clause calling for the sale of the cereal within 30 days and empowering the warehouseman or elevator operator to dispose of it at the end of that time at the highest procurable figure. Farmers and buyers alike are fretting under the delay in establishing prices.

FRUIT SHIPMENTS IMMENSE

Peaches and Pears Leaving Yakima at Rate of 150 Cars a Day.

North Yakima.—Fruit shipments from the Yakima valley last week aggregated 406 carloads, a large part of which was of mixed fruits, particularly peaches, pears and prunes, although some straight carloads of pears and peaches were included. This week the heavy movement of Bartlett pears is on and peach shipments will also be heavier. The anticipation is that from 900 to 1,000 carloads will leave the valley this week. Cars are plentiful and the prices are firm at \$40 per ton for pears, delivered in bulk and 50 to 70 cents per box for peaches, according to variety and grade. Several cash buyers of apples are in the valley and within a few days the closing of some large deals is anticipated.

Student Gardens Large

North Yakima.—High school students and some grade students are going in heavily for fruit drying and canning, as well as gardening this year, according to Prof. C. S. Cole of the high school agricultural department, who has just completed his second tour of inspection of upwards of 500 gardens whose owners have entered in the annual school garden contest. It has taken him a month to make the round and he will immediately begin again so as to finish final inspection before the annual contest is held in September. He says he has not attempted to estimate the amount of produce grown, but it is immense, and that some of the students have had remarkable success in canning and drying fruits and vegetables.

NORTHWEST MARKET REPORT

Portland—Wheat—Bluestem, \$2.10 per bushel; fortyfold, \$2.05; club, \$2.05; red Russian, \$2.05.

Flour—Patents, \$11.60.
Millfeed—Spot prices: Bran, \$37 per ton; shorts, \$40; middlings, \$47; rolled barley, \$55; rolled oats, \$56.

Hay—Buying prices: Timothy, Eastern Oregon, \$26 per ton; valley timothy, \$20; alfalfa, \$23 @ 25; valley grain hay, \$18.50.

Butter—Cubes, extras, 41¢ per pound; prime firsts, 89¢. Jobbing prices: Prints, extras, 47¢; cartons, 1¢ extra; butterfat, No. 1, 46¢ at cent.

Eggs—Oregon ranch, current receipts, 35½@36¢ per dozen; Oregon ranch, candled, 37@38¢; selects, 40¢.
Poultry—Hens, 14½@17¢ per pound; broilers, 18@19; ducks, live, 12@13¢; large young white, 17 @ 18¢; large young white springs, 20@22¢; geese, live, 7@8¢; springs, 13@15¢; turkeys, live, 20@22¢; dressed, 28@30¢.

Vegetables—Tomatoes, 65@75¢ per crate; cabbage, 2½ @ 2½¢ per pound; lettuce, 60¢ per dozen; cucumbers, 40 @ 60¢; peppers, 8¢ per pound; beans, 7¢; corn, 30¢ per dozen.

Potatoes—New Oregon, 2½@3½¢ per pound; sweet potatoes, 7¢.

Onions—Walla Walla, \$1.50.

Green Fruits—Cantaloupes, standard, \$2.25@2.50 per crate; peaches, 75¢@1.10; watermelons, \$1.50 per hundred; apples, \$1.25@2.15 per box; pears, \$2.25; plums, 75¢ per crate; grapes, \$1.25@1.50; casabas, 1½¢ per pound.

Hops—1916 crop, 22¢ per pound; 1917 contracts, 35¢.

Wool—Extra Oregon, fine, 50@60¢ per pound; coarse, 55@60¢; valley, 58 @ 60¢; mohair, long staple, 55¢.

Cascara Bark—New, 7½¢ per pound; old, 8¢.

Cattle—
Best beef steers..... \$ 8.50@ 9.00
Good beef steers..... 7.25@ 8.25
Best beef cows..... 6.75@ 7.25
Ordinary to good..... 3.75@ 6.50
Best heifers..... 7.00@ 7.25
Bulls..... 4.50@ 6.50
Calves..... 7.00@ 9.50
Stockers and feeders.... 4.50@ 7.00

Hogs—
Prime light hogs..... \$17.35@17.50
Prime heavy hogs..... 17.25@17.35
Pigs..... 15.75@16.00
Bulk..... 17.75@18.00

Sheep—
Western lambs..... \$13.00@13.50
Valley lambs..... 11.75@12.50
Yearlings..... 10.00@10.50
Wethers..... 9.75@10.50
Ewes..... 8.00@ 8.50

CALL BRITISH TARS "LIMEYS" SAVES TWO SMALL GIRLS

American Bluejackets in European Waters Have Nickname for Everything They See.

London.—American bluejackets on duty in European waters have a nickname of their own for England's sailors and soldiers. They call them "limeys;" the individual being known as a "lime." The American sailor men apply the designation to all English fighters just as the British refer to their soldiers as "Tommys."

The sailor from the United States has his nickname for nearly everything he sees. Bluejackets who had served in the near and far East first started calling British sailors and soldiers "lime julcers," because of their fondness for fruit juice and charged water.

Now the designation has been shortened down and everything British is "limey." British soldiers' and sailors' clubs are known as "limey clubs," and British-brewed lager beer is commonly spoken of as "limey beer."

Brown Leaped From Pilot of Locomotive to Sweep Them to Safety.

Wallace, La.—B. V. Brown of St. Regis, Mont., at the risk of his own life saved the lives of Innes Lanpher, eleven years old, and her little two-year-old sister, by leaping from the pilot of a locomotive and sweeping the children from the path of an on-coming freight train here recently.

The children were pushing a go-cart across the tracks when it became caught in the rails. Brown was riding on the pilot of the engine, and seeing the children's danger, jumped from the engine in time to save them, but was himself struck by the engine and hurled to one side. He was severely shaken, but uninjured.

An Early "Scoop."

The Virginia Gazette was founded in 1736 and claims to be the oldest paper in the oldest city of the oldest state and first to publish the Declaration of Independence.