

EUROPE NEEDS FOOD

Food Administration Declares It is an Absolute Sin to Waste Food—Food Has Become Sacred.

Europe is still sending an insistent call for more food. We must send it if the war is to go on efficiently. If we eat it all we cannot ship it, and the food administration has already tried to picture how much that wheat is needed by people who will starve if they do not get it, the food administration states.

"For the least bit of heedlessness on your part in food conservation some one somewhere in the world must suffer privation," an official statement declares. "The food administration has mastered the problem of America's food in such a way that every ounce of food conserved and kept in the currents of trade goes to an empty stomach in Europe."

"It is an absolute sin to waste food. Food has become sacred."

"Food means life; it means somebody's life, and you cannot escape responsibility."

"There is no waste of food among the allied nations."

WAR BREAD COSTLY TO BRITISH GOVERNMENT

Every year the British government pays \$200,000,000 toward the cost of that nation's war bread. That is the principal reason why English bread prices are lower today to the consumer than in America. Incidentally the British bread is much poorer than the American.

Great Britain has taken over all home grown grain, bought at an arbitrary price, and all imported wheat bought in markets of the world at prevailing prices. 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 costs 9 cents, and the one pound loaf sells for 5 cents.

In milling, however, 14 per cent more flour is extracted from the wheat than in America. And there is a compulsory adulteration of 20 per cent, and an allowable adulteration of 50 per cent.

Compared with American bread, the British product is only about 65 per cent pure at its best.

In France, under conditions somewhat similar, but with a larger extraction, the four pound loaf sells for 18 cents.

AMERICAN SAVINGS WILL MEASURE WHEAT EXPORTS

"We have already exported the whole of the surplus of the 1917 wheat harvest, over and above the normal demands of our own population. It is necessary, therefore, for the food administration to restrict export of wheat so as to retain in the United States sufficient supplies to carry our own people until the next harvest."

"Therefore all exports of wheat from now forward are limited entirely to volume of saving made by the American people in their consumption of wheat and wheat products."

"We continued wheat shipments for December as far as our situation allowed, but even with all the conservation made we were still unable to load several hundred thousand tons of foodstuffs urgently required by the allied nations during the month of December alone."

HERBERT HOOVER.

WHEAT-CORN YEAST BREAD.



Wheat-corn bread is more nutritious than bread baked with wheat flour alone. Thousands of American families today are using this mixed flour bread, and in so doing are enabling America to provide more wheat flour for the allies. Here's a tested recipe for this bread: Take one and a half cups of milk, water or a mixture of the two; one-half cup compressed yeast, one and a half teaspoons salt, one tablespoon sugar, one tablespoon of fat if desired, one cup cornmeal and two cups wheat flour.

Put one and a half cups of water, the cornmeal, salt, sugar and fat (if used) into a double boiler and cook twenty minutes. The water is sufficient only to soften the meal a little. Allow the meal to cool to about the temperature of the room and add the flour and yeast mixed with the rest of the water. Knead thoroughly, make into loaf, place in pan of standard size, allow to rise until nearly fills the pan and bake 45 or 50 minutes. It is hardly practicable to use a greater percentage of cornmeal than this even in emergencies, for bread so made differs very little from baked mush. Less cornmeal can be used and in such a case the general method given above may be followed.

It is possible to make a yeast raised

corn bread without first cooking the cornmeal. In this case not more than one cupful of meal should be used to four cupfuls of flour. In other respects the bread is mixed and baked as in the above recipe.

Rats Enemies of Birds.

The number of useful insect-eating birds nesting on the ground or in low bushes which fall victims to rats is extremely large and is one of the many kinds of injury done by these pernicious animals which cannot be computed, writes E. W. Nelson in the National Geographic Magazine. Probably few frequenters of the countryside have returned to look into a bird's nest to observe its condition without many times finding it destroyed and fragments of egg shells lying about. Unquestionably a large percentage of such nests located in the neighborhood of buildings have been raided by rats.

On one of the small Danish islands it has been authentically recorded that the progeny of a single pair of rats, which escaped from captivity, in two years' time exterminated a great colony of birds for which the island had been noted.

The Nagging Wife.

In the course of our investigations we discovered that in some homes, although the wife was not dissolute, she was, nevertheless, almost wholly to blame for the wretched conditions which existed, asserts the University Magazine. In those cases the husband was hard working and earned sufficient money from week to week to win a comfortable home, if he possessed a comfortable home, but the wife, unfortunately, was afflicted with the deepest ignorance of the art of house-holding. In some other instances the house was made unhappy by a nagging wife, with a rasping tongue. One woman of this type appeared in the juvenile court charging her husband with neglecting her and her children. The husband offered no evidence at the end of his wife's tirade, which it was impossible for the court to check. "Can you blame me for taking a drink occasionally?"

Waste of Energy.

Much "talk" in the rearing and training of children could be eliminated with great benefit to both child and parent. One sees and feels constantly the inconsistency of dissertations (as to manners and motives) to children from parents who are themselves signal failures as far as the effectiveness and efficiency of their own lives are concerned, observes the New York Evening Telegram. We must curb the "don't" and the "do" to our children and also to our associates until our own manner of conversation is more indicative of real thought than the average chatter and talk of women would sometimes signify.

For Little Brown Men.

In Japan the early part of the month of May is gala time for all little Japanese boys, because it is at that time that the birthday of every one of them is celebrated, notes a writer. The big, general birthday party is familiarly known as the "fish festival." During the fish festival every family in which there is a boy proudly heralds the fact by a flag that floats from a pole in the dooryard. It is desirable to have as tall and as big a pole as possible; so, in order to get this kind of a pole, it frequently happens that several families will club together and make one birthday pole do for all. This pole is then adorned with as many flags as there are little boys in the several families.

WOULDN'T PART WITH 'CHAW'

Economical Seaman Decided to Wait Until Some Other Day to Have His Picture Taken.

If there is a general impression that America is slow to fall into the routine of economy and conservation the belief has not impressed itself upon a veteran photographer to seamen, whose curbstone studio is somewhere along the river front, writes a New York correspondent of the Pittsburgh Dispatch. Recently he had a hard five minutes with a Yankee subject, and he decided that certain traits of the Scot are developing in these United States. The photographer piped the man of the sea rolling along the street and besought him to have his picture taken, assuring him that the loved ones at home are not to be forgotten and that these days a striking pictorial memento is of especial value. The seaman, just off his vessel, stopped. He was a very grumpy seaman, but one likely to have funds, somehow, and so the photographer was at great pains to get him suitably posed and ready for the permanent record of his afternoon appearance. The last detail had been arranged and the seaman was standing flatly and determinedly against a fence when the camera man started to press the bulb. "Wait," said the subject, getting out of pose. "I'll be here for a week and I'll see yer again for a picture." "Well, why not now?" "Cause," answered the economical seaman, "I got a chew of terbacceh in me face today. I'll be along agin toward the end of the week—some day when I ain't got a chew in me mouth."

HAS ONLY IMPULSE TO RUN

When Under Influence of Fear, Horse Has No Other Idea Save That of Blind Flight.

It was pathetic to see the terror of London horses when the tank passed through the city recently, writes a correspondent. Many of them sighted the new-fangled contraption at a distance and stood with ears pricked forward, eyeballs starting and nostrils distended, and had to be held and screened until it passed by. It was, of course, the same in the early days of motoring, but despite his tendency to panic the horse is intelligent if given a chance. When bicycles were novelties—an acquaintance tells me—his horse in a Cheshire country district, showed great fear until a bicycle was one day brought to him and held beneath his nose so that he could inspect it in detail. He never minded them afterward. According to Romanes, the horse "is the only animal which under the influence of fear loses the possession of every other sense in one mad and mastering desire to run." This pathetic falling was utilized by our men in the recent advance on Cambrai, when at one point, it is recorded, a squadron of cavalry dismounted and stampeded their horses, which fled panic-stricken in the darkness toward the enemy lines and so drew the German fire.—Manchester Guardian.

"Uncle Sam."

The popular term "Uncle Sam," as applied to the United States government, originated in Troy and Greenbush, N. Y., during the war of 1812-14. Elbert Anderson, Jr., one of the contractors supplying the army of the north with provisions, in October, 1812, advertised for proposals for pork and beef to be delivered to him during the first four months of the following year in New York, Troy, Albany and Waterford. Among those who contracted to furnish him with beef, packed in barrels, were Ebenezer and Samuel Wilson, the latter familiarly called by Trojans "Uncle Sam." As the beef was delivered at Greenbush barracks from time to time the Troy soldiers referred to it as "Uncle Sam's" beef. The other soldiers, not knowing who "Uncle Sam" was, thought that the term was applied to the letters U. S. stamped upon the barrels by the government officials. Consequently it was not long before the term "Uncle Sam," meaning the United States, was in common use.

Japanese and Malays.

The Japanese hat resembles much the Malayan. So also does the Japanese umbrella. The ancient Japanese helmet was adorned with horns of animals. Similar helmets exist in the Malayan archipelago. The old-fashioned weapons of the Japanese police used in particular for catching thieves are still used by Malayan policemen. The custom of catching fish at night by torchlight prevails both in Japan and in the Malayan archipelago. An ordeal with boiling water, a special sort of football game, the popularity of cock fights and the custom of keeping singing insects in little cages are found both among the Japanese and Malays. All this, asserts a writer, speaks in favor of the descent of the Japanese from the Malays.

Small Patriot's Rebuke.

The other day I answered a knock at the door and encountered a small boy, who immediately tried to sell me a choice assortment of knitting needles.

"But, sonny, I don't knit," said I, thinking to close the matter. He looked at me reproachfully for a moment and then: "Lady, aren't you going to do anything for your country?"—Chicago Tribune.

Cards at the Courier office.

HISTORIC TOLLGATE IS GONE

End of Landmark in the Shenandoah Valley Recalls an Interesting Civil War Story.

The razing of the Hillman tollgate house takes away a historic landmark in the lower Shenandoah valley. It was constructed in 1840, before there were railroads in this section, and it was a part of the thoroughfare from Tennessee to Alexandria, Va., and often 20 to 30 wagons could be seen in a line making the trip to and from the boats at Alexandria.

The first toll was collected at gate No. 1 by Stinson Hillman, and he continued to collect toll until his death in 1890. From 1890 to 1892 the gate was kept by his widow, Charlotte Hillman, when, on account of war conditions, the gate was abandoned until 1895. The house was struck by a shell just before the Battle of Kernstown.

It was at this gate that Charlotte Hillman held up General Sheridan and his staff. The general paid the regular toll for himself and his staff followed his example.

"But," said the general as he passed through, "I cannot vouch for my army."

When the soldiers came up Mrs. Hillman raised the pole, but stood at her post all day long and kept tally and after the war she sent the bill to Washington and it was promptly paid.

General Sheridan passed through this gate again on his famous ride from Winchester. Gen. Stonewall Jackson, in his valley campaign, frequently passed through it, always paying toll.

BUILDERS TO USE TREENAILS

How Framework of Ships Under Construction for Uncle Sam Will Be Held Together.

The framework of the wooden ships which are now being built for the United States Emergency corporation will not be held by even a single metal nail. They will be planned together with treenails cut from the trunks of live oak or yellow locust trees.

There are two or three causes for the use of wooden nails. One is the great need of iron and steel in other lines of war activity where wood could not be used, and another is that the wooden pin is lighter than a metal one and less expensive.

Each ship's hull will require 300,000 of the treenails, and they will be fastened in place by splitting each end and driving in a white oak wedge. Each ship will require 600,000 wedges. It is said that the wooden pins are more quickly put in place than are metal ones.

Treenails are 24 inches long, an inch and a quarter in diameter and perfectly round. They are used to fasten the planks to the boat frames. Soon after a vessel is launched the pins swell to a snug fit in the framework.

Timber for the ships comes from the sawmills in 60 foot slabs 14 inches thick, and is then worked into the different sizes for the framework and siding.

English Women Baking Own Bread.

In an article called "Voluntary Rationing" in Woman's Home Companion, a writer says:

"Bakers are forbidden to deliver bread before it is twelve hours old. This, in itself, has helped the saving of wheat very materially, as people do not fancy stale bread. And the housewife, in her own home baking, has learned this valuable lesson also. She puts her freshly baked bread away to stale for 12 or 24 hours. For many years English baker's bread has been so good and so cheap that it has formed a large part of the daily menu. But government regulation baker's bread is, for the most part, so unpalatable that women have become home bakers. They mix the standard flour with other meals and produce a bread which is far more palatable, at less expense, and still comes within the rations. The supply of flour being so limited, pastries and cakes have become rarities in stores and restaurants, and luxuries in homes."

Domestic Wood for Walking Sticks.

The United Kingdom has long taken the lead in the manufacture of walking sticks, and a large proportion of the output was made of raw material grown in the British Isles, such as ash, chestnut, oak and similar woods. The importation of finished sticks has always been small, but before the war a considerable amount of raw or partly finished material was imported, such as malacca canes, ebony, wenge, rose, roof bamboo, algherri, etc. Cherry sticks and what is known as "Congo" wood were formerly imported from Germany and Austria, where they are grown. For a time after the outbreak of the war the stocks on hand, both here and in neutral countries, met the demand, but gradually the trade has become more dependent upon home-grown goods, and consequently a greatly increased demand for domestic raw material has arisen.

A classified ad brings results.

ONE ADVERTISEMENT WILL NOT MAKE YOU A FORTUNE, BUT IT WILL SERVE AS A STONE IN THE FOUNDATION OF BUSINESS SUCCESS :: ::

Classified Advertising

FOR SALE

O. & C. GRANT LANDS—Blue print plate showing lands in Josephine county, \$1.50. Address A. E. Voorhies, Grants Pass.

DEALERS in horses, mules, cattle, wagons, hacks, buggies, harness and saddles. We have a variety of all kinds at all times. If you have anything to sell or exchange, or if you want to buy, come and see us. We will treat you right. All our livestock is put out under guarantee. Red Front Feed and Sale Stable, Corner Sixth and K streets. Timmons, Prop. Phone 533-J.

FOR SALE—Good modern house, close in, north side. Inquire No. 2333, care Courier.

PIANOS, new and second-hand for rent or sale on easy monthly payments; first year's rent to apply on purchase price. Rowell's Music and Photo House.

I HAVE FOR SALE or trade all kinds of work, driving and saddle horses, wagons, buggies, harness and saddles, or will buy yours. Come and see me at Browale Hampton's Feed and Sale Stable, phone 142-R. Roy Higgins, owner. Also one 4-room house for sale cheap or to trade.

FOR SALE CHEAP—Eighty acres in the Applegate valley, New Hope school district. About 25 acres under the Murphy irrigation ditch, 144 shares of water goes with the land. This land will be sold cheap for cash. Why rent? The federal government will loan you half the money a long time at low interest. Address E. M. Austin, Route B Box 52, Modesto, Cal.

FOR SALE—Recleaned seed wheat; Little Club, \$2.15; Jenkins Club, \$2.25; Washington Hybrid No. 143, \$2.50; Marquis, \$2.50; also Barless Barley, White Oats, Alfalfa Seed and all Grasses and Clovers. Ralph Waldo Elden, Central Point.

FOR SALE—Good work horse, sound and true, 1,200 pounds. Also one 3-year old filly, broke to work or ride. Hercules stump puller. Harrow, plow and spring-tooth. Phone 500-J-2.

FOR SALE—One set double hack harness, \$20. John Deere top buggy, with set of driving harness, \$60. All in good condition. L. S. Morrison, Leland, Ore.

FOR SALE—Petaluma incubator, 63 egg size, as good as new, cheap, must make room. Will trade for chickens. Just right size for small poultry farmer. A trio of Buff Wyandotte chickens, rooster and two hens, thorough-breds and are beauties, easily confined to small pen, best that grow for eggs and meat, buy these, and raise your own meat and eggs and help win the war. For descriptions and price address M. C. Roberts, Murphy.

A classified ad will give results.

TO RENT

TREMONT ROOMS—Now under management of Mrs. L. C. Armstrong; 28 clean rooms at 35c and 50c; special rates by week or month; also light housekeeping rooms. Would like your patronage.

FURNISHED ROOMS—Large, comfortable and conveniently located. 411 C street.

HOTEL OXFORD ROOMS for rent—Large, well furnished, steam heat, hot water, bath, and all hotel privileges. Very moderate weekly and monthly rates.

FOR RENT OR SALE—Irrigated farm—plenty of water during the whole season. Inquire Jo. Fetzner, 755 North Eighth street.

FOR RENT—5-room modern furnished house. Gas, electric lights, etc. 207 West C street. See N. E. Townsend, 621 A street.

WANTED

WANTED—To buy a second hand iron wheel wagon—four to six inch tires—holding about 3,000 lbs. C. Shaefer, R. F. D. No. 2.

WANTED—Men for saw mills and logging camps. Mills and camps will operate throughout the winter. Steady work. Good conditions. For full particulars write Weed Lumber Company, Weed, Cal.

WANTED—A middle aged farmer capable of handling cows, irrigation, etc., on an alfalfa ranch. Address Frederick Pelouze, Eagle Point, Ore.

PHYSICIANS

L. O. CLEMENT, M. D.—Practice limited to diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat. Glasses fitted. Office hours 9-12, 2-5, or on appointment. Office phone, 62; residence phone 359-J.

S. LOUGHRIDGE, M. D., Physician and surgeon. City or country calls attended day or night. Residence phone 763; office phone 182. Sixth and H. Tufts Building.

A. A. WITHAM, M. D., Physician and surgeon. Office: Hall Bldg., corner Sixth and I streets. Phone: Office, 116; residence, 288-J. Hours, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

DR. J. O. NIBLEY—Physician and surgeon. Lundberg Building. Surgeon Utah-Idaho Sugar Co. Health Officer. Office hours, 9 to 12 a. m. 1 to 5 p. m. Phone 310-J.

DENTISTS

E. C. MACY, D. M. D.—First-class dentistry. 109 1/2 South Sixth street, Grants Pass, Oregon.

ATTORNEYS

H. D. Norton, Attorney-at-law. Practice in all State and Federal Courts. First National Bank Bldg.

COLVIG & WILLIAMS Attorneys-at-law Grants Pass Banking Co. Bldg. Grants Pass, Oregon.

E. S. VAN DYKE, Attorney, Practice in all courts. First National Bank Building.

DURHAM & RICHARD, Attorneys-at-law. Office Masonic Temple, Grants Pass Oregon.

W. T. MILLER, Attorney-at-law County attorney for Josephine County. Office: Schallhorn Bldg.

O. S. BLANCHARD, Attorney-at-law Golden Rule Building. Phone 270. Grants Pass, Oregon.

BLANCHARD & BLANCHARD, Attorneys, Albert block. Phone 236-J. Practice in all courts; land board attorneys.

VETERINARY SURGEON

DR. R. J. BESTUL, Veterinarian. Office in Whitcomb Implement Bldg. Phone 113-J. Residence Phone 205-R.

DRAYAGE AND TRANSFER

COMMERCIAL TRANSFER CO. All kinds of drayage and transfer work carefully and promptly done. Phone 181-J. Stand at freight depot. A. Shade, Prop.

F. G. ISHAM, drayage and transfer. Sales, pianos and furniture moved packed, shipped and stored. Phone Clark and Holman, No. 50. Residence phone 124-R.

THE WORLD MOVES; so do we. Bunch Bros. Transfer Co. Phone 297-R.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION

J. S. MACMURRAY, teacher of voice culture and singing. Lessons given at home of pupil if requested. Address 716 Lee St.

PHOTO STUDIO

THE PICTURE MILL open daily 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. For Sunday sittings call Mill 283-R or residence 140-J.

TAXI SERVICE

WHITE LINE TAXI—City and country. Popular prices. Call Grants Pass hotel, phone 296. Residence phone 328-J. W. G. White, Prop. Grants Pass, Oregon.

The California and Oregon Coast Railroad Company

TIME CARD

Effective December 1, 1917.

Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday Train 1 lv. Grants Pass. 1:00 p. m. Train 2 lv. Waters Creek 3:00 p. m.

All trains leave Grants Pass from the corner of G and Eighth streets, opposite the Southern Pacific depot. For all information regarding freight and passenger service call at the office of the company, Lundberg building, or phone 131 for same.

Improving on Nature.

One by one nature is being made to surrender her secrets to man by the steady progress of science. Not only is her most sacredly guarded secret—how earth was made, of what its rocks and minerals are composed—now being solved, but actual rocks and minerals are being reproduced by artificial means, reproduced in a much purer form than they were originally made by nature. The place at which these wonderful experiments are being conducted is the Carnegie geophysical laboratory, a part of the Carnegie Institute of Washington.