

WHEAT WILL WIN IF YOU SAVE IT.

France Must Be Fed, If We Would Resist The Hun.

This letter has been received by The Journal:

Bemlock Or.—To the Editor of The Journal—The agent of the food administration for Tillamook county gave notice to the people of this county that no person was allowed more than one sack of wheat flour in the house at one time, and ordered all who had more to return the surplus to him or someone he might designate to receive it. Some, with fear and trembling returned a sack or two and received at the rate of \$10.40 per barrel for which they had paid over \$12 per barrel, and were forced to buy hog feed for the family at more than double the price of the flour. Is it to win the war or to fill somebody's pocket that the notice was sent out, with a threat of a \$5000 fine and two years in prison?
G. W. PROCTOR.

For lack of food, France was recently on the verge of collapse. The true import of an appeal by cable from the French government for more wheat has never been made public in all its significance. The situation was one of the most critical that has faced the allies. The immediate peril is now removed, but it would again appear if wheat were not regularly and faithfully sent from America.

If France should collapse, what? If her four years of bleeding should become fatal to her, what?

Where would the American army in France then be?

How long could the American boys only in moderate strength yet, along with the British, be able to resist the terrible Hun drives? It is a thought to give every American something for the most serious contemplation.

It is true that the substitutes cost more than white flour costs. But it is to be remembered that at the time we entered the war American mills were not equipped for grinding all the substitutes. Corn flour practically disappeared from the market for a time through lack of facilities for grinding it in quantities to meet the suddenly created demand.

There were but few mills with machinery for grinding oat flour.

Barley flour was almost unknown. There were no mills in the Northwest with the facilities for grinding barley flour.

The food administration required the mills to install the machinery for manufacture of all the substitute flours. It is costly machinery. It may go out of use at the end of the war. The new machinery was installed, not on a basis of whether it would pay or what it would cost, but on a basis of getting an adequate supply of the substitute flours as a war measure. Extra expense meant necessarily increased cost of the substitutes. This is one of the causes of higher prices for barley, oat, corn and other flours.

Another cause is the higher price farmers are getting for these products. The farmers had the price of their wheat cut. That the price of every crop they grow should be similarly cut is a plan that the farmers could not be expected to agree to.

Mr. Proctor asks the question, "Is it to win the war or to fill somebody's pocket" that food administration, rules are established?

The food administration is doing everything in its power to prevent profiteering. Thus, every mill is under license. It cannot operate without a license. Its property is virtually taken charge of by the government. Its books are examined by the food administration, and its profits kept to the minimum.

If undue profits are attempted by the mills, the millers are penalized. The wholesalers are similarly licensed, and their business similarly supervised. Their books are inspected.

The regulation is the strictest supervision ever exercised by the government over any private business in America. The regulation is so rigid that if a miller, wholesaler or retailer does not submit to government requirements his license is taken away, and without a license he cannot do business.

It is a great length to go for the benefit of consumers. It seems incredible that consumers can complain.

The food administration is without authority to fix the price of the farmer's barley, or his oats, or his corn. Congress refused to grant that authority. Bills have been introduced for that purpose, but congress does not pass them. If there is fault that these substitutes are high priced it is a fault of congress alone. Congress is the one power that can grant authority to the president or to the food administration to fix prices of the raw substitutes to the farmer.

Mr. Hoover has publicly declared that the price of corn should be less

than the price of wheat. But he is without authority to make it lower. The only regulation he can exercise restriction on the profits of millers, wholesalers and retailers, and this he has done. Congress ought to give the food administration power to fix the price of corn.

Meanwhile we are engaged in a terrible war. Our greatest work in that war is yet to be done. We have but little conception of the sacrifices we may have to make.

The real sacrifices up to the present are by the young men who are offering their lives, and by the parents and wives who are offering their sons and husbands as hostages and defenders of freedom and of the republic.

Compared with these supreme acts of devotion the slight privation of using substitutes instead of wheat flour is nothing.

The buying of War Stamps is nothing.

The purchase of a Liberty Bond is nothing.

A gift to the Red Cross is nothing in comparison with the gift of a manly young man in defense of the homes and privileges and free institutions of America.

If France should fall and the whole brunt of resisting the conquering Hun fall upon America we would see times when we would be thankful to even have black bread with which to satisfy our hunger. The French soldier's bread ration is already reduced to 21 ounces a week, which is three ounces a day, but little more than an American is allowed to consume at one meal.—Portland Journal.

THE LINES DRAWN

The hour has long since struck when there can be but two classes of people in this country—Americans and Pro-Germans. There can be no such thing as neutrality. Every citizen is either for or against his country. The Government is calling on every man, woman and child within our borders to declare themselves, and the call can no more be evaded than could the call to the ranks. Uncle Sam has no intention of unduly oppressing any person. Nevertheless there is a war to fight and win, a cause to be battled for to a triumph, and in this every person's services are called for and must be given to the extent of that one's ability.

The hour has struck when we must separate the sheep from the goats—the citizens from the parasites and leeches. Ten million of our people are already enrolled, but this is only about one-twentieth of our number. These ten millions are enrolled in the arms bearing division. But there is an arms-furnishing department to be manned and financed, as well as all the other sinews of war, and to this task the other ninety million are called.

We some time ago arrived at the certain knowledge that the world is at war for a principle, and every human being in this country must either accept or reject that principle. Once and for all we must determine whether or not man shall be a free agent or the puppet of a petty tyrant. Once and for all we must determine whether a people shall choose their own allegiance or be subject to the call of royal butchers who would feed them to the Moloch of war purely to further their own lust for power.

And in the determination of this mighty question every person of ordinary intelligence among us will be recorded on one side or the other. As we have stated, there is no middle ground—you, reader, are either American or Anti-American. This is Your home, and its safety is menaced, your services are demanded, and you can no more evade the call than you can evade the issues of life and death.

We repeat, we must separate the sheep from the goats. Every community should label its entire citizenship—loyal or disloyal, as the case may be. Slackers, traitors and pro-Germans should be placed in a class by themselves. Loyal Americans should have no dealings with these people. They should be made to feel the heavy displeasure of their loyal neighbors, be their station high or standing what it may.

And in this melting and remoulding process, race or nationality should have absolutely no weight whatever. The loyal American of German blood or nativity should be as warmly welcomed into the ranks of the country's defenders as the purest blooded American among us. On the other hand, the slacker or pro-German should not be aligned, it matters not if his ancestors came over in the Mayflower or if his fathers fought the British at Bunker's Hill. The mighty engine of public opinion works slowly. But this engine is warming up for the race, and our advice to the man or woman of un-American proclivities would be to sing very lowly.

EAT NO WHEAT TILL HARVEST TIME.

The initial movement for placing Oregon upon a voluntary "wheatless until harvest" basis, thus rallying to the urgent call of Uncle Sam in his great task of feeding our army at the front and the armies and civilian peoples of the Allies, was taken on Thursday, May 23, at Portland, when County Food Administrators, assembled from 28 out of 36 counties, unanimously adopted the following resolution:

"Whereas the wheat situation of the nation and the Allies has become exceedingly acute—so acute that only by the most drastic curtailments in consumption can America meet the grave duty and military necessity which confronts her; therefore, be it

Resolved, that it is the unanimous conviction of the County Food Administrators of the State of Oregon and others attending the Food Administration conference held in Portland May 22-23, 1918, that Oregon be placed at once as nearly as may be upon a voluntary wheatless basis, this to continue until August, 1918. And be it further

Resolved, that each county administrator shall immediately take steps to bring his county to such wheatless standard; that this resolution shall not contemplate curtailing consumption of wheat products by heavy manual laborers, or others necessarily dependent upon bakers' bread to a point which will impair their efficiency; that bakers should limit their consumption of wheat flour to 70 per cent of that of the corresponding period of 1917; that dealers should sell with each pound of wheat flour three pounds of substitute, and should not purchase nor sell to exceed 25 per cent of their last year's purchases of wheat flour without special permit; that dealers and communities further be requested to eliminate wheat flour sales entirely, and in any case to use their best efforts to confine such sales to a maximum of one-half pound of wheat flour per week per person; that steps be taken at once to induce all dealers, homes and hotels to turn back all supplies of flour on hand beyond the ultra minimum required within the spirit of this resolution, except that where flour on hand is so remotely located that its return would be impractical, permission be given to retain the same."

THE SCARCITY OF LABOR

It will be harder perhaps, for the farmer than any other class of people to adapt himself to the labor shortage, because his most important work is seasonal. Business houses have already been seriously crippled by so many of our men being called into service, but they are bravely adjusting their plants to conditions, by employing older men, or training women for these positions. This shortage will, of course, be felt on the farms this year, for aside from the draft, war industries are hiring all men available.

Wherever it is possible to use machinery on the farms, in place of hand labor, this should be done. If one man is unable to meet this expense, for machinery is usually expensive, then by combining, farmers can effect the same result. It will mean co-operation all along the line this year—it will mean helping each other in various ways—but all this is a part of the debt we must cheerfully pay in a world war of the magnitude we are now waging.

OREGON HENS SCORE

Oregon hens at Storrs, Conn., and Pullman, Wash., are well toward the top and still gaining. A pen of O. A. C. Barred Rocks held forth place at Storrs at the end of the 27th week, and O. A. C. Barred Rocks held second place at Pullman at the end of the first half year. The ten birds at the former contest had produced 1016 eggs—an average of almost 100 each including the late fall and winter season. They laid 59 eggs during the last week, gaining 5 on the first pen and 7 on the second. The pen of five at Pullman laid 619 eggs in the first six months—an average 123.8 per fowl. The pen was first for April, with a yield of 112 eggs. The pen of White Leghorns entered at the same contest have a record of 555 eggs to their credit and hold tenth place.

Dangers of Constipation

Neglected constipation may cause Piles, ulceration of the bowels, appendicitis, nervous prostration, paralysis. Don't delay treatment. Best remedy is Foley Cathartic Tablets. Do their work surely, easily, gently, without injury to stomach or intestinal lining. Contains no habit-forming drugs. Fine for fat folks.—Sold by Reed Bros.

NECESSITIES VS. LUXURIES

Our people have a saying, which has become current, that the luxuries of one generation are the necessities for the next. And really we seem to have practiced just such a system of evolution. Our people are shining examples of the truth that extravagance breeds extravagance. We of this generation listen to old people as they describe conditions of their day, and we wonder how they managed to render life at all endurable.

Yet these same old people in their day, enjoyed life to the full. They did not consider themselves in any sense objects of pity. They lived simple, wholesome lives, and the wisdom of their mode of life is amply demonstrated by the mere fact that they, the exponents of this simple, frugal life, are yet with us to bear testimony to its merits.

There is great need that, in many respects, we revert to the frugal life of our ancestors. True, in many matters their luxuries have really become our necessities and are no more an extravagance than were their simple luxuries. But we have added unnecessarily to these luxuries. It is these we are called upon to forego.

Mark well the man or woman who continues the extravagances of former years. Their patriotism is of a purely negative quality. Henceforth, until this war is won, extravagance and disloyalty are going to become almost synonymous terms.

And even then our frugality will be worthless unless it be practiced in the name of the cause, and the results applied to the cause.

NAZARENE CHURCH

Rev. Lyman Brough, Pastor. A cordial invitation is extended to you to attend our services. The hours of the service on the Sabbath are as follows:

Preaching at 11 A. M.
Sabbath School at 10 A. M.
Young Peoples' meeting at 6:45 P. M.
Song service at 7:30 P. M.
Preaching at 8:00 P. M.
Prayer meeting Wednesday at 7:30 P. M.

HOLY FAMILY CHURCH

(Catholic)
Cor Miller and C. Sts.
Sunday High Mass at 10:30 o'clock
Week days Mass at 7 o'clock.
Instructions for children Saturdays at 9 A. M.
Rev. Father Francis, O. F. M.
Rector.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SOCIETY

Services at 11:00 o'clock. Subject of Lesson-Sermon next Sunday: "Adam and Fallen Man."
The Testimonial Meeting, Wednesday at 7:30 P. M.
The reading room in the church Edifice, is open on Tuesday and Friday from 2 to 4 P. M.
Sunday School meets on Sunday at 10 o'clock.
Pupils may be admitted to its classes up to the age of 20 years.
The public is cordially invited to the Church Services and to the Reading Room.



It costs no more to be sure you get your money's worth. Ask for Crescent Cinnamon, Nutmeg, Pepper and other spices.

All grocers sell them.

Crescent Better Spices

The railroad employes are pleased with the increase in their wages, but after all they are not so lucky as the aircraft boys, who get a raise every time they go up.

How would you like to pay \$1.70 per copy for the morning paper? People in Washington who are willing to pay that price can get the New York Times by aeroplane service.

Bad Kidneys Laid Him Up

A slight kidney impairment lead to dropsy or Bright's disease. Don't neglect it. Frank M. Bingham, Utah, writes: "I was bled with my kidneys so bad I could not work. Tried many kinds of medicine which did me no good. Then I tried Foley Kidney Pills; now I am as good as I ever did before." Sold by Reed Bros.

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Meets all trains in Bend. Passengers Arrive at Portland, from Burns, in 24 hours, fare \$16.05

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