AMERICA MAKES GOOD

Hoover's Hopes Are Exceeded

Remarkable Results at End of Food Administration's First Year Proves Voluntary System Was No Mistake —Confidence That People Will Continue Patriotic Conservation Efforts Is Felt at Washington.

W. B. Ayer, Federal Food Administrator for Oregon, earnestly directs attention to some excerpts from a recent official summary, at the end of its first year's work, of the United States Food Administration's aims, methods and results. These excerpts are given below:

"When the U. S. Food Administration undertook the work of conserving and mobilizing America's food resources, there were three methods of approach possible in handling the problem, these methods of control being rationing, high prices and voluntary effort.

The Three Systems.

"The introduction of rationing into this country would have resulted in an inevitable re-action. It would also mean a tremendous expenditure. On the basis of the rationing system adopted by European countries for certain staple foods, it would require $4,800,000 a year for the printing of the necessary ration cards; it would demand one official for every 1,000 families to take care of distribution under this system; in fact, on the European basis, about $45,000,000 a year would be required to administer the rationing system in this country.

"Control of consumption by high prices was obviously too unfair to merit consideration in such a country as ours, meaning as it must, conservation for the rich at the expense of the poor.

"The voluntary system, based upon education and publicity (the third alternative), was selected because of the moderate expense involved, and because of the opportunity it afforded to use the great desire of loyal Americans to serve their country.

Results Enormous.

"The results of the voluntary control of food have been enormous. The surplus of the 1917-18 wheat crop, based on normal consumption, would have been 20,000,000 bushels. If the present rate of saving by the American people continues, we shall be able to deliver to our Allies from this crop possibly 170,000,000 bushels of wheat, of which 150,000,000 will represent the voluntary savings of the American people. This delivery of wheat has enabled the Allies to meet the more immediate and pressing bread needs of their people, and to keep up the bread ration of their soldiers.

"As to our exports of meat, the results of conservation are even more remarkable. The analysis of figures in regard to hogs indicates that we were 5,000,000 to 7,000,000 hogs short when the conservation campaign was started. Before the war, the average monthly export of hog products was about 50,000,000 pounds. In March, 1918, we exported 300,000,000 pounds and can see our way clear, with the present saving and production, to go forward at this rate for an indefinite period. Before 1914, we were exporting from 1,000,000 to 6,000,000 pounds of beef per month. After the European war began, there was an increase to about 23,000,000 per month. Now, we are exporting at the rate of 120,000,000 pounds of beef per month and, with the continuation of conservation and production, there is no reason to anticipate a material reduction in these figures.

Great Offensive Needed.

"The winning of the war depends upon the development of great offensive strength on the part of the United States. This offensive must include ships, men, supplies and food. With the increase in the size of our Army, there is a necessary decrease in our productive capacity. Harvests are bound to vary with seasonal conditions.

"The only safe procedure for us and for the Allies is to provide enormous reserve stocks of staple foods, both here and in Europe, to meet any emergency which may arise. In a later period of the war, to have to stop in a critical phase of it in order to put unusual emphasis upon agricultural production, might be fatal to our final success.

"There must be no let-down in the program of conservation until the new harvest. Heartened by our success and by the spirit of devotion and self-sacrifice shown by the American people, we must go ahead more than ever convinced of our responsibility to those who fight with us and to those unfortunate peoples who look to us as the one source of the food supply necessary to keep them from destruction.

In France and England.

"The American Labor Mission just home from London, was appointed by President Wilson to make a study of conditions in England and France. Of its nineteen members, nine are from the American Federation of Labor, two of whom are women. The others represent every social element of the American people. This mission made a comprehensive study of conditions in the Allied countries, and before leaving London for America, issued the following statement regarding food conditions:

"'Since landing in England, all members of the committee have visited a number of cities and interviewed a large number of people regarding the food situation, as well as other matters arising from the war, and we feel it our duty to impress upon the American people the fact that they should endeavor to conserve food in a larger measure, that we may supply the people of the Allied countries with the things necessary to their sustenance. There is no doubt that the people of Great Britain and the Allied countries are making untold sacrifices, more than America realizes.'

Wheat and Meat Abroad.

"In 1914 France produced 82 per cent of her normal consumption of wheat. In 1917 her production was only 45 per cent. After deducting the amount necessary for seed, it was estimated that the 1917 production would be but one-third of France's needs. It must be remembered, too, that France has always figured her needs on a different basis than ours. The French people have never wasted food, consequently France's normal consumption has been practically identical with her actual necessities. The ration of the French soldiers has twice been cut, and the soldier's ration is never lowered until the danger at home from food shortage is critical. Certain reports have been brought to this country that there is plenty of meat in France. These reports originated in the fact that at one time it was necessary, because of the lack of feeds, to slaughter large quantities of her dairy cattle. The immediate result was a temporary glut of meat, but the final result is that today France is on a meat ration of one pound a week, including horse flesh."

It's Up to Us.

"Germany's war of starvation is a challenge most of all to America," says a Food Administration Bulletin. "Against Germany's lust for dominion, America's purpose is to establish the society of nations. Against destruction, America's aim is healing. Against mastery, America's ideal is service.

"We cannot surpass the steadfastness of Britain, the courage of Italy, the exaltation of France.

"We cannot excel the Allies in heroism, in endurance, in fortitude. Our force in battle, though it may be decisive, will not be as great as theirs.

"We can hope to contribute most to the common cause from our larger resources. To relieve desperate privation, America can supply food.

"Giving up wheat is a little thing compared to their death struggle—in which our soldiers are splendidly sharing.

"A little thing—yet we can do it with greatness of spirit. Supporting our army and adding whole-hearted service to humanity, it is in America's power to defeat forever the passion of conquest.

"Now is the hour of testing. Wheat is the test."

Give the Children Milk.

Milk is one of the most important food sources the human race possesses. For the proper nourishment of the child, it is absolutely indispensable and its use should be kept up in the diet as long as possible. Not only does it contain all the essential food elements in the most available form for ready digestion, but the recent scientific discoveries show it to be especially rich in certain peculiar properties that alone render growth possible.

It is not enough to take off your hat to the flag—take off your coat and roll up your sleeves, and having made those preparations, do something useful for America and her cause.

RESULTS FIRST YEAR OF FOOD ADMINISTRATION

Preliminary Work Began May 19, 1917.

Food Control Act passed August 10, 1917.

WHEAT EXPORTS (since July 1):
- Estimated surplus for export, 20,000,000 bushels.
- Actual shipments to June, 120,000,000 bushels.

BEEF EXPORTS:
- Ordinary rate one to two million pounds monthly.
- Largest single month this year, 87,000,000 lbs.

PORK EXPORTS:
- Ordinary rate, 50,000,000 lbs. monthly.
- Largest month this year, 308,000,000 lbs.

PRICE OF FLOUR (Minneapolis):
- One year ago, $16.75 a barrel wholesale.
- Present price, $9.80 per barrel.

PRICE MARGIN (between farmer's wheat and flour made from it):
- One year ago the difference was $5.68.
- Present date the difference is 64 cents.

IN GENERAL: To the farmer going to market, 27 per cent more than last summer; to the housewife buying in market, 13 per cent less than last summer.

And the Allies have been sustained.

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Rev. Lyman Brough, Pastor.

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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.

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. Contain no habit-forming drugs. Fine for fat folks.—Sold by Reed Bros.

Bad Kidneys Laid Him Up

A slight kidney impairment may lead to dropsy or Bright's disease. Don't neglect it. Frank Miller, Bingham, Utah, writes: "I was troubled 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 feeling as good as I ever did before."—Sold by Reed Bros.

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Unavoidable Conditions!

Owing to the fact that the war has brought about many changes in the business world, we are compelled to adjust our business accordingly. The government is regulating the prices on many articles which we have to sell, these prices are figured on a cash basis, therefore, the manufacturer is holding the jobber to a cash or a ten day term, likewise the jobber is demanding cash from the retail merchant, now it is down to the point where the retail merchant must get the cash for his goods or go broke, Therefore from this date we will confine our terms of credit to strictly thirty days. Goods are hard to get, help is scarce, expenses leaping upward, and we are forced to this very much against our desire. We hope our friends will look at this as an unavoidable circumstance over which we have no control.

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