

WORLD SHORTAGE IN BEET SUGAR

Drops Are 40 Per Cent. Less Than Pre-War Average—Central Powers Hit Hardest.

\$ANE SUGAR IS ISOLATED.

Allied Beet Production Falls One-third in Rigid War Economy Practiced.

The world today is producing forty per cent. less beet sugar than the pre-war average.

Counting the American, Allied and German-Austrian crops, as well as the neutrals, the U. S. Food Administration has estimated that the world shortage created by the light crop of 1917-1918 is at least three and a half million tons.

That the 1917-1918 crop of cane sugar was two million tons in excess of the previous year does not relieve the general shortage.

Cuba and Java produce one-half of the world cane crop, and the Java sugar is too far removed from America to transport when shipping is badly needed to transport and maintain the military forces in France.

In Java a large part of the old sugar crop is still awaiting shipment. Since it requires 150 to 160 days for each boat that is sent to Java, the possibilities of obtaining adequate shipments of Java sugar this season are remote.

Allies' Production Falls. Taking the Allied nations as a group, official reports show that beet sugar production is less by one-third than the pre-war average.

French beet sugar industry has suffered most by the war. The French yield of beet sugar is now only 20.1 per cent. of the pre-war average.

For the five years preceding the outbreak of hostilities in Europe, France produced an average of 752,542 tons of sugar each year. For 1917-18 the French production was 219,416 tons.

With 61 factories operating, as compared with more than 200 that were in existence before the war and before the general campaign of destructiveness launched by the German armies, France nevertheless managed to manufacture more beet sugar in 1917-18 than in 1916-17, when the total output was 202,415 tons.

Italy in 1917-18 produced 100,800 tons of beet sugar, which was 56,000 tons less than the previous year and 210,250 less than the annual output of sugar for the five year pre-war period.

One of the great difficulties experienced in Italy's beet sugar industry was finding sufficient labor to handle the crop. Thousands of men usually employed in beet sugar production were called for military service. The yield per acre amounted to approximately half of the usual quantity of beets harvested.

ROUND-UP CHAMPS TO DEFEND TITLE

PENDLETON, OR., Aug.—All three of the winners in the Roundup bucking contests last year will be back this year to compete again for the championship.

Yakima Canutt who won the championship of the world last year by three sensational rides, is now in the ordnance department of the navy, but has written that he has been granted a furlough to come back to defend his title. Broncho Bob Hall, who won second honors last year, is already back after spending several months cowboying in filmland with Doug Fairbanks and Bill Hart. Dave White winner of third last year, has sent word down from Canada that he is in the best form of his career and is coming back to win the title.

Though many familiar faces will be missing among the Round-up performers this year, because they are now "over there," there promises to be no shortage of material for many of the contests. Many of the little Wild West shows have gone out of existence and the Pendleton Round-up, staged this year as a benefit for the Red Cross, is attracting from a wider radius than ever before.

MALHEUR COUNTY FAIR REALLY PATRIOTIC

The Malheur County Fair to be held at Ontario September 10, 11, 12, and 13 is to be really and truly a patriotic fair. The board of Directors have decided to pay all premiums under \$10 in Thrift and War Savings Stamps except in cases where the exhibitor insists upon cash payment.

The Fair Board has also decided to donate the entire net proceeds to the American Red Cross. This item last year amounted to several hundred dollars.

The fair is also in negotiation with the Committee on Public Information at Washington, D. C. and the Federal Reserve bank at San Francisco to secure a war exhibit which has been on exhibit at San Francisco for several weeks and it looks as if it would be sent to Ontario Fair week.

These features with the Red Cross Exhibit the Federal Food Conservation Exhibit to be sent out from Portland, the Military Airplane, the special premiums for War Breads and Red Cross products removes any doubt that the Malheur Fair is to be really and truly a patriotic fair.

One of the spot lights of the war beams upon the figure of the German general galloping frantically down a road with a small tank in full pursuit.

LABOR DAY

It is well that the government has set aside a day out of the year, dedicating it to the cause of labor—a day when we are called upon to turn our thoughts to this great element of the world. At ordinary times we are likely to take the conveniences of life for granted and to overlook the fact that from the beginning to the close of our day labor is the basic element which provides these conveniences.

Every article we use, whether it is made of wood from the forest, iron from the mines, or any other product of nature, requires labor at every step from the procuring of the raw material to the final touch of manufacture. The army of labor must keep step with the world day by day to render civilized life possible.

If these are the obligations of the nation to labor in times of peace, how much greater do they become in times of war? The army of working men is lessened by the drafting of men for the nonproductive industry of war. New duties are incumbent upon the men who are left. Ships must be built, equipment and ammunition for the army made there must be an increase in the coal mined and shipped, and additional supplies of all kinds must be transported.

Without the army of labor at home there could not be the army of combatants in the field. The obligation of the United States to its body workers is great. The workers have shown in the main loyal acceptance of the aims of the Government and loyal endeavor to assist in carrying out these aims.

Labor Day this year of all others should bring different classes of Americans closer to each other in sympathy and understanding. Soldier and civilian, capitalist and worker, we are people inspired by one great purpose. Let us give honor to the force of working men who help to make the attainment of that purpose certain.

There never were such suburbanites as the Yanks. They are always being reported as visiting the suburbs of some French city.

The next day we learn that they have gone down town.

And the Germans have moved to the country.

Let us give all praise and honor to the true Americans of German name and descent who fought bravely and well in our ranks at Fismes.

Do not forget the Fourth Liberty Loan is scheduled for the last of September.

POLES DRIVEN TO GERMANY TO WORK

Hun Commander's Brutal Order Issued to Conquered and Helpless People.

Every Able-Bodied Man Forced to Leave His Starving Family and Labor Under Shocking Conditions for the Oppressor.

 This I have seen. I could not believe it unless I had seen it through and through. For several weeks I lived with it; I went all about it and back of it; inside and out of it was shown to me—until finally I came to realize that the incredible was true. It is monstrous, it is unthinkable, but it exists. It is the Prussian system.—F. C. Walcott.

F. C. Walcott, a member of the United States food administration, and during the time America was feeding the civilian populations of Belgium, Serbia and northern France an assistant of Mr. Hoover in these invaded countries, has pictured in a graphic way the conditions he found among the people it was his duty to help. After describing the terrible conditions in Poland in 1916, the millions that were dying of starvation, the hundreds of thousands of defenseless people that had been ruthlessly cut down by the sword of the German conqueror, he says:

In that situation, the German commander issued a proclamation. Every able-bodied Pole was bidden to Germany to work. If any refused, let no other Pole give him to eat, not so much as a mouthful, under penalty of German military law.

This is the choice the German government gives to the conquered Pole, to the husband and father of a starving family: Leave your family or die or survive as the case may be. Leave your country which is destroyed, to work in Germany for its further destruction. If you are obstinate, we shall see that you surely starve.

Staying with his folk, he is doomed and they are not saved; the father and husband can do nothing for them, he only adds to their risk and suffering. Leaving them, he will be cut off from his family, they may never hear from him again nor he from them. Germany will set him to work that a German workman may be released to fight against his own land and people. He shall be lodged in barracks, behind barbed wire entanglements, under armed guard. He shall sleep on the bare ground with a single thin blanket. He shall be scantily fed and his earnings shall be taken from him to pay for his food.

That is the choice which the German government offers to a proud, sensitive, high-strung people. Death or slavery.

When a Pole gave me that proclamation, I was boiling. But I had to restrain myself. I was practically the only foreign civilian in the country and I wanted to get food to the people. That was what I was there for and I must not for any cause jeopardize the undertaking. I asked Governor General von Beseler, "Can this be true?" "Really, I cannot say," he replied. "I have signed so many proclamations; ask General Von Kries."

So I asked General von Kries, "General, this is a civilized people. Can this be true?"

"Yes," he said, "it is true"—with an air of adding, Why not?

I dared not trust myself to speak; I turned to go. "Wait," he said. And he explained to me how Germany, official Germany, regards the state of subject peoples.

It is hard for us to imagine such a condition in America as Mr. Walcott has described as existing in Hun-riden Poland, and yet that is just what would exist should our boys, and the boys of our allies, now fighting in France fail to defeat the soldiers of this murder empire. This fair country of ours would be made into a German province; our people would be the slaves of the Junkers of Germany, subject to the beastly whims of the officers of the German army. In no war in which America has ever engaged have the stakes been so great as in this present conflict. Should we, by any chance, lose; should the Hun, by any chance, win; our liberties, our happiness, everything Americans hold dear, would be lost.

WILL "USE NOTHING GERMAN"

Club organized for the Purpose of Boycotting Products of Hun Manufacture.

Chicago.—High art and low art, music and literature and dolls that talk and walk are to be taboo forever and forever to members of a new club here, when they bear the "Made in Germany" stamp or flavor.

"Use Nothing German" is the name of the club. And the women who have formed it swear that they mean what they say, and that after the war they intend that the kaiser does not recuperate from the ills he has brought upon himself through their aid.

The club expects to spread its message countrywide, and thus to induce women throughout the United States to back them up in ignoring everything German.

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UNCLE SAM'S PARTNER



(Courtesy of Life and Charles Dana Gibson.)

Planting home gardens, producing more food, and saving food are all war-time efforts of this government in which the women of America have co-operated loyally. We are all in the home army; the home army here must help the fighting forces and home armies over there; 120 million Allies must eat.