

RESUME OF RED CROSS WORK IN ITALY

The War Council of the American Red Cross has today issued the second installment of its reports to the American people concerning the work being made of the American Red Cross War Fund. This particular installment covers the work being done in Italy since the beginning of the war and the plans made for the period up to the end of December, 1918.

In carrying out its work in Italy the American Red Cross has appropriated to July 1, 1918, the sum of \$7,939,653.50. The greatly enlarged field of opportunity and obligation in Italy has called for an appropriation for six months ending December, 1918, amounting to \$12,657,837.50. Thus by the end of the year 1918 the American Red Cross will have expended since the war began at least twenty million dollars in the work of relief in Italy. Need for American Red Cross work in Italy became apparent to the War Council early in the summer of 1917, and a temporary commission headed by George F. Baker Jr., was sent to Italy to make a thorough and exhaustive investigation of the needs. As a result of the Commission's report a permanent commission was in process of formation when the Teutonic drive on the Austrian front filled all Italy with homeless, starving, despairing refugees and brought on a crisis which took the American Red Cross workers into Italian fields, and from that moment their activities never ceased. Today Italy is fully convinced that the American people are a nation of deeds as well as words. There is scarcely a village or commune which has not been given unmistakable evidence of the generosity, kindness and ability of Americans in the work of saving Europe from the grasp of Teutonic autocracy.

In this connection Colonel John Buchanan, one of the directors of the British Ministry on information said, "I hope Americans appreciate the work which their Red Cross organization has done in Italy. The American work was wonderful, it was organized and accomplished with deftness, energy and tact. It must have been enormously expensive but it was worth many times what it cost by its remarkable effect on the morale not only of the people at home but at the front where its maximum was felt." A survey made in July shows that up to that time relief had been distributed to nearly four hundred thousand needy families of soldiers. At last reports the American Red Cross had in operation in Italy 41 kitchens with a capacity of 130,000 rations weekly. These were contributing to the comfort and support of 131,000 families. It is maintaining 43 work rooms where nearly three thousand women are employed in producing an average of 80,000 garments. There are nineteen health centers containing 8,046 children. There are twelve adult health centers caring for an average of 500 persons

weekly. All this character of work done up to July 1st, 1918, was accomplished at a cost of \$4,347,383. Work among the soldiers at the front up to July 1st, 1918, cost \$2,844,602. A special Emergency Fund was expended during the same period taking care of thousands of refugees. This was done at the cost of \$174,700.00. Another item of expense during the early days was that of transportation. This amounted to \$200,462.00. In connection with the foregoing there are two things worthy of note. The first is that the purchasing power of every dollar contributed to the American Red Cross because of its vast field of voluntary endeavor and supply is a \$1.59. The other is the strict economy observed in all branches of work.

The following telegram from Henry P. Davidson, Chairman of the Italian Commission, at the close of the Second War Fund Campaign will be of general interest:

"American Red Cross drive has been overwhelming. Success not alone in amount raised but in spirit shown throughout the country. Will cable you shortly final figures. We are now in a position to carry out such work as your Commission recommends and upon consideration of War Council it will be approved all to the end in the spirit which you and your associates are perfectly understood. It is vitally important that any program adopted by the American Red Cross in any part of world should be carried out in such manner that everyone can justly feel that each dollar has been treated as though it were the particular dollar given by the person making the greatest sacrifices in order to give."

As stated in the beginning, expenditures authorized by the War Council for the six months ending December, 1918, amounts to \$12,657,837.50. The original estimate was one million dollars less but the Battle of the Piave while a great victory was nevertheless attended with losses that entailed expenditures of another million in caring for the wounded. In so far as the amount of money to be expended is concerned, the item of furnishing food to refugees and families of soldiers at the front is given first place in the work now being done. This service known as Canteen Service consists of furnishing fifteen thousand rations daily which will take fourteen thousand tons of food from the United States each month and will be served from more than one hundred kitchens. The service will cost \$2,300,000. The next matter is the employment of those who are able to do some part in the war. Twenty-eight workshops have been erected in various parts of Italy. They give employment to sewing machines. Appropriations for this branch of American Red Cross Activity amounts to \$3,077,140. A colony for refugees from Venetia near Pisa is caring for 2000 persons and before winter this will probably be increased by \$1,155,000.

If the morale of the men at the front is to be maintained their families must be properly cared for and details provided for shops, shoe factories, work by nurses and financial assistance to the Italian institutions engaged in this field. For this purpose \$1,030,700, has been appropriated. There are many other activities which will cost heavily and which have been provided for, among them are surgical dressings and surgical instruments \$1,241,212.50, supplies including gasoline and appliances, maintenance of every description, allowances for drivers and living expenses, \$495,000. Canteen rest rooms, \$453,722.50, gifts of clothing and other necessities for soldiers at the front \$110,000, food for children \$357,500, for the purchase and maintenance of Nurses' Homes at Milan \$55,927.50, for all medical work \$40,425, for district offices and general offices at Rome \$41,250, funds for prevention of tuberculosis \$1,100,000, transportation \$33,000, purchasing section \$4,520, storage section \$63,250, finance section \$21,505, section of the Secretary General \$46,695, Section of Public Information \$31,790.

The foregoing is a resume of the work that has been done in Italy and of expenditures of the work demand a continuation of this work being done. Should the needs of war and expenditures of even greater sums there is no doubt that the American people will respond.

CHICKENS

It isn't only in their amateur truck gardens that city dwellers are learning to copy us community folks. The imitators naturally lag some distance behind the originals, but it is a fact that in the large towns chicken raising is now more than an experiment.

Some months ago the Department of Agriculture became alarmed at the speed with which poultry breeders were killing off their stock. The threatened scarcity of feed suggested to the breeders the policy of playing safe while the still had something to sell, but the effect resembled a campaign of extermination.

Accordingly a number of extension poultry specialists were sent out by the Department, and the crusade which they conducted had the effect of checking the massacre and even encouraging the backyard chicken farmer in the big city, who found that his stock could be maintained to a great extent on table-scraps.

With the advantages of a community like ours it is a positive duty to do better than these city enthusiasts. Recent experiment have gone far toward simplifying chicken-feeding problems, and though the majority of us are not farmers, yet there are many in that majority who can find time to do as much as the city-bred bookkeeper—starch, spats, stick-pin and all.

Archie Cross was in town yesterday.

FARM GRIT FOILS ENEMIES AT HOME MAKES FOOD SURE

Bumper Crops Stiffen Allied Line, Morale—Country Districts First in Liberty Loan

Only the farmers know the extreme difficulties which hampered the production for the allies this year of the bumper crops necessary to feed the troops battling at the European fronts and the civilians working for them behind the lines.

The public has heard few reports of the widespread sabotage which has worked for the benefit of the Hun, whether practiced in the name of German propaganda or I. W. W. "education". But enough was revealed at the trial of Lee J. W. W. in Chicago to show that few regions have been free from destructive agents who made frequent use of scores of ingenious arson and dynamite devices to destroy standing crops and stored grains.

What everybody does know is that the farmer made good, and with the conservation through the Food Administration's supervision, kept the Johnny Yank in France, the French Polu and British Tommy with unlimited supplies of good wheat flour.

YANKEE WHEAT FEEDS ALL ALLIES

On top of this the farmer set the pace for the rest of America with his subscriptions to war funds. It was the agricultural districts that first reported their quotas oversubscribed in the Third Liberty Loan.

Doubtless it will be the farmers who first report "Over The Top" in the Fourth Liberty Loan, in spite of the fact that the loan will be twice the size of any previous.

This sounds easy, from superficial consideration, since the Third Loan came at a time when the farmer needed his money to put in and harvest his summer crops, and was without receipts since last summer and fall, and had been called upon in the Second Loan as well.

But it would not be a simple matter, even if the Fourth Loan were not larger than the Third, because the government is calling for increased acreage on all crops, and especially on wheat, the great Western staple, to provide for the army of five million American troops with which it is expected to crush the Hun utterly next year.

BIG ARMY NEEDS GREAT CROPS

For winter wheat alone, it is proposed to increase the area by 45,000,000 acres. These figures provide for a minimum of 513,000 acres of winter wheat in California, 599,000 in Oregon, 754,000 in Washington, 377,000 in Idaho, 256,000 in Utah, 46,000 in Arizona, and 5,000 in Nevada. This is an increase of eighty per cent over 1917 acreages for Washington, but very much smaller increases for the other states of the Twelfth Federal Reserve district.

In presenting these figures, the Department of Agriculture points out that it is absolutely necessary that a tremendous wheat crop be brought in next year to renew somewhat the reserve supplies, accumulated from the record crops of 1912-1915, and depleted through the dependence of all the allies on us.

There is no doubt in anybody's mind that the American farmer will respond instantly and effectively to any situation presented to him, as this one, by the government.

There is no doubt that the native wit and courage of the American farmer will rout natural and criminal enemies to his Victory crop success as his sons are outwitting and out-fighting the Hun from the Vosges to Picardy.

FARMS ANSWER WAR LOANS FIRST

There is least of all a doubt that the American farmer will lag in his response to the call of the Fourth Liberty Loan because of his increased responsibilities in other directions.

It was Oregon, whose orchards, farms and cattle overshadow all her other wealth, which first hoisted the Third Liberty Loan Honor Flag in the West, and it was that other purely agricultural state, Iowa, which barely nosed Oregon out of first place in the national race for the honor.

Both Oregon and Iowa will be the special marks for all other states to shoot at in the Fourth Liberty Loan race. A dark horse probably will win the acclaim due the first state to fill its quota.

The answer of the nation to the American-sized task of raising the American-sized Fourth Liberty Loan must be prompt and overwhelming. With American troops glorying in the laurels wrested from the boasted best trained fighting men of the world, those at home cannot return a less emphatic response to the call upon them.

Let every man do his share.

As She Is Spoken.

The teacher was giving dictation for a writing lesson. She began "Once upon a time—"

"Please, teacher, what is a punny?" asked a little girl.

"What do you mean, Lizzie?" asked the teacher. "I do not understand you."

"You said: 'Once a punny time.'"

The teacher explained by improving her enunciation.

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School starts at a time of year when the change of seasons is likely to cause coughs, colds, croup, hay fever and asthma. Prompt action at the first sign of infection may keep children in prime good health and help them to avoid losing time. Foley's Honey and Tar is an ideal home remedy.—Sold by Reed Bros.

"Amhu."

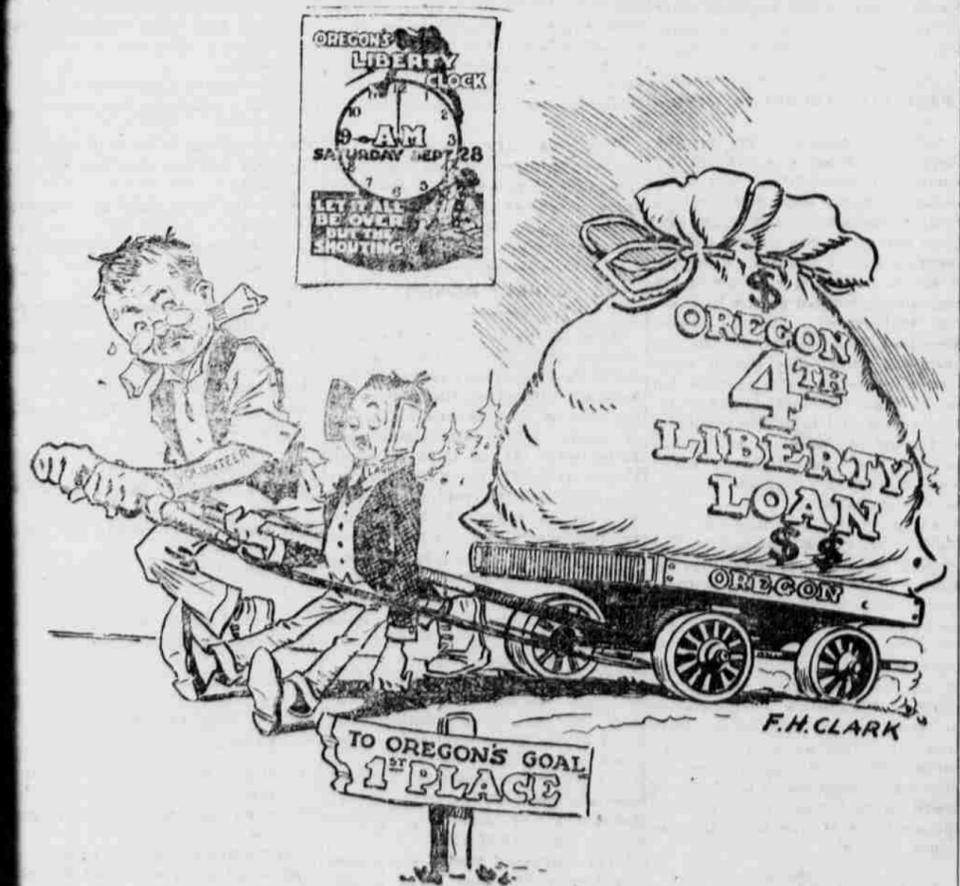
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"Carry On"—Let's Have Teamwork

WHO will best bring honor to his Town, his County, to Oregon, to the Nation, to Himself—the one who delays subscribing to the 4th Liberty Loan—or the one who steps forward willingly, promptly and VOLUNTARILY?
You know and we know what the answer is. You are willing to subscribe, that is certain. But, will you do it PROMPTLY, and without being sought out and reminded of this duty?

To help put Oregon over the top FIRST—your application for 4th Liberty Loan Bonds must be in the hands of your bank or the local Liberty Loan Committee BEFORE Saturday, September 28th. Don't wait a week, a day, AN HOUR, DO IT NOW.
Being listed on Oregon's Honor Roll of "Volunteer" subscribers is the biggest patriotic distinction any man, woman or child can have.

LIBERTY LOAN COMMITTEE