

SHARE OUR SUGAR WITH THE ALLIES

British Get Two Pounds a Month,
French Pound and Half,
Italians One Pound.

GERMAN SUPPLY PLENTIFUL

All Nations Permit Use of Sweetening
for Home Preserving Purposes.

America's new sugar ration of two pounds a month per person is equitable when compared with the sugar ration enforced by rigid governmental order in England, France and Italy, nations with which we are sharing sugar.

Each Allied nation—in the matter of sugar consumption—is sharing on nearest possible equal terms the hardships imposed by greatly altered conditions in the world sugar situation.

Formerly classed as a luxury, sugar is now a war time essential. The fair and just division of this essential is in the hands of the various Allied food controllers.

The United States Food Administration has asked this nation to observe a voluntary sugar ration of two pounds per person a month.

In the other countries at war with Germany sugar is one of the scarce articles on every menu—whether in the households of both rich and poor, or in the hotels.

England today has a sugar ration of two pounds per month per person. In France the ration is a pound and a half and in Italy it is one pound a month.

And the prices in allied countries are from two to three times as high as in America.

If you go to a hotel in England or France these days and order tea or coffee they serve absolutely no sugar with it. If you want sugar you must bring it with you.

In England it is allowable to use one-seventh of an ounce of sugar in the preparation of each luncheon. In France many persons carry little sacharine tablets about with them for use in hotels and in England rich and poor must take their sugar with them if they wish to have sweetened tea while visiting friends.

Before the war started France had 625,000 acres devoted to sugar production. By 1917 the French sugar acreage had decreased to 180,000 acres. Today the French man or woman with a sugar card has no assurance whatever that he or she will be able to actually buy sugar. To buy it, one must first find it.

Italy Has "State Sugar." Especially drastic regulations govern the use of sugar in Italy. Its manufacture, distribution and sale are closely controlled, and in part actually taken over by the state.

Saccharine is permitted to be sold and used as a substitute for sugar and the government manufactures a mixture of saccharine and sugar called "State Sugar," which is largely used.

German Sugar Ration Adequate. Germany, before the war, produced a great surplus of sugar and exported large quantities. Today the Germans have virtually gone out of the export business, but have plenty of cheap sugar for home use.

Wholesale prices prevalent in the Allied nations, according to information received by the United States Food Administration are as follows: England, 10 cents a pound; France, 12 cents; Italy, 23 cents.

While these high prices are being paid abroad the American wholesale price is being held at 7½ cents.

LOOSEN UP, TURTLE



The Fourth Liberty Loan is the first item on the program of national war finance since the announcement of our intention to put five million men in France and finish the war next year. On our response to its call for our dollars our friends and enemies will judge of our sincerity and earnestness in making that pledge.

The nation's resources are ample. The success of the Fourth Liberty Loan depends on our converting a share of those resources into Fourth Liberty Bonds. Nothing more. The loan should be subscribed the first day and oversubscribed the second day.

Buy Liberty Bonds. Don't be a Turtle.

GIVE INSIGHT TO CHARACTER

Shape of Eyebrows Reveal Vigor, Sincerity, Lack of Vitality, and Many Other Things.

It is now conceded that the Greek eyebrow is quite in accord with the conception of mere physical beauty in women. Like the rosebud mouth, it does not indicate the highest order of intelligence and the arch is expressive always of greater sensibility and greater sense of character, says London Tit-Bits.

Scant growth of the eyebrows invariably denotes lack of vitality; on the contrary, heavy, thick eyebrows indicate a strong constitution and great physical endurance. They are not beautiful on a woman's face, however much they may signify either mental or bodily vigor, and when they are not only heavy, but droop and meet at the nose, they are disagreeable and are said to accompany an insincere and prying nature.

Romantic women usually have a very well-defined arch in the center of the eyebrow, while a sense of humor is indicated in the arch nearer the nose. Long, drooping eyebrows, lying wide apart, indicate an amiable disposition. Where the eyebrows are lighter in color or than the hair, the indications are lack of vitality and great sensitiveness. Faintly defined eyebrows placed high above the nose are signs of indolence and weakness.

Very black eyebrows give the face an intense and searching expression; when natural, they accompany a passionate temperament. Very light eyebrows rarely are seen on strongly intellectual faces, although the color of the eyebrows is not accepted simply as denoting lack of intelligence; the form gives the key to the faculties and their direction. Red eyebrows denote great fervor and ambition; brown, a medium between red and black.

HAVE ORGY OF CANNIBALISM

Ghastly Doings of the Burying Beetles Regularly Take Place at Certain Seasons of the Year.

Here is a monstrous case of the most ghastly depravity mingled with sublime sacrifice.

The Burying Beetle buries small birds, mammals and reptiles, not as stored food for itself, but for the sustenance of its offspring. In the confines of a cage these undertakers will bury carcass after carcass, eating scarcely anything, depositing their eggs with the game. They display most edifying industry and order until the proper season is over. Then they strike work and take themselves underground.

And now a most frightful orgy begins. Despite the abundance of food both above ground and stored with the eggs, which they will not touch, the undertakers begin mutually eating each other. One emerges to the surface with a leg missing, and otherwise in a most battered condition. Another appears a little better off. He has two legs left. This one throws himself on the first, tears him to pieces and eats him. Famine plays no part in the slaughter. It is time for them to die, perhaps, and not being able to die naturally, instinct drives the undertaker to tear and eat his fellow, heedless that he, himself, is being torn to pieces and eaten by another. And so the horror goes on, one eating the limbs of another, and that other eating still another, until the tragedy is over, until next year.—Exchange.

WHAT FASTING FEELS LIKE

University of Chicago Professor Has Made Public the Results of Investigations He Has Made.

In numerous descriptions of the experiences of man in the course of more or less prolonged fasting, one meets the repeated assertion that after a brief initial period little or no hunger whatever is felt. Since it has been well-established that the sensation of hunger is induced by a certain type of tonic and peristaltic contractions of the empty or nearly empty stomach, it must be assumed either that these contractions are abolished as a fast proceeds or that the sensations are decidedly modified.

A professor of the University of Chicago has lately had an exceptional opportunity to investigate these questions. As the result of careful observations on man during prolonged intentional starvation, he found that during the 15 days' complete fast and the subsequent eight days of abstinence from food with daily ingestion of cotton fiber, the gastric hunger contractions of his subjects continued with practically normal rhythm and intensity; but the subjective sensations induced by the gastric contractions appeared to be somewhat weakened and tinged with an element of general epigastric distress or sick stomach.

Indian Names.

The Indians up in the far North country call the beaver ah-mick, says Dan Beard in Boys' Life, the boy scouts' magazine. By the way, when boy scouts lay out their council grounds at camp and divide it up as it should be, according to the north, south, east and west winds around the circle, they should remember that the Indian name for north is Quilew-nong, for south is Show-nen-nong, for east is Waba-nong, and for west is Gable-a-nong.

Now, you know the Indian ceremony always begins with blowing the smoke of the pipe to the four winds, and then to the sky, which is A'que, and then to the earth, which is A'kee, and the warrior lights his pipe with Skoo-day, that is, with fire, but if he is tow-neeke with the Skoo-day he starts a forest fire (tow-neeke means careless).

To be a good scout, one must never be tow-neeke; to be patriotic one must never be tow-neeke.

Barristers' Wigs.

Barristers' wigs first came into vogue about 200 years ago. Up to the end of the seventeenth century judges and sergeants at law alone had any distinctive dress.

Under Queen Anne the queen's counselor adopted the court dress and silk gown which made up the mourning of the period, together with the full-bottomed wig then usually worn by all persons of position.

Thereupon the outer bar started wearing a modest short wig, with strings of horsehair tied up at the end, in imitation of the fashion of tying the back hair up into a pigtail.

Some judges, we are told by a legal historian, found these wigs "comical," and would not allow barristers wearing them to plead in court.—London Chronicle.

Dangers for Game Fish.

The great cause of the decline in fish life in a stream is the pollution of the stream, and for this there is neither palliation nor excuse. A writer in All Outdoors says it is true that a brook or river is a convenient place into which to throw refuse. The people of medieval cities thought the same of their streets until plague and pestilence taught them better and instilled the elements of hygiene into their minds. Such ignorant negligence was a sign of their unenlightenment, yet, with all of our boasted civilization, we are but a step in advance when we convert our sparkling streams into noxious sewers.

HOUSE BUILDING IN KOREA

Operations Always Begun by the Construction of a Most Ingenious System of Flues.

When a Korean begins to build a house he first lays down a system of flues where the floor is to be. These flues begin at a fireplace, usually built in an outer shed or in a closed alleyway connected with the house. From the fireplace the flues branch out like the ribs of a fan and end in a trench at the back of the floor space. This trench, in turn, opens into a chimney, usually built at some distance from the house. When the flues are completed the builder carefully covers them over with flagstones; he then cements the whole floor and covers it with a sort of thick oiled paper for which Korea is famous. The rest of the house is then built round the completed floor.

The heating system works in this way: When it is time to cook the rice for the morning meal the housewife lights a little straw or brushwood in the fireplace in the outer shed. While the rice is cooking the heat from the fireplace passes through the flues, heating the stone flags of the floor and diffusing a pleasant warmth that lasts until it is time to prepare the next meal. Two heatings a day generally suffice to keep the floor warm. On the floor the people sit by day and sleep by night. The heavy oiled paper that covers the floor prevents any smoke from entering the room.

Center of Agricultural Production.

The center of agricultural production of the United States, according to the value of crop and animal products for 1917, is in west-central Illinois, as shown by a diagram just issued by the department of agriculture. The states of greatest production are: Iowa, \$1,330,000,000; Illinois, \$1,255,000,000; Texas, \$1,045,000,000; Missouri, \$947,000,000; Ohio, \$851,000,000; Nebraska, \$774,000,000; Indiana, \$706,000,000; Kansas, \$735,000,000; New York, \$700,000,000; Minnesota, \$646,000,000; Pennsylvania, \$636,000,000; Georgia, \$605,000,000; Wisconsin, \$588,000,000; California, \$575,000,000; Michigan, \$534,000,000, and Kentucky, \$520,000,000.

Really Serious.

The Newlyweds had unwittingly chosen their abode in the neighborhood where scandal was rife.

One morning one of the neighbors sent a hoarse whisper over to her chief confidant:

"What's the trouble between the Newlyweds?"

"Her husband tried to keep something from her."

"Oh, that's not serious! Men will have their little secrets."

"Ah, you don't understand! This is serious. He tried to keep a dollar and a quarter of his last week's pay."

Use Common Sense.

In a desire to help food conservation many women go to ridiculous extremes. Children and growing youngsters should be well nourished, war or no war. Mr. Hoover wants us to use common sense in our conservation. Putting youngsters on half rations is very far from common sense. If you cut down their butter or sugar, increase their consumption of milk.—People's Home Journal.

Ash Trees for Airplanes.

The appeal of the Aerial League of the British empire for ash trees for aeronautical purposes has resulted in between three and four thousand trees being offered within the last few weeks, according to "Flight." The government requirements in the next twelve months are expected to exceed 200,000 trees.—Scientific American.

STUDY HOLDING OF CAMERA RAISING FOXES IN ALASKA

Successful Work With the Instrument Depends Largely on Its Being in Proper Position.

Successful hand-camera work depends largely on the power to give slow shutter exposures with the camera held in the hand, and in this connection sufficient attention is rarely given to the matter of "grip." It is not enough to hold the camera firmly against the chest or stomach. The best position must be found by trial, and this will vary with different individuals and different makes of camera. In general it will be found that the most comfortable position is the steepest. At waist level the hands will be usually placed symmetrically on either side of the instrument, the right, near the release, forward, and the other a little behind. When the camera is held at eye level, one hand is usually held rather under the instrument as a support, and the other grips the back or side, or with a folding type of camera both hands may grip the back. With the very small types, one hand often almost incloses the instrument and releases the shutter, whilst the other is used as a support. At eye level it is often a great assistance to a steady aim to press the back of the camera against the cheek. Just as the feel of a favorite gun gives confidence, so the use of the camera should be familiar, and regular and systematic practice with the unloaded camera will be a great help in this. Trial exposures should be given from time to time, and the resulting negatives carefully examined. At first fairly short exposures only should be given, to gain confidence, gradually employing slower speeds as the hand is trained and nerve is acquired.

Animals Are Bred There for Their Fur, and the Industry is a Remunerative One.

There are ten or twelve fox farms in Alaska. One of them, situated in the Tannana valley, a mile and a half from Fairbanks, consists of ten acres of cleared land, the greater part of which is covered with pens in which the animals live. From a distance the fox farm looks like a huge chicken yard, with walls of woven wire and hencoops of various sizes inside. Each pen is 50 feet long, 8 feet wide and about 10 feet high. The wire is tough steel and is sunk about four feet in the ground and is then bent so that it runs inward underground for about two feet to prevent the foxes from digging out. At the top the wire has an overhang of two feet to prevent the captives from climbing over. Each pen has a kennel made of boards, like a dog kennel, the entrance to which is a chute or a wooden pipe a foot square. Only one pair of foxes live in each pen. They are very timid and have to be handled carefully. Most of the fox farmers will not allow strangers to enter their property for fear they will frighten the animals. The foxes are fed with salmon, moose meat, horse meat, rabbits, carrots and turnips. A common feed is rice and rabbits cooked together in a stew.

My brother has just reached France. On being moved from one village to another he wished to thank the kind old Frenchwoman with whom he had been billeted and thought he was saying, "We thank you for your kindness to us while we were here." The girls standing near laughed so heartily that he repeated his sentence later to an interpreter and found that he had said, "before we were here."—Exchange.

OREGON'S LIBERTY CLOCK

9:00 AM

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