

The Condon Globe

GILLIAM COUNTY'S LEADING HOME PAPER

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NO. 16

SMALL MACHINES WILL SAVE LABOR IN FARM DISTRICT

Gilliam county farmers will use this year 60 or more of the small labor saving combines. Thirty seven have been sold in the county this year. This will have a saving effect on the labor situation which has caused some sleepless nights through the grain growing sections of the state for other counties are buying these combines as well as Gilliam. Estimating that each machine in the county will save the labor of five men and the total labor of 300 men will be saved to be used by other farmers who have not these machines and the sales this year will effect the saving of 185 men. In addition to the conservation of labor, these men who own these machines in Gilliam county will save for themselves the sum of \$1200, figuring the average wage of the men saved at \$4 each.

J. H. Bishop Loses Toe

John Bishop suffered a very painful injury this week when a heavy iron dropped on his foot and completely cut off his big toe. He is using a pair of crutches now but is getting along as fast as can be expected and will soon be back at work.

Council Will Meet Soon

The council did not meet Monday night which was the time for the regular meeting. One councilman said the council would not meet so long as the chautauqua was in session and maybe not until the Germans were licked. And he seemed to feel that it would not be so very long at that.

Jacob Larch and family of Clem are all chautauqua boosters. They were in attendance at nearly every session.

13 LEAVE TOMORROW ENGINEERS ARE ASKING FOR FT. McDOWELL

Gilliam will send another draft quota tomorrow to the country's service. There will be thirteen in this party and they go to Ft. McDowell, California. Those who will go are: W. B. Moore, John Gruber, J. A. Cooper (transferred to Hood River), Gustav Zintz, G. C. Pullen, Earl Bryan (transferred to Portland), J. T. Burki, M. W. Potter, Vernon Chronicle, A. H. Judkins, H. W. Hull (transferred to Moro), Harry Holand and M. H. Robertson.

CHAUTAUQUA WILL BE BACK NEXT YEAR

Condon's chautauqua closed last night. It was the best program Ellison-White have brought on this circuit and was greatly appreciated by the people of this vicinity. Many have said that they got the worth of their season ticket from one number alone and, although no vote was taken, the general opinion seems to be that the best number was Dr. Evans or Elsie Mae Gordon or Mrs. Zehner, with little choice between these three. The tickets were not all sold and the committee which guaranteed the ticket sale have to make up the deficit. Two business men who were not on the contract showed the real community spirit by giving cash donations to help out, with the idea that it should not be up to a few to give Condon the best entertainment and instruction ever brought here. To bring the chautauqua back next year, 103 people have signed the contract and it is desired to bring this number up to 110 so that should some move away the committee will still have 100 members. Very few refused to sign and this is clear evidence that the people appreciate and want the chautauqua.

FOR RECRUITS

Troops of the Engineer Corps, though seldom mentioned in the dispatches from the front perform duties of the very highest importance in any campaign. The main duties of engineers "is to apply engineering and science to the emergencies of modern warfare to protect and assist the troops." In the present war the duties of the Engineer Troops are so varied that a man who has been trained in civil life to "do things" can be so placed in the engineers that his training will be of value to himself and to his country. Engineer units were among the first American soldiers to go to France last year. Several new regiments of the United States Engineers are now being recruited in different parts of the country. The 604th at Vancouver Barracks, Washington, and the 470th at Camp Fremont, California, other regiments are being recruited and organized in the middle west and eastern states. Qualified men can enlist at any Army Recruiting Station and get special assignment to any of these organizations. Men outside the draft age who have not passed their 41st birthday are urged to join one of these organizations. Promotion will be rapid for those who show special adaptability and force. Application for enlistment should be made to the nearest Army Recruiting Station or nearest Postmaster.

Fourth Is Quiet Here

The national holiday, July 4th, was quietly observed in Condon. There was no celebration other than the chautauqua sessions but almost everyone displayed the red, white and blue at their place of business or at home.

A big 4th of July celebration was held at Parker's Mill yesterday and a number of Condon people drove there in their cars early yesterday morning.

Mrs. W. G. NeVill left Wednesday morning for Cripple Creek, Colorado, having been called there by the serious illness of her mother.

W. G. NeVill went to Portland Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Ogilvy and family of Clem were in Condon this week to attend chautauqua.

AMERICA MAKES GOOD; HOOVER'S HOPE IS EXCEEDED

Remarkable Results at End of Food Administration's First Year Prove Voluntary System No Mistake; Confidence Felt That People Will Continue Food Conservation

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 reaction. 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 the country.

Results Numerous.

"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 28,000,000 per month. Now, we are exporting at the rate of 130,000,000 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."

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, 1918, 600,000 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 \$5.63.

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, 15 per cent less than last summer.

And the Allies have been sustained.

Get your War Stamps.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE CONDON NATIONAL BANK

CONDON, OREGON

At the Close of Business, June 29, 1918

RESOURCES		LIABILITIES	
Loans & Discounts	\$381,872.74	Capital Stock	\$ 50,000.00
Gov. Bonds & Securities	49,318.87	Circulation	12,500.00
Real Estate, Furniture & Fixtures	12,325.24	Surplus	13,145.27
Cash	28,491.26	Deposits	237,862.84
		Bills Payable	39,000.00
	\$362,098.11		\$362,098.11

Is Your Watch Sick?

Didn't know watches got sick? Well, they do. The balance wheel of a healthy watch makes 18,000 vibrations every hour. But it must be healthy to do this.

Dirt in your watch makes it sick. It loses energy and so loses time.

I AM THE WATCH DOCTOR

If your watch is not fully up to its work, bring it to me. It may only need the fraction of a drop of oil, but it must have that or become disabled. A little speck of dirt in a pinch will make it very sick.

BRING IT TO ME. I CAN CURE IT.

E. W. Hutchinson

South Main Street :: Condon, Oregon

Strictly Fresh Fruits and Vegetables

are to be had at this store. We endeavor to give our customers the best that can be purchased in this line. :: :: :: ::

Our stock of groceries is complete. Cleanliness and satisfactory goods are our objectives. :: ::

Men's Clothing

Call and see our display of furnishings for the men. New effects in ties, shirts, sox, hats, caps, etc.

FRANK SMITH

Cor. Summit and Main :: Condon, Oregon

Compare Values

We invite you to compare our Ed. V. Price suit values with any in town. " " " "

We are not afraid of any comparison you can give these offerings as we know if you give them a rigid test it will only bring out their merits more clearly. " "

The spring samples and styles look good to us. They will to you. Come and see. Open Sundays.....

Lester Wade's

Exclusive Store for Men. Condon, Oregon