

The Observer

MORO, OREGON.

FRIDAY, December 6, 1918

The price of The Observer is \$1.50 per year, 75 cents for six months, 50 cents for four months—but if paid in advance we accept \$2.50 in full for 2 years. Shorter terms than one year, 12 1/2 cents per month. A Blue Mark here will answer an inquiry, when entered upon our calendar, giving the date of the paper at the date at which your current subscription expires.

WHEAT SHOWED SPIRIT OF U. S.

Sacrifice to Ensure Allied Food Greatest Single Food Achievement.

SUFFICIENT SUPPLY NOW.

All the Nations Will Be Able to Return to Their Normal Supply of White Bread.

Overshadowing all other accomplishments of the American people under the leadership of Food Administration is the history of wheat exports in the past sixteen months. Our wheat export program proved conclusively to the world that America was in this war from start to finish and willing to make any sacrifice that will hasten victory or maintain the health and strength of people overseas, upon whom rested the heaviest weight of our war.

Now that pressure on ocean tonnage is eased by the stopping of large movements of troops to Europe, we may relax our efforts to save wheat. The accumulated surplus in Australia, Argentina and other hitherto inaccessible markets will become available, and probably no more than our normal surplus will have to leave this country. We in America and the nations which have won the world for freedom will be enabled to eat their normal wheat loaf at the common table of the people of democracy.

We entered the past crop year with a wheat supply which gave us only 20,000,000 bushels available for export. When the crop year ended, we had sent 141,000,000 bushels of wheat to Europe. The American people had saved out of their normal consumption 121,000,000 bushels.

A survey of export figures shows that the conservation of flour brought about by the wheatless meals, wheatless days, substitution in our kitchens and bakeries, enabled us to send to our armies and the allies 83,000,000 barrels of white flour—wheat figured as flour. Had we exported only our visible surplus, we would have been able to ship less than 4,500,000 barrels.

Before the 1st of December our surplus had gone overseas, and an additional 36,000,000 bushels had been taken from the stock reserved for home consumption and added to the surplus already shipped to Europe. It seemed hardly possible that we could bring our total exports above 100,000,000 bushels by July 1. But in January the late Lord Rhonda, then British Food Controller, cabled that unless we could send an additional 75,000,000 bushels he could not take responsibility for assuring his people that they would be fed.

The American people responded by sending 85,000,000 bushels of wheat, seven in the enemy consumption, between the first of the year and the advent of the new crop. By October 10, 1918, we had already shipped 65,000,805 bushels since July 1. Absolutely the only limitation upon our wheat exports since the latest harvest has been the scarcity of ocean tonnage. If exports continue at the present rate, by July 1 of next year we will have sent more than 237,500,000 bushels to Europe.

Thus we are making good America's pledge that the bread nations of Allied Europe shall be maintained.

A Memorable Achievement of the Titanic Struggle

America saved and sent to Europe in a year of crop failure 141,000,000 bushels of wheat, which saved Europe.

A GERMAN HOPE DISPROVED
A GERMAN FEAR CONFIRMED

A statement made by a prominent German official soon after this country was declared in a state of war with Germany shows that even in the enemy country clear thinking students did not undervalue the strength of the American republic. Only in his confidence that we could not land in Europe sufficient troops to affect the final decision was this German mistaken.

"I do not fear the American soldiers," he told a high official of our government, "because they cannot arrive in time. What I fear is the intelligence and devotion of one hundred million original minds and people trained to a faith in individual initiative. The day that these people, now so materialistic in outward appearance, are stirred spiritually, that day is the day of Germany's doom."

Save food
Who shares in the struggle Will share in the triumph

OREGON NEWS NOTES OF GENERAL INTEREST

Principal Events of the Week Briefly Sketched for Information of Our Readers.

More than \$12,000 was realized from the tag sale held in Portland in the interests of the Waverly baby home.

Petitions are being circulated asking that Glen R. Metaker, district attorney for Columbia county, be recalled.

The 33d annual meeting of the Oregon State Horticultural society will be held in Roseburg December 5, 6 and 7.

Work of demobilizing members of section B, of the S. A. T. C. at the Oregon Agricultural college, began Monday.

The Oregon Baptist state convention, which was scheduled to meet in Portland last month, has been postponed until October, 1919.

Demobilization of the Students' Army Training Corps unit in the University of Oregon began Wednesday, and the university will return to its pre-war status.

A second wave of the Spanish influenza, which surpasses the first, is sweeping over Klamath Falls, in spite of the fact that the restrictions had not been removed.

The Soissons, last of a fleet of 30 auxiliary powered vessels built at Portland for the French government by the Foundation company, was launched Thursday.

J. D. Farrell, president of the O.W. R. & N. railroad, has been appointed by Governor Withycombe as a member of the state fair board to succeed Mrs. Edith Tozier Weathered.

Nineteen horses were burned to death when fire destroyed a barn at the Chemawa Indian school. Several sets of harness and 1000 bushels of grain and 50 tons of hay added to the loss.

In one check for \$30,337.33, beneficiaries under the estate of the late Theodore B. Wilcox, of Portland, paid the inheritance tax for that estate. The total valuation of the estate was \$2,392,484.

Total bank deposits in the state aggregated \$226,381,703.44 November 1, according to a statement issued by Superintendent of Banks Bennett. This is an increase from August 31, 1918, of \$29,455,285.24.

The death of John Olson, contractor, of Portland, was the only fatality reported to the industrial accident commission out of 480 accidents, reported for the week ending November 28, inclusive.

The woman's dormitory at the Eugene Bible university was destroyed by fire and the matron and 13 girls escaped in their night clothes by cutting the screens on the sleeping porch and passing through them to safety.

Life insurance companies will be called upon to pay out something like \$200,000,000 in extraordinary losses because of the influenza epidemic, according to a statement issued by Insurance Commissioner Harvey Wells.

The newly completed \$48,000 concrete bridge, just erected across Hood river by the state highway commission, has been thrown open to traffic. The bridge is approximately 500 feet long. It replaces an old steel bridge.

Following the usual custom, the Hood River Apple Growers' association sent to Chicago a refrigerator car loaded with gift boxes of fruit sent by Hood River residents to friends and relatives in that city and points of the Mississippi valley.

At his own request Warden Murphy, of the state penitentiary, retired Saturday and was released from his bond. In the interim before Robert L. Stevens, the prospective appointee, takes charge, Deputy Warden Burns will have control at the institution.

After a conference between Chairman Miller, of the public service commission, and officials of the Spokane, Portland & Seattle Railroad company, the road has decided to suspend its order for a reduction in the passenger service schedules between Astoria and Portland.

Much uncertainty prevails at Marshfield regarding the lumbering business and the closing down of several industries indicates that operators are going carefully until new bearings are established. These retrenchments have thrown between 300 and 400 men out of employment.

Oregon dealers buy fish, delivered, at an average price of 11.7 cents a pound, retail it at 17.8 cents a pound and make an average profit of 34.2 per cent, according to a survey of fish market conditions of all states, recently compiled by the United States food administration.

Railroad telegraphers and agents of the O.W. R. & N. lines, through action of their general committee convened in Portland, rejected the wage and working away announced November 16 by Director-General McAdoo and authorized the calling of a nationwide strike vote, if necessary, to obtain their demands. In general, the demands are for wage increases.

The gas-defense division of the chemical war service has informed O. D. Chater, director of college extension at the Oregon Agricultural college, that the collection of nut shells for gas masks should be discontinued at once. Shipments of less than 10 tons at shipping points should not be forwarded.

In a telegram pointing out that the action of the Emergency Fleet corporation in suddenly cancelling a large number of shipbuilding contracts has

created a decidedly serious situation in Oregon, Governor Withycombe has appealed to President Wilson, asking that he intervene and that the contracts be reinstated.

Headport, the city of sawmills, claims to have received the first commercial lumber order following the closing of government work in spruce, white cedar and fir lines. The order came to the C. McC. Johnson mill. The mill is asked by a Seattle lumber company to hurry out an order of 2,000,000 feet of fir, to be shipped by rail.

One million reports received from army camp surgeons by Surgeon-General Rupert Blue show that Oregon, as represented by its men who were sent to army camps, had a cleaner bill of health than any other state in the union. Only .59 of 1 per cent of the men going into the army from this state were afflicted with social diseases.

District No. 11, as the Oregon district of the wooden ship division of the Emergency Fleet corporation is officially designated, is to remain independent of the North Pacific division, or Washington district, according to official word received to that effect. The district is to continue undisturbed until the termination of wooden ship construction for the government.

Soldiers are advised to retain their government insurance policies and not allow them to lapse; in a statement issued by Insurance Commissioner Harvey Wells. "My advice," said Mr. Wells, "is that government insurance be continued for the reason that many of the boys will come back more or less physically impaired and will find it impossible to obtain insurance in regular companies."

The cargo lumber shipments from the Columbia river in October were exceptionally light. According to statistics compiled, 16 vessels loaded 13,464,172 feet of lumber at the lower river mills during the month. In the same period 11 vessels loaded 7,692,355 feet of lumber at the up-river mills, making a grand total of 21,156,526 feet of lumber that left the Columbia river in cargoes during the month of October.

With more than \$6,000,000 available for next year for highway construction the state highway commission has called upon the various counties for their grading budgets, and as soon as they are received the commission will hold a meeting and formulate its hard-surfacing program. Under the law the counties must do the grading, and it will be the general policy of the commission during the year to hard-surface as many of the projects as the counties are prepared to grade.

The application of the Astoria water commission for the appropriation of 16 second feet of water from Big creek for a municipal supply has been approved by State Engineer Percy A. Cupper. It is not intended to use this supply until additional water for the city is needed, but the source of supply will be protected. When the supply is to be used, it is proposed to construct a 30-inch pipe line 16 1/2 miles, at an estimated cost of \$500,000, which will deliver the water to the present reservoir.

Harbor improvements to cost approximately \$1,500,000 were authorized by the Port of Astoria commission at a recent meeting. The projects include construction of a drydock of 15,000 tons capacity and the creation of a third pier at the port dock, with a warehouse equipped with modern cargo handling machinery. The proposed new pier will be large enough to berth at one time six liners of 15,000 tons each and the drydock will be able to handle the largest carriers afloat. The commission also plans to build additional bulk grain storage bins with a capacity of 1,000,000 bushels.

Postmaster-General Burleson advised the public service commission by telegram that he has made effective as of November 15 an increase of wages for telephone operating employees of the Pacific Telephone & Telegraph company and asks the commission to make its forthcoming order increasing the telephone rates retroactive so that the rates will also apply as of that date to cover the increase in wages. It was pointed out that under the statute the commission has no power to make rates retroactive under the public utilities law and that part of the postmaster-general's request apparently cannot be granted. It was also pointed out that the postmaster-general apparently is laboring under the assumption that the commission's hearing on the increases will be purely perfunctory in character, held only for the purpose of legalizing the rates under the state statutes and that the commission will take nothing else into consideration.

Yanks Always Happy

A regiment of American soldiers, brigaded with an English regiment that had seen much service and acting under the immediate orders of an English brigadier general, recently marched for six hours under a broiling sun to a point where a German attack was expected, although it failed to materialize, and while the English sat down and "looked grim" the Americans gathered in groups and sang "Hail! Hail! the Gang's All Here!"

The British officer commanding told the newspaper correspondent, says the Louisville Post, that he had never seen such troops. They never seemed to get tired and were always in a good humor and could see amusing things in situations which appeared to the soldiers of other nations as anything but funny.

AMERICAN ARMY ENTERS PRUSSIA

Populace Is Quiet and No Demonstrations Occur as Third Army Advances.

American Army of Occupation.—No demonstrations, either friendly or hostile, marked the entry of Major General Dickman's army into Germany Sunday. The frontier was crossed early in the day, and by nightfall the Americans had moved forward 12 miles, reaching Radgen on the left and Saarholsbach on the right. The line extended along the Saar river and through Saarburg and Treves.

The reception given the Americans differed from that in Luxembourg and parts of Belgium and parts of France. There they were welcomed as deliverers. The attitude of the population of Rhenish Prussia was different. It was evident that even the children had been schooled in the role they must play.

In Treves, the largest place occupied, most of the people maintained a steady air of indifference. So far as possible the men in khaki were ignored.

Brigadier General Preston Brown, the military governor for occupied territory, has established his headquarters at Treves, which also has been made advanced general headquarters.

General Pershing will spend part of his time at Treves. Civil affairs will be directed by Major General Harry Smith.

King of the Forest!

The mahogany tree well deserves the title, "king of the forest," because of its great wood value, and its beauty and statelyness. It does not always develop a trunk as large as some of its tropical neighbors, but often it reaches a greater height. One hundred feet is not unusual. The West Indies, Mexico, Latin America, parts of Southern Florida and the Bahamas are its native haunts. For many years the supply of mahogany seemed almost inexhaustible, but now there is grave danger of the output becoming less and less because of the scarcity of mature trees. Other woods are being substituted for real mahogany. A tree three feet in diameter is probably not less than 200 years old, indicating the slow growth of the species.

Boss' Leisure Reported

On several occasions, says Popular Science Monthly, when an executive's assistant desired to converse with his superior the former was busy on the telephone, so he had to wait.

To open the door every few minutes for the purpose of looking in or to have the operator notify you when the receiver has been hung up is both annoying and time-consuming. A private concern has installed an inexpensive device which eliminates the embarrassment.

The executive's telephone has an extra connection which automatically lights a small blue light at the assistant's office when the former is using his phone. As soon as the executive hangs up the receiver the light goes out and the assistant knows that his superior is accessible.

This device, which is very inexpensive, consists of two places connected with wires which run through the cord to the assistant's office.

Put in Everything

Doctors—"There's the original prescription. I can't imagine how you made that mistake in putting it up!" Druggist—"Humph! I must have mixed your signature in with the other ingredients."—Judge.

Differences in Coast Line

The line of the Atlantic coast is largely of mud and sand, and has very little elevation. On the other hand, the Pacific coast line of Washington, Oregon and California is almost entirely rocky and precipitous. While the Atlantic and Gulf coasts are dotted with numerous harbors where ships may seek safety in time of storm, very different conditions exist on the Pacific, where there are few harbors, and these at long intervals.

Save that we may share Save food

METHODS OF DEMOCRACY

The extent to which the United States Food Administrator has relied on the voluntary support of the American people is shown by a statement made by the United States Food Administrator speaking before the Senate Agricultural Committee less than three months after this country entered the war. That he was justified in his implicit confidence in the strength of democracy has been clearly reflected by the measure of support we have lent the Allies.

"If democracy is worth anything," Mr. Hoover declared, "we can do these things by co-operation, by stimulation, by self-sacrifice, by the patriotic mobilization of the brain of this country. If it cannot be done in this manner it is better that we accept German domination and confess to failure of our political ideals, acquiesce in the superiority of the German conception and send for the Germans to instruct us in its use."

PEACE ADDS TO U. S. FOOD TASK

Europe Needs Nearly Double Last Year's Supplies From America.

ECONOMY MUST CONTINUE.

World Survey Shows Sufficient Wheat, But Shortage of Fats—Government's Stimulative Program Justified.

With the return of peace America is confronted by a food problem even harder of solution than that with which we coped in time of war. We have an entirely new world situation in food. It will mean essential changes in our domestic program. But more important than this, it must of necessity require increased export.

Last year we shipped 11,520,000 tons of foodstuffs to the European Allies. Had the war continued we would have increased this enormous figure to 17,450,000 tons in the present year. Now, with the responsibility of feeding millions of people liberated from the German yoke, our exports must be brought up to at least 20,000,000 tons—practically the limit of loading capacity at our ports.

World Food Demand Increased.

The end of the war will create an enormously increased demand for food. Humanity demands that the starving millions freed from Prussian oppression shall have sufficient supplies to assure their return to health and prosperity. If these liberated nations are faced with starvation they cannot establish orderly governments. Hunger breeds anarchy in a people. The war to free the world for democracy will be lost after it has been won. America must continue its work to liberate and by sharing its food make democracy safe in the world.

In order to meet this new situation the Food Administration has made a careful survey of the food resources of the whole world in relation to the total demands. Computing supplies on the basis of the avoidance of waste and war consumption, it is found that wheat and rye may be obtained in sufficient quantities to meet economical world consumption; high protein feed for dairy animals will show a shortage of about 8,000,000 tons, while there will be sufficient supplies of other feeds to allow economical consumption; beans, peas and rice will also be found in sufficient quantities to maintain economy in consumption; there are sufficient supplies of beef to keep pace with the capacity of refrigerating space.

Great Fat Shortage.

The most distinct reversal of policy will come with pork and dairy products, vegetable oils, sugar and coffee. Utmost economy will be required in the use of fats and oils, in which there is a world shortage of about 8,000,000,000 pounds. There are sufficient supplies for us to return to our normal sugar consumption if other nations continue their present short rationing or even if their rations are slightly increased. If the European countries, however, are to resume their normal sugar consumption it will be through our continued conservation in order to share with them. There is a surplus of coffee.

Of the world total required to produce these results North America will furnish more than 40 per cent. The United States, including the West Indies, will be in a position to furnish a total of about 20,000,000 tons—against our pre-war exports of about 6,000,000 tons.

The bread grains situation allows the world to abandon the use of substitutes in wheat bread. Large supplies have accumulated in the Argentine, Australia and other hitherto inaccessible markets. A continued high milling percentage, economy of consumption and elimination of waste make it possible for the world to return to a white wheat loaf.

Of all our export possibilities in fats, the largest and most important item is pork. While we cannot supply the world deficiency, we will be able to help it enormously because of the past policies of stimulating production and restraining consumption. The government's policy with regard to stimulating the production of wheat and of pork, the readiest source of fats, is thus amply justified by the situation upon the return of peace.

Famine Specter Still Stalks.

The people of the United States must continue care and wise economy in the use of food in order to complete the work of liberating the world. But even with the utmost conservation and production in this country there will be in Europe for the next year or more starvation beyond all human power to alley. In North Russia there are 40,000,000 people to whom food cannot be made accessible this winter. Their transportation is demoralized in complete anarchy. And even if internal transport can be assured their ports of entry would soon be frozen. Millions more who have felt keenly the oppression of war will be beyond reach of assistance.

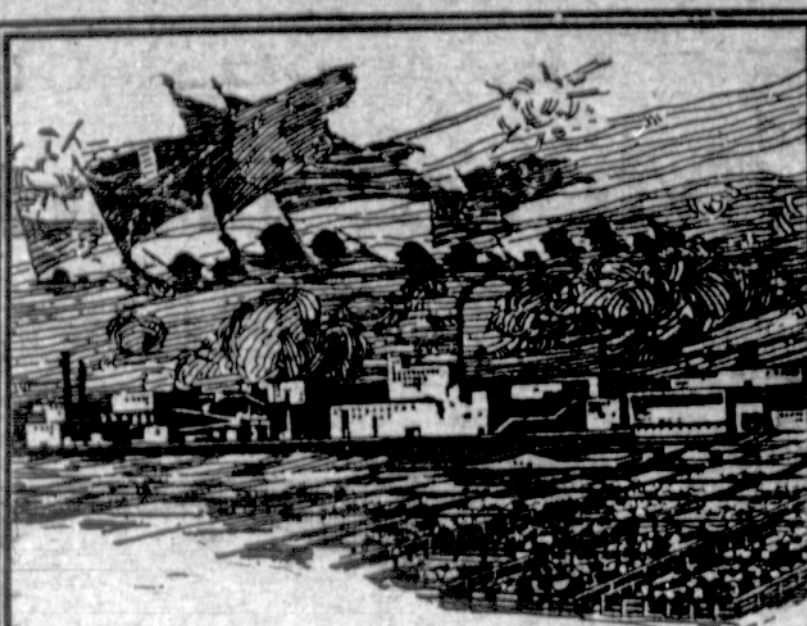
We must realize that upon our shoulders rests a greater responsibility than that we have ever before been asked to assume. We must realize that millions of lives depend absolutely upon the continued service and sacrifice of the American people.

We must realize that the specter of famine abroad now haunts the abundance of our table at home.

AN AMERICAN HABIT THAT WAS EXPANDED.

Coming to the relief of the distressed is not a new sensation to us. Having sent shipments of food to the famine sufferers of India as offhand as the housewife hands out a cup of the loaf to the wayfarer, it seemed the most natural thing in the world to succor Belgium, to take on the feeding of a nation quite informally.

The test of peace is to summon for the healing of nations devotion equal to that given the tasks of war.



An International Service Built on Tiny Profits Per Pound

Some industries have been able to get in step with war demands more quickly than others.

In many cases mighty plants have sprung up—but at a prodigious cost.

The packing industry was able to adapt itself to unheard of demands more quickly, perhaps, than any other industry. And this was because the vast equipment of packing plants, refrigerator cars, branch houses, etc., had been gradually developed to its present state of efficiency, so that in the crucial hour it became a mighty international system for war service.

And how had this development taken place?

Not by making vast inroads into the capital wealth of the country, but largely by using, from year to year, a portion of the profits, to provide for expansion.

Swift & Company's profits have always been so tiny, compared with sales, that they have had practically no effect on the price of meat (amounting to only a fraction of a cent per pound).

And yet the owners of the business have been content with reasonable returns on their capital, and have been able, year after year, to put part of the profits back into the business to provide for its expansion.

These fractions of tiny profits have been repaid to the public many fold in the form of better service, and better and cheaper meat, and made it possible for Swift & Company to meet, undaunted, the sudden cry for meat for overseas.

Could any other method of financing a vital industry involve less hardship to the people of the country? Could there be a better instance of true "profit-sharing" than this return in added usefulness and in national preparedness?

Swift & Company, U. S. A.



MULTNOMAH HOTEL PORTLAND, OREGON



Invites the People of Moro and of Sherman County to enjoy its facilities when in Portland

GARAGE OPERATED BY HOTEL

Eric V. Hauser, Owner. H. H. Cloutier, Manager

WHEN YOU TRAVEL BY AUTO AND VISIT THE DALLES STORE YOUR CAR

In the concrete, recently completed, fully equipped, roomy garage of Walther-Williams Company. Competent workman always ready to help you in any way they can at least expense to you. For any service rendered the charge will always be reasonable.

WALTHER-WILLIAMS GARAGE THE DALLES, OREGON.