

THE HOPE OF THE WORLD

By HAROLD BELL WRIGHT.

THE hope of the world is not alone that the armies of humanity will be victorious, but that the spirit and purpose of our warfare will prevail in our victory. The hope of the world is in the Red Cross, because the Red Cross is voicing this spirit and purpose that must, through the force of our arms, triumph. Just to the degree that we can evidence this Red Cross spirit of mercy and brotherhood we will hold true in the dangerous hour of victory to the ideals that have forced us into the trenches in the defense of human rights and human liberty.

The one sane and saving thought in this delirium of death that now possesses the world is the Red Cross.

Wherever the storms of battle hell rage, amid the fires of ruthless destruction, in trench and camp and hospital, these soldiers of mercy with heroism unsurpassed are carrying the flag of the highest conceivable ideals of humanity. The ideals for which our armies have taken the field are, by these unarmed hosts, proclaimed to friend and foe, in that unmistakable language of universal mercy and brotherhood. In the terms of wasted towns rebuilt, of broken humanity salvaged, of dying children rescued, of desolate families succored, the Red Cross declares the cause for which we war and proclaims the principles and ideals that must and will in the end prevail. Above the thunder of the guns, the roar of exploding mines,

the crash of fallen cities and the cries of tortured humanity, the voice of the Red Cross carries clear and strong the one message of hope to our war-burdened world.

The black horror of this world's crisis would be unbearable were it not for the spirit and work of this mighty force. The normal mind refuses to contemplate the situation without this saving power.

It is the knowledge that in every city, town and hamlet, men, women and children are united in this work of declaring to the world, through the Red Cross, our message of mercy and brotherhood, that keeps our hearts from sinking under the burden of woe and sustains our faith in human kind. It is the constant daily, almost hourly touch with the Red Cross work that is felt by every citizen in the land, that inspires us with courage and hope.

Out of this hell of slaughter the Red Cross will guide the warring nations to a heaven of world-wide peace and brotherhood.

Because it is the living expression of those ideals and principles in defense of which we are giving our all in lives and material wealth—because on every field of death it is proclaiming its message of life—because it keeps ever before us and the world the cause for which we war—because it will preserve us in the hour of our victory from defeating ourselves—the Red Cross is the hope of the world.



THE GRIP OF FREEDOM

Now is the time to eat and to preserve home grown products. Perishable fruits are coming on the market, the gardens are making available daily supplies of food that will take the place of the commercial canned articles that are needed for shipment abroad. Sugar has been made available for home canning purposes and the supply is good at the present time. The home garden and the canning of its products means more this year than it ever did before because it will play a very important part in keeping the fighting forces supplied with the kind of food they need at the time they need it most.

EAT POTATOES



America expects every civilian to do his or her duty in the same spirit as she expects each soldier when the command comes, "TO GO OVER THE TOP" without turning to see if his neighbor had gone first.

AMERICA MAKES GOOD

Hoover's Hopes Are Exceeded

Remarkable Results at End of Food Administration's First Year Proves Voluntary System Was No Mistake—Confidence That People Will Continue Patriotic Conservation Efforts Is Felt at Washington.

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 their country.

Results Enormous.

"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 200,000,000 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 23,000,000 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 52 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."

OUR GREAT TASK

By Herbert Hoover.

If you could stand in the middle of Europe today and survey the land to its borders, you would discover its whole population of 400,000,000 human beings short of food. Millions of people in Poland, Finland, Serbia, Armenia and Russia are dying of starvation and other millions are suffering from too little food. Our Allies and the neutrals are living on the barest margins that will support life and strength.

This, the most appalling and dreadful thing that has come to humanity since the dawn of civilization, is to me the outstanding creation of German militarism. The Germans themselves are not the worst sufferers. They are extorting at the cannon's mouth the harvests and cattle of the people they have overrun, leaving them in desolation. If the war were to cease tomorrow, the toll of actual dead from starvation within the German lines would double or treble the 5,000,000 or 6,000,000 of men who have been actually killed by Germany and her allies in arms. The 10,000,000 people in occupied Belgium and Northern France would have died of starvation had it not been for us and the Allies.

We must build our food resources to stand ready for any demands upon us by the Allies. It is of no purpose to us to send millions of our best to France if we fail to maintain the strength of their men, women and children on our lines of communication. This United States is the last reservoir of men, the last reservoir of ships, the last reservoir of munitions and the last reservoir of food upon which the Allied world must depend if Germany is to be defeated and if we are to be free men.

DR. C. F. CHAPIN

Dentist

SCIO, - OREGON

Phone 277

Railroad Time Table

Arrival and Departure of Passenger Trains

Woodburn-Springfield Branch

WEST SCIO

North 7:55 a.m.

South 5:19 p.m.

Corvallis & Eastern

MUNKERS

To Albany 8:11 a.m.

To Detroit 1:14 p.m.

Motor service discontinued.

† Daily except Sunday

Linn County Officials

District Attorney..... Gail S. Hill
State Senators, S. M. Garland and E. D. Cusick for Linn and Lane.

Representatives, Charles Childs, W. P. Elmore, F. H. Porter

County Judge..... D. B. McKnight
Commissioners, J. D. Irvine, and T. J. Butler.

County Clerk..... R. M. Russell

Sheriff..... D. H. Bodine

Treasurer..... W. W. Francis

Recorder..... Velma G. Davis

Assessor..... E. C. Fisher

School Supt..... Ida Cummings

Coroner..... Wm. Fortmiller

Health Officer..... Dr. W. H. Davis

Fruit Inspector..... D. W. Rumbaugh

Stock Inspector..... D. Taylor

CITY OF SCIO

Mayor..... F. T. Thayer

Recorder..... J. S. Sticha

Marshal..... W. A. Cross

Treasurer..... Roy Shelton

Councilmen, N. I. Morrison, R. Cain, Fred Bilyeu, W. E. Arnold, W. J. Chroma, J. M. Lindley.

School Directors, F. T. Thayer, A. G. Prill, J. L. Calavan.

J. F. Wesely, Clerk.

Mortgage Loans Negotiated

Notary Public

H. B. CHESS

Attorney at Law

Office on Sherman St

Lebanon, Ore.

St. Francis
Hotel

ALBANY, ORE.

Meals 35 and 50 cents

Room 50c and Up

GRANT PIRTLE, Proprietor