

COMFORTS, SMILES AND CAKE LIKE MOTHER USED TO MAKE

Thus Every Red Cross Canteen Becomes a Bit of Home
for Our Soldiers in France.

What could possibly be more gladdening than the sight of real American doughnuts, hunks of luscious pie,—real hunks? Nothing—unless it might be the sight of an honest-to-goodness American girl. And the combination of the three, and maybe a couple of mugs of good hot coffee thrown in for good measure—nobody but a really tired, hardworked Yank can really appreciate this food for the gods and comfort for the heart of man.

"It ain't the coffee nor the pie nor the doughnuts, not even the pretty girls," said one young soldier; "it is the sight of a woman who looks like your mother—with her little cap a trifle askew sometimes, and maybe a lock of hair straightened out of curl, just like mother used to have hers come when she was hurrying too hard—that's the thing that makes a fellow glad he happened to be with this particular bunch. And when that woman says, 'Here, son, have another piece of pie!' it goes right through your heart and makes you feel that if you ever do get back to the old U. S. A. again you'll not forget mother's birthday and you'll remember to say the kind things every single day of your life."

The Red Cross serves the lads of all the nations, of course, but it is particularly partial to the khaki clad youths with a bit of slang and the call for the matches and the cigarettes. They are the ones who appreciate the American crackers and jam.

There are the canteens close to the trenches, of course, and the huts where the men may go and bathe and have their clothes freshened up, and the

railroad station canteen service, and the big canteens with the writing rooms and showers and libraries, and lounges where a fellow can rest a while, but the boys who have been there insist that they love the little rolling canteens that just naturally spring up where you least expect them, most of all.

Many well known names are on the lists of canteen workers, for American women were quick to seize the opportunity for service. The poorest soldier on his leave may be served by an American woman whose hospitality was formerly dealt out by her maids and butlers—and whose guest lists included only the most fashionable names in the social register. Now it is she who hands over the pie with her own hands and then gathers up the dishes—yes, and oftentimes washes them when help is scarce, for they have to be washed and made ready for the next lot of soldiers—and one cannot disappoint the boys who are never too tired to respond to the call of duty.

Another part of the canteen service is the "store," where the soldiers are supplied with their needs, where things they have lost in the heat of battle are replaced, tooth paste handed out, razor blades, towels, toothbrushes, all sorts of things, not forgetting the post cards to send home and the ever wanted packages of cigarettes.

Taking it all in all, the canteen does far more than fill the stomachs of the men—it puts something worth while into their hearts.

YANKEE DOUGHBOYS GET SMILES, FLOWERS



Infantrymen of the A. E. F., marching down the famous Champs Elysees in Paris, find their hearts warming to the quick and heartfelt enthusiasm of our ally.

CAPTURED HUN TANK REPAIRED BY FRENCH



The tank seen in this French official photograph was captured by the French in the recent heavy fighting on the western front. The tank was demolished by the heavy French gunfire and it took these crafty Frenchmen twelve days of work under enemy fire to put it in order again. The photograph shows the French crew which repaired the tank and which is operating it with great results against the enemy.

UNITED WAR WORK OFFICERS

State committee officers for the United War Work Campaign are: W. M. Ladd, chairman; O. W. Davidson, director; John W. Kelley, and Mrs. William H. Marshall, associates; director publicity, Ira P. Powers; speakers' and entertainers' bureau, J. W. Day; students, John H. Rudd; victory boys' and girls' feature, Walter A. Goss. Chairmen of the seven allied organizations:

Y. M. C. A., Mr. Ladd; Y. W. C. A., Mrs. William MacMaster; War Camp Community Service, Emory Olmstead; American Library Association, W. L. Brewster; Knights of Columbus, Frank J. Lonergan; Salvation Army, O. C. Bortmeyer; Jewish Welfare Board, Ben Selling.

John R. Mott, of New York, is director-in-chief and Lyman L. Pierce, of San Francisco, is director of the Western Department, embracing eight states, including Oregon.

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—Govern-
ment's Stimulative Pro-
gram 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 11,820,000 tons of foodstuffs to the European Allies. Had the war continued we would have increased this enormous figure to 17,550,000 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 liberation 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 3,000,000 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 3,000,000,000 pounds. There are sufficient supplies for us to return to our normal sugar consumption if other nations continue their present short rations, 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 60 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 allay. In North Russia there are 40,000,000 people to whom food cannot be made accessible this winter. Their transportation is demoralized in com-

plete 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 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.

Wheat Saving Enormous.

When the Food Administration began operations in the summer of 1917, this country was facing a large deficit in wheat. Counting in all carry-over wheat from the 1916 crop, we had at the beginning of the 1917 harvest year just enough wheat to take care of America's normal consumption,—not a bushel of surplus.

At the close of the 1917-18 harvest year the Food Administration's official reports showed that our total wheat shipments to the other side had been 141,000,000 bushels. Every bushel shipped was wheat saved by the American people from their normal consumption.

In cereals and cereal products reduced to terms of cereal bushels our shipments to Allied destinations were 340,830,000 bushels, 80,000,000 bushels more than the amount sent in 1916-17.

Included in these figures are 13,900,000 bushels of rye and the 141,000,000 bushels of saved wheat. In addition we sent the neutrals dependent on us 10,000,000 bushels of prime breadstuffs.

"These figures do not fully convey the volume of the effort and sacrifice made during the past year by the whole American people," the Food Administrator wrote. "I am sure that all the millions of our people, agricultural as well as urban, who have contributed to these results should feel a very definite satisfaction that in a year of universal food shortages in the Northern Hemisphere, all of those people joined together against Germany came through to the new harvest, not only with health and strength fully maintained, but with only temporary periods of hardship."

"It is difficult to distinguish between various sections of our people—the homes, public eating places, food trade, urban or agricultural populations—in assessing credit for these results, but no one will deny the dominant part of the American women."

Morning Exercises.

Callisthenics taken in the early morning do much to keep up the general health. Standing, warmly but loosely clad, at an open window and inhaling deep breaths of fresh air will stimulate the blood quickly. This might be followed with two or three easy exercises. One might consist of doubling the fists, placing them at the shoulders, and then thrusting them out at arms' length swiftly. After that it would be well to bend, trying to touch the floor with the finger tips without bending the knees. These callisthenics might be concluded with a final one of kneeling and bending forward the floor from the waist. The whole performance need not take more than five minutes, and will do more to make circulation lively and muscles in good condition than any amount of medicine.

FRENCH AUTHORITIES ACCLAIM WORK OF AMERICAN RED CROSS.

Dr. Chassaigne of the French Military Sanitary Service and M. Goyon in recent addresses paid warm tribute to the work of the American Red Cross in the war, and M. Autrand, prefect of the Department of the Seine, praised the personal efforts of Red Cross workers.

"Your task is not ended," said M. Autrand. "Our friends and our benefactors now are more than ever indispensable to us. Our task is immense. Help us. We have known how to vanquish; we will know how to organize ourselves in victory."

"Six months of war among the great powers will bankrupt the world," said economists before August, 1914.

Now, with the Allied Powers preparing to end the war in its sixth year, the least of their worries is finance.

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