

AMERICAN FOOD SHIP SAVES 18,000 BABES FROM STARVATION

Heroic Yankee Women Risk Lives to Rescue Children in Service of Near East Relief

Constantinople.—How the prompt action of Charles V. Vickrey, General Secretary of the Near East Relief, and Harold C. Jaquith, representative of that American relief organization in Constantinople, saved the lives of 18,000 orphan children and seven American relief workers in Alexandropol, Armenia, is what all the representatives of the Allied nations in Constantinople are applauding today.

For five years the Near East Relief organization had built up a work of mercy throughout the former Turkish Empire and Transcaucasia, to a point where 54,500 little children were being housed, clothed, fed, given medical attendance and taught, and over 55,000 others being supplied with food. Then suddenly, on February 5, last, there came hurried cable reports of renewed fighting in Armenia and Transcaucasia, where 75,818 of these little ones were located under the protection of the Near

East Relief. The last food from America had come in on November 5, 1920.

It was not until four months later that the new governments of the Transcaucasian states were established on a solid basis. But famine threatened. An appeal was made to American philanthropy. "Critical need for food products in Caucasus," the cable read. "No limit to need in Armenia. New government promises better facilities for relief activity than former government." A few days later, a further piteous plea followed: "Total orphans in Alexandropol 18,000. Supplies in Alexandropol allow half-rations, April 3rd to 29th. After May 1st, nothing."

But this splendid American relief organization had not waited. Food was already on the way. On April 22, Charles V. Vickrey, general secretary of the Near East Relief, cabled: "Expect ship first week in May. 1,500 tons rice; 1,000 tons wheat flour; 600 tons cornmeal, corn flour, hominy; 30 tons sugar; 500 tons beans; 5,000 cases corn syrup from New York and New Orleans direct to Batum. Additional 1,000 tons wheat flour from Pacific Coast June 1st."

The seven American relief workers in charge of the 18,000 little ones in Alexandropol called a last appeal: "No food at any price. Four days more and we are finished." But when the first relief ship "Queen" entered the deserted harbor of Batum on May 1, there were just ten bags of flour left. The food ship had come in time. America had saved the day—and the 18,000 little orphan children, who had suffered so much and lost so much in their short, war-torn lives, never knew that gaunt hunger in the robes of death had knocked at the door of the orphanage at Alexandropol—and that America had thrust the bony hand away.

"It is the great heart of America that made this work of salvation possible," Mr. Vickrey declared. "The money that sends the bread to these children comes from ten million homes throughout the United States. It comes from the hearts of the most generous people in the world, who cannot bear to know that half a world away, little children are facing hunger and death, without helping them to life and happiness."

Mr. Vickrey is making a nationwide appeal to the people of the United States to keep this great work going. Contributions may be sent to Cleveland H. Dodge, Treasurer, 1 Madison Avenue, New York City.

HELP!



ONE OF THE 18,000

East Relief. Consular representatives left the country. All foreigners piled into ships and fled. War threatened to scatter the work and render vain the long, patient efforts of the Near East Relief to salvage a whole nation's children.

But the American men and women who had cared for these little ones were undismayed. They refused to leave under bombardment, with hostile armies sweeping through the streets where the Near-East Relief's great orphanages had been established, with all supplies cut off and no communication with the outside world, or with that far American homeland whose representatives these heroic men and women

PICRIC ACID LENDS IMPETUS TO LAND CLEARING

Portland, Ore., August 25.—(Special)—A great impetus will be given the clearing of logged-off and burned off lands of the state through the use of a large amount of picric acid which the government has made available for the land-owner, according to a statement issued by Charles Hall of Klamath Falls, president of the Oregon State Chamber of Commerce, following the recent notification from Washington that Oregon has been allowed 122,000 pounds of this explosive.

According to government bulletins, picric acid is of greater strength than dynamite and is safer to handle. It is an explosive which was used in the great war, and with a great surplus on hand at the conclusion of the war, the government decided to turn it over to the different states on a basis of the

amount of logged-off land in each state. Land-owners must place their orders for the picric acid with the Oregon Agricultural college, according to advice from Washington. When the number of orders equals a carload, the Agricultural college will forward this order to the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the explosive will be shipped to the state from the nearest carting plant. Individual orders will be limited to 1,000 pounds, and the total cost of the explosive, including the cost of carting, handling, distributing and freight will be in the neighborhood of 12 cents per pound.

"The State Chamber has been following developments closely in regard to the distributing of picric acid," said Mr. Hall. "We believe that the cheapness and efficiency of this explosive will give a great impetus to land-clearing operations in Oregon. The total cost of picric acid to the consumer is much lower than commercial explosives at the present market price and a great demand for the government explosive should come from some of our districts where the bulk of the undeveloped lands are logged-off and burned-off."

"Taken in conjunction with the Log-off Land Bill which was passed by the last legislature, I believe that the use of picric acid will mean much to the development of the state."

Cost of Growing Wheat Now Being Determined

First Year's Work in Three-Year Survey of Producing Conditions in Oregon Completed

Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis, Aug. 29.—To determine the actual cost of wheat production and fundamental factors contributing to successful wheat growing, a party of federal and state agriculturalists has recently completed the first year's work of a three-year survey in Sherman county. In the party making the survey were R. S. Washburn, agriculturalist of the farm management department of the United States department of agriculture, H. D. Scudder, chief in farm management of the Oregon experiment station, R. V. Gunn, farm management demonstrator, experiment service, and assistants.

The survey consists of 150 records that include complete labor costs of the crop. Records of time and cost of plowing with horses and with tractors were obtained for comparing the two methods. The facts brought out by the survey, together with those from similar surveys in the Palouse district of Washington and Idaho, will be used by extension workers in farm demonstrations of successful practices.

The records have been sent to Washington for a study by specialists of the department of agriculture. As soon as the department has summarized the information contained in them they will be returned to the farm management department of the Oregon Agricultural college, and the extension service for the information of the farmers of Oregon.

Sherman county was selected in which to make the survey because of the wide interest taken by farmers of the county in keeping cost of wheat production records. Forty farmers have been keeping records for the last two years in a wheat cost project carried on by the local farm bureau.

Milk Compounds Menace Public Health and endanger Dairy Industry

Says Borden Company head, but states that Company will be forced to make the substitute article unless protected by law.



ARTHUR W. MILBURN

New York, N. Y.—Arthur W. Milburn, President of the Borden Company, announced that, unless the bill to prohibit the manufacture and sale of milk compounds is made law, the Company will be forced to meet competition and produce much against its will, milk substitutes. The bill, introduced by Representative Voigt, of Wisconsin, as an amendment to the pure food act, is now in the hands of the committee on Agriculture, which has been taking testimony regarding filled milks. These are condensed or evaporated products, consisting of skimmed milk, to which foreign fats and oils are added to take the place of butterfat in whole milk.

Coincident with Mr. Milburn's announcement, the Borden Company filed a brief with the Committee on Agriculture, summing up the objections to milk compounds, on the principal grounds that they constitute a menace to public health, debrand the public and endanger the dairy industry of the country. Citing sixty-four years' experience in the handling of milk, so that every safeguard is thrown around its purity, the Company makes a strong

plea for an additional protection—namely, that no milk in which a foreign fat has been substituted for the butterfat be permitted manufacture or sale. Fluid milk now enjoys this protection, and because condensed and evaporated milks are often used for the same purpose, particularly in the feeding of babies and the young, the Company argues in its brief that a similar measure is required for them.

"Unless the bill now before the Committee on Agriculture or a similar measure is passed, the competition of the so-called coconut cow will prove too strong for us, and we will be forced into the manufacture of substitutes. The case is one of plain arithmetic. Genuine evaporated milk takes 210 pounds of whole milk at \$2.10 a hundred pounds and therefore costs \$4.41. A hundred pounds of filled milk is made from only 215 pounds of skimmed milk at 25 cents a hundred pounds and 7.8 pounds of coconut oil at 15 cents a pound, bringing the total cost to \$1.70. There is nothing to distinguish one product from the other except the presence of vitamins, hidden to everybody but the laboratory expert.

"The figures I quote tell the whole story of the amazing growth of production of milk compounds, and why the coconut cow is going to supplant the real cow to the detriment of public health and the dairy industry of the country, unless we pass this legislation. As we have explained in our brief, the necessary vitamins are not found in skimmed milk and coconut oil. Pellagra in the South and the stunted citizens of other nations which depend on a less perfect food than full milk, emphasize the importance of these vital elements. Unless we desire as a people to lower ourselves to such physical standards, it is time to get busy with additional safeguards for milk products and our dairy industry.

"The problem is no imaginary one. With coconut, peanut and cotton seed oils competing with butterfat, there is bound to be a decided slump in our dairy industry. The milk supply and the standard of living of the people will fall with the price obtained for the article. The butterfat replaced by foreign oils and fats creates a surplus to be used in other products such as full cream, butter and cheese, over-supplying the market and reacting in decreased produc-

tion. Last year 7,000,000 pounds of coconut oil displaced a like amount of butterfat in evaporated milk and put 8,000,000 extra pounds of butter on the market, that competed and lowered the price of creamery butter. The public may see in this a benefit, but it is of a very temporary character, since a lower price for milk products has always curtailed production and induced the sale of cows for meat instead of retaining them for the milk supply. Curtailed production means much higher prices for the public thus suffering in the long run.

"I do not think these facts are generally recognized by the public or by the press, which may have looked upon this agitation of the milk compound question as merely a trade manufacturer's war. We have another, more serious situation with the much more important angle that the welfare of babies and young children is especially involved. Milk cannot be replaced as their food, and while this is an age of substitutes the milk supply should not be tampered with by the substitution of cheaper ingredients. Digest of Brief Filed With the Committee on Agriculture by the Borden Company, August 12, 1921.

Besides the unfair competition offered by the manufacture and sale of milk compounds, composed of skimmed milk with vegetable fat or oil used in place of butterfat, the Borden Company describes in its brief the menace to public health and the deception and fraud practiced on the consumer who purchased milk or the products manufactured from such fluid milk, contain the all important vitamins and that no foreign fat or oil shall be substituted for the wholesome butterfat given only by the cow.

A thorough investigation in Chicago, Pittsburgh, Kansas City and Omaha, has shown that the milk compounds have supplanted, not supplemented, the full-cream product to the extent of 20 per cent, thus answering the argument that the substitutes created a new market.

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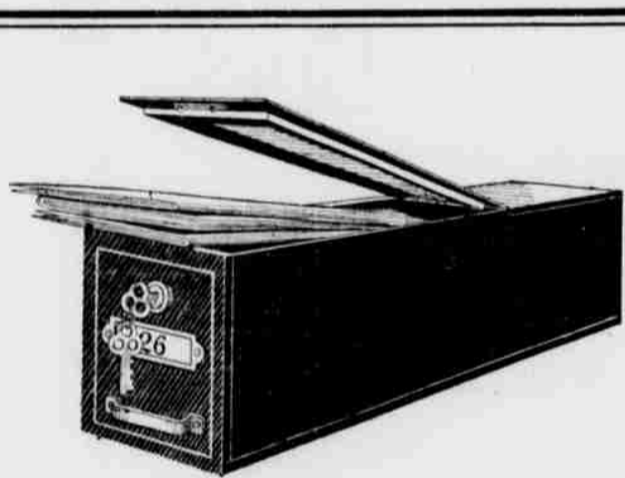
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