

MUST USE LESS SUGAR; ALLIED NEEDS GROW

Americans Asked to Use No More Than Two Pounds Per Person Per Month.

Shortage May Last Until Beginning of 1919, When New Sugar Crop Arrives.

After making a careful survey of the world sugar situation the U. S. Food Administration has asked the American public to use no more than two pounds of sugar per person a month until January 1, 1919. Increased sugar demands from the Allied nations—where the present sugar ration is already reduced to the lowest possible level—and the need of keeping our army and navy supplied are two of the leading causes of the curtailment of America's sugar ration. Americans are requested to make two pounds of sugar per person (half a pound a week) serve for all sugar uses in the household—including cooking and all sugar served at the table. Public eating places, as well as housewives, will be required to limit their use of sugar to two pounds for every ninety meals served. In the U. S. Food Administration's cafeteria at Washington, where employees of the Food Administration take their noon meal, one pound of sugar is used for every 120 meals served.

The U. S. Food Administration is confident that the American public will heartily agree to reduce household use of sugar here to a level more nearly equal to the present restrictions among the Allied nations.

The situation which the United States faces in its efforts to maintain a fair distribution of sugar to the Allied world is as follows:

The sugar supplies throughout the country, in homes, stores, factories and bakeries, are at low ebb; the production from the American beet and Louisiana cane crops have been disappointing; the yield in Porto Rico has likewise been smaller than anticipated, and the inability of the United States and the Allies to secure sugar from Java and other distant sources on account of the imperative call for ships for the movement of troops and their supplies has materially reduced the supply from such quarters. Added to this already difficult situation, the quantity needed by the Army and Navy greatly exceeds earlier estimates; we must send a large amount to France and Italy to take the place of the great volume lost through the German and Austria invasions, during which much beet land was overrun and many factories destroyed; we have to supply certain quantities to neutral nations under agreements; and finally over fifty million pounds were lost recently through submarine sinkings off our Atlantic coast.

The Food Administration is confident that the American people, with the record of wheat savings behind it, having by voluntary savings sent 140,000,000 bushels of wheat to the Allies after practically every bushel had been exhausted from our normal surplus, will with the same spirit save the sugar situation of the world.

UNCLE SAM'S PARTNER



(Courtesy of Life and Charles Dana Gibson.)

Planting home gardens, producing more food, and saving food are all war-time efforts of this government in which the women of America have co-operated loyally. We are all in the home army; the home army here must help the fighting forces and home armies over there; 120 million Allies must eat.

GENERAL SUGAR CONSERVATION

Is sugar necessary in the diet?

Neither cane nor beet sugar is necessary. In the average American diet all the sugar needed may ordinarily be supplied by using honey, sirups, fresh, preserved and dried fruits.

What are the general sugar saving rules?

Use all sugar sparingly and wherever possible use other sweeteners. Be sparing of confections and sweet cakes. The American people last year spent enough money for candy to feed all Belgium for two years. Supplement sugar with honey and sirups. Cultivate a taste for fruit in its natural sweetness. Sugar is a fuel food. Get fuel from potatoes and other starchy foods rather than from sugar. Sugar excels them as an energy-food only because it produces energy more quickly. They excel sugar since they supply more than merely the fuel need.

How may the sugar ration be expressed in quantities known to everyone?

Two pounds per month means about 8 ounces per week, or a little more than 1 ounce a day. This daily ration is a trifle more than 2 tablespoons level full. It should be remembered that this is to include all sugar used for any purpose whatsoever—for table use, cooking, in ice cream and desserts, on cereals or fruit, in sugar sirups used on griddle cakes, etc.



Learn to Get Along Without Sugar

It has been done before. A hundred years ago refined sugar was unknown. Our ancestors used honey and you can use honey also. Besides there are syrups. The natural sugars of fruits will serve today as they did centuries ago. You will get all the sugar you need in this way. The Allies do it now. England, which before the war used more sugar than we did, has but two pounds per head a month now; France one and a half pounds, and Italy only one. Show yourself a patriotic American and use less than your ration. This is but a slight sacrifice as compared with all that the Allies are doing. Do it yourself.

FRANCE AND BELGIUM GET AMERICAN SUGAR

Ninety-five per cent. of all refined sugar sent from the United States to the Allied nations went to France and Belgium during the first five months of this year.

France got 72 per cent., or nearly 83,000,000 pounds, and Belgium received nearly 11,000,000 pounds, or 23 per cent.

In each country this sugar was doled out by a strict rationing organization. The entire amount to the Allies in these five months—23,791 tons, almost half of which was shipped in May—is only about one-half of 1 per cent. of our total annual consumption.

SUGAR EXPORTS SMALL TO NEUTRAL NATIONS

Only 797 tons of refined sugar were shipped from America to neutral nations during the first five months of this year. This amounted to only 3.2 per cent. of the total exports to all countries. Mexico received more than half the amount we exported to neutrals.

* **SAVE SUGAR.** *
* Sugar means Ships— *
* Ships mean Soldiers— *
* Soldiers mean Victory. *

WORLD SHORTAGE IN BEET SUGAR

Crops Are 40 Per Cent. Less
Than Pre-War Average—Central
Powers Hit Hardest.

CANE SUGAR IS ISOLATED.

Allied Beet Production Falls One-third
in Rigid War Economy
Practiced.

The world today is producing forty per cent. less beet sugar than the pre-war average.

Counting the American, Allied and German-Austrian crops, as well as the neutrals, the U. S. Food Administration has estimated that the world shortage created by the light crop of 1917-1918 is at least three and a half million tons.

That the 1917-1918 crop of cane sugar was two million tons in excess of the previous year does not relieve the general shortage.

Cuba and Java produce one-half of the world cane crop, and the Java sugar is too far removed from America to transport when shipping is badly needed to transport and maintain the military forces in France.

In Java a large part of the old sugar crop is still awaiting shipment. Since it requires 150 to 100 days for each boat that is sent to Java, the possibilities of obtaining adequate shipments of Java sugar this season are remote.

Allies' Production Falls.
Taking the Allied nations as a group, official reports show that beet sugar production is less by one-third than the pre-war average.

French beet sugar industry has suffered most by the war. The French yield of beet sugar is now only 29.1 per cent. of the pre-war average.

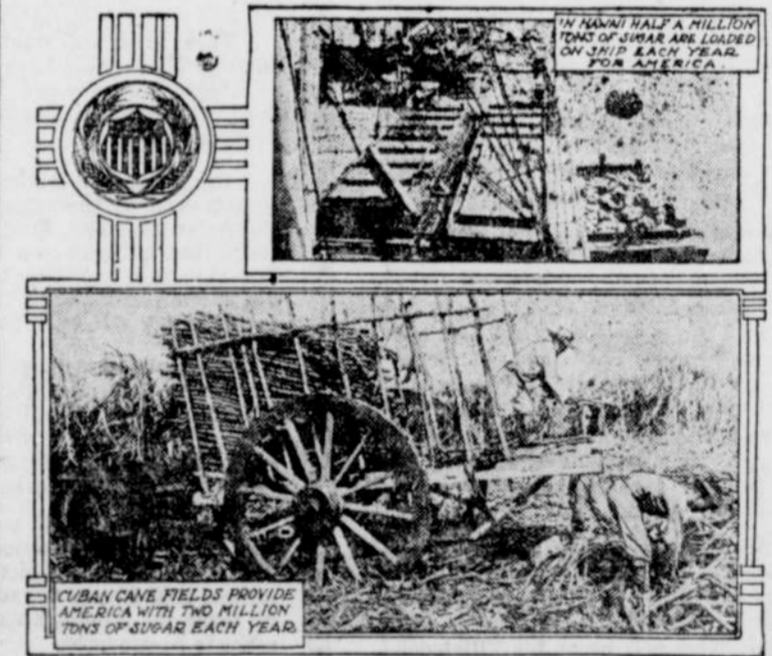
For the five years preceding the outbreak of hostilities in Europe, France produced an average of 752,542 tons of sugar each year. For 1917-18 the French production was 219,416 tons.

With 61 factories operating, as compared with more than 200 that were in existence before the war and before the general campaign of destructions launched by the German armies, France nevertheless managed to manufacture more beet sugar in 1917-18 than in 1916-17, when the total output was 202,415 tons.

Italy in 1917-18 produced 100,800 tons of beet sugar, which was 56,000 tons less than the previous year and 110,250 less than the annual output of sugar for the five year pre-war period.

One of the great difficulties experienced in Italy's beet sugar industry was finding sufficient labor to handle the crop. Thousands of men usually employed in beet sugar production were called for military service. The yield per acre amounted to approximately half of the usual quantity of beets harvested.

Ships & Sugar



OVER 75 per cent. of the sugar used in the United States is delivered by ships. There is produced about 800,000 tons of beet sugar and 250,000 tons of cane sugar in Louisiana. The total consumption of the United States is about 4,500,000 tons of raw sugar, which makes about 4,250,000 tons of refined sugar.

If our coasts were blockaded as Germany's now are, we would have available for the use of the people of the United States only one pound of sugar for every four we use. Under such circumstances there is no doubt that the American people would get along on this limited supply without complaint.

The United States Food Administration is asking every American household to use not more than two pounds of sugar per person each month for domestic use. Reducing our sugar consumption here means that we will be able to help supply the needs of France, England and Italy. Sugar conservation on the American table also means conservation of ships.

The Army and Navy have sent out an "S. O. S." call for ships. "Save Our Ships to Transport Troops and Munitions to France, in order that we may keep the fighting front where it now is and not allow it to extend to our own homes," is the message.

There is ample sugar in the world for all requirements—in fact, there is a large surplus, but on account of the ship shortage it is not available for use in this country.

Java, which produces 15 per cent. of the world's cane crop, is too far removed. It requires 150 to 160 days for a ship to go to Java and return.

Ask Anyone Who has Used It.

There are families who always aim to keep a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy in the house for use in case it is needed, and find that it is not only a good investment but saves them no end of suffering. As to its reliability, ask anyone who has used it. For sale by Lamar's Drug Store.—Paid Adv.

Registered Calves For Sale.

Having sold my ranch, will sell three high grade heifer calves, one year old this fall—from choice cows, also three full blood bull calves, subject to register, from choice cows, also one yearling bull, from W. S. Ladd Estate. If you want something A-one cheap, call at postoffice or Todd Hotel. P. W. Todd.

CLOTHING ROUTINE.

Soldiers Have No Choice Whatever in Selection of Garments.

The soldier has little or no choice in clothing and the conditions of campaigning are such that soldiers are seldom ideally dressed. The changes of temperature that western Europe can experience in 48 hours completely baffle anyone who possesses a restricted wardrobe and who is obliged to live in the open. Yet the soldier in France must be prepared for anything in the line of weather.

In the British army, the seasons are regulated by official routine rather than by any slavish adherence to climate. The first signs of spring are army orders commanding that "special heavy winter clothing, such as trench coats, furs and sweaters shall be handed in by April 1." And handed in these comforts duly are, whereupon the weather forthwith turns wintry again and the middle of April is perhaps marked by a three days' blizzard and a sharp frost.

Garment by garment the winter clothing disappears into the storehouses—sweaters, winter shirts, trench gloves and mittens, leather coats—all inexorably return to the ordnance department. During the summer this clothing is cleaned, repaired, sterilized and repacked in bales ready for the succeeding autumn and winter issue.

The clothes collected are replaced by issues of lighter stuff, more suitable for warm weather, for in the summer, fighting is hot work, and gunners prefer to serve their guns in knee-high underwear and a shirt. During some battles in the hottest days the men have stripped even fatter than this, and worked bare to the waste, as their grandfathers served the guns in Nelson's day.

Wool and flannel seem heavy stuff for summer wear, but the British army is old in experience and knows the best all-round materials. Cotton though excellent in comfort, is said to swell the sick list rapidly, for when soaked through with perspiration it dries in such a way to chill the wearer, while the heavier wool, though less pleasant to wear, dries without ill effect.

The same standard outer uniform serves the British soldier for all conditions of marching. It does not shrink or get hard from repeated washing, and is extraordinarily durable.

British army clothing may not be handsome or even well cut, but it is most carefully designed to furnish the maximum of practical use combined with the first hygiene qualities. The best testimony to its excellent quality and design is the fact that the soldier himself acknowledges that "ration clothes" are the best that can be found for army wear.

War and Wheat.

To what an extent the war is now a struggle of the combatant nations to subsist in spite of each other is dramatically told in the battle news from France. In the German retreat from the Marne the German soldiers made every effort to reap the grain in the fields abandoned by them, while the French farmers pushed in after their advancing armies to harvest what grain the invaders could not take. When the British soldiers swept over the German lines in Picardy a German battalion was caught harvesting wheat which the enemy had grown since April. These incidents symbolize the sharp conflict for bread in Europe today.

There is every indication that in this struggle the central powers are steadily losing. The entente nations have increased their own wheat production this year over last year by about 10 per cent, thanks somewhat to the introduction of American farm tractors. They will have in reserve an export surplus from the United States and Canada of between 400,000,000 and 500,000,000 bushels. There is also more shipping in sight to carry them the surplus of Argentina and Australia. The central powers, it is estimated, will show a further decline from last year in wheat production, while Russia is virtually a complete failure as a source of supply on account of the anarchy, the ruin of farm machinery and the hostility of the peasants of the Ukraine to the Germans.

Allied Fleet Stupendous.

Congressman Charles H. Randall, of California, who, with several other American representatives, returned to London after visiting the entente allied grand fleet, issued a statement saying he was profoundly impressed with the stupendous array of fighting craft.

The line of battleships and cruisers alone extends over a distance of 78 miles, the congressman said, and there were between 400 and 5000 destroyers and smaller vessels of all source of supply on account of the night about the British Isles. In conclusion Representative Randall declared:

"We are convinced that this Hun horror is eliminated as a serious factor."

Notice.

To whom it may concern. I have sold my interest in the Tillamook Feed Co. to Geo. Williams, who will pay all bills against the company and collect all accounts. Charles Kunze.