

AMERICAN FOOD SAVINGS LARGE

United States Sent to Allies 141,000,000 Bushels of Wheat.

CREDIT DUE TO WOMEN.

Allies Got 844,600,000 Pounds More Meat and Fat in 1917-18 Than in Year Before.

AMERICAN FOOD SHIPMENTS TO ALLIES	
MEAT	
1916-17.....	2,198,500,000 lbs.
1917-18.....	3,011,100,000 lbs.
Increase. 844,600,000 lbs.	
CEREALS	
1916-17.....	259,900,000 bu.
1917-18.....	340,800,000 bu.
Increase... 80,900,000 bu.	

In spite of a subnormal food supply in this country the American people have been able to ship to the Allies as well as our own forces overseas 141,000,000 bushels of wheat, besides 844,600,000 pounds of meat, during the year ending June 30 last. This has been made possible by the whole-souled co-operation of the people, who, besides practicing self-denial, have speeded up production and responded nobly to the appeal from abroad.

Food Administrator Hoover, in a letter to President Wilson, gives a brief summary of the results of food conservation in the United States and of the activities of the Food Administration to this end. The conservation measures have been put through practically on a voluntary basis which is regarded as a splendid tribute to the patriotism of the American people.

Meat shipments were increased 844,000,000 pounds during the first fiscal year, as compared with our meat exports during the year before America entered the war.

"The total value of these food shipments," Mr. Hoover wrote President Wilson, "which were in the main purchased through or with collaboration of the Food Administration, amount to, roundly, \$1,400,000,000 during the fiscal year."

In 1916-17 the United States sent the Allies 2,198,500,000 pounds of meat. In 1917-18, with voluntary conservation practiced in America, and aided by extra weight of animals, we sent the Allies 3,011,100,000 pounds of meat, an increase of 844,600,000 pounds.

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 340,800,000 bushels, 80,900,000 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."

SUGAR SHORTAGE HITS SPAIN AND PORTUGAL

In Spain and Portugal sugar prices are soaring. Both countries have been seriously affected by the short beet sugar crop in Europe and the lack of ocean tonnage to move stocks of cane sugar isolated in far away ports.

Granulated sugar, home grown, was being sold in Barcelona, Spain, during the early summer at 19 cents a pound. The price of brown sugar in Lisbon, Portugal, fixed by governmental order, was \$1.04 to \$1.12 a pound.

By comparison the price of beet sugar in Sweden is 14 cents a pound.

ONLY CHANGE IN MACHINERY

Hand Knitting Now Done in Exactly the Same Manner as It Was Many Centuries Ago.

There are a few touches of humor in the countryside revival of knitting, such as the over-large and the envious feminine group about the lady who, with practiced skill, deftly turns the heel of a sock, but behind it all is a fine display of service, says a writer in the Detroit Free Press. When you see a sweater or muffler in process of evolution it may interest you to know that the work is being done just about as it was when the art was in its infancy. There have been great improvements in knitting machinery, however, and the first of them was directly due to a somewhat common malady—unreciprocated love.

The Rev. William Lee of Cambridge university, as the story goes, was deeply smitten with a maiden of his native town, Woodborough, Nottinghamshire, but in spite of his ardent wooing could make no impression. The fair one calmly kept on with her knitting, then the common occupation of English women.

In revenge Reverend William swore he'd invent a machine which would destroy the market for hand work. He kept his word, but Queen Elizabeth refused to grant a patent and to give her financial support because too many of her subjects would be deprived of their means of livelihood. So the inventor took his machine to France. This story may be entirely fanciful, but in 1589 William Lee did revolutionize hosiery making by producing the knitting frame or stocking frame. American names in the list of those who have labored to perfect knitting machinery are W. C. Gist, Almet Reid and Griswold.

PLAN AIR POSTAL SERVICE

Is Expected by Englishmen to Be One of the First Innovations When Peace Is Declared.

Airplane postal service will be one of the first innovations of peace in England. The problem is already being worked out in detail, even to the cost of postage and hours of collection and delivery. It is also said that within the first few months after peace a transatlantic airplane service will be established. Airplane engineers say that the problem of constructing a machine for transatlantic flight has been solved in theory, and machines which would cross the Atlantic could be built to-day if it were not that the long distance buses of war time must also be heavy weight carriers. The most interesting result of these peace plans is that it has been found possible to arrange the collection and delivery of letters between London and Glasgow with such dispatch that a correspondent in London will be able to receive a written answer within the working day. Applied to the middle West, an exchange says, this means that a Kansas City business man will be able to send a document to St. Louis, Chicago, Madison, Minneapolis, Sioux Falls, Omaha, Oklahoma City, Fort Worth, Texarkana or Little Rock when he reaches his office in the morning and receive it back duly signed before he goes home. The estimated postage for this service works out at 3 cents per ounce.

And Spain, Too!

Although neutral Spain may not be in the war, the Spaniards are certainly in it. The French have been perfectly well aware that hundreds of Spaniards joined the Foreign Legion, at the beginning of the war; so that Paris was not taken the least by surprise when 300 Spanish soldiers paraded in French uniform to receive decorations for valor. The Spanish colony patriotically welcomed them with fiery speeches, while the French loaded them with medals. Three received the reward of the Legion of Honor, and scores the Croix Militaire and the Croix de Guerre. Since, from a strictly legal point of view, the Spanish colonists have imperiled their nation's neutrality, it will be interesting to know what Berlin will have to say about it; or rather about the 56 sinkings of Spanish ships and the 56 protests made by Spain, which "friendly" Germany has consistently ignored.—Christian Science Monitor.

Siam Studies Philippine Health.

The Philippine model sanitary house which has aroused so much interest not only among Filipinos but also among residents of neighboring countries, has been adopted by Siam, and contractors located at Bangkok, having secured instructions from the Philippine health service, have begun the construction of a number there. The Siamese are keenly alive to the importance of promoting public health, and inasmuch as the health problems of Siam are very similar to those of the Philippines owing to climate and products, delegations of Siamese have arrived from time to time in Manila for the purpose of studying Philippine methods, one of them last year, being headed by his Royal Highness Prince Rangsit, brother of the king of Siam.

Privation in France.

The bread ration of the French soldiers has been cut from 25 ounces to 21 ounces, the civilian bread card allows 10 ounces per day, which is about one-third of the average bread consumption of the French peasant workman. The manufacture of crackers and pastry has been absolutely prohibited. Consumption of sugar has been reduced 49 per cent and of rice 31 per cent. The import of dried vegetables has been reduced 52 per cent and of fats 48 per cent.

Notice of Guardian's Sale of Real Property.

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of an order made and entered in the County Court for the State of Oregon, on the 30th day of July, 1918, the undersigned Guardian of the Estate of Reberta and William Campbell, minors, on and after the 14th day of September, 1918, in Tillamook City, Tillamook County, Oregon, will sell for cash to the highest bidder, subject to the confirmation of said county court, all the right, title and interest of the said minors, and each of them, in and to the following described property, all situated in Tillamook County, Oregon, to-wit:

The South half of the Northwest quarter of the Northeast quarter of Section 31, Township 2, South of Range 9 West of the Willamette Meridian;

Also the merchantable timber, except cedar, on the Southeast quarter of Section 36, Township 2, South of Range 10 West of the Willamette Meridian, provided the same is removed at the time designated and limited by a certain contract derived from Robert Watt and extended by E. R. Garner, together with any and all logging rights and privileges under said contract, as well as all the rights of way on said land to which the said estate was or is entitled to in Township 2 South, Range 9 West of the Willamette Meridian; Township 2, South of Range 10 West of the Willamette Meridian; Township 3, South of Range 9 West of the Willamette Meridian; and Township 3 South of Range 10 West, of the Willamette Meridian;

Also the right, title and interest which said Frank Long Sr., had at the time of his death, or which his estate has, to the use of the pond on the premises last mentioned and on the Northwest quarter of Section 31, Township 2, South of Range 9, West of Willamette Meridian for logging and mill purposes, including the right to overflow said pond if the ordinary use thereof produce such overflow.

The interest of the above minors in and to the foregoing is an undivided one-fifth.

Dated July 30, 1918.
Catherine A. Long,
Guardian of the persons and estate of the said minors.
First publication August 1, 1918.
Last publication August 29, 1918.

Notice of Guardian Sale of Real Property.

In the County Court of the State of Oregon for Multnomah County.

In the matter of the estate of the Guardianship of the persons and estate of Archie Edward Cook, Andrew John Cook and Isabella Theresa Cook, Minors.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an order of the County Court of the County of Multnomah, State of Oregon, made on the 29th day of July, 1918, in the matter of the Guardianship of the persons and estate of Archie Edward Cook, Andrew John Cook, and Isabella Theresa Cook, minors, the undersigned, the Guardian of the persons and estate of said minors, will on Monday, the 9th day of September, 1918, and from and after said date, at the office of J. C. McCue, Attorney at law, 925 Yeon Building, in the City of Portland, Oregon, sell at private sale, to the highest bidder for cash, Gold Coin of the United States, and subject to the confirmation of said County Court, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said Archie Edward Cook, Andrew John Cook, and Isabella Theresa Cook, in and to the real property hereinafter described, or in and to such part or portion thereof as said Guardian shall deem advisable and expedient having in mind the best interests of said wards and of said estate.

The following is a particular description of the real property to be sold and as hereinabove referred to:

Lots Three (3) and Four (4) and the Southwest quarter (SW ¼) of the Northwest quarter (NW ¼) of Section Four (4) in Township One (1) North, and the Southwest quarter (SW ¼) of the Southwest quarter (SW ¼) of Section Thirty-three (33) in Township Two (2) North of Range Ten (10) West of Willamette Meridian, in the County of Tillamook, State of Oregon.

Katie A. Cook, Guardian of the persons and Estate of Archie Edward Cook, et al., Minors.

John C. McCue, Attorney,
925 Yeon Building,
Portland, Oregon.
First publication August 8, 1918.
Last publication Sept. 5, 1918.

Summer Complaint.

During the hot weather of the summer months some member of almost every family is likely to be troubled with an unnatural looseness of the bowels, and it is of the greatest importance that this be treated promptly, which can only be done when the medicine is kept at hand. Mrs. F. F. Scott, Scottsville, N. Y., states, "I first used Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy as much as five years ago. At that time I had a severe attack of summer complaint and was suffering intense pain. One dose relieved me. Other members of my family have since used it with like results." For sale by Lamar's Drug Store.—Paid Adv.

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THE ARMY KITCHEN.

Officers Must See That Soldiers are Properly Fed.

The importance of the kitchen department of the army can not be overrated, for if men are to work hard and sufficiently they must be decently fed. For this reason the "king's regulations" provide that it is the first duty of every commanding officer to see that the soldiers' meals are "properly and sufficiently provided."

It is further ordered that an officer must inspect the kitchens and cook-houses every day, while the same officer must visit the barrack rooms and mess tents during the breakfast dinner and supper hours to find out if there is any cause for complaint.

The kitchen establishment of a British army camp varies widely under different circumstances. At garrison centers in France the cook-house is a large building shared by several units and is under the charge of a sergeant chef, who has been through a special course in military cooking. It is his duty to superintend personally all cooking done in the regimental cookhouse. Each unit in its turn has a chief cook, who is responsible for all the meals of the unit.

In the field, however, the cook-house is a thing of mushroom growth. When a unit is on the march the simplest method of constructing a temporary kitchen is to place a number of kettles on the ground in two parallel rows, block the leeward end of the passage thus formed with another kettle and light a fire in the improvised trench. As soon as the fire has been started one or two rows of kettles can be placed on top of those already in position.

If the stay at a particular spot is likely to be for any appreciable length of time a good field kitchen is improvised by digging a narrow trench for the fires and place the camp kettles above this. Sometimes a chimney is built of sods.

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