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First class beef at moderate prices. Meat will be delivered every day to our customers. Beef can be had every day in the week from 4 a. m. to 10 p. m. at my place of business.

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THE BUGLE CALL.

Summons all the forces and resources of the Republic to
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THE OREGON AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE
which the United States authorities have ranked as one of the
fifteen distinguished institutions of the country for excellence in
military training, has responded to the call. The College is
distinguished not only for its military instruction, but

DISTINGUISHED ALSO FOR—

Its strong industrial courses for men and for women
in Agriculture, Commerce, Engineering, Forestry,
Home Economics, Mining, Pharmacy, and
Vocational Education.

Its wholesome, purposeful student life.

Its democratic college spirit.

Its successful graduates.

Students enrolled last year, 345; 31 on its service flag; 2291
over forty percent representing officers.

College opens September 23, 1918

For catalog, new illustrated booklet, and other information write to 1111 1/2 Register, Corvallis, Oregon

SHARE OUR SUGAR WITH THE ALLIES

British Get Two Pounds a Month.
French Pound and Half,
Italians One Pound.

GERMAN SUPPLY PLENTIFUL.

All Nations Permit Use of Sweetening
for Home Preserving Purposes.

America's new sugar ration of two pounds a month per person is equitable when compared with the sugar ration enforced by rigid governmental order in England, France and Italy, nations with which we are sharing sugar. Each Allied nation—in the matter of sugar consumption—is sharing on nearest possible equal terms the hardships imposed by greatly altered conditions in the world sugar situation.

Formerly classed as a luxury, sugar is now a war time essential. The fair and just division of this essential is in the hands of the various Allied food controllers.

The United States Food Administration has asked this nation to observe a voluntary sugar ration of two pounds per person a month.

In the other countries at war with Germany sugar is one of the scarce articles on every menu—whether in the households of both rich and poor, or in the hotels.

England today has a sugar ration of two pounds per month per person. In France the ration is a pound and a half and in Italy it is one pound a month. And the prices in allied countries are from two to three times as high as in America.

If you go to a hotel in England or France these days and order tea or coffee they serve absolutely no sugar with it. If you want sugar you must bring it with you.

In England it is allowable to use one-seventh of an ounce of sugar in the preparation of each luncheon. In France many persons carry little sacharine tablets about with them for use in hotels and in England rich and poor must take their sugar with them if they wish to have sweetened tea while visiting friends.

Before the war started France had 625,000 acres devoted to sugar production. By 1917 the French sugar acreage had decreased to 180,000 acres. Today the French man or woman with a sugar card has no assurance whatever that he or she will be able to actually buy sugar. To buy it, one must first find it.

Italy Has "State Sugar."

Especially drastic regulations govern the use of sugar in Italy. Its manufacture, distribution and sale are closely controlled, and in part actually taken over by the state.

Sacharine is permitted to be sold and used as a substitute for sugar and the government manufactures a mixture of sacharine and sugar called "State Sugar," which is largely used.

German Sugar Ration Adequate. Germany, before the war, produced a great surplus of sugar and exported large quantities. Today the Germans have virtually gone out of the export business, but have plenty of cheap sugar for home use.

Wholesale prices prevalent in the Allied nations, according to information received by the United States Food Administration are as follows: England, 10 cents a pound; France, 12 cents; Italy, 26 cents. While these high prices are being paid abroad the American wholesale price is being held at 7 1/2 cents.

WILL "USE NOTHING GERMAN"

Club Organized for the Purpose of
Boycotting Products of Hun
Manufacture.

Chicago—High art and low art, music and literature and dolls that talk and walk are to be taboo forever and forever to members of a new club here, when they bear the "Made in Germany" stamp or flavor.

"Use Nothing German" is the name of the club. And the women who have formed it swear that they mean what they say, and that after the war they intend that the Kaiser does not recuperate from the ill he has brought upon himself through his aid.

The club expects to spread its message countrywide, and thus to induce women throughout the United States to back them up in ignoring everything German.

The Quarrel.

Mrs. Willis—What did Mr. and Mrs. Bump quarrel about?

Mrs. Willis—Religion.

Mrs. Willis—You don't say!

Mrs. Willis—Yes; she wanted to attend a church that has an unmarried preacher and he wanted to attend one that has a lot of pretty girls in the choir.—Judge.

High Society.

Miss Richen-Friskey—My parents' wedding was very exclusive, doncha know. They were married in the Little Church Around the Corner, in New York.

Miss Pooren-Seasy—Pooh, that's nothin'. Mine went up in a balloon at the state fair and took the preacher with 'em.

In one military camp two soldiers refused to fight because they are vegetarians. Yet they talk as if they were full of calves' blood.

OUR SAVED FOOD FED THE ALLIES

Food Administrator Writes President America Conserved 141,000,000 Bushels Wheat.

CREDIT DUE TO WOMEN.

Meat and Fat Shipments Increased by
844,600,000 Pounds.

Conservation measures applied by the American people enabled the United States to ship to the Allied peoples and to our own forces overseas 141,000,000 bushels of wheat and 844,600,000 pounds of meat during the past year, valued in all at \$1,400,000,000. This was accomplished in the face of a serious food shortage in this country, bespeaking the wholeheartedness and patriotism with which the American people have met the food crisis abroad.

Food Administrator Hoover, in a letter to President Wilson, explains how the situation was met. The voluntary conservation program fostered by the Food Administration enabled the piling up of the millions of bushels of wheat during 1917-18 and the shipment of meat during 1917-18.

The total value of all food shipments to Allied destinations amounted to \$1,400,000,000, all this food being bought through or in collaboration with the Food Administration. These figures are all based on official reports and represent food exports for the harvest year that closed June 30, 1918.

The shipments of meats and fats (including meat products, dairy products, vegetable oils, etc.) to Allied destinations were as follows:

Fiscal year 1916-17.....2,166,500,000 lbs.

Fiscal year 1917-18.....3,011,100,000 lbs.

Increase 844,600,000 lbs.

Our slaughterable animals at the beginning of the last fiscal year were not appreciably larger than the year before and particularly in hogs; they were probably less. The increase in shipments is due to conservation and the extra weight of animals added by our farmers.

The full effect of these efforts began to bear their best results in the last half of the fiscal year, when the exports to the Allies were 2,133,100,000 pounds, as against 1,266,500,000 pounds in the same period of the year before. This compares with an average of 801,000,000 pounds of total exports for the same half years in the three-year pre-war period.

In cereals and cereal products reduced to terms of cereal bushels our shipments to Allied destinations have been:

Fiscal year 1916-17.....259,900,000 bushels

Fiscal year 1917-18.....340,800,000 bushels

Increase 80,900,000 bushels

Of these cereals our shipments of the prime breadstuffs in the fiscal year 1917-18 to Allied destinations were: Wheat 131,000,000 bushels and of rye 13,900,000 bushels, a total of 144,900,000 bushels.

The exports to Allied destinations during the fiscal year 1916-17 were: Wheat 135,100,000 bushels and rye 2,800,000 bushels, a total of 137,900,000 bushels. In addition some 10,000,000 bushels of 1917 wheat are now in port for Allied destinations or en route thereto. The total shipments to Allied countries from our last harvest of wheat will be therefore, about 141,000,000 bushels, or a total of 154,900,000 bushels of prime breadstuffs. In addition to this we have shipped some 10,000,000 bushels to neutrals dependent upon us, and we have received some imports from other quarters.

"This accomplishment of our people in this matter stands out even more clearly if we bear in mind that we had available in the fiscal year 1916-17 from net carry-over and as surplus over our normal consumption about 200,000,000 bushels of wheat which we were able to export that year without trenching on our home loaf," Mr. Hoover said. "This last year, however, owing to the large failure of the 1917 wheat crop, we had available from net carry-over and production and imports only just about our normal consumption. Therefore our wheat shipments to Allied destinations represent approximately savings from our own wheat bread."

"These figures, however, do not fully convey the volume of the effort and sacrifice made during the past year by the whole American people. Despite the magnificent effort of our agricultural population planting a much increased acreage in 1917, not only was there a very large failure in wheat, but also the corn failed to mature properly, and our corn is our dominant crop."

"I am sure," Mr. Hoover wrote in concluding his report, "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 have come through into sight of the coming harvest not only with wealth 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 trades, urban or agricultural populations—in assessing credit for these results, but no one will deny the dominant part of the American women."

A hoarder is a man who is more interested in getting his bite than in giving his bite.

FARM COIN, CROPS AND FIGHTING SONS AID WINNING WAR

Shiploads of Bacon a Mere Item
In Procession of Food to
Fighters, Civilians

Nowhere has appeared a more succinct reminder of the enormous resources of the American farm and the farmers' instant readiness to meet any war demands than a brief dispatch from London recently announcing the suspension of the ration limit on bacon.

Owing to the accumulation of stocks of 37,000,000 pounds of bacon from America, the dispatch said, the rationing of bacon would be abandoned for the time.

Since this enormous stock was for civilian requirements and probably a much greater quantity had been safely landed for allied army needs it does not require extreme imagination to visualize the long procession of cargo ships which has steamed across with this one item of the food supply.

All the cargo space of from eight to twelve freighters of average size would be required to transport 37,000,000 pounds.

WHEAT GROWN DESPITE SABOTAGE

Despite the burning of grain elevators, the torpedoing of wheat ships, and sabotage and arson in the grain fields of the country, the American farmer has gloriously played his war part by producing sufficiently big crops to feed the allied world, as his sons have brought fear in to the hearts of the enemy at Cantigny and Chateau Thierry and in the Rhine-Solsons battle.

Now we read that others besides von Kuehlmann believe that Germany cannot win by force of arms, as those Germans not dupes of the propaganda-fed German press already know that England could not be starved by von Tirpitz' ruthless submarines.

But far from being satisfied with this major part in winning the war, the farmer has played a liberal part in financing the struggle. Last spring, with seed and implements to buy, and all the pre-harvest expense of wages and maintenance, not an agricultural district in the west failed to meet or oversubscribe its quota of the Third Liberty Loan.

FARMERS FIRST IN LIBERTY LOAN

Oregon, almost purely an agricultural and stock-raising state, was the first in the district to announce its quota exceeded.

The farming districts were uniformly more prompt in meeting their assigned obligation than were the metropolitan districts where banks and factories were concerned.

With the coming of the Fourth Liberty Loan, which will overshadow any previous financial triumph of the United States by two to one, the farmers part should be relatively easier since he now has turned his matured crops into cash.

The Fourth Liberty Loan, calling for twice as much as any of the previous war funds, all of which were epochs in the country's history, will show the United States really buckling down to business.

4TH LOAN CALLS FOR FULL EFFORT

Despite our present training in thinking in nothing less than six figures, the Fourth Liberty Loan is a huge sum and will require a long, strong pull from every citizen if it is to be accomplished in three weeks, from September 28 to October 19, allotted.

There is no more doubt of the fulfillment of the loan on schedule time than there is that the American army will throw von Hindenburg and Ludendorff back across the Rhine.

And as surely as tens of thousands of the bravest of American youth will lose their lives in the fierce combats in which the Hun will be forced backward out of France, just so surely will the raising of the great Liberty Loans not be accomplished without every American marshalling the last dollar of his resources, and abating every unnecessary expenditure.

"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.

Make your Fourth Liberty Loan subscription a heavy one—oversubscriptions will make the American army that much stronger in morale.

Can you imagine the feeling of the boys at the front if the Fourth Liberty Loan is undersubscribed?

And their corresponding elation at a smashing oversubscription?

By the way, can't you stretch that Fourth Liberty Loan subscription to a little larger size.

Every dollar makes them hotter—

Buy Liberty Bonds.

Bring "Fourth" your savings—Buy Liberty Bonds.

Billions for Defense or Billions for indemnities.

Knock the Hun out of Wilhelm—

Liberty Bonds.

A little for bonds or all for the Kaiser.

WAR CALL FINDS WOMEN PREPARED FOR VITAL WORK

Heartstrings Bind Oregon Homes
Close to French Battlefields—
Fighters' Hands Upheld

By Mrs. Hazel Pedlar Faulkner
"Twenty-six Americans cited for
conspicuous bravery and valor."

Your heart thrilled, too, to that news, which now has been repeated many times. The little shivers of pride ran down your spinal column, women of Oregon, as you read of the things those boys did over there. And honestly, down in your heart, didn't you say, for the thousandth time, "I wish I could do something worth while!"

Something worth while—of course you can.

You can do something immensely worth while, just now, for those same boys and all their kind.

You can make possible the continuation of their deeds of valor and heroism. You can help them put an end to the need for such sacrifice and hardships as they have been compelled to make.

MAKE DEEDS OF VALOR POSSIBLE

You are the instruments chosen for a great work, and the time for service is here.

The Government is asking you once more to bring out your hidden treasure—the dollars you have been carefully putting away for some special need. The call for the Fourth Liberty Loan has been sounded. Our country's challenge to off patriotism has been voiced once more.

Oregon women have a record for loyal response to all of the previous Liberty Loans. There has been a generous reply to the country's war need.

The daily lists of names of American boys who have given their all for their country have found Oregon's sons among the number. It is for such as those, and for the things for which they fought and fell, that the aid of the folks at home is sought. Ours is a lesser part, but it is an essential part.

PATRIOTISM CHALLENGES

The report of what women all over the United States did for the Third Liberty Loan is an inspiring page in the history of united war effort. From east to west, from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico the story is the same. Everywhere the women came forward, bringing their dollars for the Loan.

What they will do in this Fourth Liberty Loan will be no less creditable. The time for questioning is past. The day of speculation is gone. Here and now, with one aim and one purpose, you women of Oregon in line with your sisters from all over the land, will march in the army behind the khaki-clad boys over yonder, furnishing the funds not alone for the successful carrying on of the war—that we are pledged to do—but for the speedy complete defeat of the enemy.

Money means power in this struggle between the right and wrong. Dollars spell success in the conflict for righteousness. Yours is a vital part in the struggle women of Oregon—the "thing worth while" is yours to do NOW.

WHAT LIBERTY BONDS WILL BUY FOR ARMY

1 \$100 bond will buy overcoats, slickers and blankets for 3 soldiers and mess kits for 15.

2 \$100 bonds will buy 5 complete rifles with bayonets, 1 automatic pistol and 250 rounds of ammunition.

3 \$100 bonds will buy 6 airplane demolition bombs, (the kind dropped on munition factories and dumps, trains, stations, etc.) and 24 signal flares.

4 \$100 bonds will buy 20 airplane incendiary bombs.

5 \$100 bonds will buy 30 airplane fragmentation bombs (the kind dropped on masses of troops), and 11 hand grenades.

6 \$100 bonds will buy 10 airplane flares (each of which will light up 4 square miles of ground at night).

7 \$100 bond will buy a trench knife, steel helmet and 1 day's rations for 216 men.

8 \$100 bonds will buy mess kits, canteens and entrenching picks for the company.

9 \$100 bonds will buy harness, wheel horses of 4 artillery teams, of a company 3 hand grenades, 9 gas or phosphorus grenades, or 8 rifle grenades.

1 \$1000 bond will buy 1 loaded 16-inch shell.

1 \$1500 bond will buy one of the effective little 37 mm. cannon used in the trenches for breaking up enemy strong-points and machine gun nests out of range of trench mortars.

Buy a Liberty Bond today. Urgent is the nation's call. Young and old must help and say, America over all.

Buy a bond, now don't be slow. Over there our brave boys go. Need they ask you to respond. Don't be slackers—Buy a bond.

Make them Salamm to Uncle Sam—

Buy Liberty Bonds.

Stop! Look! Loosen! Liberty Bonds.