

AMERICANS ASKED TO LIMIT USE OF SUGAR

**Must Use No More Than Two Pounds
Per Person a Month if the Present
Meagre Allied Sugar Ration
Is Maintained.**

**Stocks Will Be Short Until Beginning of New
Year—Ration May Be Enlarged Then.**

Two pounds of sugar a month—half a pound a week—that is the sugar ration the U. S. Food Administration has asked every American to observe until January 1, 1919, in order to make sure there shall be enough for our Army and Navy, for the Allied armies and for the civilians of those nations.

By New Year's the world sugar situation will be relieved somewhat by the new crop. Cuban sugar of this year's crop will be arriving in this country.

Every available sugar source will be drawn on by the Food Administration during the next winter months to maintain sufficient stocks here to keep up our national sugar supply. During October the first American beet sugar will arrive in the markets. By the middle of November some of our Louisiana cane crop will be available. All of this sugar and more may be needed to keep this nation supplied on a reduced ration and to safeguard the Allied sugar ration from still further

reduction. In Europe the present ration is already reduced to a minimum.

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

Sugar supplies throughout the country, in homes, stores, factories and bakeries are at a low ebb. We must make increased sugar shipments to the Allies.

Production of American beet and Louisiana cane crops have been disappointing.

Porto Rico crops have been curtailed.

Immense sugar stocks in Java cannot be reached on account of the shipping shortage; ships are needed for troop movements and munitions.

Army and Navy sugar requirements have increased as well as those from the Allies.

Most industries using sugar have had their allotment reduced by one-half; some will receive no sugar.

Households should make every effort to preserve the fruit crop without sugar, or with small amounts of sugar. Later, when the sugar supply is larger, the canned fruit may be sweetened as it is used.

RULES REGARDING CHANGE OF TIME

Washington, October 5, 1918. General Order 45. On the recommendation of the Committee on transportation of the American Railway Association the following instructions, in connection with changing the hands of the clocks and watches on Sunday, October 27, 1918, at two a. m., as provided in the federal law to save daylight and to provide standard time for the United States, are hereby issued. First, at two a. m. present standard time, Sunday, October 27, 1918 all clocks and watches in train dispatchers offices, and in all other offices open at that time, must be turned back one hour, to indicate one a. m. Employees in every open office must, as soon as the change has been made, compare time with the train dispatcher. Clocks and watches in all offices at the first opening at or after the time the change becomes effective, must be turned back to conform to the new standard time, and employees, before assuming duties in such offices must, after the change is made, compare time with the train dispatcher. Second, Each railroad will have necessary instructions and arrange for such supervision and check of the watches of its employees as to insure that they have been properly changed to conform to the new standard time. Third, Regular trains must be held to conform to schedules after change in time. Fourth, Owing to the varying conditions which will prevail on the railroads of the United States, it is not advisable to issue a uniform rule or order to cover other details involved in the movement of trains at the period the change in standard time becomes effective. Therefore, each railroad must adapt such measures as may be necessary to properly safeguard the movement of its trains on the road at the time of the change. Signed W. G. McAdoo, Director General of Railroads.

Misapplied Order

The public service commission has informed Jas. T. Shaw, attorney for the Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Co., of the erroneous application by the company of the postmaster general's order of August 28, whereby the company is assessing against its patrons installation charges of \$5, \$10 and \$15 on applications made prior to September 1, the date on which the order was to become effective. The commission takes the stand that the ruling affects only applications made on September 1 or thereafter.

Probing Charges

Attorney General George M. Brown with the assistance of three district attorneys of Oregon, is quizzing prisoners at the state penitentiary and has begun the investigation into the method by which affairs are conducted at the prison, ordered by Governor W. H. H. H. as a result of charges made some time ago that paroles were being sold for money. The probe is not to stop with an examination of inmates of the prison, but will extend to the officials.

NOTHING ELSE LIKE IT IN NYSSA

There has never been anything in Nyssa with the INSTANT action of simple buckthorn bark, glycerine, etc., as mixed in Adierika. ONE SPOONFUL flushes the entire bowels tract so completely it relieves ANY CASE of stomach, gas or constipation and prevents appendicitis. The INSTANT, pleasant action of Adierika surprises both doctors and patients. S. F. Foster.

For Sale or Trade.
One team—sorrel horse, bay mare, weight about 2000. See H. A. Tutsch or phone No. 63 F14.

Gem State Lumber Co. for Post.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the County Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Malheur. In the Matter of the Estate of Frank L. Williams, Deceased.
Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, W. B. Hoxie, Administrator of the estate of Frank L. Williams, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against said deceased to execute them with the necessary vouchers within six months after the first publication of this notice to said W. B. Hoxie, at Nyssa, Malheur County, Oregon, this being the place fixed for the transaction of the business of said estate.
Dated this 27th day of September, 1918.
W. B. HOKIE.

PECKHAM CASE CO.

House Furnishers and Funeral Directors.

I. H. Kellar, in charge of Parma Store. Phone 50-SS
House Phone 50-SSS

Stores at Caldwell and Parma, Idaho.

IS ANCIENT CUSTOM

No One Knows Who Originated the "Round Robin."

Long in Use on Shipboard for Determining Each Sailor's Watch—Often Employed in the Form of a Petition.

That watch kept on board ship at night, while lying at anchor, is called the anchor watch. Generally speaking it consists of one officer and one seaman, whose duties are to watch out for the safety of the ship, see that the anchor light is kept burning brightly, and take care that the vessel does not drag her anchor. If there are eight hours of darkness to be covered and eight men constitute the crew, these men are required to watch one hour each. If there be more or less, men the question arises who is to go on watch first or last, or, perhaps, who is to "lay over" until the next day.

It thus becomes necessary to ascertain who is to go on duty at a certain hour and each man must know when his turn comes. Arrangement for this is made by forming a "round robin," or putting it in another way, by "chalking for watches," which is accomplished in such a way that each sailor has the time for keeping his watch determined by lot, one not being favored more than another. The thing is decided in this way:

One man draws a large circle on the lid of a chest, or, if that is not convenient, the deck. The circle is subdivided into as many divisions as there are men; and each man makes his mark in one of the spaces. This may be a cross, a circle, a triangle, or any other sign that will suffice to identify him.

During the time the sailors are placing their marks within the division of the circle, one of their number is detained outside on deck and kept in ignorance of the identity of any author of any mark. When all have made their marks the round robin is complete. The man who was on deck is now called, someone else having made a mark for him. This man now proceeds to erase the marks, one by one. The owners of the marks are numbered from number one up, in succession, as he erases them, and their numbers are chalked up on the sides of the berths; those above number ten lying over until the next night. As the man who erases the marks does not know who made this or that, he cannot show any partiality.

The round robin is sometimes put to other use when the crew of a vessel at sea wish to present a grievance in the form of a petition to the captain. Their complaint is made out in writing, and the signature put in the form of a round robin, which prevents the writer of the document from being singled out and treated, as a ringleader, or, with undue severity. A famous case in example of similar use of the round robin in the army within recent times was the "Roosevelt Round Robin" during the Spanish war.

Where the custom originated no one knows.

VOTERS OF OREGON

Justice F. A. Moore of the Supreme Court died last month, too late for the name of any candidate to succeed him to be placed on the ballot. This condition makes it necessary to write in the name of your candidate.

This is the most important position in the judicial system of the state. It is essential to choose a man of extensive legal training, of high character and of broad vision. We commend for your consideration and vote

J. U. CAMPBELL

of Oregon City
Resident of the state 30 years; law yer for 25 years; veteran of Spanish-American war and Philippine Insurrection, having served with the 2nd Oregon regiment; member of Oregon Legislature in 1907 and 1909 sessions; Judge of the 5th Judicial District 9 years.

In all these positions he has made good. His record as a private citizen and public official has been beyond criticism.

Write in his name at the General Election Nov. 5.

For Justice of the Supreme Court to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Justice Frank A. Moore.

Vote for One

Write the name of J. U. Campbell in the above space and place an X in front of his name.

J. U. Campbell for Supreme Court Campaign Com., Oregon City, Or. S. D. Butler, Sec'y. [Paid Adv.]

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Auto tops recovered. Harness Repairing.

Firstclass Work Guaranteed

Patronage of the public solicited

"The Merciful Man Considereth His Beast."

"When the frost is on the Punkin'
And the Fodder's in the shock."

These beautiful lines of Riley's recall a mental picture of purpling autumn; of the harvest moon and nature's fulfillment of her generous promise. They also convey to the forehanded farmer the bleak winds of winter and the discomfort of drifting snow.

Have you made provision for THE COMFORT OF YOUR STOCK? Aside from the merciful consideration a farmer has for his livestock there is always confronting him the question of DOLLARS AND CENTS. A leaky roof, sides unbattered, a poorly constructed foundation; any or all of these have a tendency to reduce PROFITS.

Comfortable stock is
PROFITABLE STOCK. If
you lack shelter—

SEE

H. T. FRANCIS

at once for plans of barns
and stock shelters. Do not
put off necessary repairs.
Do it NOW.

IDAHO LUMBER
FOR IDAHO PEOPLE



WESTERN SOFT PINE

New Meat Market

We have leased the Nyssa Meat Market and will keep constantly on hand a full supply of all kinds of fresh meats.

Beef, Pork, Veal and Lard
Patronage Solicited

CAMP & WARD, Props., Nyssa, Oregon.

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Oregon

VOTE FOR

C. M. CRANDALL

for Joint Representative

Malheur and Harney counties.

Independent Candidate.

War Time Sweeteners

AMERICA has several excellent war time sweeteners that will be used largely during the shortage in the sugar supply.

They are maple sugar, syrups, honey and molasses and may be used in preparing desserts and other dishes requiring sweetening.

When a cup of syrup or honey is used to replace a cup of sugar the liquid in the recipes should be decreased one-fourth. One-third of a cupful of sugar is equivalent to one-third of a cup of honey, about one-half cup of syrup and about one-half cup of corn sugar. One-fourth of a cup of sugar is equal to about one-half cup of syrup or one-third cup of corn sugar. One tablespoon of sugar is equal to one tablespoon of honey, about one and one-half tablespoons of syrup and one and one-third tablespoons of corn sugar.

Sugar may be saved by the use of raisins, dates, figs, dried pears and fruit pastes used on the breakfast cereals.

Fruit marmalades, butters and jellies should be used to take the place of the ordinary sweetening at a meal and not as accessories to it. Fruits may be preserved without sugar. It may be added when sugar is more plentiful.

Preserving demands this year a thin syrup instead of a heavy syrup.

If sugar is used one-half of the amount may be replaced by another sweetener.

Drying is a means of preserving (without sugar) apples, cherries, strawberries and black caps.

When ready to use they may have added the needed sugar in the form of a syrup. When sugar is more plentiful fruit juices may be made into jellies or may be used as fruit juices with or without sugar, as beverages, fruit gelatins and frozen desserts.

Fresh fruits supply the place of sugar in the diet. They should be used freely. Desserts where sugar is scarce may be made of gelatins, junkets, custards, puddings and cakes.



YANKES RESTING BETWEEN FIGHTS



Here is a detachment of the American troops that did such brilliant fighting on the west front, converting the Hun offensive into a Hun disaster and retreat. They are resting by the roadside, smoking, joking and lighthearted, and ready to jump into the fight again.