

KEPT PLEDGE TO SEND BREAD

American Nation Maintained Allied Loaf Through Self-Denial at Home Table.

AVERTED EUROPEAN DESPAIR

With Military Demands Upon Ocean Shipping Relieved, World Is Able to Return to Normal White Wheat Bread.

Since the advent of the latest wheat crop the only limitation upon American exports to Europe has been the shortage of shipping. Between July 1 and October 10 we shipped 65,980,805 bushels. If this rate should continue until the end of the fiscal year we will have furnished the Allies with more than 237,500,000 bushels of wheat and flour in terms of wheat.

The result of increased production and conservation efforts in the United States has been that with the cessation of hostilities we are able to return to a normal wheat diet. Supplies that have accumulated in Australia, Argentina and other hitherto inaccessible markets may be tapped by ships released from transport service, and European demand for American wheat probably will not exceed our normal surplus. There is wheat enough available to have a white loaf at the common table.

But last year the tale was different. Only by the greatest possible saving and sacrifice were we able to keep a steady stream of wheat and flour moving across the sea. We found our selves at the beginning of the harvest year with an unusually short crop. Even the most optimistic statisticians figured that we had a bare surplus of 20,000,000 bushels. And yet Europe was facing the probability of a bread famine—and in Europe bread is by far the most important article in the diet.

All of this surplus had left the country early in the fall. By the first of the year we had managed to ship a little more than 50,000,000 bushels by practicing the utmost economy at home—by wheatless days, wheatless meals, heavy substitution of other cereals and by sacrifice at almost every meal throughout the country.

In January the late Lord Rhonda, then British Food Controller, called that only if we sent an additional 75,000,000 bushels before July 1 could he take the responsibility of assuring his people that they would be fed.

The response of the American people was 85,000,000 bushels safely delivered overseas between January 1 and July 1. Out of a harvest which gave us only 20,000,000 bushels surplus we actually shipped 141,000,000 bushels.

Thus did America fulfill her pledge that the Allied bread ration could be maintained, and already the American people are demonstrating that, with an awakened war conscience, last year's figures will be bettered.

+ Our exports since a country +
+ entered the war have justified a +
+ statement made by the Food Ad- +
+ ministration shortly after its con- +
+ ception, outlining the principles +
+ and policies that would govern +
+ the solution of this country's +
+ food problems. +
+ "The whole foundation of de- +
+ mocracy," declared the Food Ad- +
+ ministration, "lies in the indi- +
+ vidual initiative of its people +
+ and their willingness to serve the +
+ interests of the nation with com- +
+ plete self-effacement in the time +
+ of emergency. Democracy can +
+ yield to discipline, and we can +
+ solve this food problem for our +
+ own people and for the Allies in +
+ this way. To have done so will +
+ have been a greater service than +
+ our immediate objective, for we +
+ have demonstrated the rightfulness +
+ of our faith and our ability +
+ to defend ourselves without be- +
+ ing Prussianized." +

GREATEST OPPORTUNITY WOMEN EVER HAD

It was given to the women of this country to perform the greatest service in the winning of the war vouchsafed to any women in the history of the wars of the world—to feed the warriors and the war sufferers. By the arts of peace, the practice of simple, homely virtues the womanhood of a whole nation served humanity in its profoundest struggle for peace and freedom.

FIRST CALL TO FOOD ARMY

This co-operation and service ask of all in full confidence that America will render more for flag and freedom than king riddon people surrender at capitulation.—Herbert Hoover, August 10, 1917.

MUST INCREASE FOOD EXPORTS

America Called on by End of War to Supply Added Millions.

ECONOMY STILL NEEDED.

Over Three Times Pre-War Shipments Required—Situation in Wheat and Fats Proves Government's Policy Sound.

With the guns in Europe silenced, we have now to consider a new world food situation. But there can be no hope that the volume of our exports can be lightened to the slightest degree with the cessation of hostilities. Millions of people liberated from the Prussian yoke are now depending upon us for the food which will keep them from starvation.

With food the United States made it possible for the forces of democracy to hold out to victory. To insure democracy in the world, we must continue to live simply in order that we may supply these liberated nations of Europe with food. Hunger among a people inevitably breeds anarchy. American food must complete the work of making the world safe for democracy.

Last year we sent 11,820,000 tons of food to Europe. For the present year, with only the European Allies to feed, we had originally pledged ourselves to a program that would have increased our exports to 17,500,000 tons. Now, to feed the liberated nations, we will have to export a total of not less than 20,000,000 tons—practically the limit of loading capacity at our ports. Reviewing the world food situation, we find that some foods will be obtainable in quantities sufficient to meet all world needs under a regime of economical consumption. On the other hand, there will be marked world shortages in some important commodities.

Return to Normal Bread Loaf.

With the enlarged wheat crops which American farmers have grown, and the supplies of Australia, the Argentine and other markets now accessible to shipping, there are bread grains enough to enable the nations to return to their normal wheat loaf, provided we continue to mill flour at a high percentage of extraction and maintain economy in eating and the avoidance of waste.

In fats there will be a heavy shortage—about 3,000,000,000 pounds—in pork products, dairy products and vegetable oils. While there will be a shortage of about three million tons in rich protein feeds for dairy animals, there will be sufficient supplies of other feedstuffs to allow economical consumption.

In the matter of beef, the world's supplies are limited to the capacity of the available refrigerating ships. The supplies of beef in Australia, the Argentine and the United States are sufficient to load these ships. There will be a shortage in the importing countries, but we cannot hope to expand exports materially for the next months in view of the bottle neck in transportation.

We will have a sufficient supply of sugar to allow normal consumption in this country if the other nations retain their present short rations or increase them only slightly. For the countries of Europe, however, to increase their present rations to a material extent will necessitate our sharing a part of our own supplies with them.

Twenty Million Tons of Food.

Of the world total, North America will furnish more than 60 per cent. The United States, including the West Indies, will be called upon to furnish 20,000,000 tons of food of all kinds as compared with our pre-war exports of about 6,000,000 tons.

While we will be able to change our program in many respects, even a casual survey of the world supplies in comparison to world demands shows conclusively that Europe will know famine unless the American people bring their home consumption down to the barest minimum that will maintain health and strength.

To Preserve Civilization.

At this moment Germany has not alone sucked the food and animals from all those masses of people she has dominated and left starving, but she has left behind her a total wreck of social institutions, and this mass of people is now confronted with absolute anarchy.

If we value our own safety and the social organization of the world, if we value the preservation of civilization itself, we cannot permit growth of this cancer in the world's vitals.

Famine is the mother of anarchy

"SHADOW OF THE CROSS" AT CAMP MACARTHUR



In this photograph of Camp MacArthur, Waco, Tex., the "Shadow of the Cross" is seen on every tent. There was considerable excitement among the boys until one discovered that the shadow crosses were caused by the stovepipe and electric wire crossing on the top of each tent.

From the inability of governments to secure food for their people grows revolution and chaos. From an ability to supply their people grows stability of government and the defeat of anarchy. Did we put it on no higher plane than our interests in the protection of our institutions, we must bestir ourselves in solution of this problem.

RED CROSS XMAS ROLL CALL

Membership List Open to the Whole American People December 16 to 23—Population the Limit.

A Christmas roll call of the whole American people for membership in the Red Cross will take place from December 16 to 23, inclusive, formal announcement thereof being made through the following statement authorized by H. P. Davidson, chairman of the war council.

"From December 16 to 23, the lists will be open for every American in every corner of the world, so that it may be known that the whole nation at home and abroad, is registered for the cause. The Red Cross wants again to give the world notice not only that America can fight, but that to the last man, woman and child we stand four square for mercy, honor and good faith among the nations.

"At the close of the Christmas membership campaign of 1917 there were 22,000,000 Americans enrolled in the Red Cross. There are also 8,000,000 members in the Junior Red Cross.

"This year, both as a Christmas observance and as a renewal of the nation-wide pledge of loyalty, the Red Cross will again put before every one the duty of standing by the flag; for the Red Cross, in this great fight for peace represents the whole spirit of what we are fighting for.

"This will not be a call for money. It will be a summons to Americans everywhere to line up for the American ideal. We cannot all fight, but this one thing everybody can do.

"The Red Cross membership fee is \$1.00. Half of this remains with the local chapter, to be used for expenses and for relief of our soldiers and their families; the other half goes to the national treasury.

"There will be no allotment of quotas to any community. The quota in every district will be the limit of its adult population.

"When the roll call comes, every American, old or young, will be called on to register and add the weight of his name to the Red Cross message.

"Let us answer with one voice to the word of President Wilson when he said: 'I summon you to comradeship.'"

NOTICE.

To All Canal Company Stockholders: Your directors have been advised that it is now their duty to file a lien upon all land on which the maintenance is not paid. This will be done before January first next.

As this is a new ruling, we desire to give this notice so that all now delinquent may save costs by prompt payment of all arrears.

Please give this your early attention. The same rule applies to entrymen under pumping plants. NORTH SIDE CANAL COMPANY, LTD.

COUNTY BOARD MEETING.

October, 1918, Session of the Board of County Commissioners. Third Day Session Nov. 25.

The Board of County Commissioners met this day pursuant to law, with the following members present: W. J. Tapper, Chairman, Anders Anderson, Robert J. McMahon, Commissioners, J. W. Lundin, Clerk.

The bond of the Clerk of the District Court is ordered for the sum of \$10,000.00. The County Treasurer's bond for \$17,000.00.

The following claims were allowed or disallowed:

Claimant	Nature of Claim	Alld.
Shoshone Journal	supplies	332.00
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H. G. Avery	salary, expenses	167.03
H. G. Avery	exp. hay market	183.42
R. E. Mickelwait	jurors cert	2.50
Lincoln Co. Times	supplies	174.10
W. S. Parkhurst	justice	24.00
M. L. Kidwell	labor election	5.00
J. W. Lundin	fling fees	14.00
J. B. Daggett	registering voters, disallowed	38.00
Eleanor Anderson	assisting Co. Treasurer	40.50
Arrow Press	supplies	5.00
L. D. Dysart	juror's cert.	2.20

Whereupon the Board took a recess until Dec. 9, 1918.

W. J. TAPPER, Chairman. Attest: J. W. LUNDIN, Clerk.

PEACE AND PRICES.

One of the first statements coming from the war department following the signing of the armistice was to the effect that more than a billion dollars worth of contracts had been cancelled. That was but the beginning of the retirement of Uncle Sam from the buying counter and the start on the return trip to conditions of peace in our industrial life.

Roughly calculated the trade barometer is more than twice as high as in July 1914. Statistics furnished by R. G. Dun show that provisions, clothing, metals and every kind of commodity doubled and trebled in prices between July, 1860, and September, 1864. The effects of our civil war also radically affected the prices in European countries. The end of the civil war was in sight in the fall of 1864, and the decline in prices dates from that period. It continued until the midsummer of 1869. In all commodities the price decline amounted to 77.5 of the war rise in the United States. In other words for every dollar the typical commodity went up during the civil war it went down 75c in the following five years. The first radical drop was in wages, but this was restored considerably, and the rise continued until the panic of 1873, when labor received a serious setback from which it recovered gradually in the coming years. Materials used in all branches of industry started rapidly on the decline in 1864, and very soon there was a general fall of about 60 per cent. As noted the readjustment or reconstruction period finally found a level when the increased price amounting to a dollar went down to 75c. And there the country remained for many years, until new conditions made new values and new prices.

So there is the answer to your question: "Will prices go back to where they were before the war?"

NOTICE.

Your attention is called to the importance of putting in your winter supply of fuel without delay, if you have not already done so.

I am advised that a very serious problem confronts the fuel administration in procuring an ample supply of fuel in proper season, and it is very desirable that your requirements be in the hands of your dealer, so that he may secure early delivery from the mines.

Don't wait until the last minute. You know that you are going to need the coal, so provide for it now.

R. E. SHEPHERD, County Fuel Administrator.

BETTER ROADS.

In providing work for discharged soldiers and sailors and munition workers, road building offers a solution of many problems. The United States as a whole is behind most foreign countries in the matter of good highways. Poor roads are a reason for high prices of farm produce in many cases. They are a reason why more automobiles are not purchased and used. They are a reason for heavy upkeep cost of vehicles of all kinds. They are a cause of many accidents. They are a hindrance to suburban and country development; a cause of low prices of real estate in country sections; a reason, in short, for slower development of national industry and production than should be expected of a country as progressive as ours claims to be.

Colonel Robert H. Tyndall of the 150th Field Artillery, U. S. Army, writing from France, says: "There will be a couple of million real road war boosters when the war is over." He speaks in glowing terms of the splendid highways they found in France comparing them much to the detriment with the average highway found in the United States.

In the same article containing Col. Tyndall's views, it was stated that there is undoubtedly a big road plan developing in this country. Chairman George C. Diehl of the A. A. A. Good Roads Board says: "\$100,000,000 a year appropriated by the Federal Government on a definite, tangible highway system will work wonders in the form of from 5000 to 10,000 miles of splendid highway, partly made up of sections already sufficient in quality; partly in sections to repair; partly of sections rebuilt and partly of entirely new construction. State and local appropriation should be encouraged and the construction of federal roads should enormously increase road expenditures. The thousands of otherwise unemployed labor can be used to the most excellent advantage in this way."

The vast sums that would otherwise have been spent in destruction can beneficially be expended for highway construction to the end that trade may be increased between rural sections and urban points. Hundreds of thousands of returning soldiers and men that have been employed in munition manufacture can be employed profitably to themselves and to the communities of which they are a part in this highway work with the result that tradesmen will enjoy increased trade, laborers will be contented, farmers will have more accessible markets and the community as a whole will enjoy increased prosperity.

DEAD MINISTER'S FAMILY ARE VICTIMS OF EPIDEMIC

Wife and Five Children of Late Rev. D. L. Andrews Critically Ill—Remains Are Brought Home.

We clip the following from the Twin Falls News which speaks of the death of a former resident of Jerome. Mr. Andrews was pastor of the Methodist church here a few years ago:

Rev. D. L. Andrews, who died on Sunday last at Castleford from pneumonia following influenza, had been a resident of the Mindoka project for several years. He homesteaded a farm on the west end when the project was in its infancy. He moved with his family to Castleford about a year ago. He was a Methodist minister and had filled the pulpit here as well as at Castleford.

Recently Mr. Andrews had rented a farm near here and Mrs. Andrews and their five children had moved up here a week before his death. All of the members of his family, as well as those of his brother, Kit Andrews, residing here, are suffering now from influenza.

The remains of Mr. Andrews were brought here Tuesday and short burial services at the cemetery were conducted by Rev. G. W. Barnes. Memorial services in honor of Mr. Andrews will be held as soon as the family has recovered.

WILL ASK FOR NEW LAWS.

State Societies of Idaho Will Ask a Board of Control for Irrigation and Market Matters.

F. A. Wilkie, state engineer, says that there will be a determined effort made in the coming Idaho legislature to amend the existing laws and make new ones with relation to the management of the state's irrigation water.

At the present time the State Land Board controls all irrigation matters and it is understood that ways and means will be thoroughly discussed at the joint conference of agricultural livestock, engineering and irrigation societies of Idaho to be held at Twin Falls, January 13 to 16, to take this control from the land board and place it with a state board of control to be created. This board would also have power to settle all disputes arising in connection with irrigation problems. Interested parties would have the right to appeal to the courts from the decisions of the board. This would relieve the courts of a great amount of litigation which could easily be settled otherwise.

Prominent jurists of Idaho have frequently expressed the opinion that most irrigation troubles which are brought into court could be settled by such a board.

Another question of vital interest to the farmer which will be taken up by the Joint Conference is that of marketing. Prior to the fixing of prices by the government the farmers marketed their produce in a more or less haphazard manner and present indications are that unless some definite action is taken those same methods will prevail again as soon as government control is relaxed. Government and state hands of the farm markets bureau will be in Twin Falls at the joint conference to discuss with the farmers the matter of remedying this unsatisfactory condition.

The joint conference was organized in answer to the government's call for conservation and increased production. The meetings were held last year at Idaho Falls. In the change from a war to a peace basis the conference this year will be of a very great value as plans have been made for procuring expert advice on practically every question that the farmer will have to meet in the great change.

Some of the Idaho Associations participating in the joint conference are: The Idaho Society of Engineers, Idaho Irrigation Congress, Good Roads Association, Idaho State Livestock Association, Idaho State Dairy-men's Association, Idaho State Swine Growers Association, Idaho Wool Growers Association, Idaho Seed Growers Association, Idaho Potato Growers Association, Idaho Honey Producers Association, Idaho Beet Growers Association, Idaho State Threshermen, Idaho Poultry and Pst Stock Association, Cattle and Horse-men's Association, Federated Rural Women's Clubs.

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