

DOVER TELLS OF FOOD SITUATION

Administrator Issues Message on Conservation.

GREAT PROBLEM OF WAR

Production and Needs of the Allied Nations Set Forth—What We Must Do to Keep Wolf From the Door.

Washington, Aug. 20.—Herbert C. Hoover, United States food administrator, today issued to the American people his statement covering the food situation as it now exists and the necessity of conserving the food resources of the nation to provide for the future during the continuance of war.

The statement follows: "The food situation is always more or less of a problem in every phase of its production, handling and consumption. It is a problem with every farmer, every householder and every consumer. It is a problem with every state and nation. And now, every day, it is a problem with every man, woman and child in every part of the world. It is a problem which has become more acute and more serious than ever before in the history of the world. It is a problem which has become more acute and more serious than ever before in the history of the world. It is a problem which has become more acute and more serious than ever before in the history of the world."

World's Larder Examined. A general statement of a condition which only needs to be elaborated in detail to show just what we are doing. The time has come when a detailed statement can be made. The harvest and the harvests of Europe are now being examined. We can survey our combined stocks of foodstuffs; in other words, the size of the world's larder on which we and the allies can draw for the next twelve months can now be estimated. This estimate shows at once that we have a larder which is almost empty. It shows that we have a larder which is almost empty. It shows that we have a larder which is almost empty.

Cereals. The 1917 harvest is now so far advanced that we may compare it with the production of 1916 and the decrease which is going to be made on the 1917 crop. It is given to show the decrease in the production of the principal cereals of the world, the United States, Canada, France, Italy, the United Kingdom, and Belgium, being an average of 30 per cent for the three-year pre-war period. The decrease in the production of the principal cereals of the world, the United States, Canada, France, Italy, the United Kingdom, and Belgium, being an average of 30 per cent for the three-year pre-war period.

Meat. The meat situation is also a cause for concern. The production of meat in the United States and other countries has decreased significantly. The meat situation is also a cause for concern. The production of meat in the United States and other countries has decreased significantly. The meat situation is also a cause for concern. The production of meat in the United States and other countries has decreased significantly.

Rich Disturb Tokyo. A disturbance in Tokyo, Japan, is reported. The disturbance in Tokyo, Japan, is reported. The disturbance in Tokyo, Japan, is reported. The disturbance in Tokyo, Japan, is reported. The disturbance in Tokyo, Japan, is reported.

Further news and reports from various sources, including mentions of international relations and local events.

TABLE NO. 1. Imports from U.S., Canada, and other sources. Commodities include Wheat, Corn, Oats, Barley, and Rye.

TABLE NO. 2. Average Normal U.S. Consumption and Probable Add. possible Canadian Supplies. Commodities include Wheat, Corn, Oats, Barley, and Rye.

United States, on which they were accustomed to rely before the war. The Russian supply cannot be got out. Bulgarian and Roumanian supplies are in the hands of the central empires.

day the decreasing production, as shipping becomes further shortened by continued submarine destruction, less tonnage can be devoted to fodder, and further reduction of the herds must ensue. These destructive forces have given rise to reactions in many directions.

Meats. The immediate meat problem is to furnish increased meat supplies to the allies to maintain them during the war. An important factor contributing to the present situation lies in the disturbance to the world's trade by destruction of shipping resulting in throwing a larger burden on North America, the nearest market.

Wheat Situation Difficult. The situation in wheat is one of great difficulty and concern, and must be met by an elimination of waste and reduction of consumption on the part of the allied peoples and ourselves. In one word, by an effective administration of the available supply.

Food Animals. Owing to the ascending standard of living, the world was already strained to supply enough animal products to meet the demand before the war began. The war has injected into an already difficult situation a number of vicious conditions which are jeopardizing the ultimate animal products supply of the world.

Dairy Products. The world's dairy supplies are decreasing rapidly for two important reasons. First, the dairy cattle of Europe are diminishing, for Europe is being driven to eat its cattle for meat; second, the diversion of labor to war has decreased the fodder supplies and therefore the cattle which can be supported and the productivity of the individual cow have been reduced.

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Table showing the high price of fodder and meat in the United States during the past few months. Columns include commodity, price per unit, and percentage change.

The problem facing the American people is not only one of supplying the immediate demand of the allies, but one which is more far-reaching in its future significance. As the war goes on there will be a constant lessening of the capital stock of food animals of the world. Among our western allies the demand outruns further every

in some sections. The only sections in which dairy products have had a rise in price in appropriate proportion to the increase in most of feeds are those producing condensed milk and cheese.

Our home milk and butter supplies are therefore looked at in a broad way, decreasing while our population is increasing. This deficiency of dairy butter is shown by the increased sales of margarine, which show an increase of several million pounds per month over similar periods in 1915.

Vegetables. We have this year a most abundant crop of vegetables for our use as a result of a patriotic endeavor almost universal throughout the country. Our potato harvest alone promises an increase from 285,000,000 bushels last year to over 400,000,000 bushels this year.

Fish and Sea Foods. The waters of our coasts and lakes are enormously rich in food fish and shell fish. Our streams, too, contribute a great quantity of fish. Many varieties are now not used for human food, but are thrown away or used for fertilizer.

Wool and Leather. Our national supply of both wool and leather are less than our needs, and we are importing them more and more largely, as shown by the following figures: Importations of wool and manufactures of wool (value) for the three-year pre-war period, \$62,457,963; for the year ending June 30, 1916, \$158,078,271.

Sugar. The sugar supply on which our allies in Europe normally draw has been tremendously reduced, so that they must have recourse to other sources. In consequence of the shipping situation the area from which they must draw is also curtailed, and as a result, they are driven into those markets from which our own supply normally arises.

As appears from the table, France, Italy, Russia and Belgium were self-supporting, while the United Kingdom drew its entire sugar supply from exterior sources. The supply of the United Kingdom came to the amount of about 70 per cent from countries from which it is now cut off by the war.

Table showing the prospective 1918 crop in France has diminished to 207,000 tons and that of Italy to 75,000 tons, and they are therefore short 500,000 tons. The displacement of United Kingdom supplies amounts to 1,435,000 tons; and therefore, in total, these three allied countries must import about 2,700,000 tons in order to maintain their normal consumption.

The disturbance of shipping reduces the tonnage available and drives the demand to a large degree upon the nearest markets, the United States and the West Indies. This field has since the war increased its production by 1,000,000 tons per annum. How far this demand will interfere with the American supply of 4,000,000 tons is difficult to forecast, first, because some increased supplies may be obtained by the allies from the East Indies, and, second, because the allies have reduced their consumption to some extent.

Authority on foot troubles and their mechanical correction, says not one adult in 100 has feet that are completely free from defects. He has made a life study of the subject and has patented a great number of appliances for correcting defective conditions and giving comfort. Dog Aids War Horses. In Victoria, British Columbia, there is a successful collector for the Blue Cross fund for horses disabled in war. His name is Prince and he is a Newfoundlander.

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By REV. P. D. FITZWATER, D. D., Teacher of English Bible in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)

LESSON FOR AUGUST 26. THE CAPTIVITY OF JUDAH.

LESSON TEXT—II Kings 24:1-21. GOLDEN TEXT—As I live, saith the Lord God, I have no pleasure in the death of the wicked.—Ezekiel 33:11. Many years after the kingdom of Israel was taken captive by the Assyrians, Judah was carried away to Babylon. Judah's captivity was in three stages, covering about twenty years. The first deportation was while Jehoiakim was king. Daniel and his friends went into captivity at this time (Dan. 1:1-6). The seventy years captivity dates from this time.

The whole of Europe has been engaged ever since the war began in the elimination of waste, the simplification of life, and the increase of its industrial capacity. When the war is over the consuming power of the world will be reduced by the loss of prosperity and man power, and we shall enter a period of competition without parallel in ferocity. After the war, we must maintain our foreign markets if our working people are to be employed. We shall be in no position to compete if we continue to live on the same basis of waste and extravagance on which we have lived hitherto.

The impact of the food shortage of Europe has knocked at every door of the United States during the past three years. The prices of foodstuffs have nearly doubled, and the reverberations of Europe's increasing shortage would have thundered twice as loudly during the coming year even had we not entered the war, and it can now only be mitigated if we can exert a strong control and this in many directions. We are today in an era of high prices. We must maintain prices at such a level as will stimulate production, for we are faced by a starving world and the value of a commodity to the hungry is greater than its price.

As a result of the world shortage of supplies, our consumers have suffered from speculation and extortion. While wages for some kinds of labor have increased with the rise in food prices, in others, it has been difficult to maintain our high standard of nutrition. By the elimination of waste in all classes, by the reduction in the consumption of foodstuffs by the more fortunate, we shall increase our supplies not only for export but for home, and by increased supplies we can help in the amelioration of prices. For Better Distribution. Beyond this the duty has been laid upon the food administration to co-operate with the patriotic men in trades and commerce, that we may eliminate the evils which have grown into our system of distribution, that the burden may fall equitably upon all by restoration, so far as may be, of the normal course of trade. It is the purpose of the food administration to use its utmost power and the utmost ability that patriotism can assemble to ameliorate this situation to such a degree as may be possible.

The food administration is assembling the best expert advice in the country on home economics, on food utilization, on trade practices and trade wastes, and on the conduct of public eating places, and we shall outline from time to time detailed suggestions, which if honestly carried out by such individuals in the country, we believe will effect the result which we must attain. We are asking every home, every public eating place and many trades, to sign a pledge card to accept these directions, so far as their circumstances permit, and we are organizing various instrumentalities to ameliorate speculation. We are asking the men of the country who are not actually engaged in the handling of food to sign similar pledges that they shall see to it, so far as they are able, that these directions are followed. We are asking all who wish us well and who undertake our service to become actual members of the food administration, just as much volunteers in national service as we ourselves are, so that thus the food administration may not be composed of a small body of men in Washington and a small representation in each state, but may become a body of 50,000,000 people, devoted absolutely to the services of democracy. We hope to see the insignia of membership in every patriotic window in the country.

Autocracy finds its strength in its ability to impose organization by force from the top. The essence of democracy consists in the application of the initiative in its own people. If individualism cannot be so organized as to defend itself, then democracy is a faith which cannot stand. We are seeking to impose no organization from the top. We are asking the American people to organize from the bottom up, and this is the essence of democracy itself. The call of patriotism, of humanity and of duty rings clear and insistent. We must heed it if we are to defend our ideals, maintain our form of government, and safeguard our future welfare. Every group can substitute and even

Besides it was very undesirable for the land to lie in waste, as then they could not exact tribute from it. To that end encouragement was given by the Babylonians as "vineyards and fields" were given to the poor. 12. The contents of the temple (vv. 13-21). From the temple which had been twice plundered before (II Chron. 36:7, 10), such of gold, silver and bronze vessels as still remained were taken, even the great pillars of the molten sea. The captives and the treasure were delivered to Nebuchadnezzar at Babel, where more than three score of men were killed (vv. 19-21).

Be Not Remiss. The friendly word, the kindly usages of companionship and recollection, are never more acceptable than in strenuous days like these. It is well to let conduct give the lie to the cynical proverb, "Out of sight out of mind."—Buffalo (N. Y.) Times. Discord in Order. Kerrigan—Do ye think, Kelly, that after th' war 'th' wur-kin' people 'th' Europe will git a square deal? Kelly—They will iv' they desecrate th' kings, quanes an' knaves!—Life.