

EAT POTATOES AT ALL YOUR MEALS

They Save Wheat, They're Cheap and the Great Crop Will be Lost if Not Eaten Now.

This remarkable article about potatoes, what they contain as nourishment and how to use them, was contributed by Miriam Moses, one of the foremost students of food value in the United States. Howard Heinz, Chairman of the Food Supply Conference of the State Committee of Public Safety, endorses the opinion of Miss Moses and recommends her recipes to the housewives of the State.

WILL YOU JOIN THE FOOD ARMY AND SAVE YOUR BIT?

What can the people of this country do to utilize potatoes and in so doing conserve food which is vitally needed by our government for our armies and our war associates?

A statement of the many millions of bushels of potatoes which we have on hand ready for use, would not impress many, and certainly would not cause them to act, for men and women alike, shun statistics as they would a plague.

How then are we to make an appeal that will reach the people and cause such concentrated action that it will be materially felt in this matter of the conservation of food? The first attack should be made, having as its objective, the saving of wheat. This might be done by making a practice of not serving bread—or at any rate, bread containing wheat flour—at the same meal at which potatoes are served. Since serving potatoes at dinner is a custom practiced in virtually every home in the United States, one can readily see how many hundreds of pounds of flour could be saved daily. Will you join the Food Army and save your bit of wheat?

A further utilization of potatoes will also help in the conservation of meat. One clever method is to prepare the potatoes in such a manner that they become a substitute for meat. Combined with cheese, and dishes to complete a balanced diet, such a meal will prove not only attractive and appetizing, but nourishing as well.

Contrary to popular belief, conservation of meat's can be made even more appealing and attractive than the meals whose menus lack individuality, which makes them most uninteresting.

A few recipes are given here to further the use of potatoes. Any recipe requiring two cups of flour can still be used, substituting one-fourth to one-half cup of potatoes for the wheat flour. Try this suggestion with your favorite cake recipe, and be surprised and pleased at the splendid results.

Potato Bread.
 7½ cups mashed potato,
 1½ teaspoons salt,
 ¼ yeast cake, softened in
 2 tablespoons lukewarm water,
 2½ cups flour.

When the mashed potatoes are lukewarm, add the salt and the softened yeast, and about one-fourth cup of flour. Mix well, cover and let rise until very light.

To the well-risen sponge, add the remaining flour and knead thoroughly. The dough should be very stiff, as it softens considerably in rising. Cover and let rise until double in bulk. Shape into a loaf, cover, and let rise again until it has increased 2½ times in bulk, then bake. In measuring the potato, it should be packed solidly in the cup. More or less than the amount of flour given may be needed.

Mashed sweet potato, cooked cereal or squash may be used instead of white potato in the above recipe. In using any substitute which has a marked flavor it is better to try the bread first with less than the amount given for potato, and more flour if rolls made of squash are very good.

Scalloped Potatoes With Cheese.
 Cold sliced potatoes,
 3 tablespoons butter substitute,
 3 tablespoons flour or
 1½ tablespoons cornstarch,
 1 teaspoon salt,
 1½ teaspoon pepper,
 1 cup milk,
 1 cup water,
 1 cup grated cheese,
 2 cups bread crumbs.

Put a pudding dish with the potatoes. Melt the fat; add the flour or cornstarch, salt and pepper, and stir until well blended; add the hot liquid and cook, stirring constantly until thick; then add the cheese. Pour over the potatoes, cover with the crumbs and bake in a moderate oven until the crumbs are brown.

Potato Nut Loaf.
 2 eggs,
 1½ cup milk,
 2 tablespoons cooking oil,
 1 teaspoon salt,
 ¼ teaspoon pepper,
 Paprika,
 1 cup mashed potato,
 ¼ cup ground peanuts.

Beat the eggs, add the other ingredients in the order given, and mix thoroughly. Place the mixture in a pan of hot water, and bake in a moderate oven until the mixture is firm.

PRICE FOR WHEAT CROP OF 1918 IS FIXED AT \$2.00

President Acts to Prevent Hoarding of Grain For Advance

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 24.—President Wilson Saturday night issued a formal proclamation announcing a guaranteed price for wheat of the 1918 harvest at 25 primary markets. This price fixed for No. 1 Northern spring wheat and its equivalent ranges from \$2.28 a bushel at New York to \$2 at Salt Lake City and several other far western points. The Chicago price is \$2.20, and the price fixed at Baltimore, Charleston, Savannah and Newport News is \$2.27. A statement issued by the president in explanation of the proclamation follows:

"Under the Food Control act of Aug. 10, 1917, it is my duty to announce a guaranteed price for wheat on the 1918 harvest. I am, therefore, issuing a proclamation setting the price at the principal interior primary markets. It makes no essential alteration in the present guarantee. It is a continuation of the present prices on wheat, with some adjustments arising from the designation of additional terminal marketing points.

"This guaranteed price assures the farmer of a reasonable profit, even if the war should end within the year, and the large stores of grain in those sections of the world that are now cut off from transportation, should again come into competition with his products.

"To increase the price of wheat above the present figure or to agitate any increase of prices would have the effect of veryseriously hampering the large operations of the nation and of last year's crop to be withheld from the market. It would, moreover, dislocate all the present wage levels, established after much anxious discussion and would, therefore, create an industrial unrest which would be harmful to every industry in the country.

"I know the spirit of our farmers, and have not the least doubt as to the loyalty with which they will accept the present decision. The fall wheat planting, which furnishes two-thirds of our wheat production, took place with no other assurance than this, and the farmers' confidence was demonstrated by the fact that they planted an acreage larger than the record of any preceding year, larger by 2,000,000 acres than the season largest record year, and 7,000,000 acres more than the average for the five years before the outbreak of the European war.

"It seems not to be generally understood why wheat is picked out for price determination, and only wheat, among the cereals. The answer is that, while normal distribution of all our farm products has been subject to great disturbance during the last three years because of war conditions, only two important commodities, namely, wheat and sugar, have been so seriously affected as to require governmental intervention. The disturbances which affects these products (and others in less degree) arise from the fact that all of the overseas shipping in the world is now under government control and that the government is obliged to assign tonnage to each commodity that enters into commercial overseas traffic.

"It has, consequently, been necessary to establish single agencies for the purchase of the food supplies which may go abroad. The purchase of wheat in the United States for foreign use is of so great volume in comparison with the available domestic supply that the price of wheat has been materially disturbed, and it became necessary in order to protect both the producer and the consumer to prevent speculation. It was necessary, therefore, for the government to exercise a measure of direct supervision and, as far as possible, to control purchases of wheat and the process of its exportation. The supervision necessarily amounted to price-fixing, and, therefore, I thought it fair and wise that there should be a price stated that should be at once liberal and equitable.

"Those peculiar circumstances governing the handling and consumption of wheat put the farmer at the very center of war service. Next to the soldier himself, he is serving the country and the world and serving it in a way which is absolutely fundamental to his own future safety and prosperity. He sees this and can be relied upon as the soldier can.

"The farmer is also contributing more to the army, and I am keenly alive to the sacrifices involved. Out of 13,800,000 men engaged in farm industries, 250,000 have been drafted, or about 1.48 per cent of the whole number. In addition to these, there have been volunteers, and the farmers have lost a considerable number of laborers because of the wages paid in industry.

"As far as possible from further drains of labor, the new draft regulations have been drawn with a view to

taking from the farms an even smaller proportion of men, and it is my hope that the local exemption boards will make a new classification with a view of lightening the load upon the farmers to the utmost extent. The secretary of war has asked for authority to furlough our soldiers of the national army if conditions permit it, so that they may return to their farms when assistance is necessary in the planting and harvesting of the crops.

"National and local agencies are actively at work, besides, in organizing community help for the more efficient distribution of available labor, and in drawing upon new sources of labor. While there will be difficulties, and very serious ones, they will be stern necessities of war.

"The Federal Railway administration is co-operating in the most active, intelligent and efficient manner with the Food Administration to remove difficulties of transportation and of the active movement of the crops. Their marketing is to be facilitated and the farmers given opportunity to realize promptly upon their stocks.

"The department of agriculture and the food administration will continue to co-operate, as heretofore, to assist the farmers in every way possible. All questions of production, of the marketing of farm products, of conservation in the course of production and of agricultural labor and farm problems generally will be handled by the department of agriculture, while all questions of distribution of food supplies to the allies and of conservation in consumption will be handled by the food administration.

"But the chief reliance is upon the farmer himself, and I am sure that this reliance will be justified by the results. The chief thing to be kept clearly in mind is that regulations of this sort are only a part of the great general plan of mobilization into which every element in the nation enters in this war as in no other. The business of war touches everybody. It is a stern business, a co-operative business, a business of nerve, and sacrifice, a business of service in the largest and best and most stirring sense of that great word."

Philadelphia, Feb. 19.—War Savings Societies, designed to lay the foundations of thrift and economy throughout the United States and to

bring home to the people the fact that intelligent and consistent saving is not a dry problem in economics, but is the most vital practical step toward personal success, are being urged by the National War Savings Committee. Ten or more persons can form a society, the members merely binding themselves to buy thrift stamps or war savings stamps.

What is known as the "Baby Bond Loan" is an issue of \$2,000,000,000 in stamps of the denomination of twenty-five cents and \$4.12 and to make the loan a success it is necessary that each inhabitant of the United States shall own \$20.00 worth or each family \$100 worth. The bonds are redeemable in five years from January first at their face value, they cannot deteriorate as the Government guarantees the price, and with the interest compounded they pay a return of interest at the rate of 44.39 percent. Officials at the War Savings Headquarters in this city say that, due to a lack of understanding on the part of the public, the sale of this security is not progressing as fast as is necessary. So they are urging the formation of War Savings Societies everywhere, in factory, school room, counting house and store.

"Serve thrift stamps with every portion of food."

This comes from a Dallas, Texas, luncheon. By following this suggestion, the restaurant proprietors may indulge in their favorite pastime of increasing prices and at the same time have the comforting assurance that they are doing their bit.

A menu of the Dallas luncheon received here reads part:
 Scrambled eggs and thrift stamp .45c
 Hot corn cake and thrift stamp .35c
 Beef stew and thrift stamp .40c
 Pie and thrift stamp .30c

YOU AND YOU AND YOU

—We are all in the War. I go to the front to face shot and shell—to risk my life in the cause of humanity—and for the security of the world.

I am young, strong. I go gladly with a million other men—AMERICANS!

We Soldiers—Under-Arms are measuring up to a war-time duty. YOU must share it!

Loan your Government your savings.

No, there is no law to compel your

co-operation. But do it because you are patriotic; because you want to do your part; because you, too, are—AMERICANS!

War Savings Stamps are for Everybody

Their purchase gives our Government the immediate use of your savings. So everybody—men and women, boys and girls—you should all have a part in "the drive" for World Liberty.

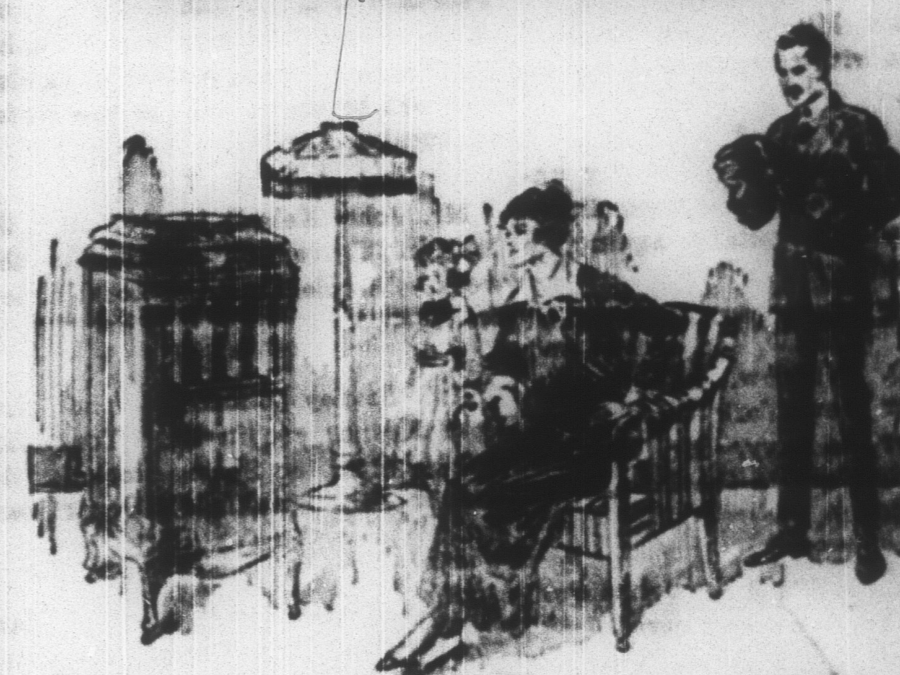
War Savings Stamps match machine gun fire in their effectiveness. The quarters and dollars you loan

your Government (the best investments for you) will surely help in breaking the German spirit of conquest and desire for world domination. They will save lives. They will help to win the war.

25c GETS YOU STARTED.

Arline Decker, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Decker, and Harry Williams both of Patton, were united in marriage on the 27th day of February, at the Methodist Church of Patton.

Columbia Records and Columbia Gramophones



Take some records home to-night

Think of the pleasure and happiness you can give your family to-night by taking home some of these splendid new Columbia Records:

MARCH RECORDS NOW ON SALE

RISHEL, SAUTER JEWELRY CO. INCORPORATED

Patton Penna.



LUCKY STRIKE CIGARETTE

Until this new "smoke" was made you could never have a real Burley tobacco cigarette. It's the best yet.

IT'S TOASTED

The toasting brings out the delicious flavor of that fine old Kentucky Burley. You never tasted anything so agreeable—think what roasting does for peanuts.



10c

Guaranteed by The American Tobacco Co.

TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE PATTON BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION, DECEMBER 31, 1917.

Officers: President, E. C. Brown; Vice President, C. I. Baldwin; Secretary, F. C. McClure; Treasurer, F. L. Brown. Directors: E. C. Brown, Wm. H. Sandford, Cecil Mitchell, W. L. Thompson, F. C. McClure, Ralph Good, H. L. Williams, M. B. Cowher, Wm. M. Bosserman and C. I. Baldwin. Auditors: Wm. M. Bosserman and J. Fred. Blankenhorn.

Receipts.	
Balance in Bank, Dec. 31, 1916	\$5,929.08
Dues, Interest and Fines	9,183.24
Rentals & Real Estate	584.44
Loans Repaid	1,657.10
Legal Expenses (Fees)	118.15
Orders Outstanding Dec. 31, 1916	217.15
	\$17,689.16

Disbursements.	
Salaries	
Secretary	\$300.00
Treasurer	\$100.00
	\$400.00

Postage and Expenses	18.60
Legal Expenses	145.75
Taxes, Insurance and Repairs	460.45
Printing and Stationary	10.00
Inspections	12.00
Loans	5,049.30
Matured Stock	11,200.00
Interest Matured Stock	30.00
Orders Outstanding—Dec. 31, 1916	1.75
Cash in Treasury	361.31
	\$17,689.16

Assets.	
26 Shares 15th Series @ \$200.00	\$5,200.00
6 Shares 16th Series @ 200.00	1,200.00
24 Shares 17th Series @ 200.00	4,800.00
19 Shares 18th Series @ 200.00	3,800.00
16½ Shares 19th Series @ 200.00	3,300.00
22 Shares 20th Series @ 200.00	4,400.00
23 Shares 21st Series @ 200.00	4,600.00
14 Shares 22nd Series @ 200.00	2,800.00
26 Shares 23rd Series @ 200.00	5,200.00
32½ Shares 24th Series @ 200.00	6,500.00
Back Dues, Interest and Fines	1,885.58
Insurance Premiums	67.09
Real Estate	8,717.87
Cash in Treasury	361.31
	\$52,831.85

Liabilities.	
56 Shares 15th Series @ \$184.76	\$10,346.56
46 Shares 16th Series @ 160.45	7,380.70
24 Shares 17th Series @ 137.45	3,298.80
42 Shares 18th Series @ 115.74	4,861.08
56½ Shares 19th Series @ 95.31	5,385.04
63 Shares 20th Series @ 76.19	4,793.78
23 Shares 21st Series @ 58.36	1,342.28
34 Shares 22nd Series @ 41.83	1,422.22
75 Shares 23rd Series @ 26.59	1,994.25
86 Shares 24th Series @ 12.65	1,087.90
1. Unearned Premium	4,682.00
2. Matured Stock	6,000.00
3. Orders Outstanding Dec. 31, 1917	217.15
Undivided Profits	.00
	\$52,831.85

We, the undersigned Auditing Committee of the Patton Building and Loan Association, believe the foregoing report of the Secretary and Treasurer to be a true and correct report of the finances of the Association as of December 31, 1917.

W. M. BOSSERMAN,
 J. FRED. BLANKENHORN,
 Auditing Committee.