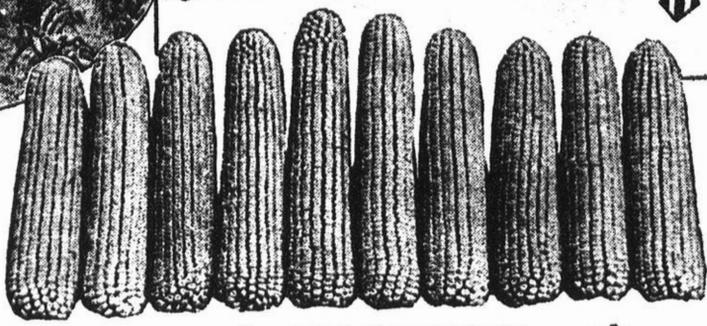


# Middle West in Great Food Drive

By Robert H. Moulton



PRIZE EARS FROM IOWA

**SOON EARLY IN JULY**  
Farmers of our vast central section not only are giving their sons but are raising bumper crops to help win the war against autocracy

VENTS of a revolutionary character have taken place in the middle Western farms since America's entry into the war. When President Wilson issued his call to the American farmer to do his duty in war times by feeding the world, or that portion of it engaged in the war for democracy, he launched the biggest drive for increased food production in the history of the world. In fact, no

ward preparedness in connection with the participation of the United States in the war has proceeded more rapidly than the mobilization of the farm resources of the middle West, which just now is preparing itself for the task of feeding not only the United States, but a large part of the world.

Despite the fact that the call to the fields came too late to affect the winter wheat crop, the middle Western farmer has made tremendous advances in increasing the acreage of his other food crops, such as corn, oats, rye and other farm products. Present indications are that the wheat crop will not be large enough to meet more than the needs of America, let alone the exportation of large quantities of this product which must be made to the allies, but famine is still a distant specter. For the first time in its history the world is going to learn a valuable lesson in domestic economy, and that is the adaptation of every farm resource for food purposes. One of the most essential will be a world-wide campaign to increase the production of wheat and other grains. The bumper corn crop which the middle West will raise this summer, barring such unforeseen calamities as drought and floods, will save off enough for a large portion of the world. Present indications are that the corn acreage in the great corn states of the country will be increased from 20 to 30 per cent, or even more in some sections, due to the fact that thousands of acres of winter wheat lands were made useless this year because of the severe cold weather, which killed the wheat. An increase of 20 per cent in the acreage planted in corn will add approximately 500,000,000 bushels of corn to the bumper crop. A large portion of this increased acreage will go to European allies of the United States and to neutral nations. It is probable that the bumper crop will send some of its experts on domestic science abroad to instruct the Europeans in the value and methods of preparing corn as a food product.

The nation's corn crop has averaged 3,000,000,000 bushels in the last few years, a no inconsiderable mark in itself, but reports collected by agricultural experts from the middle West indicate that the 1917 crop will approximate 3,500,000,000 bushels. The bumper corn states of the Union are prepared to do their share in the drive for increased food production. Conservative estimates of what some of the leading states in the corn belt will do this year are: Illinois, 400,000,000 bushels; Iowa, 325,000,000 bushels; Missouri, 250,000,000 bushels; Nebraska, 250,000,000 bushels; Minnesota, 200,000,000 bushels; Indiana, 200,000,000 bushels; Ohio, 200,000,000 bushels. Such middle Western states as Minnesota, South Dakota, North Dakota, Wisconsin and Michigan will have greatly increased acreages of corn this season, for several reasons. In the Western group of states which lie in the heart of the wheat belt thousands of acres of winter wheat were killed during the winter. Despite the fact that the winter wheat acreage planted this year is unusually large, there still remained many thousands of acres of land which could be used for no other crop than corn or oats, two of the leaders in the great trio of farm crops.

The harvest this summer is likely to see a record-breaking crop of oats, approximating 2,000,000,000 bushels. Tremendous increases will also be made in the rye, kafir corn sorghum and forage crops, all of which are important factors in supplying the tables of the world with important food products. It is this latter activity in planting greatly increased acreages of the minor crops that is expected to bring on a small revolution in farming circles. Instead of depending upon one, two or three of the big trio of crops, the farmer is diverting his energy to the growing of other crops which supplement the food products gained from wheat, corn and oats. Thus, in the case of a failure of any of the important crops, America will have plenty of substitutes to fall back upon.

Already food chemists and experts in almost all of the middle Western states are busily engaged in finding new flour substitutes. Discoveries made in a number of laboratories indicate that America's bread will be baked with the aid of many varieties of flour than ever before. Kafir corn and sorghum have been found to make acceptable flours, and the use of cottonseed meal in the preparation of breadstuffs will soon gain widespread popularity. Chemists are engaged on the still hunt for new food substitutes, and by the aid of the yeast fungus will be eating scores of new foods and combinations of foodstuffs which have been wasted heretofore or fed to live stock.

Emergency food commissions established in all of the states are conducting an aggressive cam-

paign to enlist the support of all farmers in the work of growing greatly increased crops. "Keep every acre working this summer," is a campaign slogan which is heard in all of the great farming states. The result will be that in the fall the farmers will harvest pennut, bean, buckwheat, potato and other "catch crops," a departure in the history of agriculture. According to present indications, the potato crop will be nearly 200,000,000 bushels larger than ever before, while prodigious quantities of peanuts and beans will be available for food products in the fall and during 1918.

The mobilization of the farms for war service has been conducted along many lines of service. Close co-ordination between all branches of the industry has given tremendous impetus to the campaign to increase the nation's food supply. Travelers who pass through the middle West this year will see scenes along railroad property comparable to those in Europe, where the farmers have been cultivating such little ground for years. In some states, notably Iowa and Kansas, well-defined steps have been taken to encourage the planting of certain useful crops along the roadways. Iowa has more than 200,000 acres of unused land along its public highways which could be drafted for this purpose, while Kansas has more than 150,000 acres, according to a recent survey.

It is safe to say that virtually every acre of

land which can be handled conveniently during the summer months has been placed under cultivation in Iowa and the surrounding states. The labor shortage is so serious that thousands of farmers have been greatly handicapped in putting out increased acreage because of the fact that they would be unable to harvest the crops, unaided. It is estimated that the middle West will require an army of 500,000 farm laborers this summer if the food crop is to be saved in its entirety. Farm laborers can command almost any price for their services, but despite alluring offers they are hard to get. Canada is paying as high as \$75 a month for laborers, and in some cases is promising them free homesteads. In the Northern states farm hands can command wages ranging from \$45 to \$60 a month and board. A few years ago the farm hand who could get \$25 or \$30 for his services was considered a genius.

The patriotic service the farmers are doing this year and which they will be called upon to do next year on a much larger scale will add millions, if not billions, of dollars to the wealth of the country. Mobilization of the farm resources has been one of the most stupendous undertakings ever attempted by the government; but it has succeeded admirably well for 1917, despite the late start. By 1918 every available resource of the middle West will be thrown into the production of vastly increased yields of all farm crops.

## The Eskimo Tells the World Why He Asks to be Left Alone

"Why are you trying to educate the Eskimos? Why don't you let them alone? They were happy and were able to exist before you began to change their mode of life."

These are the questions that are asked and answered in *The Eskimo*, a monthly magazine published at Nome, Alaska. In the interests of Eskimos of the northwest district of Alaska, Walter G. Shields, superintendent of the work of the bureau of education, department of the interior, in northwestern Alaska, who writes the leading article in this new magazine of the North, says:

"The people who ask these questions, if they are really sincere enough to warrant any consideration, can be divided into two classes. First, those who display their scientific knowledge by quoting the law of 'the survival of the fittest,' with the assumption that the Eskimo is not fit to survive. The second class claim a peculiar insight into the frame of mind of the ancient Eskimo, who, they assert, was an especially contented individual, and furthermore they insist that the Eskimo of today is not contented."

**Eskimo Fit and Able.**  
"This set of critics insists on taking the position, indefensible in this day and generation, that education is a bad thing for a people. The claim of our service is that the Eskimo by reason of his inherent qualities and because of his geographical position is fit and able to survive, and we claim that by our system of education for him we are making him not only more fit to survive, but that he will be a vital factor in the development of northern Alaska."

"The Eskimo is not dependent. On the contrary, he is, even in the present condition, a real and vital factor in the wealth of the country. He has never received a ration from the government; he can support himself, not always according to our standards, it is true, but it is better for him to eat strictly native food than for him to learn to expect the government to support him. The wall so often heard from ignorant but presumably charitable people, 'Why don't you give the poor people some food?' if heeded would make paupers of a self-supporting and noble race. We are proud of the fact that we have not fed the Eskimo. We are proud of him as a man because he feeds himself."

"One reason why primitive races have so often been pushed to the wall by the white race has been that the white race has coveted and needed the land. As far as we can see, for years to come the white man will not make any attempt to push the Eskimo off his part of the map. While there will undoubtedly be developments in mining, yet for a long time to come the Eskimo will have plenty of room in northern Alaska. Therefore, even if this northern part of Alaska, through some unexpected development, should become desirable for a large population, we believe that, with what development the Eskimo has already received and the additional development that even five years more of undisturbed possession of his northern fastnesses will give him, he will be well fitted to meet advanced economic conditions."

"The keynote of our school system for the Eskimo is its direct relation to the village life. Thus the school republic becomes the village council, the school garden soon becomes the village garden, the cooking class becomes the bread-baking class for the village, the clean-up of the school grounds becomes the village clean-up, the bench work for the boys' class becomes the boat and sled building center for the village. And, most striking of all, the schoolboy who is sent to the reindeer herd as an apprentice in four years becomes the trained

herder, the supporter of his family and a future leader of his people.

**"We Want No Praise."**  
"We of the Alaska service, are helping to bear the white man's burden; we do not claim to be ministering to a dying race; we want no praise as helpers of the weak or as ministers to the downtrodden who are dying in filth and degradation. We do not allow anyone to class us in these categories. That class of work is entirely humanitarian and is properly the duty of the missionary organizations. But as representatives of the government we claim the right of our service to exist because we are developing the resources of northern Alaska just as much as any man with a pick and pan. We are adding to the wealth of the nation just as much and as surely as any prospector or trailblazer. We are making a country productive just as much as any reclamation project that was ever managed by the government."

The teachers and others who have established *The Eskimo* have been formerly congratulated by United States commissioner of education for their enterprise in inaugurating the magazine. Doctor Claxton believes that it will be of direct help to the service of the bureau of education in Alaska.

### REMINISCENCE OF POE.

The painter, William Bartain, contributed some recollection of Edgar Allan Poe to the *Art World*: "His biographer, Griswold, has slandered him as an intemperate. My father said this was not true, and he was most temperate in drinking. It is a considerable confirmation of this that Poe was a model of punctuality in his reviewing and other work for the magazines during all the ensuing 15 years of his life, which comprises his literary career. In 1837 he moved to New York and after a year to Philadelphia, where he wrote some of his finest stories. For much of his literary career he was half starving. His labor over his writings is shown, no doubt with some exaggeration, however, in his article 'The Philosophy of Composition,' written shortly after the publication of 'The Raven.' In this essay he enumerates some of his articles of faith, such as: Beauty is the legitimate province of the poem; it is a pure and intense elevation of the soul, not of the intellect nor the heart."

"But except for those intermittent indulgences, his addiction to stimulants must have been grossly exaggerated by his biographer Griswold, whom my father has said he had personally seen on quite bad terms with Poe. My father's acquaintance with him was the more close in the latter years of his life and, as his statements were most positive, these derogatory stories must be taken with a grain of salt. The account I have given of Poe's death after having been robbed of his clothes seems to me to be so reasonable—and, moreover, based on my father's contemporary information—that I cannot accept the story of his having been lured into the hands of an electioneering gang and drugged, so as to be utilized for depositing ballots in numerous polling places."

### MISUNDERSTANDING.

"What did the kaiser mean by his promise to his brother-in-law when he knew he couldn't keep it?"  
"He wrote and sent him a letter, didn't he?"  
"Yes."  
"Well, that is what he meant by his mailed fist."

you will go and search for it."—Lisa Yasye Tarela, in the Atlantic.

### THE SERVANT PROBLEM.

Lady—And why did your last mistress—  
Applicant (huffily)—Excuse me, madam!  
Lady—Well—er—your last employer—  
Applicant—I beg your pardon, madam!  
Lady—Well, then, your last—er—pry, what do you call them in which service you are engaged?  
Applicant—Clients, madam. (Collapse of the interrogator).—London Punch.

## SENATE PASSES FOOD CONTROL BILL 66 TO 7

Measure Gives Broad Powers to the President.

WILSON TO SIGN AT ONCE

Bill Prohibits Use of Grain for Making Liquors—Whisky Can Be Seized When Needed for Public Defense Purposes.

Washington, Aug. 10.—The great food control bill, most sweeping measure ever legislated into the laws of this country, was finally approved by the senate on Wednesday by a vote of 68 to 7. The measure, having been adopted in its completed stage by the house, now goes to President Wilson for his signature.

The president will probably sign the bill at once.

Senators opposing the measure were Gronna, France, La Follette and Penrose, Republicans, and Reed, Hardwick and Hollis, Democrats.

**Prohibition Provisions.**  
The prohibition provisions, a compromise for "bone-dry" prohibition proposed by the house, prohibit manufacture and importation of distilled liquors for beverages during the war, authorize the president to suspend manufacture of malt, fermented and vinous liquors or to limit their alcoholic content and "authorize and direct" the president in his discretion, to commandeer distilled beverages in bond or stock when necessary for redistribution into alcohol for military or other public defense purposes or to conserve foodstuffs.

The bill establishes, during the war, broad government control over foods, feeds, fuel, oil, natural gas, fertilizer and its ingredients, tools, utensils and equipment required for the actual production of all such products, designated "necessaries."

In establishing government control, the bill authorizes the president to enter into any volunteer arrangements, create or use any agency or agencies, to accept service of any person without compensation, to co-operate with any agency or person, to utilize any department or agency of the government, and to co-ordinate their activities.

Comprehensive powers are given in the bill, passed as a war measure, to assure adequate supply and equitable distribution of the named necessities, to facilitate their movement; to prevent, locally and generally, scarcity, monopoly, hoarding, injurious speculation, manipulation or private control affecting supply, distribution and movement.

**Fixes Wheat Minimum.**  
Other provisions of the bill fix a minimum price for wheat beginning next year at not less than \$2 per standard bushel; provide for coal and coke price fixing, commanding and government operation of factories and mines producing necessities; for government purchase, sale and requisition of various necessities, and for federal licensing of agencies producing and handling them.

**To Control Coal Prices.**  
Sweeping powers to control coal prices also are provided. The bill authorizes the president, through the federal trade commission or other agency, to fix coal and coke prices at the mines and among wholesalers and distribution among dealers and consumers and to requisition and operate mines or other coal facilities.

A system of federal licensing of all agencies related to the production, transportation and distribution of the designated necessities also is provided, and rigid provisions against hoarding, speculation and monopolization established, under heavy penalties. Farmers are exempted from the licensing of provisions.

In addition to the seven senators voting against the bill, Senator Gore, chairman of the senate agriculture committee, and Senator Sherman, Republicans, were present and did not vote. Both announced that, had they been at liberty to vote, they would have been registered in the negative.

**Majority in Favor.**  
Of the absent and paired senators announcement was made in behalf of nearly all that they favored the final draft.

The senate's action virtually concludes the work of congress upon the administration food legislative program, initiated in May.

**Food Survey Bill Passed.**  
Another clause, inserted by the senate after much criticism of alleged sale by members of the advisory commission of their own products to the government, prohibits federal agents from soliciting or inducing contracts with the government in which they are interested.

The bill appropriates a fund of \$150,000,000 to be used in its administration and \$10,000,000 for federal purchase and sale at cost of fertilizer.

Immediately afterward the senate adopted, without debate, the conference report on the food survey bill, providing for a nation-wide survey of food supplies and appropriating \$12,000,000 to carry on this work and to encourage production.

**Seize Antidraft Leader.**  
Muskogee, Okla., Aug. 10.—Homer Spence, forty years old, one of the three men held responsible by federal authorities for organization of the uprising in Oklahoma against the selective draft, was placed under arrest.

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E. J. Tank, Secretary; H. E. Tank, Worshipful Master.

**GROVE CHAPTER, No. 22**  
R. A. M.—Stated meeting first Thursday of each month, Florence L. Uhlhorn, Worshipful Matron; Wm. F. Heintz, Worshipful Patron; Osa Lower, Secretary.

**VESTA CHAPTER, No. 22**  
M. O. E. S.—Meeting second and fourth Tuesdays of each month, Florence L. Uhlhorn, Worshipful Matron; Wm. F. Heintz, Worshipful Patron; Osa Lower, Secretary.

**MAPLE GROVE LODGE NO. 52, R. O. of M.**  
Meets first and third Wednesdays in Morris hall, L. L. Chevalier, Chairman; Commander: H. F. Legenhausen, Keeper of Records and Seal.

**NAPER POST, No. 68, G. A. R.**  
Meets the second Saturday, 2:30 p. m., of each month in G. A. R. hall, Captain T. S. Rogers, Commander; F. A. Rogers, Senior Vice-Commander; Geo. T. Hughes, Junior Vice-Commander; E. W. Farrar, Officer of the Day; R. W. Bond, Adjutant; Geo. S. Heart, Quartermaster.

**DOWNERS GROVE WOMAN'S CLUB**  
Meets every alternate Wednesday, beginning second Wednesday in October and closing last Wednesday in April. Mrs. H. P. Jones, President; Mrs. I. G. Heart, Corresponding Secretary.

**VICTORY COUNCIL, No. 119**  
Royal League.—Meets first and third Tuesdays in each month in Morris hall, Glen E. Chester, Archon; George Stalger, Sorbs.

**DOWNERS GROVE LODGE No. 70, I. O. O. F.**  
Meets every Monday in Morris hall every second and fourth Friday, Mrs. M. E. Collier, Commandant; Mrs. Lavara Hazzum, Record Keeper.

**DOWNERS GROVE CHAPTER, Daughters of the American Revolution.**  
Hold a monthly meeting on the first Tuesday of each month in the homes of the members. Officers of the chapter are: Geo. Schindler, N. G.; E. M. Brunson, Secretary.

**DOWNERS GROVE CHAPTER, Sons of the American Revolution.**  
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| EXCEPT SUNDAYS.   |                  |
|-------------------|------------------|
| Arrive from East. | Depart for East. |
| 8:35 a. m.        | 9:07 a. m.       |
| 8:40 a. m.        | 9:58 a. m.       |
| 11:40 a. m.       | 1:34 p. m.       |
| 12:25 p. m.       | 2:00 p. m.       |
| 5:00 p. m.        | 5:33 p. m.       |
| 5:10 p. m.        | 5:45 p. m.       |
|                   | 7:00 p. m.       |
| Arrive from West. | Depart for West. |
| 6:02 a. m.        | 5:49 a. m.       |
| 9:58 a. m.        | 11:40 a. m.      |
| 1:34 p. m.        | 5:10 p. m.       |
| 5:33 p. m.        |                  |

Mall leaves post office 30 minutes before train time.

**MAPLE CAMP NO. 88**  
M. W. A. meets the second Thursday of each month in Morris hall, V. C.; R. O. Miller, Clerk.

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### THAS EVER THUS.

whereas the real woman lived safely and unsuspectingly in quite another spiritual latitude, in Philistia, and fanned were the matter of her concern. And wherever you find one grande passion, a love and a passion that seem more than human, be sure that they were given merely to a dream, a dream seen as in a mirror in the form of the loved one. She who lived in his house and whom you think unworthy of your poet, she was to him as much a stranger as she is to you. The one he loved in his heart, the one into whose ear he whispered his songs, the one who gave him all that he could give to love, that was the real woman, and the philistine died with him. In fact