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DEVICE TO DETECT U-BOATS NAVY'S HOPES

If Perfected U-Boats Will Be Bottled Up at Bases—Terrific Aerial and Naval Attack Upon Germany Contemplated.

The Navy Department's program of perfecting a device to detect submarines at ten miles has been outlined. If the device is perfected a cordon of destroyers will battle the U-boats at their base. The submarine, it is held, must be eliminated before the war is on. The general board feels that the present method of fighting the submarine menace is merely a makeshift and that it will never make the sea safe for merchantmen, no matter how well the surface is controlled by the allied navies. Some success has been achieved with the mechanism for detecting submarines, but the invention has yet to be perfected. The device, it is hoped, will be ready for service within a few months.

In the event that this invention proves its value as a detector over a range of ten miles, it is the purpose of the American Navy to establish a line across the Skagerak, another across the North Sea in front of the German coast. Other lines of destroyers will be stretched across the various waters where the submarines operate.

The first consideration, however, will be to get an underwater detection across the channels used by the submarines in leaving and entering their bases. When this is accomplished the submarine fighters which are now attempting to pick up the submarines will be drawn in a solid line in connection with the detectors.

When the underwater raiders attempt to leave their bases they will be spotted by the detectors. The surface craft will then get a line on them, and it is believed that it will be virtually impossible for them to make their way to the trade routes.

The detection invention represents the greatest scientific contribution which the United States has been reported to have in the making. Heretofore its nature was never explained publicly.

Already the United States navy has had a great success with the underwater explosive, which is dropped into the water and explodes upon contact with the submarine. These will be used extensively in the new campaign.

The general board of the navy has under consideration a terrific naval and aerial attack upon the German coast and upon the coast of Belgium now controlled by the Germans. The navy experts believe that it would be unavailing to attempt to make this attack until thousands of aeroplanes are available to carry out the campaign.

This joint attack will have to await the completion of the American fleet, and therefore it cannot be engineered before next year. Naval experts realize that this attack, if successful, would be extremely expensive in life.

The army and navy joint councils are satisfied that it is hopeless at present to try to break through the western line and that no successful attack can be made until the German bases are destroyed and a force is landed on the German coast. Before this program can be carried out they agree that the submarine must be eliminated.

Since the United States entered the war the younger naval officers have urged the administration to suggest to Great Britain the advisability of making a naval drive at the German coast and destroy the submarine base. Vice Admiral Sims, in command of the American Naval forces in European waters, has reported that such an attack would not be feasible at this time. Plans for a great naval engagement have been worked out, but their consummation depends upon factors which cannot now be brought into play.

At the present time the United States has every available ship of the minor class in European waters assisting the British fleet in destroying submarines. Just as rapidly as more ships are sent down the ways they will be sent abroad.

Camp Sevier Good Place For Guard Camp

Camp Sevier, cantonment site for North and South Carolina and Tennessee troops, is located four miles from Greenville, S. C., and is within a mile of Paris Mountain of the Blue Ridge range. A concrete highway runs nearly all the way from Greenville to the camp; and an electric railway passes through the grounds. There are 1,000 acres in the camp site.

All sorts of arrangements are being made for the welfare of the soldiers. The people of the city are preparing for entertainment on a large scale and the Y. M. C. A. will have buildings on the site. The moral as well as the physical welfare of the boys will be well cared for.

Stop "Joy Riding."

If the United States government is to have the petroleum it will need to prosecute the war successfully, the public will have to economize in the use of gasoline, is the warning coming from Washington. Sufficient gasoline will be available to provide for all normal uses of automobiles, but pleasure riding should be curtailed. Not a gallon of gasoline should be used in the present emergency except for some useful end.

NATIONAL GUARD MOBILIZED

More Than Seven Thousand Mobilized in North Carolina for War Service—Company K to be Mustered in Monday.

Chairman Finch of the exemption board of Randolph county has received the master lists of the army conscription drawing, but too late to compare with the list as published in The Courier obtained from the best sources obtainable. The list as published by The Courier is practically correct. There may be a few mistakes, but at least two persons have been continuously at work on it since last Friday night.

The National Guard was called out yesterday and will be mustered into service next Monday. Company K of the 1st North Carolina Infantry, mobilized yesterday afternoon at Asheboro and when the bugle sounded it was found that the company had practically recruited to war strength. Only two companies of the 15 companies composing the regiment have as many men as Company K. Company K will remain in Asheboro for several days. The local company will report at the armory each morning at eight o'clock for roll call and during the day several drill periods will be observed.

Capt. Dixon has received a telegram from Adjutant General Royster saying that rations cannot be furnished for the soldiers now, and the people of Asheboro have very generously provided for the entire company. Every person requested to furnish rooms for the members of the company has gladly done so without hesitation and without price.

The U. W. Club Meets

Staley Route 1, July 16.—The U. W. Club met last Saturday with Miss Primmie Kirkman. The discussion for the afternoon was a study of the different officers from the head of the national government down to county officers also. A number of the members were present and enjoyed a very pleasant afternoon.

The members of this club will sell cream and cake on the lawn at Sandy Creek Church, Saturday evening, July 28, from 6 o'clock until 10 o'clock. Everybody is invited to attend and we especially invite the old people.

Wanted 1000 Men

The Westinghouse interests at Pittsburgh, Pa., are seeking 1000 men who are willing to sign an agreement to enter a new plant to be built for the manufacture of was munitions by a secret process and remain imprisoned for ten months, all communications from the outside world to be shut off. The plant will manufacture a powerful implement of war and the secret must be guarded until the government see fit to make the details public. Only picked men, experts in their line, whose Americanism is unquestioned, will be taken. Pay double that they now get is guaranteed, with bonuses for high production.

Conditions in Germany Reported Bad

Reports reaching the State Department from persons coming out of Germany regarding the food conditions and outlook in the Central Empires are of a quite different tone from the optimistic view taken by the new German chancellor in his speech to the Reichstag. There is a statement in these reports that Germany lacks no less than 600,000 tons of wheat to carry the population through the middle of August when the new harvest can be gathered. The harvest is also very poor owing to adverse weather conditions and even potatoes promise a minimum production. The food situation is appreciably worse than during the past three months and the German people themselves cherish no optimism as to the coming harvest.

Burbank's Wheat to Check Threatening Famine

Luther Burbank, the world's greatest scientific agriculturist, whose laboratories are located at Santa Rosa, California, has announced the perfection of a "super wheat," which he believes will go far toward solving the universal problem of grain shortage. Its yield is five times as much per acre as the average production throughout the country today. This "super wheat" has been tested in comparison with 68 of the world's best wheats and excels every one of them in productiveness. It is the product of ten years' extensive and expensive experimenting.

Shot For Telling Germany's Condition

Just to give an idea of the kind of an enemy the United States is confronting in the old world, a letter from a Northern State received last week is Southern Pines is worth noting. The letter tells of a German girl living in a Northwestern town. The girl not long ago had a letter from her mother back in Germany. After a sorrowful chronicle of what war has done to the family back in the Fatherland the mother in her desperation deprecates the terrible condition, of which the end seems not to be in sight unless some one should shoot the Kaiser and stop the dreadful reign of death and desolation. The letter was permitted to pass the censor and come to the girl in America. But on the margin of the letter was written: "Your mother was shot today for writing this." It was one of those bits of humor that the German authorities delight in when killing is going on. That is the thing that threatens civilization, that German delight in cruelty and wallowing in blood.

HOOVER'S RULES FOR PATRIOTIC ECONOMY

How to Save Wheat, Meat, Milk, Fats, Sugar, Fuel and Perishable Foods (From The Boston Transcript.)

Mr Hoover's rules for patriotic economy are now, in condensed form, before the American people. If they were observed religiously henceforth by every family in the United States they would constitute in themselves a national "food control"—not all the control that is useful, but a very beneficial arrangement. They involve no hardship. They are so important that the best consideration of them here is their repetition:

Save the Wheat.—One wheatless meal a day. Use corn, oatmeal, rye, or barley bread and non-wheat breakfast foods. Order bread 24 hours in advance, so your baker will not bake beyond his needs. Cut the loaf on the table and only as required. Use stale bread for cooking, toast, etc. Eat less cake and pastry.

Save the Meat.—Beef, mutton, or pork not more than once daily. Use freely vegetables and fish. At the meat meal serve smaller portions, and stew instead of steaks. Make maddies of all left-overs. Do this and there will be meat enough for every one at a reasonable price.

Save the Milk.—The children must have milk. Use every drop. Use buttermilk and sour milk for cooking and making cottage cheese. Use less cream.

Save the Fats.—We are the world's greatest fat wasters. Fat is food. Butter is essential for the growth and health of children. Use butter on the table as usual, but not in cooking. Other fats are as good. Reduce use of fried foods. Soap contains fats. Do not waste it. Make your own washing soap at home of the saved fats.

Save the Sugar.—Sugar is scarce. We use today three times as much per person as our allies. So there may be enough for all at a reasonable price; use less candy and sweet drinks. Do not stint sugar in putting up fruit and jams. They will save butter.

Save the Fuel.—Coal comes from a distance and our railways are overburdened hauling war material. Help relieve them by burning fewer fires. Use wood when you can get it.

Use the Perishable Foods.—Fruits and vegetables we have in abundance. As a nation we eat too little green stuffs. Double their use and improve your health. Store potatoes and other roots properly and they will keep. Grow your own or buy surplus garden products.

Use Local Supplies.—Patrons of your local produce. Distance means money. Buy perishable foods from the neighborhood nearest you and thus save transportation.

Everything must be used this year, and nothing wasted. All that is spared must go to those who need it. For the organization of this distribution, we need the "food bill." Let it be passed as soon as possible. And let there be an end of the unintelligent and unpatriotic Congressional ridicule and obstruction of one of the noblest projects that the American people have ever been engaged in—the mastering of their own stomachs for the feeding of a world that is struggling for the right.

District Boards Are Named

President Wilson has named the district draft boards in North Carolina as follows: Eastern district, C. P. Brzham, J. B. Langston, Dr. Charles O. M. Laughinghouse, E. R. Pace, and A. W. Pate. Western district, which includes Randolph county, W. D. Gibson of Statesville, chairman executive committee of the Farmers' Union; O. R. Jarrett, Asheboro, labor man; Dr. John Wesley Long, Greensboro, physician and surgeon; R. B. Bedwine, lawyer, Monroe; W. N. Reynolds, business man, Winston-Salem.

Appropriation For Air Service Passes Senate

The House bill appropriating \$640,000,000 for the aviation service passed the Senate Saturday without amendment. The only dispute was over Sen. Hardwick's amendment to strike out a clause authorizing the drafting of men for aerial service. The amendment was rejected. Details of plans for expanding the sum appropriated have been withheld, but it is known that it provides for at least 22,000 airplanes and 100,000 men.

After work is begun it is hoped to build 3500 machines the first year with a great increase each succeeding year. Student planes for instructing the aviators will first be instructors and there has been talk of bringing British and French instructors to this country for training the American flyers.

Charged With Running Disorderly House

C. W. Mills and Eugene Lanier, proprietors of the Bellevue Hotel, High Point, were arraigned in Thursday's municipal court, charged with running a disorderly house. The two men and a white woman, Clara Dean, were arrested when the policemen raided the place late Wednesday afternoon. As a result of the trial Mills was adjudged not guilty while Lanier was convicted and sentenced to serve a term of 30 days on the county roads. The woman in the case was given 30 days in the county workhouse.

Peter McIver, the 20-year-old negro who ran down and killed Percy Morris, an 11-year-old white boy, about a month ago, was convicted of manslaughter in Buncombe county Superior court Saturday and sentenced to serve two years on the county roads.

THE FALL FOOD ACRE

Valuable Suggestions to the Southern Farmer by the Chief of the Farm Demonstration Work in the United States.

The following letter addressed to the people of the South by Bradford Knapp, chief of demonstration work in the United States, should appeal to the farmer and gardener as containing much of practical helpfulness.

The splendid response of the Southern farmers to the appeal made for increasing food production during the war has been a source of great satisfaction to the leaders of the food campaign and to the country in general. Much encouragement and financial aid has been given to the Government and State forces in the work by business men, bankers and railroad men throughout this section.

In order to keep up the interest and utilize every possible opportunity to assist and offer helpful suggestions along this line, I am writing this letter to all the people in the Southern territory, urging the importance of planting a FALL FOOD ACRE for every farm. With longer growing season in this territory, valuable food crops may be planted during July and August which will mature in the fall and early winter.

At least one acre of good land can be found on every farm upon which grows these crops. If the soil is properly prepared and care is exercised in selecting the crops, much valuable feedstuff for the home and for the livestock can be made at comparatively little expense. The object of the FALL FOOD ACRE is to provide food for the family and feed for the livestock during the fall and early winter without using from spring from spring planted crops or using from the stock preserved during the summer for winter use. The average farm family should plant for a full family supply but not for market. Only such crops should be planted as may be harvested and utilized without extra expense for canning, preserving, etc.

The following suggestions for the territory below the northern boundary of this county are offered. These may be modified to suit local conditions or personal preferences. For the convenience of division a square acre of land is used in this plan:

String Beans—2 rows, 3 quarts of seed, time to plant, August 1 to September 1.
Cucumbers—2 rows, 6 ounces of seed, time to plant, July and August.
Carrots—2 rows, 4 ounces of seed, August and September.

Cabbage—4 rows, 1 ounce of seed, bed July and August, set September.
Onions—2 rows, 4 ounces of seed, time to plant, September and October.
Potatoes (Irish)—10 rows, 2 bushels of seed, time to plant, July and August.

Spinach—4 rows, 1/2 pound of seed, time to plant, September and October.
Kale—2 rows, 1 ounce of seed, time to plant, August and September.
Collards—1 row, 1/2 ounce of seed, time to bed, July and August, set September.

If all the above is planted, 4-7 of an acre would be left, which can be planted during August and September to such crops as turnips, rutabagas and rape, either in rows or broadcast.

I hope that every county agent and every business man throughout the Southern country will get interested in this plan and demonstrate to the people how much can be done to relieve the food situation on the farm on one acre of ground.

Lottery Scheme Falls Through

George R. Salisbury, alleged bank swindler with eight or more aliases and an alleged long record of arrests throughout the United States and as many terms of punishment for the last 14 years, was taken in custody at Shelby last week by the police. Salisbury came to Shelby as a stock salesman but later went into the real estate business, securing an option on the Cleveland Springs property for \$35,000. He then began a unique scheme to sell 150,000 tickets at \$1 each which entitled each purchaser to a day's accommodation at the hotel he proposed to build within a year from the sale of these tickets. Each purchaser was to suggest a name for the hotel, and the one suggesting the name chosen by the committee appointed for the purpose was to get a deed for the hotel and the property. Salisbury was to get \$35,000 for his trouble. The board of trade investigated however, and put a crimp in the procedure. Salisbury has a long list of swindling schemes to his credit and is blacklisted by the Bankers' Journal.

Edward A. Hohn Dead

Edward Austin Hohn, who was injured last Christmas a year ago, by falling on a saw near Glendon, was so cut that his under jaw was almost gone. Last Christmas he had a second operation and since then he has not been so well. The other used for the operation so chilled his lungs that he contracted consumption and this dread disease caused his death on Monday night, July 23. His funeral was at Fairfield, just across the Guilford line from where he lived on Muddy Creek on the Billy Bean farm which Mr. Hohn purchased a few years ago. The deceased leaves a widow, Ruth Hill Hohn, is a daughter of Mr. Sidney Hill, and four children, Misses Heulah, Esther, Troy and Rosa Hohn.

McNeill-Williams.

On last Sunday, July 22, Miss Louella Williams of Mitchellfield, was married to Enoch McNeill, of Steeds, at the home of Rev. Joe Comer, Asbury. They will make their home at Steeds. Mr. McNeill is the father of Mrs. Lydia Craven of Asheboro.

FARMERS' INSTITUTE TO BE HELD AT LIBERTY MONDAY

Entire Day for Institute Work—Picnic on Grounds.—Mrs. Jane McKimmon Will Work With Women.

The Farmers' Institute for Randolph county this year will be held Monday, July 30, at Liberty. The entire day will be given over to institute work, a big basket picnic dinner being served on the grounds.

Mr. J. R. Rives, a prominent Lee county farmer, will conduct the institute for this county. Mr. Rives will be accompanied by other agricultural experts and leaders and a valuable and helpful institute is assured.

At the same time and place, there will be held a Women's Institute under the direction of Mrs. Jane S. McKimmon, State Agent of Home Demonstration Work at which there will be discussions pertaining to food conservation, household economics, home conveniences, health and other topics of vital interest to farm women.

The Farmers' Institutes in North Carolina during the last decade and a half have been a tremendous factor in the development of all branches of agriculture. The institutes paved the way for the farm demonstration work, which is probably the greatest factor in progressive agriculture in North Carolina today. The work of the farm demonstration agent, however, does not take the place of the institutes. These have a distinct place and afford the farmers of the State an opportunity to get first hand information from the best agricultural experts available with whom they are privileged to discuss the every day practical problems of farming.

Surprise Marriage

A surprise wedding of wide interest occurred last Wednesday night at the home of Mr. and Mrs. T. B. McCrary, at Lexington, when their daughter, Miss Louise Beeson, was quietly married to Paul K. Raper, a well known young attorney, also of Lexington. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Lewis T. Wilds of the Presbyterian church. The wedding march was played by Miss Pattie Walser and Mrs. Dermot Shemwell sang preceding the ceremony. Only members of the family and a few intimate friends were present. Shortly after the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Raper left in an auto for Greensboro, from whence they proceeded north for a motoring trip to Atlantic City and other eastern places.

The bride is the only daughter of Mrs. McCrary and a talented young woman. She graduated two years ago from Peace Institute, Raleigh, where she took a leading part in the student life. Recently she has been holding a position of deputy register of deeds at Lexington. The groom was educated at the University of North Carolina and Wake Forest and has been practicing law with his father, Emery E. Raper. At the last election he was chosen prosecuting attorney of the recorder's court without opposition in either primary or election.

Cheese Factories in Watauga.

Cheese factories are operating in full swing in Watauga county. There is one big factory at Core Creek which has a capacity of 300 pounds of cheese a day, to make which it requires 300 gallons of milk and for which the farmers are paid 17 cents a gallon. The factory obtains 22 cents a pound for its product wholesale. There are 12 factories operating in the Core Creek section, having an average capacity of 150 pounds of cheese a day. The prices paid for milk amount to a tidy sum in the aggregate. The cheese factories do not pay so much for milk as creameries but it would not be possible to operate these so far from the railroad.

Randolph County to Furnish 118 Men For New Army

This county must furnish 118 men for the first army under the selective draft. The county gets credit for the 127 men in the guard from this county. This quota of 118 men is on the basis of 1974 men to be called into the service from the state.

The other counties must furnish quotas as follows:
Anson 216, Cabarrus 269, Chatham, 192, Davidson 158, Greensboro city 122, High Point 85, Guilford county outside Greensboro and High Point, 178; Iredell 135, Richmond 234, Rowan 245, Stanley 278, Union 290, Alamance 165, Moore 154, Rockingham 168.

Administration's Food Bill Passes the Senate

The administration's food bill was passed Saturday morning by the Senate, the vote being 81 to 6, and the bill will be in the President's hands the first of next week. The bill gives the President authority over foods, feed and fuels, the latter including kerosene and gasoline; provides administration by a food board of three members; authorizes federal fixing of coal prices; and authorizes a minimum price of not less than \$2 a bushel for wheat. The prohibition section prohibits the manufacture of distilled beverages during the war and directs the President to buy all distilled spirits in bond.

The Senate added provisions against hoarding of foodstuffs and for regulation of grain exchanges, authorizing the President to close them if necessary to prevent speculation in futures.

Need Is Speedy Ships

Danger from submarines is virtually non-existent if the vessels attacked can attain a speed of 20 knots an hour, according to charts displayed at a shipbuilding conference held in New York last Thursday. All vessels having a speed of five knots and less which have been attacked have been sunk. At 16 knots an hour the percentage sunk has been about 25.

The grave admission is that the submarines are sinking 600,000 tons of shipping weekly, and if this keeps up the allies will lose the war. The industries of the country must run at maximum capacity to keep the submarine menace from becoming immediately disastrous. Official estimates place the allied nations' shipbuilding totals at from 200,000 to 300,000 tons a month. This leaves a net loss of from 300,000 to 400,000 tons of shipping a month, if the minimum loss of 600,000 tons a month continues.

Five per cent loans to farmers under the Federal Farm Loan system are being approved by the Federal Board at Washington at the rate of \$800,000 a day.

"WHY THIS WAR?"

(Judge Robert W. Winston of Raleigh, in Charity and Children.)

You ask, "Why did we get into this war?" May I tell you? And I will take Germany's last offense first. In 1916 Germany was sinking all enemy's ships without warning, contrary to law. We adopted the advice of Charity and Children, "Let Americans sail on American ships and keep off belligerent ships." We followed this advice. Americans generally sailed only on American ships. We swallowed our pride, gave up our rights, wrote notes after note, and begged Germany not to make war upon our unoffending men, women and children, upon our commerce; not to violate the laws of the sea. Her answer was to sink American hospital ships, to destroy Belgian relief ships, and even to torpedo American Red Cross ships on their mission of mercy; hundreds of men, women, children, some sick, many wounded, others dying, indiscriminately, and without warning, deliberately and unprovokedly, not once, but time and time again, sent to the bottom of the sea. This was the straw that broke the camel's back. We fought Spain and liberated Cuba because of the tyranny, cruelty and barbarity of Spanish rule. Shall it be said that we will fight a small tyrant but will run from a big one? May the Germans, unmolested, break solemn treaties, overrun peaceful Belgium, destroy fair France, annex Serbia, outrage women, burn houses and churches, terrorize little children, and shall we not join the police force and put down this terror which menaces the peace of the world for generations? This is our legal and moral justification. God knows it is enough.

But suppose we had not entered the fight at all. We would then have been branded as cowards by the nations of the earth, dubbed "Old Money Bags;" China would have outclassed us. It is not all of life to live. Well, we would have stayed out and saved our bodies and lost our souls. Germany would have won the war; she would have taken over Belgium; the rich coal and iron districts of France, regained her colonies, possessed herself of the British fleet and received an indemnity so large that Kaiser and Hindenburg and Von Tirpitz would have said, "Yes, what we have done, any war is a good war when it increases the power of the state." The war-like German people and the German army, flushed with victory and wealth, would have backed up this sentiment and poor little shrinking United States would be hiding away in a corner with her money bags concealed under the bed and Germany would be saying to her, "Come out, you must make good the loss which you inflicted upon us by furnishing arms and munitions and food and contraband of war to our enemies." We would have shelled out all right. Talk about a million men springing to arms overnight, why my dear friend, half a million trained soldiers with high grade machine guns could and would over-run and conquer our one hundred million unarmed, untrained and peaceful citizens as fast as they could march from city to city. They did it in Serbia, they did it in Roumania, and they did it in Russia—yet Serbs, Roumanians and Russians were as well armed as we are and better trained.

But this is not the worst that would have befallen us. By that time we would have begun to wake up to the fact that Germany's conquest of England was the enthronement of force, and we would have begun to arm ourselves and get ready for the final battle between civilization and savagery. Our boys would have left the farms for the camp and more money would have been spent on arms and munitions, on the pomp and ceremony of war than on internal improvements, food, raiment, charity and religion combined.

We know that the entrance of America into this war will bring peace to the nations and dethrone Force. We believe that the Kaiser is an anachronism. We feel that the stars in his courses are against him, but we also know if civilization is saved we must do our part to save it.

My youngest, the Benjamin of our household, is now training for the conflict. You do not despise the war more than I do, but I feel that this generation had better face the trials of the hour than postpone them for our children and grandchildren to settle on a bloodier and vaster scale.

Danger from Submarines

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