

# The Smithfield Herald

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## FOOD CONSERVATION MEETING

Johnston County Commission Largely Attended Here Yesterday and Was Addressed by Mrs. Jane S. McKimmon. Mr. S. G. Rubinow, Mr. R. H. Mason, and Mr. J. M. Johnson, of Raleigh, Messrs. W. M. Sanders, M. C. Winston, T. S. Ragsdale and Others Also Took Part in the Discussions.

The Johnston County Food Conservation Commission held a very interesting meeting here yesterday. The meeting was largely attended, representatives from about two-thirds of the townships of the county being here.

The meeting was presided over by Mr. M. C. Winston, of Selma, the Chairman of the Commission. After a few opening remarks he presented Mr. T. S. Ragsdale who introduced Mr. S. G. Rubinow, of the State Agricultural Department, who made an enthusiastic talk on the awful economic crisis now on in this country. He reminded the audience that the newspapers of the country had given much space in bringing the seriousness of the situation before the people. He told of the shortage of labor and said that he was not so sure that the people were able to put more land in food crops and tend it well. He spoke of the shortage of all crops, the great exporting of food and the loss from importation. Even the great State of Texas was short in feedstuffs.

Mr. Rubinow said that the South bought from the North and West from six hundred to seven hundred million dollars worth of food and feedstuffs every year. Now we have to grow it or do without. Iowa says that she is no longer going to feed the South, that she is going to help feed the army and navy. So the South is faced with the acute problem of feeding itself.

Mr. Rubinow reminded his audience that we must do two things. First, we must produce more food if possible. Second, we must conserve food and practice rigid economy. He further said that we must not stop cotton—it would throw millions out of employment. There must be a diversification of crops.

In closing Mr. Rubinow said there were some things we needed to do.

1. Encourage folks to believe as we do in regard to the serious situation.
2. Practice the most rigid economy in all things.
3. Provide better accommodations for the tenant farmers and the negroes.
4. Bring about a better spirit of co-operation between the producer and the consumer and get rid of the speculator.

Miss Elizabeth Kelly, introducing Mrs. Jane S. McKimmon, the head of the canning club work, and a member of the State Food Commission, said "People won't save until they get hungry."

In beginning her talk, Mrs. McKimmon said that the women had got to be a great big factor now. Another striking thing she said was this: "If we women will only realize the situation and determine that we are going to save what we have been wasting we are not going to be hungry next year." It should be our duty to save every particle of food. She further said that cultural education alone in a time like this does not make a woman worth as much as a factory hand.

Mrs. McKimmon urged that the people, the women, produce food and save it. That they should have a succession of string beans and tomatoes in their gardens and do all they can to help the men to make enough to feed the County and State.

Mrs. McKimmon spoke earnestly on the importance of the canning club work in the State. She said that since May 1st seven new counties had called for a home economics agent. She spoke of the importance of canning all the fruits and vegetables and of grading them correctly. She said that if these things were done right that there would not be one can in a hundred on an average to spoil. A record of only six spoiled cans in six thousand had been made in this work. She said that the women should be organized and help given them as to the best way to do canning. She further said that the girls, in doing these things were doing as much for their country as were their brothers who were joining the army and navy. The slogan should be "Every pantry well stocked and a

surplus." It is a wonderful thing to help ourselves and also help our neighbor.

Mrs. McKimmon also spoke of how the time had come when there was a good market for every can the club girls had to sell. She also plead with the leaders in the canning work to get together and help the negroes learn to do the same things. Teach the negroes to save. (Miss Kelly stated that this was being done in Johnston).

A few of the other things Mrs. McKimmon emphasized may be summed up thusly:

Fill cans in summer for use in winter.

Nine hundred thousand cans were put up in North Carolina last year by the club girls. This year they expect to put up from one and a half to two million cans.

Women are urged to write to the papers and tell what they are doing. The big women's journals are calling on them for their best recipes and other help.

Let there be no waste in the pantry.

Plan meals without meats. Give one meat meal a day and two meatless ones and make them so good and palatable that the men will never miss the meats. Make the men fat and sweet-tempered by taking away everything that would have a tendency to make them cross or irritable.

The fireless cooker is the biggest saver and ought to be in many homes. With a fireless cooker the cheap cuts of meat and the tough old hen may be made sweet and tender.

The iceless refrigerator is another important thing, especially to the country home.

Let every woman be a factor in helping the county feed itself.

A large number of women and girls were present to hear Mrs. McKimmon. The girls in the domestic science classes in the Selma and the Turlington graded schools, with their teachers were present and enjoyed the talk. It is a great pity that there were not present one thousand women from all over Johnston County to hear the fine talk on these all important things. In addition to the other women present, there were quite a number of the members of the Smithfield Woman's Club on hand.

Following Mrs. McKimmon, talks were made by Mr. R. H. Mason on silos and silage; by Mr. J. M. Johnson on soybeans and peas, and by Miss Paris, Domestic Science teacher in the Selma school.

These talks were interesting and fuller reference will be made to them in a later issue.

Mr. W. M. Sanders made a few remarks on the great importance of panning for another year by planting more wheat this fall.

Mr. Ragsdale offered resolutions asking the government to stop the manufacture of grain into alcohol, and also asking the President to close all produce exchanges which deal in margins and sell futures. These resolutions were adopted by a rising vote.

## TEN MILLION MEN IN DRAFT

Subject to Selective Conscription Under Law.

Washington, May 12.—Ten million men in the United States will be subject to the selective conscription on July 1, within the ages agreed upon in the conference report on the war army bill, Director Rogers of the census bureau announced today. This number of men between the ages of 21 and 30, inclusive, represents very nearly 10 per cent of the total estimated population of between 103,000,000 and 104,000,000 on July 1, 1917. Of these conscription eligibles the bureau estimates Alabama will have 209,800, Arkansas 156,600, Florida, 95,300, Georgia 255,400, Kentucky 202,200, Louisiana 171,000, Maryland 121,500, Mississippi 175,100, North Carolina 194,400, South Carolina 137,000, Tennessee 195,080, Texas 420,200, Virginia 186,400.

## 200,000 TONS OF AMMUNITION USED IN FIVE OR SIX WEEKS

London, May 12.—General Sir William R. Robertson, chief of the imperial staff at army headquarters, declared in an address tonight that in the last five or six weeks the British had expended 200,000 tons of ammunition in France alone. He was speaking at the anniversary dinner of the newspaper press fund, at which he was the chief guest.

## AMERICA'S HEART IN TASK

War Means Grim Business, Says Wilson, but People Will Not Blench. Aid for Red Cross Is Best Directed. President Urges That All Philanthropy Be Concentrated So Far as Possible Through Single Channel to Secure Maximum of Effectiveness.

President Wilson said in a public address at Washington Saturday that the struggle against Germany "means grim business on every side of it," but that America had put its heart into the task and would respond as a united nation to the call to service, says an Associated Press dispatch.

Speaking at the dedication of a Red Cross memorial for the women of the War of Secession, the president predicted that the present struggle not only would obliterate the last division between the North and South but would wipe out "any lines either of race or association cutting athwart the great body of the nation."

"We look for no profit," said he. "We will accept no advantage out of this war. We go because we believe the very principles on which the American republic was founded are now at stake and must be vindicated."

Former President Taft introduced Mr. Wilson as "the nation's leader in the greatest war in history, a war whose sacrifices we can not realize." Secretary Baker formally presented the memorial building to the Red Cross society and the president's address was made in accepting it as honorary head of the society.

The building a handsome \$800,000 structure built by the Government, was dedicated to the women of the North and South.

Among other things President Wilson said:

"I believe that the American people perhaps hardly yet realize the sacrifices and sufferings that are before them. We thought the scale of our Civil War was unprecedented, but in comparison with the struggle into which we have now entered the Civil War seems almost insignificant in its proportions and in its expenditure of treasure and of blood. And therefore it is a matter of the greatest importance that we should at the outset see to it that the American Red Cross is equipped and prepared for the things that lie before it. Of course the scale upon which it shall act will be greater than the scale of any other duty that it has ever attempted to perform.

"It is in recognition of that fact that the American Red Cross has just added to its organization a small body of men whom it has chosen to call its war council. Their first duty will be to raise a great fund out of which to draw the resources for the performance of their duty, and I do not believe that it will be necessary to appeal to the American people to respond to their call for funds because the heart of this country is in this war.

"I say the heart of the country is in this war because it would not have gone into it if its heart had not been prepared for it. It would not have gone into it if it had not first believed that there was an opportunity to express the character of the United States.

"We have gone in with no special grievances of our own because we have always said that we were the friends and servants of mankind. We look for no profit. We look for no advantage. We will accept no advantage out of this war. We go because we believe that the very principles upon which the American republic was founded are at stake and must be vindicated. In such a contest, therefore, we shall not fail to respond to the call to service that comes through the instrumentality of this particular organization.

"And I think it not inappropriate to say this: There will be many expressions of the spirit of sympathy and mercy and philanthropy and I think that it is very necessary that we should not disperse our activities in those lines too much; that we should keep constantly in view the desire to have the utmost concentration and efficiency of effort and I hope that most if not all of the philanthropic activities of this war may be exercised, if not through the Red Cross, then through some already constituted and experienced organization. This is no war for amateurs. This is no war for mere spontaneous impulse. It means grim business on every side of it."

## PRICES GO TO DIZZY HEIGHTS.

July Wheat Contracts Made a Net Rise of 22 1/4 to 25 1/4 Cents at Chicago Saturday. Traders Are Perplexed. In the Leading Grain Markets They Were Asking Each Other What Steps, if Any, Can Be Taken to Check Flight.

Chicago, May 12.—At the close of a day such as the Chicago Board of Trade never saw before, traders were asking one another what measures would be taken, if any, to check the sensational upward flight of wheat prices. And in other markets—Minneapolis, Kansas City, St. Louis and lesser bourses—the same query was being put. There was no answer, save in the resolutions of such bodies as the Illinois council of defense, which urged Congress to take rigid control of the whole food and basic commodity situation.

May wheat was legislated out of existence by the board of directors as a "patriotic duty," and because its skyrocketing course might inspire a runaway market. As a check for advances, the move failed signally. At the opening price for July and September options hesitated a few cents below the previous close, but in a short time began to boom. When the closing gong sounded at noon July had shown a net rise of 22 1/4 to 25 1/4 cents, with final figures ranging from 2.73 to 2.75, and September an ever more startling jump of 26 to 29 cents, with last sales varying from 2.44 to 2.46.

The course of the market was best visualized in the big smoking room of the board where quotations from the markets of the world, as well as those of the home market, are posted.

There were those watching the blackboard who saw more in the figures than the cold record of the law of supply and demand. To them it told the story of a stricken world's demand for bread, the cry of desperation from the ruined cities and the wasted farms of Europe, the plea of emaciated children, and the savage hunger of soldiers.

In the massive trading room, with its octagonal pits, the brokers and their clerks were clamoring for wheat which was not for sale. Higher and still higher went their bids, but those with wheat were indisposed to sell it, and there were few who would take a chance, even at the top, of selling short, as it is termed when a trader sells something he has not for future delivery, hoping that the future will enable him to buy in at a lower price what he sold at the apex, before delivery day comes around. Prices continued their ascent until the shorts had "covered" and taken their losses, probably very heavy in many cases.

## SENATE WAR BAN ON LIQUOR.

Upper House Adopts Amendment to Espionage Measure Making it Unlawful to Use Grain for Making Whiskey During Conflict.

Washington, May 12.—The first legislative step toward conservation of the nation's food resources and a long advance toward an absolutely dry United States was taken tonight by the senate in approving 38 to 32 an amendment to the administration espionage bill forbidding during the war the use of cereals or grain in the manufacture of intoxicating liquors.

By a majority of one vote the senate also threw out of the bill the administration's press censorship section and then voted overwhelmingly not to put in a modified section as was done in the house. This action is expected to throw the censorship fight into conference where the influence of the administration can be brought to bear more directly.

The prohibition amendment was adopted under a rule limiting debate sharply and there were only brief speeches on each side. Just previously the senate had voted down, 47 to 25, a proposal to forbid sale of intoxicants during the war.

Effective September 1 the amendment is calculated to confine sale and consumption to whiskey and other grain liquors already in stock and to wines, brandies or other drinks that depend on food materials for their main constituents.

Wife—John, that's the last time I'll go calling with you.

Hubby—What's the matter now?

Wife—You asked Mrs. Smith how her husband was standing the heat, and he's been dead for two years.—Ex.

## THE COLONEL TO GO TO FRANCE

House Finally Agrees to Senate Proposal That Roosevelt Be Permitted, if Authorized by Administration, to Recruit Division and Go to War.

Washington, May 12.—The way was cleared in congress today for Col. Roosevelt if he is given authorization by the administration to raise a division of volunteers for service in France.

Reversing its previous action and overriding the conference committee on the army draft bill, the house voted, 215 to 178, to empower the President to extend authority for recruiting such a division. This sent the army bill back to conference, but the senate already had adopted a similar authorization during original consideration of the measure and its conferees are expected to agree quickly to it now.

Whether the necessary authority will be given Col. Roosevelt by the administration is problematical. The army general staff, whose advice President Wilson has followed closely in the conduct of the war, is strongly opposed to such a plan, declaring volunteer units of that character have no place in the great war army.

The house passed the authorization after a stormy debate. Representative Anthony led the fight for the colonel, moving to recommit the army bill to conference with instructions to accept the senate's Roosevelt amendment. Chairman Dent of the military committee and many other Democrats and Republicans fought against the proposal.

When the action of the house was reported to the senate Chairman Chamberlain of the military committee withdrew the conference report for revision and announced that the conferees would meet Monday.

## UNIVERSITY COMMENCEMENT.

Secretary of War and Secretary of the Navy to Deliver Addresses at Chapel Hill June 6th. Many Students Go to Fort Oglethorpe.

Chapel Hill, N. C., May 14.—Both Secretary of War Newton D. Baker and Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels will speak at the commencement of the University of North Carolina June 6, according to an announcement by President Edward K. Graham of the university. It is planned to make the occasion a great patriotic celebration, and an expression of loyalty to the government. President Graham issued a statement as follows:

"In response to urgent invitations extended to the secretary of war and to the secretary of the navy to visit North Carolina on the occasion of the commencement of the university, we have the acceptance of each of these officials of the government, and assurances that they will be present and speak in Memorial hall of the University June 6, at 11 a. m.

"Few men in the world have responsibilities at this moment so great as these two men. Their coming to the State now is an event of unusual importance, and we trust that it may be made memorable by a great patriotic celebration, testifying our confidence in the administration of our government and our complete and enthusiastic loyalty to the supreme cause in which our country is engaged. We therefore invite the people of this State and section to come to the University and join in a worthy tribute of welcome to Secretary Baker and to Secretary Daniels.

Between 85 and 90 students of the University of North Carolina have been accepted for the training for officers offered at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., and left the last of the week for camp instruction. This takes a large part of the senior class, four instructors, and many from the junior and lower classes. Several students have already joined cavalry, aviation, and other units of the army and navy, which brings the number up to 100 or more now in actual training. Over 200 have applied for training, according to college adjutant, Dr. J. B. Bullitt.

The farmers have seen the point and are turning their attention to food crops. With good seasons, North Carolina will make more of something to eat this year than she ever made in any year of her history. And this is the wisest thing that can be done.—Charity and Children.

## TO INDICT FOOD GAMBLERS.

Government Has Strong Case Against Food Hogs in Chicago. Carloads of Eggs That Never Existed Pass Through as Many as Fifteen Middlemen.

Chicago, May 13.—The Government has begun its big drive against food speculators. Here in Chicago, the big objective in my tour of the big food markets for The Charlotte Observer, the big guns of the Department of Justice, under the direction of Special District Attorney Robert W. Childs, have opened fire on the speculators and food extortioners before a grand jury specially impaneled by U. S. Judge K. M. Landis.

The proceedings before the grand jury are secret, but I am able to state authoritatively that more than sixty subpoenas have been issued. In this case the Government is not confining its attention to small dealers, but seeking indictments for criminal conspiracy in restraint of trade against millionaire packers, "wheat kings," and butter and egg magnates.

In the alleged conspiracy is said to be some big bankers, and indictments are being sought against them.

This is the most sweeping attack the Government has ever made on the powers that control the food markets of the country. It is said it is the strongest case ever brought and that the evidence, particularly as to the conspiracy to boost the price of butter and eggs, is conclusive.

Special U. S. Attorney Childs is assisted by H. A. Emerson of New York, who was largely responsible for smashing the New York "poultry trust" and sending thirteen members of the trust to the penitentiary.

It was in connection with this case that Barney Baff, principal witness against the trust, was murdered. The same gunmen who shot Baff, it was shown in court, were also paid to "get" Emerson, and it was only by luck Emerson was not with Baff when he was shot down in the heart of New York's busiest district.

Judge Landis, in charge of the "food hog" grand jury, is best known for his imposition of the \$29,000,000 fine on Standard Oil.

When speculation in perishable foods was reaching its climax during the winter, Judge Landis issued an injunction forbidding all trading in butter and eggs, except bona fide transactions where the food was actually transferred and cash paid.

Part of the evidence before the grand jury, it is understood, contains proof that these injunctions have been repeatedly violated. Carloads of eggs that never existed have passed through the hands of as many as fifteen dealers, who faked their books, it is alleged, under orders from the group of speculators who were in the game to send "egg prices sky-high."

If these facts are established it is certain Judge Landis will order the conspirators committed for contempt.—Basil M. Manly, in Charlotte Observer.

## THIRTY MILLION PEOPLE TURN TO PRODUCING FOOD

Washington, May 13.—Two months of campaigning for a million gardens in the United States are estimated to have turned the attention of more than 30,000,000 people to the task of producing food.

"The people are not only endeavoring to produce food for themselves," said Charles Lathrop Pack, president of the Emergency Garden commission to-day, "but they are learning the value of land as never before."

Mr. Pack said hundreds of organizations were co-operating with the commission, including the General Federation of Women's clubs, the Christian Endeavor societies, the Rotary club of America, the Garden club of America, suffrage associations, bankers, insurance companies, educational institutions.

## FOOD REGULATION HEAD IN GERMANY WANTS TO RESIGN

Amsterdam, May 13.—Adolph von Batocki, president of the food regulation board in Germany, has asked permission to resign, according to a Berlin telegram, owing to severe criticism by members of the reichstag of his administration of the food supply.

While permission to retire has been temporarily withheld, the message adds, it is understood his resignation will be shortly announced, constituting a severe setback for the conservative party leaders.