

HOW AMERICA CAN FEED ITS ALLIES

Important Message to People From Herbert C. Hoover, Administrator.

WORLD SUPPLIES ESTIMATED

Increased Production, Elimination of Waste and Careful Control of Food Exports Form the Solution of This War Problem.

Washington, Aug. 20.—What the people of the United States not only can but must do in the matter of food production and use in order to help win the war is set forth in detail in a statement issued today by Food Administrator Herbert C. Hoover. If we fail to do our part in this respect, he says, the people of the allies cannot be maintained at war, for their soldiers cannot fight without food.

The normal imports of wheat and other cereals by France, Italy, the United Kingdom and Belgium, and the estimates of the 1917 crop in those countries compared to the normal production are given by Mr. Hoover in tabulated form, and the conclusion is drawn that in order to provide normal consumption it will be necessary for them to import in the next 12 months 577,000,000 bushels of wheat and 674,000,000 bushels of other cereals. If the crops of the United States and Canada all mature safely, North America will have an apparent surplus of 208,000,000 bushels of wheat and 950,000,000 bushels of other cereals. The allies, therefore, must use other cereals than wheat for mixing in their war bread, and the people of America must reduce their consumption of wheat flour from five to four pounds per week per person.

Decrease in Food Animals. A careful estimate of the world's food animal position shows a total net decrease of 115,005,000, and this will be greater as the war goes on. As the increase of herds and flocks takes years, we must reduce the consumption, eliminate waste and carefully control meat exports.

Our home dairy products supplies are decreasing, while our population is increasing, and we must ship increasing amounts of such products to our allies. Consequently this industry must be stimulated, and home users must save the wastes in milk and butter. Much the same may be said in the case of sugar.

Mr. Hoover urges a greater consumption of fish and sea foods, in which our coasts and lakes are enormously rich. The products of the land, he reminds us, are conserved by the eating of those of the sea.

Our Duty. In conclusion the food administrator says:

I have endeavored to show in previous articles that the world is short of food; that Europe is confronted with the grim specter of starvation unless from our abundance and our waste we keep the wolf from the door. Not only must we have a proper use of our food supply in order that we may furnish our allies with the stews with which they may fight our battles, but it is an act of humanity towards fellow men, women and children.

By the diversion of millions of men from production to war, by the occupation of land by armies, by the isolation of markets, by belligerent lines, and by the destruction of shipping by submarines, not only has the home production of our allies fallen by over 500,000,000 bushels of grain, but they are thrown upon us for a much larger proportion of their normal imports formerly obtained from other markets.

They have reduced consumption at every point, but men in the trenches, men in the shops, and the millions of women placed at physical labor require more food than during peace times, and the incidence of their saving and any shortage which they may suffer, falls first upon women and children. If this privation becomes too great, their peoples cannot be maintained constant in the war, and we will be left alone to fight the battle of democracy with Germany.

The problem of food conservation is one of many complexions. We cannot, and we do not wish, with our free institutions and our large resources of food, to imitate Europe in its policed rationing, but we must voluntarily and intelligently assume the responsibility before us as one in which everyone has a direct and inescapable interest. We must increase our export of foods to the allies, and in the circumstances of our shipping situation, these exports must be of the most concentrated foods. These are wheat, flour, beef, pork and dairy products. We have other foods in great abundance which we can use instead of these commodities, and we can prevent wastes in a thousand directions. We must guard the drainage of exports from the United States, that we retain a proper supply for our own country, and we must adopt such measures as will ameliorate, so far as may be, the price conditions of our less fortunate. We might so drain the supplies from the country to Europe as by the high prices that would follow to force our people to shorten their consumption. This operation of "normal economic forces" would starve that element of the community to whom we owe the most protection. We must try to impose the burden equally upon all.

There is no royal road to food conservation. We can only accomplish this by the voluntary action of our whole people, each element in proportion to its means. It is a matter of equality of burden; a matter of minute saving and substitution at every point in the 20,000,000 kitchens, on the 20,000,000 dinner tables and in the 2,000,000 manufacturing, wholesale and retail establishments of the country. The task is thus in its essence the daily individual service of all the people. Every group can substitute and even the great majority of thrifty people can save a little—and the more luxurious elements of the population can by reduction to simple living save much. The final result of substituting other products and saving one pound of wheat flour, two ounces of fats, seven ounces of sugar and seven ounces of meat weekly, by each person, will, when we have multiplied this by one hundred million, have increased our exports to the amounts absolutely required by our allies. This means no more than that we should eat plenty, but eat wisely and without waste.

Food conservation has other aspects of utmost importance. Wars must be paid for by savings. We must save in the consumption in commodities and the consumption of unproductive labor in order that we may divert our manhood to the army and to the shops. If by the reduction in consumption of labor and the commodities that it produces and the diversion of this saving to that labor and those commodities demanded by the war, we shall be able to fight to eternity. We can mortgage our future savings for a little while, but a piling up of mortgages is but a short step toward bankruptcy. Every atom that we save is available for subscription to Liberty bonds.

The whole of Europe has been engaged ever since the war began in the elimination of waste, the simplification of life, and the increase of its industrial capacity. When the war is over the consuming power of the world will be reduced by the loss of prosperity and man power, and we shall enter a period of competition without parallel in ferocity. After the war, we must maintain our foreign markets if our working people are to be employed. We shall be in no position to compete if we continue to live on the same basis of waste and extravagance on which we have lived hitherto. Simple, temperate living is a moral issue of the first order at any time, and any other basis of conduct during the war becomes a wrong against the interest of the country and the interest of democracy.

The impact of the food shortage of Europe has knocked at every door of the United States during the past three years. The prices of foodstuffs have nearly doubled, and the reverberations of Europe's increasing shortage would have thundered twice as loudly during the coming year even had we not entered the war, and it can now only be mitigated if we can exert a strong control and this in many directions.

We are today in an era of high prices. We must maintain prices at such a level as will stimulate production, for we are faced by a starving world and the value of a commodity to the hungry is greater than its price. As a result of the world shortage of supplies, our consumers have suffered from speculation and extortion. While wages for some kinds of labor have increased with the rise in food prices, in others, it has been difficult to maintain our high standard of nutrition.

By the elimination of waste in all classes, by the reduction in the consumption of foodstuffs by the more fortunate, we shall increase our supplies not only for export but for home, and by increased supplies we can help in the amelioration of prices.

For Better Distribution. Beyond this the duty has been laid upon the food administration to co-operate with the patriotic men in trades and commerce, that we may eliminate the evils which have grown into our system of distribution, that the burden may fall equitably upon all by restoration, so far as may be, of the normal course of trade. It is the purpose of the food administration to use its utmost power and the utmost ability that patriotism can assemble to ameliorate this situation to such a degree as may be possible.

The food administration is assembling the best expert advice in the country on home economics, on food utilization, on trade practices and trade wastes, and on the conduct of public eating places, and we shall outline from time to time detailed suggestions, which if honestly carried out by such individuals in the country, we believe will effect the result which we must attain. We are asking every home, every public eating place and many trades, to sign a pledge card to accept these directions, so far as their circumstances permit, and we are organizing various instrumentalities to ameliorate speculation. We are asking the men of the country who are not actually engaged in the handling of food to sign similar pledges that they shall see to it, so far as they are able, that these directions are followed, and this is the essence of democracy itself.

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

How Government Will Control The Supply and Price of Wheat

Food Administration Explains the Difficulties That Have Arisen and Makes Known Its Plans to Overcome Them.

The food administration has announced its plans as to the control of wheat, flour and bread.

The disturbance to the world's commerce and short supplies has caused a greater disruption of the normal markets for wheat than any other cereal.

First.—As a result of the isolation of certain of the world's wheat producing countries by either belligerent lines or short shipping the normal determination of the price of wheat by the ebb and flow of commerce is totally destroyed.

Second.—In order to control speculation and to secure more equitable distribution of the available wheat and flour between their countries the allied governments have placed the whole purchase of their supplies in the hands of one buyer. Also the European neutrals are now buying their wheat through single government agents instead of in the normal course of commerce. Therefore the export price of wheat and flour—and this is the real price—if not controlled will be subject to almost a single will of the foreign purchaser.

Third.—In normal times American wheat moves largely to Europe in the fall months. This year the shortage of shipping necessitates its distribution over the entire year. Therefore there is danger of a glut in our warehouse system over a considerable period.

Fourth.—There are large stocks of wheat which cannot be drawn upon by the allies during the war, but in the event of peace or defeat of the submarines these would be available and might seriously demoralize the demand for American wheat.

Fifth.—It must be clearly understood that the guaranteed minimum price of \$2 per bushel for wheat, set out in the food bill, does not apply to the 1917 harvest, but only to the 1918 harvest, and then under conditions which must be elaborated. There is therefore no determined price for the 1917 harvest.

Must Regulate the Price.

The result of this situation is that the normal price making machinery is entirely broken down unless some efficient government action is brought into play. Either (a) the American producer may face a slump in wheat, possibly below his production cost, and (b) the export price of wheat, which ultimately determines the real price, is at the will of a single agency. (c) Some one must buy the surplus wheat at any given moment, and if the surplus passes into speculative hands it will be held for higher prices later in the year. (d) With stabilized prices, extra hazards are introduced into all distribution links, which must be paid for by the consumer. It must be evident that the United States government can more justly deal with the situation than any of the agencies mentioned.

Therefore the food administration has determined to take the following course:

First, in order to eliminate speculation in wheat and flour, all elevators and mills of over 100 barrels daily capacity will be required to take out a government license, the conditions of which will be that only reasonable and customary charges shall be made for warehouse service, that no wheat shall be stored for more than thirty days without the approval of the food administration and that certain information as to receipts and shipments shall be supplied regularly. The grain exchanges are being asked to suspend all dealings and quotations in future wheat. These regulations will come into force Sept. 1.

While farmers' co-operative elevators are excepted by the food bill, this, however, applies only to mutual concerns and not to stock companies, and, in any event, under the advantages of joining the plan none are likely to stand out.

To Open Agencies at Terminals.

In substitution of the broken down marketing machinery the food administration proposes to open agencies for the purchase of all wheat at the principal terminals, carrying on its transactions with the usual dealers, and it is prepared to take the whole harvest if necessary in order to maintain a fair price and will resell wheat for export in such quantities as we can afford to part with in protection of our own people, on one hand, and to sell, on the other, to the millers for domestic consumption. The administration will make no charge except a nominal percentage to cover costs of the operation, and arrangements will be made which will assure the government against loss.

In order that nothing shall be left to mischance we are setting up a properly constituted and independent auditing committee, which will check all transactions at every point.

The food administration, under these arrangements, would have a large influence in fixing the price of wheat. With a view to determining a fair price, the president has approved the appointment of a committee to be selected from representatives of the producing sections and consuming elements of the nation. This committee

Food Control Bill Does Not Fix Minimum Price For 1917 Crop, and This Must Be Kept Within Reason, to Curb Speculators.

will be assembled under the chairmanship of President Garfield of Williams college, and it will be the duty of this committee to determine a fair price for the 1917 harvest. Upon the determination of this fair basis it is the intention of the food administration to use every authority given it under the bill and the control of exports to effect the universality of this fair basis throughout the whole of the 1917 harvest year without change or fluctuation. It should thus be clear that it will not be to the advantage of any producer to hold back his grain in anticipation of further advance, for he will do so only at his own cost of storage and interest, and if it is necessary for the government to buy the entire wheat harvest, in order to maintain this fair price in protection of the producer, the food administrators intend to do so.

A Blow at Speculators.

Furthermore, the holding of wheat or flour contracts by persons not engaged in the trade, and even when in trade, in larger quantities than are necessary for the ordinary course of their business is unlawful under the act, and such cases will be prosecuted with vigor. And such holders would be advised to liquidate their contracts at once.

"By the above arrangement we believe that we shall stabilize the price of wheat throughout the year, that the hazards of operation due to fluctuating prices which are imposed upon our milling and distributing community will be eliminated, and therefore their business can return to the normal lines and the normal margins of profit, and that we shall not only have stabilized the price of wheat, but stabilized the price of flour, and that it should enable us to arrive at a stabilized price of bread," says the board.

The food administration has had the patriotic co-operation of the leading millers of the country, and these millers have organized at the request of the food administration a committee to represent the entire trade. Detailed proposals for an agreed differential of profit and expenses per barrel of flour and per ton of feed are under discussion. Under this arrangement the public will be assured an equitable and stabilized price of flour based upon the cost of raw material, and we confidently expect the volunteer arrangement with the mills which will give satisfaction to the public.

The universal endeavor over the country to reduce consumption of wheat breadstuffs, in order that we may have the requisite exports with which to carry the allies over the forthcoming winter, will result in a largely increased amount of wheat available for export. If it were exported as wheat it would result in diminution of employment in our mills and, of equal importance, curtailment of supply of mill feed for our dairy cattle. Therefore the food administration will stipulate for a large proportion of export of flour instead of wheat, and as the export orders for flour will be given subject to the approval of the food administration those which co-operate with the food administration will be given the benefit of the exports employment. By thus encouraging the home production of flour the manufacturing cost will be reduced, and therefore the American public will receive indirect benefit in lowered margins of cost in distribution.

In accordance with the policy of the administration to co-operate with all trades, it is also discussing details of voluntary arrangements with the flour distributors by which agreed differentials may be effected in the wholesale trade.

Investigate Cost of Baking.

An exhaustive investigation is being made into the cost of baking and bread distribution, and active discussions are being carried on with the bakers' war emergency committee as to plans for the elimination of waste in the industry and the production of a standard loaf.

It is impossible to anticipate the price to be enunciated by the "fair price committee," under Dr. Garfield, and it will probably require two or three weeks in its determination.

The basis of determination will be to arrive at a price which represents a fair return to the producer for his patriotic endeavor to increase the supply and a proper reduction of the cost of flour to the consumer.

It must be evident to all thinking persons that unless the price of wheat, flour and bread can be materially reduced we cannot expect to maintain the present wage scale of the country and that we must in this social readjustment lose efficiency at a time when we can afford no such sacrifice.

Cheaper to Travel.

Now that Detroit banks are again charging a discount on Canadian currency it is cheaper for the possessor of Canadian money in any large amounts to pay his fare on the ferries, lose several hours en route to Windsor and exchange his money at a Canadian bank.

Put on Seventy-five Tons.

In one month 10,000 sailors at Great Lakes training station have gained seventy-five tons in aggregate weight.

ITEMS OF GENERAL INTEREST.

Government control of the coal industry moved a step nearer Monday when President Wilson formally named Robert S. Lovett, of the War Industries Board, director of priority of transportation and approved an order issued by Judge Lovett directing that rail and steamship lines give bituminous coal shipments to the Northwest preference over all other freight movements.

Plans for the largest troop movement ever scheduled in the history of this country are now being perfected by the American Railway association at the request of the United States government. Altogether 687,000 men will have to be transferred to the various cantonments that the government is building to house the new national army. The movement will start September 5. Between that date and September 9 the railroads will complete the entrainment of 200,000 men or approximately 30 per cent of the total number scheduled to be moved to the training camps.

FREE OF CHARGE.

Any adult suffering from cough, cold or bronchitis, is invited to call at the drug store of Creech Drug Co., and get absolutely free, a sample bottle of **Boschee's German Syrup**, a soothing and healing remedy for all lung troubles, which has a successful record of fifty years. Gives the patient a good night's rest free from coughing, with free expectation in the morning. Regular sizes, 25 and 75 cents. For sale in all civilized countries.—Adv.

SALE OF LAND FOR TAXES.

I. C. G. Moore, Town Tax Collector, do hereby offer for sale the following Lots for delinquent taxes for 1915 and 1916, to be sold at 10 o'clock A. M., in front of the Mayor's Office, in Kenly, N. C., on the 20th day of September, 1917:

- TAX FOR 1916.
 - A. B. Holland, 1 town lot, Tax \$2.29 and costs \$1.20
 - Naoma Alford, one town lot, Tax \$2.25 and costs \$1.20
 - Barnes & Hooks, 1 town lot, Tax \$6.34 and costs \$1.20
 - Wiley R. Barnes, 1 town lot, Tax \$2.00 and costs \$1.20
 - James Cuddington, 1 town lot, Tax 25c. and costs \$1.20
 - J. H. Davis, 3 town lots, Tax \$14.90 and costs \$1.20
 - Mrs. J. H. Davis, 2 town lots, Tax \$2.50 and costs \$1.20
 - M. T. Davis, 2 town lots, Tax \$2.00 and costs \$1.20
 - S. S. Earl, 4 town lots, Tax \$3.25 and costs \$1.20
 - Mrs. Annie V. Ferrell, 3 town lots, Tax \$14.50 and costs \$1.20
 - G. H. Garner, 6 town lots, Tax \$414.50 and costs \$1.20
 - Z. A. Holland, 1 town lot, Tax 50c. and costs \$1.20
 - J. R. Hare, 3 town lots, Tax \$4.50 and costs \$1.20
 - W. F. Jones, 1 town lot, Tax \$2.50 and costs \$1.20
 - Arthur Pike, 1 town lot, Tax \$2.50 and costs \$1.20
 - Needham Weaver, 1 town lot, Tax 38c. and costs \$1.20
 - Zanzo Burton, 1 town lot, Tax 13c. and costs \$1.20
 - Arthur A. Thompson, 1 town lot, Tax 25c. and costs \$1.20
- TAX FOR 1915.
- G. H. Garner, 6 town lots, Tax \$414.75 and costs \$1.20
- C. G. MOORE, Tax Collector, Kenly, N. C.

NOTICE.

North Carolina, Johnston County, In the Superior Court, September Term, 1917.

Mrs. Hattie Shaw Narron, Admrx. of Jno. A. Narron, Deceased.

vs. Turner Boykin and Lizzie Boykin Ingram.

To the defendant Turner Boykin: The defendant Turner Boykin above named will take notice that an action entitled as above has been instituted in the Superior Court of Johnston County, North Carolina, to ask foreclosure of certain mortgage deeds executed by said Turner Boykin and his then wife, Lizzie Boykin, to John A. Narron, Atty., as set out in complaint in this action filed in the office of the Clerk of said Court; and the said defendant Turner Boykin will further take notice that he is required to appear at the term of the Superior Court for the County of Johnston to be held on the third Monday after the first Monday in September, being the 24th day of September, 1917, at the Court House in Smithfield, N. C., and answer or demur to the complaint in said action filed, or the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in said complaint. This 20th day of August, 1917.

W. S. STEVENS, Clerk Superior Court of Johnston Co. FREDERICK H. BROOKS, Attorney for Plaintiff.

SPECIAL EXCURSION FARES FROM SELMA, N. C. VIA SOUTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM.

\$29.10—Cleveland, O., account I. B. P. O. E., Colored on sale Aug. 25, 26 and 27th, final limit September 5th.

\$35.70—Vicksburg, Miss. National Reunion and Peace Jubilee on sale October 14th and 15th, final limit returning October 31st.

For further information call on ticket agents or address,

J. O. JONES, Traveling Passenger Agent, Raleigh, N. C.

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This is a prescription prepared especially for MALARIA or CHILLS & FEVER. Five or six doses will break any case, and if taken then as a tonic the Fever will not return. It acts on the liver better than Calomet and does not gripe or sicken. 25c.

SALE OF VALUABLE LAND.

By virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of Johnston County in a Special Proceeding before the Clerk entitled "W. D. Boon, Admr. of John N. Gregory, deceased, vs. Mary Ann Gregory, Lela Gregory, et als," the undersigned commissioner named by the Court in said decree, will offer for sale at Public Auction for cash to the highest bidder before the Court House door in Smithfield, N. C., at 12:00 M., on the 10th day of September, 1917, the following described land, to-wit:

FIRST TRACT: That tract of land conveyed to John N. Gregory by J. E. Stewart and recorded in the Registry of Johnston County, Book "X" No. 7, page 384, and described as follows: Beginning at a stake in the edge of a branch in J. E. Byrd's line, and runs as his line N. 81 W. 25 chains to a stake and pointers, Byrd's corner in Dixon's line of the Troy Stewart lands; thence as that line S. 4 1-2 W. 24 1-2 to a stake where formerly stood a hickory, C. D. Stewart's corner; thence S. 85 E. 12 chains to a stake; thence N. 41 E. 18 chains to a stake; thence N. 27 1-2 E. to the beginning, containing 50 1-2 acres, more or less.

SECOND TRACT: That tract of land conveyed to John N. Gregory by J. W. Neighbors and recorded in Book "N" No. 10, page 499 Registry Johnston County, N. C., and described as follows: Beginning at a post oak in Alvester Norris' line and runs S. 18 W. 8 3-4 chains to a stake; thence N. 81 W. 23 chains to a take in John N. Gregory's line; thence as his line N. 4 E. to Alvester Norris' line; thence as his line to the beginning, containing 21 1-4 acres, more or less.

Terms of sale cash. Time, September 10th, 1917, at 12:00 M., at the Court House door in Smithfield, N. C. This 8th day of August, 1917.

J. R. BARBOUR, Commissioner.

NOTICE OF SALE OF LAND.

Under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain mortgage executed by Renza Hocutt and wife, Millie Hocutt, on the 24th day of March, 1916, and recorded in the Register of Deeds' office for Johnston County, North Carolina, in Book No. 18, at page No. 149, default having been made in the payment of the indebtedness therein secured, the undersigned will offer for sale, at public outcry for cash, in front of the Court House door in Smithfield, Johnston County, on Tuesday, September 11, 1917, between the hours of twelve and one o'clock, p. m., the following real estate, lying and being in Johnston County, Oneals township, North Carolina, and described as follows:

Bounded on the north by the lands of Jas. E. Hocutt, (colored) on the west by the lands of Jas. E. Hocutt, (colored), on the south by the lands of L. G. Bailey, on the south by Moccasin Creek, containing thirty acres, more or less.

Place of sale, Smithfield. Time of sale, September 11, 1917. Terms of sale, CASH. This August 7, 1917.

J. H. SMITH, Mortgagee. Y. Z. PARKER, Attorney.

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