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BILLION DOLLARS IN OCTOBER.

Two Billion Dollar Month Not Far Off Is Opinion of Officials. U. S. Now Expending \$42,600,000 Daily. Expenditures For Fiscal Year So Far Nearly \$3,500,000,000, of Which More Than One-Half Consists of Loans To Allies, For What Purpose Expended.

(Washington Dispatch.)

Government expenditures of one billion dollars is the record which the month of October has established at the Treasury Department. The total, which includes loans to the allies, may exceed even this huge sum, possibly by \$100,000,000.

Thus far, it stands \$985,342,387, with yesterday's spending not included. For the 24 working days thus far counted, it shows average expenditures of approximately \$42,600,000 daily, or almost \$30,000 every minute of the day and night. Expenditures for last Friday, the latest record published, were \$68,975,948, but this was an unusual day, considerably higher than the average, though not by any means a record.

The increase in the daily expenditures is greater now than it was a month ago, is steadily growing and is expected to continue to grow. A two billion dollar month, officials assert, is not far off. It may be reached, with the retirement of short-time Treasury certificates—to be met out of Liberty bond receipts—by mid-winter.

Expenditures for the fiscal year thus far have reached the total of \$3,446,659,864, of which \$1,770,700,000, more than half, is represented by loans to the allies. These loans and the interest upon them, are to be repaid to the government by the borrowers and, therefore, do not represent actual expense to the American people.

October's huge volume of funds paid out is made up as follows:

For the army and navy, the shipping board, the aircraft production board, the food administration, the maintenance of domestic governmental machinery and all other Federal government activities, \$395,296,200.

For interest on short-time certificates of indebtedness and interest on the public debt, \$3,458,798.

For maintenance of the Panama Canal, \$1,523,062.

For redemption of certificates of indebtedness issued in anticipation of Liberty Bonds receipts of the second issue, \$133,934,862.

For bonds, interest bearing notes and certificates retired, \$200,000,000.

For the redemption of one-year treasury notes, \$5,057,000.

For the retirement of national banks and Federal Reserve Bank notes, \$1,872,265.

For loans to the Allies, \$440,200,000.

Total, \$985,342,387.

During the corresponding period last year, before America's entry into the war, the total was \$81,026,866. The total expenditures of the current fiscal year to date, \$3,446,659,764, compared with \$331,238,313 during the same period last year, an increase of more than 900 per cent.

Meatless and Wheatless Days.

Raleigh, Oct. 31.—Meatless Day and Wheatless Day were inaugurated by the hotels and restaurants of North Carolina October 30th and 31st, Tuesday being observed as Meatless Day and Wednesday as Wheatless Day.

Messrs. D. H. Griffin, of Raleigh, and A. H. Galloway, of Winston-Salem, the committee of hotel men cooperating with the Food Administration in this matter, are requesting every hotel and cafe in the State to align itself with the Food Administration. "Meatless" refers to beef and pork and their products. In lieu of these products the hotels and cafes are urged to use fish, poultry, game and vegetable substitutes. In lieu of white wheat flour they are urged to use bread made from corn, rye, graham and other cereal products.

Messrs. Griffin and Galloway, who have intimate knowledge of the hotel situation in North Carolina, express confidence that Meatless and Wheatless days in North Carolina will be altogether successful. They say the hotels and restaurant men in the State appreciate the vital importance of the service they can render and will cooperate gladly.

FEEDING ARMY CANTONMENT.

Sixteen Thousand Dollars a Day for One Camp. A Great Variety of Food Is Given the Soldier Boys.

The immense responsibility of supplying food to the Army develops upon the Quartermaster Corps. In terms of money, this means that it is spending \$16,444 a day for the "cats" at each of the sixteen National Army cantonments. At Camp Wadsworth, Spartanburg, South Carolina, where are encamped the men of the New York National Guard—the new Twenty-seventh Division—over \$600,000 a month is required for food alone. This is the so-called garrison ration, four pounds a day to each soldier, the amount required to subsist one man costing about forty cents, according to the variations of the market.

There are about twenty-five staple articles in this ration, made up of foods containing sufficient calories to keep the body in first-class trim. In addition to the fundamentals are various important substitutes, such as every housewife knows must be kept on hand for emergency use.

Here is the monthly list of food purchases at Camp Wadsworth:

15,603,750 loaves of bread (some baked in camp).

1,109,700 pounds of butter.

80,000 pounds of bacon.

26,250 pounds of fresh beef.

199,500 bushels of potatoes.

1,710,000 pounds canned tomatoes.

58,400 bushels of onions.

34,200 bushels of navy beans.

35,000 gallons of pickles and vinegar.

30,000 pounds of rice.

18,000 cans of salmon.

7,200 tins corned beef.

4,800 tins corned hash.

2,400 tins fresh roast beef.

2,400 pounds hominy.

200,000 pounds granulated sugar.

126,000 cans evaporated milk.

50,000 pounds coffee.

25,000 bottles flavoring extract.

3,000 pounds cinnamon.

2,300 pounds tea.

9,600 tins blackberry jam.

7,500 tins evaporated peaches.

4,300 tins evaporated apples.

3,600 pounds prunes.

4,800 gallons of syrup.

100 pounds nutmeg.

20,000 pounds salt.

9,000 cans black pepper.

9,000 cans baking powder.

Here are groceries enough to feed many good-sized American cities. They require ten 400-foot warehouses for storage, and would fill a freight train of 100 box cars. The great bulk of these supplies was contracted for by the Quartermaster's Corps many months ago, as it is the policy always to be provided ahead of requirements. The total shipments to all of the cantonments and training camps aggregate about 2500 carloads of food daily.

As everybody knows there are no better-fed soldiers than those in the American Army. Think of breakfasts of fruit, cereals, sausages, bacon, liver, steaks, codfish, eggs and cakes! For dinner there are soups, two or three vegetables, smoked ham, mutton, roast beef, relishes, fruit salad, bread and butter, desert, and often ice cream. The final meal of the day brings meat or fish, cold cuts, tomatoes, potatoes, fruits, pies, pudding, jam, hot rolls, tea, coffee, chocolate or milk. The latter is served at all meals.

Once a week chicken is served. This requires ten tons of chicken. Each meal calls for about five tons of potatoes, which is equivalent to the amount raised on one and one-half acres of ground. When fish day comes, 6 1-4 tons are necessary for each meal. 3 1-4 tons of jam are eaten up in the same time, and 1 1-4 tons of coffee vanish.—Boston Transcript.

7-POUND LIMIT ON ARMY GIFTS.

No Christmas Parcel Over That Size Can Be Sent to Soldiers in France.

Christmas presents and other gifts from home for American soldiers in France must be restricted to parcels of not more than seven pounds each. The Postoffice Department has announced that it had been informed by the American postal authorities in France that under the arrangements with the French railways the French postal service is unable to carry in the parcel post packages in excess of seven pounds.

MUST ACCEPT FAIR RETURNS.

Profiteering by Retail Dealers Must Be Stopped. Will Shut off Supplies. Wholesalers Will Be Prohibited From Selling to Dealers Seeking Undue Profits.

Washington, Oct. 29.—Profiteering by retail dealers in foodstuffs will be made impossible after November 1, the food administration announced tonight, under a plan to cut off supplies to those not satisfied with reasonable margins. Manufacturers, wholesalers and other handlers of foods whose business will go under license will not be permitted to sell to distributors who seek undue profits.

"This is one of the most sweeping safeguards," the announcement said, "against high prices which will be incorporated in the licensing system, for which complete rules and regulations will be made known within a few days."

This plan, food administration officials believe, will give the government entire control of retail prices. Wholesalers and others who continue to sell to retailers after they are forbidden to do so by the food administration will be denied the right to sell goods under license.

Authority for extending control to the retailer is cited in the announcement as follows:

"The small retailers of food, of whom there are several hundred thousand in the country, while exempt from the licensing provisions, are nevertheless subject to other provisions of the food control act. Every retailer, as well as every other handler of food, is forbidden under the law to make any unreasonable charge, to hoard, to monopolize, waste or destroy food, or to conspire with anyone to restrict the production, distribution or supply, or exact excessive prices on any necessities. There are no penalties provided, but the food administration hopes that the arrangement of restricting supplies to violators of the law will find himself unable to buy goods from any wholesaler or manufacturer."

State federal food administration the names of retailers asking excessive prices.

A Liberty Bond Parable.

(By Herman H. Horne.)

A certain man had two nephews whom he had protected for many years in life, liberty and the pursuits of happiness, and they had prospered. And being in sore need one day from an enemy, he said unto them: lend me now of your substance, lest I perish by my enemy from the earth, and you have me no more a protector in the way, and, as I live, I will surely pay thee again, with interest.

And one of the two said: "I will receive back of that I have gained under thy guidance, and be strong against thine enemy, and prevail, and live."

But the other said: "Nay so, lest I lose what is my own, but live, if you can, on what my brother lends, or else, perish in the way, if you must, and we will have another, even thine enemy, our protector."

Which of the two, thinkest thou, was worthy of their Uncle?—Clayton News.

WE FIGHT FOR THE WORLD.

America speaks for the world in fighting Germany. Mark on the map those countries which are Germany's allies and you will mark but four, running from the Baltic through Austria and Bulgaria to Turkey. All the other nations the whole globe around are in arms against her or are unable to move. There is deep meaning in this.

We fight with the world for an honest world in which nations keep their word, for a world in which nations do not live by swagger or threat, for a world in which men think of the ways in which they can conquer the common cruelties of nature instead of inventing more horrible cruelties to inflict upon the spirit and body of man, for a world in which the ambition and the philosophy of a few shall not make miserable all mankind, for a world in which the man is held more precious than the machine, the system or the state.—F. K. Lane.

Corn muffins are mighty good for breakfast. Eat them several times a week and help win the war.

MISTAKEN IDEAS ABOUT FOOD.

Not Self-denial and Privation, But Home Economy and Conservation of Foods and Curbing of Wheat Consumption by Substitution of Certain Other Cereals, Aim of Food Administration.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 1.—The Food Administration is somewhat surprised that evidences of misapprehension as to the exact purpose of its plan of food conservation are still reaching Washington in spite of the wide educational campaign that has been carried on by the Federal Food Administrators through the newspapers of their States.

The mistaken idea that American citizens are expected to reduce their own consumption in order to send food to our Allies keeps cropping up.

"We do not ask our people to deny themselves any food they need for their health or enjoyment," declared a Food Administration official today. "We are urging only that they substitute nourishing, palatable foods, which we have in abundance for a few commodities that we must ship to our Allies. We must send wheat, meats, fats and sugar. There is no escape from that necessity and duty. We can do it easily if we will substitute corn and other cereals for a part of our usual consumption of wheat, use fish, poultry and eggs instead of part of our ordinary amount of meat, employ vegetable oils instead of animal fats in cooking, and save sugar by using syrups wherever possible. This involves no hardships, no deprivation. In fact it will usually increase the variety and palatability of our daily diet. But, it will release these other foods which concentrate a large amount of nutritive value into a small shipping space. Combined with the elimination of all possible waste it will permit us to keep our Allies supplied with food."

Food Administration officials are highly gratified with the unanimity with which citizens of all states are signing the Food Pledge Cards. From various localities come reports that enrollment is much greater than even the most optimistic expectations.

In many localities the enrollment includes practically one hundred per cent of the population.

AUTO TIRES FOR SHOE SOLES.

Of Course It Was a Tar Heel Who Started New Conservation Movement.

A war-time conservation that promises to become world-wide in its scope, and will probably last long after the necessity for conserving for war purposes, has been inaugurated in Stokes County, says a dispatch from Winston-Salem to the News and Observer. The movement, recently starting as an experiment, has spread over the entire county and is now reaching other sections.

The movement is that of using the discarded rubber from automobile tires in the place of leather for the half-soles of heels and shoes.

While this method of conservation was only recently started it has progressed to such a stage that its permanency is assured. The people that have been using the parts of tires that have been thrown away, or sold for a price that would scarcely pay for the handling, are now scouring the country for old tires for this purpose.

Those who have worn soles and heels of this kind for awhile report that no wear can be detected, the rubber thus used having all of the quality of and many additional ones of leather, especially the kind that is generally procured at this time. The advantages claimed for this rubber are that it is waterproof, that the soles are easily sewed on; that they are more comfortable and last, but by no means least, they last indefinitely.

The tires are practically all guaranteed to last for several thousand miles. Why should not the unhurt sides with only the weight of a man go as far and last as long? This is a question that seems to have but one answer.

With rubber selling around \$1.00 a pound and discarded automobile tires to be had almost for the asking, there seems but little doubt that this method of conservation will soon become nation-wide, and possibly world-wide, in a very short time.

THOSE SUBJECT TO WAR DRAFT.

Five Draft Classes and Order in Which Selectives Will Be Called to the Service.

The Provost Marshal General has authorized the following classification of selectives into five groups, indicating the order in which they will be called to service:

Class I.

1. Single men without dependent relatives.
2. Married man (or widower) with children, who habitually fails to support his family.
3. Married man dependent on wife for support.
4. Married man (or widower) with children, not usefully engaged; family supported by income independent of his labor.
5. Men not included in any other description in this or other classes.
6. Unskilled laborer.

Class II.

1. Married man or father of motherless children, usefully engaged, but family has sufficient income apart from his daily labor to afford reasonable adequate support during his absence.
2. Married man, no children; wife can support herself decently and without hardship.
3. Skilled farm laborer engaged in necessary industrial enterprise.
4. Skilled industrial laborer engaged in necessary agricultural enterprise.

Class III.

1. Man with foster children dependent on daily labor for support.
2. Man with aged, infirm, or invalid parents or grandparents dependent on daily labor for support.
3. Man with brothers or sisters incompetent to support themselves, dependent on daily labor for support.
4. County or municipal officer.
5. Firemen or municipal officer.
6. Necessary artificers or workmen in arsenals, armories, and navy yards.
7. Necessary customhouse clerk.
8. Persons necessary in transmission of mails.
9. Necessary employees in service of United States.
10. Highly-specialized administrative experts.
11. Technical or mechanical experts in industrial enterprise.
12. Highly specialized agricultural expert in agricultural bureau of State or Nation.
13. Assistant or associate manager of necessary industrial enterprise.
14. Assistant or associate manager of necessary agricultural enterprise.

Class IV.

1. Married man with wife (and) or children (or widower with children) dependent on daily labor for support and no other reasonable adequate support available.
2. Mariners in sea service of merchants or citizens in United States.
3. Heads of necessary industrial enterprises.
4. Heads of necessary agricultural enterprises.

Class V.

1. Officers of States or the United States.
2. Regularly or duly ordained ministers.
3. Students of divinity.
4. Persons in military or naval service.
5. Aliens.
6. Alien enemies.
7. Persons morally unfit.
8. Persons physically, permanently, or mentally unfit.
9. Licensed pilots.

A Card of Thanks.

We wish to thank our many friends for the kindness shown to us during the sickness and death of our dear father, William H. Graham. May God's richest blessings abide with them.

HIS CHILDREN.

Corn and Wheat.

North Carolina's corn crop in 1916 was 53,650,000 bushels. It is estimated this year at 68,368,000 bushels. That is a gain that the State can point to with pride. An addition of fifteen million bushels of grain to the food supply of the world is no small achievement. Our corn farmers heeded the call for more food. Our corn clubs and other agricultural organizations did their part in meeting the emergency.—News and Observer.

WHAT UNCLE SAM IS DOING.

He Stands Out in The Ocean To Protect Every Ship That Plows Through the Danger Zone From Germany's Undersea Boats.

(By Basil Manley.)

Despite the Kaiser's lurking U-boats, American troops are crossing the Atlantic in unprecedented numbers with remarkably few casualties.

The fact that only one troopship has been sunk, although there have been transports on the ocean every day since mid-June, serves to bring the government's precautions into bold relief.

For four months German U-boats never ceased their efforts to sink an American transport, although the July 4 announcement of the attack on a convoyed fleet was the only one made public. This is by no means the only attack that has taken place.

There is every reason to believe U-boats have been taken from the British seafarers to patrol the French lanes, over which American transports steam. This may account for the falling off in sinkings of British merchant ships.

Although the United States transport Antilles sank in five minutes, 167 of 237 on board were saved, and there is reason to believe a large number of those who died were killed by the explosion and not by drowning. If in peace times a liner had sunk in five minutes, hardly a person would have been saved.

What these precautions are cannot be told in too great detail, but the main reliance are life-saving jackets, life boats and life-saving rafts.

The life-saving jacket, which has supplanted the old life-preserver, is a part of the regular equipment of the troops and sailors while on board. As soon as the submarine zone is entered every man aboard puts on his life jacket and keeps it on until he is safe ashore. The life-saving rafts are the last great reliance if a ship is torpedoed. They do not have to be lowered alongside, but lie on the decks and can be cut loose even when the ship is sinking.

To avoid every possibility of disorder in case the ship is struck, there are constant boat drills—before breakfast, in the morning, afternoon and at night.

And best of all, over the whole submarine area there is always an allied destroyer or patrol within a few minutes' steaming distance, ready to answer the first signal of an attacked ship. In times of peace, shipwrecked passengers might be afloat for hours or even days without sighting a rescue boat, but now the patrol of the danger zone is so thorough that speedy rescue is assured.—News and Observer.

Army Order for 2,175,000 Shoes.

Practically all the shoes for the Army are handled through the Philadelphia depot. This is one of the most important branches of the work of the Quartermaster Corps, and this winter 2,175,000 pairs of marching and field shoes are in the way of manufacture. The average cost ranges from \$4.73 to \$5.10 a pair. About 950,000 pairs are heavy marching shoes, and the remaining 1,225,000 pairs field shoes.

Recent awards went to twenty-one out of fifty-nine manufacturers bidding. Four-fifths of all the Army shoes are made at Brockton, Webster, Millis Bridgewater, Haverhill and Rockland, Mass., Gardiner, Me., and Manchester and Somersworth, N. H. The remaining fifth was captured by factories in Williamsport, Pa., St. Louis, Mo., Milwaukee, Wis., Huntington, Ind., and Lynchburg, Va. All deliveries must be completed by January.

The Army repairs its own shoes. Through the Quartermaster Corps, each regiment is provided with a Crowe No. 7 nailing machine, or a similar half-soling mechanical apparatus. Three cobblers are authorized in each of the various supply companies of infantry, engineers, cavalry and field artillery, to make repairs of all enlisted men's shoes at Government expense.—Boston Transcript.

Abraham Lincoln ate corn bread, and grew to greatness on it. By eating corn bread today you can help make secure things for which Lincoln gave his life.