

# FARMERS FEED WHEAT TO HOGS

PAGE DECLARES PRACTICE UNPatriotic AND BORDERING ON TRAITOROUS.

## DISPATCHES FROM RALEIGH

Doings and Happenings That Mark the Progress of North Carolina People, Gathered Around the State Capital.

Raleigh.

That there are farmers in some sections of North Carolina who are feeding to hogs wheat that is needed by their government for the maintenance of its armies and the armies of its Allies, has been brought to the attention of State Food Administrator Henry A. Page.

It is said in explanation of this remarkable practice that the mills are offering only \$2.25 for wheat while corn is selling at a higher figure. Regardless of a difference in price in some localities the food administration and other authorities are indignant that any farmer in this State should be so unpatriotic as to use for feed the only cereal that is suitable for export and upon which the government is depending, almost as much as upon the soldiers, to win the war.

It is clearly recognized that if this country falls down in any degree in its task of feeding the Allied armies and keeping them in good fighting trim it will pay for that failure in the blood and lives of its own soldiers—the boys from North Carolina and other States—who will have to make up for any decreased fighting efficiency of our Allies. In the face of this indisputable fact the food administration does not hesitate to denounce as bordering on the traitorous the practice of feeding wheat to any animals.

It is declared that this practice is not only unpatriotic but that it is foolish and uneconomical. Corn may be retailed at stores in some sections at a higher price than wheat but the corn that is now being harvested, and which is thoroughly mature and ready to feed, will sell for much less than that figure—probably for not more than \$1.50 per bushel. Besides velvet bean meal, a most effective hog feed is selling at \$35 to \$40 per ton and rice and wheat bran and shorts are also available. Further, there is not a miller in the State but would gladly exchange a much larger value of hog feed in bran and shorts for a bushel of wheat than would be contained in the bushel of wheat.

The food administration requests that the names and addresses of any feeders of hogs or other stock who persist in using wheat as feed be sent to the office of the administration at Raleigh.

### To Organize Safety Leagues.

Following plans which have been worked out by the insurance commissioner, James R. Young, Mrs. W. R. Hollowell, representing the insurance department, recently organized at Richlands, Onslow county, the first Safety League in North Carolina. The league was organized at Richlands rural public high school, among the students and teachers of the school and a number of the parents of the pupils. The meeting at which the league was organized was an enthusiastic one and the promise of good results from the organization is good. The league is to have regular meetings each Friday morning. The opening exercise hour of the school has been given over to the league on those days for its meetings. The league has a president, vice-president, treasurer, and secretary, all chosen from among the pupils of the school. Assisting these officers there is an administrative committee. The members of the league will cooperate in using measures against accidents and fires in their community. They will make inspections of premises and see that carelessness that may cause loss of property or life or the injury of persons is prevented as far as it is within their power to do.

At the regular meetings certain members will report on observations that have been made and newspaper reports that have come to their attention during the week and discussions will be held in which plans can be laid to prevent occurrences of a similar nature where injury may result in the reach of the league.

It is the intention of Commissioner Young to give the aid of the department in the organization of these leagues in all parts of the State, and, whenever practicable, representatives of the insurance department will be sent to assist in their organization.

### Friday, Nov. 2d, Arbor Day.

Friday, November 2, has been set aside by the government and the State school authorities to be observed as Arbor Day. It is expected that nearly all of our public schools will observe it in an appropriate manner. A new Arbor and Bird Day Manual has been prepared by the North Carolina Geological and Economic Survey and has been printed and distributed by the State Department of Education. Sufficient copies to allow two for every school have already been sent to the county and city superintendents.

### Anti-Saloon League Meets.

Dr. L. S. Massey, chairman of the headquarters committee of the North Carolina Anti-Saloon League, gives notice that a superintendent of the league will be elected at the annual meeting of the league trustees at Raleigh, November 15, and that applications for the place are in order. His formal notice follows:

"At a meeting of the headquarters committee of the North Carolina Anti-Saloon League, held today in the office of Rev. R. L. Davis, superintendent, a number of questions concerning the future policy of the league were discussed and recommendations made to the full board of trustees. We wish hereby to give notice to the temperance people of the state that the annual meeting of the board of trustees has been called for November 1, 1917, at 1:30 p. m. At this meeting a superintendent of the North Carolina State Anti-Saloon League will be elected, and any party wishing to apply for the position may send in his application to W. T. Shaw, Weldon, N. C., chairman of the board of trustees; Dr. W. L. Poteat, Wake Forest, N. C., president of the convention, or to the undersigned, Raleigh, N. C., chairman of headquarters committee. Any applicant may be assured that he will receive due consideration by the board of trustees. L. S. MASSEY, "Chairman Headquarters Com."

### Hill Addresses Negro Fair.

At the big day for the North Carolina negro fair, the special speaker was Dr. D. H. Hill, former president of the North Carolina College of Agriculture and Engineering, who is now devoting his time to the special commission of writing a history of North Carolina's part in the civil war, a commission given him by the North Carolina division, United Confederate Veterans. Dr. Hill was greeted by an immense crowd of negroes out at the fair grounds. His theme was "Constructive Citizenship in Peace and War." He insisted that every one must, in his relations in life as a citizen of the commonwealth, maintain a constructive, selfish or a destructive citizenship.

Dr. Hill's address was heard with deep interest and evident appreciation. Inspection of the exhibits revealed a number of quite creditable features, including agricultural exhibits by well known colored farmers that evidenced marked progress in methods. The industrial exhibits showed well also, the negro fair this year under the direction of Berry O'Kelly, as president, being a marked advancement over the fairs that have gone before.

### Required to Have License.

With only ten days remaining during which to secure licenses, the North Carolina dealers in those commodities which have been put under the license system by proclamation of President Woodrow Wilson, are likely to be in quite a flurry in getting through the required forms. State Food Administrator Henry A. Page has received sufficient information and instructions from Washington to make him appreciate the magnitude of the work incident to the operation of the law under the president's proclamation.

Every person subject to license must obtain and fill out completely an application blank. These blanks will be furnished only by the Livense Division of the U. S. Food Administration at Washington, together with full instructions as to filling out. Any dealers who are in doubt as to whether they are subject to license should communicate with this Division of the Food Administration.

### Those Who Are Subject.

Those who are subject to license are dealers in wheat, barley, oats, corn, rice and the products of these cereals; dried beans and peas; cotton seed and their products; peanuts and soybeans and their products; milk and its various products, oleomargarine, lard and all oils and cooking fats; fresh, canned or cured beef, pork and mutton, poultry, eggs, fresh and frozen fish; fruits, vegetables, and all canned and dried products; sugar, syrup and molasses. Dealers whose volume of business aggregates less than \$100,000 per annum or who are already under license are not subject to license. These are expected, however, to make their business conform to the same principles under which the licensed dealers operate.

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

### How to Promote Fire Prevention.

He can avoid lighting a match around gasoline. He can inspect his premises occasionally to see that waste paper has not accumulated in vacant rooms, cellars, garrets and other places. He can think.

He can remember that these are war times and that neither his country nor himself can afford to have any of our products or wealth wasted by fire.

James R. Young, insurance commissioner, has just sent out the following suggestions telling what each person in North Carolina can do to promote fire prevention:

He can keep his premises clean. He can see that each match used is extinguished before throwing it away. He can knock out his pipe or throw away his cigar when he goes around highly inflammable material.

He can keep matches away from the children.

He can be careful about the burning of trash in his backyard.

# What Well Dressed Women Will Wear



Captivating Morning Coats.

Whoever thought up the morning coat, or breakfast coat, added a new joy to life. It has taken its bright place in our midst and is welcome to stay, and destined to do just that, for the rest of time. It will take a great inspiration to create something equally captivating to replace it.

The morning coat is a gay and pretty garment, made of light-colored taffeta, on the lines of a regulation coat. It is dignified enough to appear at the breakfast table and frivolous enough to be charming. It is long, reaching almost to the bottom of the lacy petticoat that is its companion for life. It has a coat collar and a belt and fastens at the front like any other coat in the matter of sleeves it is wayward refusing to go further than elbow or three-quarter length.

In the coat shown in the picture there are pockets at each side edged with shirred bands of taffeta. This finish is used on the sleeves and down the front of the coat and the buttons

are covered with taffeta. They fasten through cords, made by covering cable cord with the silk instead of shirred bands, full box-platings made of narrow strips of silk, frayed out into fringed edges, make a lovely finish. Almost anyone could make a coat of this kind if it were worth while to spend the time, but they are so inexpensive ready-made that there is nothing to be gained by doing the work at home.

Of course nothing could look better with a breakfast coat than the little lace cap that has a remote resemblance to a sunbonnet with its cape of lace behind and frill over the face. The ribbon that extends across the top of it ties at the nape of the neck in the back and is of the same color as the coat. The tiniest chiffon flowers are set in little clusters on it. Pink, maize, blue, lavender and light green are all used for these coats with the preference at present for pink and maize.



"Forward" March! Say Millinery Styles.

All millinery minds appear to travel to an inevitable goal, no matter by what road they go. When they negotiate with fashion concerning the matter of mid-winter hats, fur and velvet, fur and metal brocades, fur with metal embroideries, fur with metal cloth, appear to be the end of their imaginations. One might think it contrary to the constitution, in the realm of style, to leave out fur; for it is everywhere. But, if the designers haven't fur then they use fabrics that suggest it, and feathers.

Very small neckpieces made to match, account partly for the partiality shown to fur. Just a touch of fur on the hat, and a high collar, like a small muffler of the same fur, to be worn with the hat, leaves no doubt in the mind as to the smartest thing in winter millinery. The neckpiece may be a scarf or cape, and both it and the hat that goes with it may be of cloth and fur. Designers have made many variations on this theme and all of them successful.

Three new arrivals in millinery are shown in the group above. Something between a cap and a turban at the center of the picture, is made all of caracul and it is draped up at the center of the front revealing a gleaming bit of silver brocade on a black ground. This hat is soft and furnished with a chin strap of the fur that extends from side to side and fastens with a snap fastener.

Very few hats are stiff, but there are many in which only the crowns

are soft. The pretty hat at the lower right is of this description. It is made of taupe-colored velvet embroidered with silver threads. The coronet is edged with moleskin and the soft crown is finished with three small pompons of this fur set where the velvet drapery is fastened down.

The hat at the left is of brown haters' plush with the brim smoothly covered and the crown draped with this beautiful material. It dares to be furless, inasmuch as the plush is much like a glossy fur, and is trimmed with a handsome flat band of feathers that extends across the front of the brim.

Julie Bottomley

### Veils Have Magic Lure.

The lure of the veil is second only to the lure of millinery's eye. For motor use the veil is of thick substantial chiffon almost too coarse to claim recognition to its parent stem, and preferably in taupe, beige or gray, though some of the darker brown veils are excellent and the high colors are permissible for those who like to fleck the grim winter landscape with a touch of color. Where the veil is attached to the motor cap usually it matches. For the separate veil the style that is liked is square—about three and a half to four yards or even longer, and is cleft at one end or both for a short ways to admit of close draping in helpful effect about the head and face.

## TEACHERS MEET NOV. 29-30

State Teachers' Assembly at Charlotte Will Hear Addresses by Best Known Educators.

Charlotte.—The North Carolina Teachers' Assembly will meet in Charlotte during the Thanksgiving vacation, Nov. 28-30.

The Executive Committee of the Assembly and officers of the departments have arranged a most interesting program. Some of the best known educators in this country will speak at the general meetings. In the various departments of which there are nine, there will be papers and discussions concerning present day problems in the schools of this state.

It is to this meeting that teachers of the state go for greater inspiration and for many new ideas to work out in their own schools. No progressive teacher can afford to miss this meeting.

The people of Charlotte are making great preparation for entertainment and comfort of the visitors. The hotels and boarding houses claim to be able to provide for all that come, but that there may be ample room great many of the homes will be open for the visiting teachers. The cafes and special lunch rooms will easily take care of the large crowd that is expected to be in attendance.

Many teachers will probably take this opportunity to visit the great camp of the National Guard near the City of Charlotte.

### 27,000 Men at Camp Sevier.

Greenville, S. C.—Almost 27,000 men are now encamped at Camp Sevier, according to an individual card index completed, which will be placed in the statistical department for the convenience of all. In the division proper there are 14,590 men and 759 officers, including 96 men and 33 officers left over after the distribution of the personnel of the depot brigade to regular units. In attached but separate units, such as the remount station, the 320th truck company, the depot, quartermaster, ordnance, and signal detachments, the baker company, and the base hospital, there are 883 men and eight officers. The grand total is 26,420 men and officers.

### Face Split by Flywheel.

Davidson.—L. C. Holler was the victim a few days ago of a very distressing and painful accident. While engaged at his work of running his wood-saw machine at the home of Gto Stiles, in some way that he could not explain after the accident, his face came in contact with the flywheel of the gasoline engine, which cut a long, deep gash, splitting his nose lengthwise and so deep that his throat was visible through the wound. The man who was helping him at the machine did not see Mr. Holler at the exact time of the accident and could not explain how it happened.

### Dived After Pocketbook.

Kinston.—Jack Whitehurst, a strapping young six-footer who went from here to the Great Lakes a few months ago to enter the coast guard service, recently recovered a pocketbook containing \$141 dropped overboard by a woman, says a Cleveland, Ohio, newspaper account. The loser appealed to the captain of the Fairport station "Whitehurst," one of the crew, went after the pocketbook by a fine exhibition of diving and finally located it under the bridge in 12 feet of water. Whitehurst is from North Carolina coast town, which has produced the finest lifesavers in the world.

### Scout Sells Many Bonds.

Kinston.—Diminutive Mitchell Wooten, boy scout, took up a wee bit of space on Queen street here. A casual observer would have supposed Mitchell to be doing nothing else. But the lad's meekness has given him an option on a good big acreage when the promised partitioning off of the earth occurs. "How about Liberty Bonds?" asked Scoutmaster Alfred Cheney, dodging five pedestrians and a toy balloon to get to the apparently lost Mitchell. "I'm doing a little something," said Mitchell, or some such words. He handed Mr. Cheney subscriptions for \$10,000 worth.

The cause of food conservation offers to every American citizen a chance to render a patriotic service that does not entail a sacrifice.

### NORTH CAROLINA BRIEFS.

About a half mile to the east of Chapel Hill there is being constructed a complete system of military trenches, which suggest the boundaries of "No Man's Land." These trenches are modeled after the English trenches and are built with the same strategical points in view. They are prepared for defending a charge, heavy artillery fire, a flank attack and mining by the enemy.

Spencer is soon to have a public playground. Present indications point to wheat crop in Pasquotank county year. This consumption, long consistently worked for, is now about to be reached as a result of war prices, federal direction and a progressive citizenship.

Within the very near future the newest and handsomest church building in Elizabeth City will stand on the corner of Road and Church streets. That, at least, is the present outlook.

Fat pine lightwood was sent from Red Springs to Washington for Mrs. McAdoo to use in kindling the Liberty bonfires.

# HOME TOWN HELPS

## REMODELED HOUSE LIKE NEW

Dwelling That is Made Over May Come Nearer Meeting Needs Than One Constructed to Order.

The remodeled house is often more comfortable, charming and satisfying than one built new. Buying a house already built is much like purchasing clothes ready-made; it is never quite a perfect fit; there is never perfect harmony with individual needs and requirements, says Nobil Foster Hoganson in the Philadelphia Public Ledger. Remodeling makes it virtually a new house, with the added advantage that, the general plan being satisfactory, it is easier to see just what modifications and improvements are needed than to see them in imagination from a study of the architect's plans for a complete new building.

An old house, endeared through years of occupancy and association, grows into a familiar adjustment to the needs of the family. But usually there comes a growing realization of the many ways in which it might be altered and improved. The growing family requires more rooms or changed arrangements; or the taste of the owner, becoming finer with the years, or bettered fortune making it easier to make his dreams a reality, brings him face to face with the problem of remodeling, should he not care to move to a new dwelling which might prove, when tested by occupancy, less satisfying.

The two principal reasons for remodeling are the utilitarian and the esthetic; the need of more space or more convenience and comfort and the natural desire to make the home more beautiful to the eye. Both requirements can be met perfectly by proper remodeling, which may really prove an actual transformation. Remodeling gives a stamp of individuality to a dwelling as nothing else can, for it means the revising of the building within and without to harmonize with individual tastes and needs.

## COST SHOULD BE IN HARMONY

Amount Put in House Should Not Be Out of Proportion to the Value of the Site.

One of the most grievous mistakes the owner can make is to build a house which is out of proportion to the value of the land on which it is erected. The higher the cost of the land the better, as a rule, the character of future building operations in the neighborhood. For instance, it is generally unwise to build a house costing \$5,000 or \$8,000 on a site costing less than \$25 to \$40 a front foot. Nor should the reverse mistake be made of building a cheap house on an expensive site—though that is governed by the restrictions which most developers of high-grade subdivisions impose. Cost of house and cost of site should be in fairly strict proportion.

Buy as much ground as you can reasonably afford. Twenty-five-foot lots in a suburban section are an abomination. Fifty-foot frontage should be the minimum for any modern residence built for a home, and 100 feet with the added possibilities of attractive lawn and garden is better.

As a bit of advice here is an excerpt from a booklet recently issued by a realty broker:

"Forced growth in anything is hazardous; natural growth is a guaranty of stability and permanent values. Demand governs supply, not supply demand. A piece of real estate has no fixed value until someone takes it to keep and improve."

### Native Trees Are Desirable.

Many people have the decidedly mistaken idea that the only trees worth buying and setting out are the more or less expensive shrubs or evergreens which are not native to most sections of the country. The idea of paying out good money for a pine or a birch or a maple seems to go against the grain.

As a matter of fact there are many places where such trees are to be had for the trouble of digging them up and transplanting them, but even this is considered too high a price. And yet for many purposes pines and maples are as good trees as can be had, and there is nothing listed in the catalogue more beautiful and graceful than a well cared-for group of white birches.

### Fall Best Time to Paint House.

The fall of the year is by far the best time to paint the exterior of a house, for paint dries more slowly in cool weather and consequently lasts longer. The heat of the summer sun on a house painted in the spring does much more harm than any winter weather and a fall painting is well seasoned before the next summer arrives. Small flies and insects are also a pest in spring painting.

### Where He Was Bound For.

"Do you think your boy Josh is going to remember the advice you gave him when he left home for the army?" "Not this trip," replied Farmer Carntossel. "By sheer force of habit his mother told him to be sure and keep out of trouble."