

HONOR ROLL FOR NON-USERS OF WHEAT IS INSTITUTED BY FOOD ADMINISTRATION

Mr. Page Issues Striking Resume of Wheat Situation and Invites Patriots to Forswear Use of Wheat Products for Benefit of Fighters Until Next Harvest.

Raleigh.—State Food Administrator Henry A. Page has issued a striking resume of the food situation confronting this country and its Allies and with it an invitation to the people of North Carolina, as many of them as circumstances will permit, to join the "honor roll" by giving up the use of wheat products altogether until the next harvest for the benefit of our army and the armies and civilian population of our Allies. Mr. Page's statement makes good reading. It is as follows:

A little more than a month ago we took stock of our wheat supply in this country and found that we had slightly more than one hundred million bushels, just enough to fully feed our soldiers and our Allies in war-swept Europe until the next harvest, or, not quite, but nearly, enough to supply bread for our own people for the four months until the next crop comes in, on the basis of our normal pre-war consumption.

The Situation a Month Ago.

Up to this time the Food Administration's policy had been to limit the shipment overseas to the exact amount we were able to save from our normal consumption by methods and policies of conservation. But now we find ourselves up against it hard. Clearly our soldiers must be well fed. Clearly our Allies in the midst of war's horrors must have at least half rations. To meet this imperative need, upon which hangs the result of the war and consequently the destiny of nations, we, here at home, must cut our consumption of wheat products in half. And even this sacrifice would enable us to send our own soldiers and friends on the firing line only half the quantity of wheat they need.

This was the problem that faced us a month ago. What should we do about it? Will our people change their habits of living, their usual food, make the sacrifice? Can they come to realize that government by the people in the earth depends upon bread?

It was decided to set apart half the visible supply of wheat for shipment to Europe and to undertake to get the information over to our own people so that they would understand the necessity for personal sacrifice, and maybe we might be able to increase our shipments to two-thirds or three-fourths of the real need abroad.

Sacrifice Called For.

There are many people in this country who have not eaten one single biscuit or a morsel of wheat bread this year. They are the men and women whose personal war consciousness gives them trouble when they fill themselves in the sight of a hungry world. It isn't just exactly comfortable, is it, to eat the last morsel upon which is fastened the longing eye of a famishing dog? But this is not a matter of dogs, but rather of grief-burdened women, innocent little children, and the fighters in the trenches. The wonder is that more of us are not disturbed as we go our usual easy way, feeding our bodies beyond their real need with the one food the whole devastated world of war so badly needs; just because it is easier to procure and prepare than some substitute.

Many of the best hotels have voluntarily agreed to serve no wheat products until the next harvest. Many families in this country are doing the same thing. It is easy enough for well-to-do people of more than average intelligence to get on just about as well without wheat flour as with it. Some of the substitutes, such as rice flour, cost more than wheat flour, and to prepare palatable and wholesome breads, using the substitutes only, calls for a larger expenditure of forethought and care as well as money. Maybe it would be unwise for people of small earning capacity, and those whose time is pretty fully occupied, to undertake to get on entirely without wheat flour. But I am sure there are dozens of hotels in North Carolina with well trained cooks whose patrons would not suffer for lack of bread or biscuit—if diligence and ingenuity is exercised in the field of muffins, cakes and corn dodgers.

The Patriotic Course.

How many families are there in this state, that, with the expenditure of a little more time and maybe a little more money, can live just as well without as with wheat flour? Just a little more time in the kitchen, madam; some serious study of "Aunt Jemima's Recipes," a larger knowledge of the values of foods; will not hurt any of us at any time, and in war times will be especially valuable. And as to the slightly increased money cost, (remember I am writing to the well-to-do (not that part of our people who face poverty and need) what boots it if we spend a little more to properly feed ourselves when the primary result is to feed our fighters and our friends, and the helpless all over the world?

It is going to take all the money we've got to win this war; it ought to take the surplus first. When the war is won and the world may turn away from its horrors, you and I will be very happy if I have lost nothing more valuable than our money! Think of it, man, you could then enjoy over again the delight in having saved your first hundred dollars!

The Personal Appeal.

How many of us, so situated, will cut out wheat flour entirely until the next harvest? We have the honor roll ready for your name. May we have your pledge? HENRY A. PAGE, Food Administrator.

Raleigh, N. C., April 27, 1918.

As Great Military Necessity as Cannon and Shells—Food Administrator Page's Attitude.

Raleigh.—The food situation in England and France has become so acute that unquestionably white wheat flour is as great a military necessity as cannon and shells. The bread ration of the French and Italian soldiers who are fighting shoulder to shoulder with our own boys has already been reduced to a considerable extent, and the old men, women and the little children of France, England and Italy are existing on exceedingly short rations.

In the face of this situation, the Food Administration which sometime ago requested that all surplus wheat in the hands of wheat growers should be marketed by May 1, is making plans for more drastic course to be followed in the case of those farmers who for unpatriotic or pro-German motives fail to market their wheat within something like a specified time. A list of such farmers will be prepared after May 1, and shortly after that date machinery will be set in motion for the carrying out of the course determined upon by the Food Administration.

North Carolina farmers, according to a resume in a recent issue of the Literary Digest, have been receiving a considerably higher figure per bushel for wheat than the farmers of any other state, the average price in this state having been \$2.31 per bushel as against \$2.24 in Tennessee, which was the next highest state, and against \$2.03 for the whole country. Food Administrator Henry A. Page is unquestionably to be thanked by the farmers of North Carolina for this difference as it was through his activity and demands that the smaller mills of the state were left unrestricted as to the price they might pay for local wheat, while the mills of 75 barrels capacity or more and the smaller mills working under agreement with the Grain Corporation and securing their wheat from outside the state have not been allowed to pay more than around \$2.12 to \$2.15 per bushel. This has meant, of course, that practically the entire wheat crop of North Carolina has been sold to the smaller mills at prices considerably higher on an average than the larger mills were paying for wheat secured from other sections.

Mr. Page is hopeful that it will not be necessary to make a single seizure of wheat in North Carolina, especially since the smaller mills of the state are paying a much higher figure for wheat than the Grain Corporation will pay if the wheat is commandeered, the presumption being, of course, that wheat that is commandeered will be paid for at the rate that the larger mills are allowed to pay for local wheat—around \$2.12 to \$2.15 per bushel, certainly not higher than \$2.20.

It is a well-known fact, of course, that the use of wheat or rye as feed for livestock is regarded as wilful waste and is punishable under Section 4 of the Food Control Law by a fine of \$5,000 or two years imprisonment or both.

SURPLUS COTTONSEED SHOULD BE MARKETED.

Raleigh.—The Food Administration has information that if there is no late frost which would necessitate the replanting of cotton there will be a considerable surplus of cottonseed left in hands of the cotton planters in the state after the planting season. Inasmuch as cottonseed has assumed a place of very considerable importance from a food and feed standpoint, the Food Administration is urging every farmer who has any surplus of cottonseed at all to sell such surplus to the nearest oil mill as soon as he is satisfied that he is not going to need them for replanting. Refined cottonseed oil as the basis for compound lard is absolutely dominating the food and oil markets of the world while cottonseed meal is increasing in popularity and importance as a feed for livestock.

THE POTATO CAMPAIGN WAS A GREAT SUCCESS.

Raleigh.—The potato campaign put on by the Food Administrators in the cities and towns of North Carolina at the request of Food Administrator Henry A. Page has been successful to a marked degree. There was a surplus of more than 25,000 bushels of potatoes in the hands of the producers in the Western section of North Carolina and millions of bushels above normal demands in the hands of producers and dealers in Wisconsin and other Western States. As a result of the campaign in North Carolina the surplus in this state is rapidly being exhausted and thousands of bushels of potatoes are being ordered from Northern States.

HOLDING WHEAT AIDS ENEMY.

Raleigh.—Since wheat exports must be maintained if the war is to go on—and we must go on or go under—the Food Administration has taken the position that refusal to release wheat gives aid and comfort to the enemy and that seizure is justifiable. On these grounds the Federal Food Administrator of New Mexico was authorized to seize and place in circulation 100,000 pounds of wheat grown by the Kempernich Bros. farmers and storekeepers, and a further store of 250,000 pounds which they had purchased and refused to release from storage. The wheat was then given up and will be distributed.

FOLLOWING FALSE GODS

By S. STANWOOD MENKEN,
President of the National Security League.

Just as the test of the individual is best found under the stress of great trial or play of passion, so nations prove themselves in time of war and are able to judge, not alone of the qualities of which their peoples are composed, but also of the measure of confidence which should be placed in their leaders.



S. Stanwood Menken

It has been said that Americans don't have to prove that they are the "greatest people on earth" for they admit it; and yet, when we look back over our history and consider how we have met great problems—such as slavery, by a great war; tariff, by fourteen bills and a like number of panics; conservation, currency, banking, anti-trust and railroad questions, by making the same matters of politics—it may be doubted whether we are quite as great as we think we are.

In considering how we exercise our judgment, we should remember the extent to which we have devoted ourselves to the education of the young and the large sums we have spent at all times for public schools and for colleges. When we look back and see the mistakes we have made, it would almost appear as if we had failed to apply much that had been taught us in school and college, or that perhaps the school and college had not taught us how to solve great political measures. Then, again, the thought comes to us of whether or not we have not had false leaders, and have not clung to false gods.

Corporation Wrongs.

We all remember the outcry against vested interests of the capitalists. There have been great wrongs done by many corporations—some of their franchises have been obtained by corruption and theft and great injuries have often been done to the rights of the people; and so, when we found times hard and things going wrong, we have vented our anger upon corporations and upon the capitalists who controlled them. In many cases, we allowed ourselves to become angry with a class or with certain individuals and expended our strength on our temper, rather than upon a study of the cure of the conditions about which we complained; and in many instances we punished corporations for the wrongs of their predecessors in ownership, much as sins of parents are visited upon their children.

Demagogues, knowing the public mood, appealed to prejudice and ignorance in discussing public matters and made issues like currency, anti-trust laws and the railroads political footballs, just as if the question of whether money could be saved by joining together companies and providing for economy in purchases and sales was political. Of course it was a matter of economics (which is the science of commerce). Such matters call for a conference between representatives of farmers, laborers, scientific students of world conditions, and manufacturers and purchasers of goods, to consider and determine how goods can be produced with a fair wage to the employee, a fair profit to the employer and the maximum benefit to the public.

Future Problems.

In Europe they have taken these questions up in this careful way and the result has been of great benefit. Now, and in the future, America will have to deal with countries that are short of resources through the exhaustion of war and have, of necessity, to get down to rock-bottom. The thrifty, intelligent, industrious European is apt to be a good merchant, and we are going to have a hard time competing with him for commerce and for world position, so we must consider all of our problems more carefully than ever before and cast aside those men who attempt to lead us away from a thoughtful, dispassionate view of great questions.

Grant and neglect in local communities of political duties by the average citizen are responsible for the misgovernment that breeds disrespect, where we should have pride because of the efficiency of our people. The first concern of the citizen in every community must be to see that it is governed in a way that will assure the approval of clean thinking men and women. The mechanics governing a city require the same kind of clear thought and careful work as that given to shop work or farm planning, and every good American must feel that at this time there is nothing more worth while.

If we do these things well, we will not have to worry about the foreign-born loving America, because living conditions here will be so excellent that they simply cannot help it, especially when they are given not alone good government and healthy conditions surrounding home and work shop, but also education, opportunity and a charter of liberties which will mean happiness to them, if we perform our duties as citizens.

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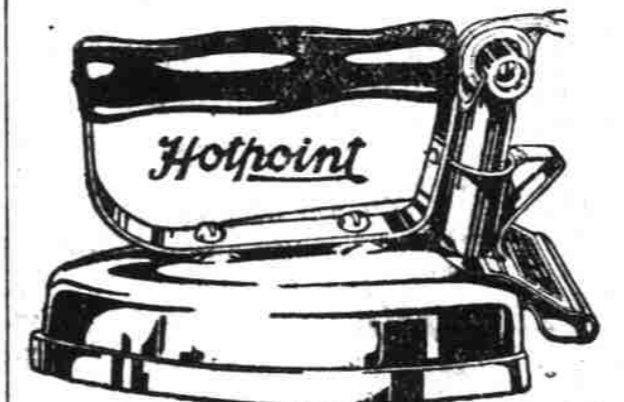
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NOTICE.

Having qualified as Executrix of the estate of J. W. Kennedy, deceased late of Polk county, this is to notify all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased to present them to the undersigned Executrix for payment on or before the 2nd day of May 1918, or their payment. All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment.

This 2nd day of May 1918. THEODOSIA JONES KENNEDY, Executrix.

Walter Jones, Atty. 4t

NOTICE OF SALE.

By virtue of an order of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Polk county made in the Special Proceeding entitled, "W. J. Scrivens, Administrator of J. T. McClure, deceased, vs. Jane McClure, Floyd McClure, and others," wherein the undersigned was appointed commissioner, the said undersigned commissioner will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash, in front of the Post Office in the Town of Tryon, County of Polk and State of North Carolina, on Tuesday the 4th day of June, 1918, at 11 o'clock a. m., the following described land and premises, to wit:

A tract or parcel of land situate in the Town of Tryon, County of Polk and State of North Carolina, and described as follows to wit: Beginning at a point on the Smith-Cleveland line, which bears south 89 deg. 20 min. East from a rock and distant 373 feet therefrom, said rock being the northwest corner of the said Smith's subdivision; thence with said Smith-Cleveland line south 89 deg. 20 min East 300 feet to a stake, the northwest corner of lot No. 5 in said subdivision; thence and with the line of lot No 5 south 0 deg. 40 min. west 177 3-10 feet to the northern margin of the Cleveland road, as located Oct. 1900; thence in a southerly direction and in northern margin of said road about 354 feet to a stake, the northeastern corner of lot No. 1, said subdivision; thence north 0 deg. 40 min. east 296 feet to the beginning, containing 2 acres, more or less.

Being lots Nos. 2, 3, and 4 in Smith's Subdivision to the Town of Tryon and were conveyed to J. T. McClure by deeds from Geo. A. Smith and Frances L. Smith, all of which are fully referred to in petition filed in the above entitled proceeding. This 2nd day of May, 1918.

W. J. SCRIVENS, Commissioner. Walter Jones, Atty. 4t-pd.

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