

WAR GARDENERS RESPOND TO CALL

Will "Keep the Food Coming" as General Pershing Has Asked.

BIG INCREASE THIS YEAR

Central West and Pacific Coast Especially Are Doing Well—National Commission Offers Prizes for Best Home-Grown Canned Vegetables.

Washington.—The war gardeners of the United States answered Pershing's call to "Keep the Food Coming." There are, according to figures being tabulated by the national war garden commission, 4,900,000 war gardens in the United States. These figures are incomplete and the estimates were made on reports received up to June 15. This number indicates an increase of 40 per cent over last year when there were 3,500,000 garden muniton plants at work. Figuring in the increased cost this year over last, further estimates will be made by the commission both on the number of gardens and the estimated crop value.

"Taking these early figures into consideration," said Charles Lathrop Pack, president of the commission, in making public the preliminary survey, "together with the increased canning demonstration work being done by the United States department of agriculture in cities and towns, we feel safe in saying the forecast of 1,500,000,000 quarts in tin and glass of canned stuff, made by the department, will be reached."

Big Prizes Are Offered.

The report points to the early planting season this year, which was made possible by weather generally favorable throughout the country. To encourage saving the garden crop the national war garden commission, which planted a 400-acre demonstration war garden at Camp Dix, N. J., is offering \$10,000 in prizes for the best canned vegetables grown in war gardens, with the slogan "Back up the cannon by use of the canner."

In nearly every section of the country there has been an appreciable and encouraging increase in the number of war gardens this year, the commission announced. This has ranged anywhere from 10 to 60 per cent. In the Eastern portions there was a failure to note a gain on the early returns.

"The greatest percentage of increase," the commission's statement adds, "was made in the Central Western states and Pacific coast, taking any one section of the country as a whole. There an awakening has taken place which revealed itself in an enthusiastic, widespread drive to help home food production. Of the total number of war gardens in the United States, the preliminary reports show that more than 2,000,000 of them—2,276,000, to be exact—were in the Central Western territory. There was a gain of fully 50 per cent over the war garden activity of last year.

Eastern States Lagging.

"The Eastern states, including New England, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware, on the whole showed little increase over last year. In certain parts of all this territory there has been a better showing, and particularly has there been a greater activity among manufacturing concerns in providing land for their employees; but these gains have been counteracted to a certain extent by less activity in other places; so that the amount of food home-grown along the upper Atlantic coast this year will be slightly if any greater than last year. Better cultivation in hundreds of cases may make up for what is lacking in numbers. In New York the park department alone reports 2,000 war gardens 26 by 40. The total number of war gardens in this territory, as shown by the reports, is 848,000, of which 787,000 are in New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware.

"The South has made an excellent record, certain states in particular having made notable gains. Including Texas and Oklahoma, there are a total of 1,240,000 war gardens in the Southern states this year, one-fourth of the number in the entire United States. California, Washington and Oregon show a total of 463,000 war gardens. That the war gardeners intend to save a great part of the garden crop is shown in the 200 entries received up to July 1 for the canning contests that garden clubs are organizing all over the country."

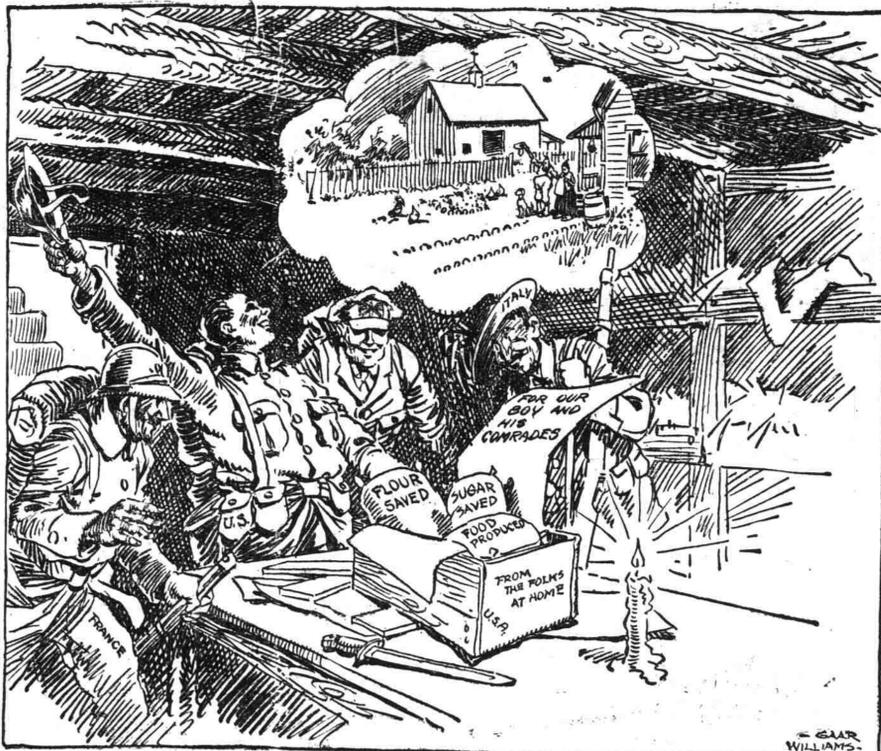
REJECTED BY NAVY; DRAFTED

Man Is Accepted for Service in Army After Qualifying as Postman.

Corvallis, Ore.—Ernest Chase, rural mail carrier, enlisted in the navy. After his final physical examination he was discharged as being physically unfit. Then he got a job as rural carrier and invested \$40 in a rig, horse and outfit. After working 20 days he was called in the military draft, passed by the local examining board, and ordered to camp.

He doesn't know now whether to sell his rig and give up his job, or whether to take a "lay off" and trust to being rejected by the army as he was by the navy.

A BOX FROM HOME



Drawn by Gaar Williams, Division of Pictorial Publicity.

Food savings of millions of Americans during our first year of war enabled this government to send enormous food shipments abroad for our fighting forces and the Allied nations. Our savings in cereals—out of a short crop—amounted to 154,900,000 bushels; all of which was shipped to Europe. We increased our meat and fat shipments 844,600,000 pounds. This was America's "box from home" to our army abroad and the civilians and military forces of the Allied nations.

SHARE OUR SUGAR WITH THE ALLIES

British Get Two Pounds a Month, French Pound and Half, Italians One Pound.

GERMAN SUPPLY PLENTIFUL

All Nations Permit Use of Sweetening for Home Preserving Purposes.

America's new sugar ration of two pounds a month per person is equitable when compared with the sugar ration enforced by rigid governmental order in England, France and Italy, nations with which we are sharing sugar.

Each Allied nation—in the matter of sugar consumption—is sharing on nearest possible equal terms the hardships imposed by greatly altered conditions in the world sugar situation.

Formerly classed as a luxury, sugar is now a war time essential. The fair and just division of this essential is in the hands of the various Allied food controllers.

The United States Food Administration has asked this nation to observe a voluntary sugar ration of two pounds per person a month.

In the other countries at war with Germany sugar is one of the scarce articles on every menu—whether in the households of both rich and poor, or in the hotels.

England today has a sugar ration of two pounds per month per person. In France the ration is a pound and a half and in Italy it is one pound a month. And the prices in allied countries are from two to three times as high as in America.

If you go to a hotel in England or France these days and order tea or coffee they serve absolutely no sugar with it. If you want sugar you must bring it with you.

In England it is allowable to use one-seventh of an ounce of sugar in the preparation of each luncheon. In France many persons carry little sacharine tablets about with them for use in hotels and in England rich and poor must take their sugar with them if they wish to have sweetened tea while visiting friends.

Before the war started France had 625,000 acres devoted to sugar production. By 1917 the French sugar acreage had decreased to 180,000 acres. Today the French man or woman with a sugar card has no assurance whatever that he or she will be able to actually buy sugar. To buy it, one must first find it.

Italy Has "State Sugar." Especially drastic regulations govern the use of sugar in Italy. Its manufacture, distribution and sale are closely controlled, and in part actually taken over by the state.

Saccharine is permitted to be sold and used as a substitute for sugar and the government manufactures a mixture of saccharine and sugar called "State Sugar," which is largely used.

German Sugar Ration Adequate. Germany, before the war, produced a great surplus of sugar and exported large quantities. Today the Germans have virtually gone out of the export business, but have plenty of cheap sugar for home use.

Wholesale prices prevalent in the Allied nations, according to information received by the United States Food Administration are as follows: England, 10 cents a pound; France, 12 cents; Italy, 26 cents.

While these high prices are being paid abroad the American wholesale price is being held at 7½ cents.

Save Food

120 million Allies must eat

United States Food Administration

AMERICANS ASKED TO LIMIT USE OF SUGAR

Must Use No More Than Two Pounds Per Person a Month if the Present Meagre Allied Sugar Ration Is Maintained.

Stocks Will Be Short Until Beginning of New Year—Ration May Be Enlarged Then.

Two pounds of sugar a month—half a pound a week—that is the sugar ration the U. S. Food Administration has asked every American to observe until January 1, 1919. In order to make sure there shall be enough for our Army and Navy, for the Allied armies and for the civilians of those nations.

By New Year's the world sugar situation will be relieved somewhat by the new crop. Cuban sugar of this year's crop will be arriving in this country.

Every available sugar source will be drawn on by the Food Administration during the next winter months to maintain sufficient stocks here to keep up our national sugar supply. During October the first American beet sugar will arrive in the markets. By the middle of November some of our Louisiana cane crop will be available. All of this sugar and more may be needed to keep this nation supplied on a reduced ration and to safeguard the Allied sugar ration from still further

reduction. In Europe the present ration is already reduced to a minimum. Our Situation.

The situation which the United States faces in its efforts to maintain a fair distribution of sugar to the Allied world is as follows:

Sugar supplies throughout the country, in homes, stores, factories and bakeries are at a low ebb. We must make increased sugar shipments to the Allies.

Production of American beet and Louisiana cane crops have been disappointing. Porto Rico crops have been curtailed.

Immense sugar stocks in Java cannot be reached on account of the shipping shortage; ships are needed for troop movements and munitions.

Army and Navy sugar requirements have increased as well as those from the Allies. Most industries using sugar have had their allotment reduced by one-half; some will receive no sugar. Households should make every effort to preserve the fruit crop without sugar, or with small amounts of sugar. Later, when the sugar supply is larger, the canned fruit may be sweetened as it is used.

W. S. S.

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To take its niche in the body politic of the South alongside of other great industries, with no more, but with equal liberties, equal rights and equal opportunities.

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