

CONSERVATION OF FOOD CONTINUES

Penalties for Violation of Rules to Be More Severe.

Campaign to Be Waged in State to Arouse People to Necessity for More Saving.

Special to The Observer.

Raleigh, Nov. 21.—A food conservation and war relief campaign December 1 that is expected to arouse the people of North Carolina and bring to them a full consciousness of the continued importance of food conservation and the activities of the food administration generally was planned and outlined at the conference of county food administrators with the state food administrator, Henry A. Page, and his staff, which ended here this morning.

The fact was emphasized that with the coming of peace the demand for food for export has been increased instead of decreased, the minimum expectations now being twenty million tons instead of the eighteen million tons which would have been required if the war had been continued. The starving peoples of Europe must be fed not only as a humanitarian duty but also as the most effective means of preserving civilization and civil government in those nations.

Franklin W. Fort, of Mrs. Hoover's staff, brought a stirring message from the chief, painting a wonderful picture of food conditions in the various neutral and belligerent countries of Europe and so impressing the county food administrators and the women campaign chairmen who accompanied them that they are returning home with the determination to put that message over to all the people of their counties during the coming campaign.

SALISBURY INFLUENZA QUARANTINE IS LIFTED

Special to The Observer.

Salisbury, Nov. 21.—The board of health has rescinded its closing order which has been in effect in Salisbury and Rowan for seven weeks on account of the presence of Spanish influenza. The situation has cleared up considerably and it is thought that with the individual quarantine and placarding it will not be necessary to prevent public gatherings to keep the entire community under a quarantine.

The city schools were allowed to open Thursday morning and churches, movies and other places of gatherings are likewise taken from under the ban.

CHILD BURNED TO DEATH

Denver, N. C., Nov. 21.—While Mrs. E. M. King had crossed the street from her home for a bucket of water her little girl, Annie May, caught fire in some way and was burned so badly that she died a few hours later. No one knows just how the child's clothing caught as there was no one in the house at the time but a two or three months' old baby. The mother heard the child scream and ran as quickly as she could but when she reached the house the child was on back porch with all her clothing completely burned off. Medical aid was quickly summoned but it was found that the child's body was charred from head to foot, and nothing could save her life.

LEAGUE TO ENFORCE PEACE FOR A LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Adopts Resolution Urged by Governor Bickett to Give Wilson Unstinted Support.

Special to The Observer.

Raleigh, Nov. 21.—In reply to his telegram of November 15, to the executive committee of the League to Enforce Peace, urging it to pledge its support to President Wilson in his efforts to establish such a league at the peace conference, Governor Bickett today received the following letter from Allen P. Ames, secretary of the committee on information of the League to Enforce Peace:

"My Dear Governor Bickett: Your telegram, addressed to the executive committee Saturday evening, created a profound impression and if you have seen the press reports of the meeting you already know that the committee acted as you suggested and adopted a ringing resolution pledging support to the President in the establishment of a League of Nations. Some of the New York papers printed your telegram in full. I enclose a copy of the executive committee resolution."

The resolution adopted by the executive committee of the League to Enforce Peace at its meeting in New York Saturday, are as follows: "Whereas, the President of the United States has proposed as one of the terms of peace that a League of Nations be organized and this proposal has been adopted as the basis of the armistice; Resolved, That the League to Enforce Peace pledges its hearty support to the President in the establishment of such a League of Nations."

Governor Bickett is a member of the executive committee of the League to Enforce Peace, and received a wire from the secretary urging him to attend the New York meeting. In reply the governor, on November 15, wired the committee as follows: "Regret duties here make it impossible to attend meeting. Am profoundly convinced that whatever is done to graft the principles of our League on the governments of the world must be done at the peace conference soon to convene. This is our opportunity and the last one that will come in this generation to give every first mover in the world to sign a document that will send militarism to the scrapheap for all time. It is plain as day that the only way to secure this glorious consummation is to throw all the power and the influence of our league to the support of the President of the United States in his avowed determination to make the League of Nations the most virile factor in the great world treaty of peace. Junkies, dominated by avarice or ambition, will scheme to make the League of Nations a toothless baby. It is our duty to see to it that when the treaty is written the League of Nations will stand forth as the giant of the earth. Therefore I urge the executive committee to pass ringing resolutions pledging to the President of the United States every atom of influence we can command in support of the principles laid down by the President in his New York speech of September 27."

GEORGIA TECH MEETS PITTSBURGH SATURDAY

Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 21.—The Georgia Tech eleven, accompanied by a small delegation of fans left here late today bound for Pittsburgh, where on Saturday the Georgians will endeavor to uphold the south's football honors in a game with the Pittsburgh Panthers. The "golden tornado" which in the last two years has taken the place Vanderbilt once held on southern football fields and has an unbroken string of victories since 1915, is not as strong as in 1917, for Captain Fincher, end, and Joe Guyon, tackle are the only two regulars returned from last year. Coach John Heisman, however, has built up a machine which has piled up 425 points to nothing in five games this year.

CAROLINA AND V. P. I. AT CHAPEL HILL SATURDAY

Special to The Observer.

Chapel Hill, Nov. 21.—The University of North Carolina will meet V. P. I. here Saturday in what bids fair to prove an interesting exhibition of the gridiron game. Coach Martin Ritch has developed a very smooth working machine for Carolina in spite of the fact that practice coaching started as late as October 15. With no letter men back and with only a few former freshman class team men and high school stars, he has whipped a football team into form which is scheduled to give a good account of itself and supply the necessary thrill to the side-lines.

V. P. I. for the past several years has presented strong eleven. Wake Forest and A. & E. have both been defeated by the Old Dominion 'siders this season, but the university 'siders expect to down the invaders. The game will begin at 3 p. m. sharp.

ABOUT 70 BOTTLERS ATTEND CONVENTION

Special to The Observer.

Winston-Salem, Nov. 21.—About 70 members of North Carolina Bottlers' association attended the annual convention here today. Business sessions were held this morning and this afternoon, during which old officers were re-elected and various matters relating to the interests of the membership were discussed. This afternoon the visitors were shown through the smoking and other manufacturing plants of R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co. The annual session closed tonight with a banquet, at the Zinsendorf hotel.

WHOLESALE ROBBERIES AT HOBGOOD LEAD TO ARRESTS

Scotland Neck, N. C., Nov. 21.—Wholesale robberies of stores and railroad cars at Hobgood, near here, resulted today in the arrest of several citizens prominent in the affairs of that place, and developments, according to reports received here, point to a huge conspiracy. Merchandise valued at nearly \$10,000 already has been reported missing. B. F. McLemore, Lester James, Thad Dowling, and D. P. Jones, were held today under bail ranging from \$1,000 to \$5,000, for trial in superior court next week.

DR. JOHN F. ANDERSON IS DROWNED IN CHINA

Raleigh, Nov. 21.—News of the death by drowning of Dr. John F. Anderson, a missionary at Tung Chow, China, was received here today. No particulars of the membership were received. Dr. Anderson was about 28 years of age. He had been at Tung Chow for about two years and was in charge of a large hospital there. He was a native of South Carolina and was working under the auspices of the foreign mission board of the Southern Baptist convention and the Rockefeller commission.

TURKS ATTEMPT TO TREAT ALIEN ENEMIES DECENTLY

(Continued From Preceding Page.) the town, while now I was driving to one of the poorer sections. We came to a narrow street, bordered by little rough, unpainted wooden houses; only one thing distinguished this thoroughfare from all others in Constantinople and suggested that it was the abiding place of the most powerful man in the Turkish empire. At each end stood a policeman letting no one enter who could not give a satisfactory reason for doing so. Our auto, like all others, was stopped, but we were promptly permitted to pass when we explained who we were. As contrasted with Enver's palace, with its innumerable rooms and gorgeous furniture, Talaat's house was an old, rickety, wooden three-story building. All this, I afterward learned, was part of the setting which Talaat had staged for his career. Like many an American politician, he had found his position as a man of "the people" a valuable political asset, and he knew that

a sudden display of prosperity and ostentation would weaken his influence with the masses, and thus the committee must of whose members, like himself, had risen from the lower walks of life. The contents of the house were quite in keeping with the exterior. There were no suggestions of oriental splendor. Furniture was cheap; a few coarse prints hung on the walls, and one or two well-worn rugs were scattered on the floor. On one side stood a wooden table and on this rested a telegraph instrument once Talaat's means of earning a living, and now a memento by which he communicated with his associates. In the present troubled conditions in Turkey Talaat sometimes preferred to do his own telegraphing!

Amid these surroundings I waited for a few minutes the entrance of the big boss of Turkey. In due time a door opened at the other end of the room, and a huge, lumbering, balding, decorated figure entered. I was startled by the contrast which this Talaat presented to the one who had become such a familiar figure to me at the sublime port. It was no longer the herat of Enver, in his black and the thin veneer of European manners; the man whom I now saw looked like a real Bulgarian gypsy. Talaat wore the usual red Turkish fez; the rest of his bulky, fussy, clothed in thick gray pajamas; and from this combination protruded a round, smiling face. His mood was half genial, half deprecating; Talaat had understood what pressing business had led me to invade his domestic privacy, and his behavior now resembled that of the unrepentant bad boy in school. He came and sat down with a good natured grin, and began to make excuses. Quietly the door opened again, and a hesitating figure was pushed into the room, bringing a tray of cigarettes and coffee. Presently I saw that a young woman, apparently about 25 years old, was standing back of the child, urging her to enter. Here then were Talaat's wife and adopted daughter; I had already discovered that, while Turkish women never enter society or act as hostesses, they are extremely acquiescent about their husbands' guests, and like to get surreptitious glimpses of them. Evidently Madame Talaat, on this occasion, was not satisfied with her preliminary view, for, a few minutes afterward, she was pushed into the room, directly opposite me, but entirely unseen by her husband, who was facing in the other direction, and there she remained very quiet and very observant for several minutes. As she was in the house she was unveiled; her face was handsome and intelligent; and it was quite apparent that she enjoyed this close-range view of an American ambassador.

"Well, Talaat," I said, realizing that the time had come for plain speaking, "don't you know how foolishly you are acting? You told me a few hours ago that you had decided to treat the French and English decently and you asked me to publish this news in the American and foreign press. I at once called in the newspaper men and told them how splendidly you were behaving. And this at your own request! The whole world will be rejoicing about this news. Now you are doing your best to counteract all my efforts in your behalf; here you have repudiated your first promise to be decent. Are you going to keep the promises you made me? Will you stick to it, or do you intend to keep changing your mind all the time? Now let's have a real understanding. The thing we Americans particularly pride ourselves on keeping our word. We do it as individuals and as a nation. We refuse to deal with people as equals who do not do this. You might as well understand now that we can do no business with each other unless I can depend on your promises."

"Now, this isn't my fault," Talaat answered. "The Germans are to blame for stopping that train. The German chief of staff has just returned and is making a big fuss, saying that we are too easy with the French and English and that we must not let them go away. He says that we must keep them for hostages. It was his interference that did this."

That was precisely what I had suspected. Talaat had given me his promise, then Bronsart, head of the German staff, had practically countermanded his orders. Talaat's admission gave me the opening which I had wished for. Relations with Talaat had become so friendly that I could talk to him with the utmost frankness. "Now, Talaat," I said, "you have got to have some one to advise you in your relations with foreigners. You must make up your mind whether you want me or the German staff. Don't you think you will make a mistake if you place yourself entirely in the hands of the Germans? The time may come when you will need me against the Germans."

"What do you mean by that?" he asked, watching for my answer with intense curiosity. "The Germans are sure to ask you to do many things you don't want to do. If you can tell them that the American ambassador objects, my support may prove useful to you. Besides, you know you all expect peace in a few months. You know that the Germans really care nothing for Turkey, and certainly you have no claims on the allies for assistance. There is only one nation in the world that you can look to as a disinterested friend and that is the United States."

This fact was so apparent that I hardly needed to argue it in any great detail. However, I had another argument that struck still nearer home. "Already the struggle between the war department and the civil powers had started. I knew that Talaat, although he was minister of the interior, and a civilian, was determined not to sacrifice a title of his authority to give over the civil powers and the representatives of the military."

"If you let the Germans win this point today," I said, "you are practically in their power. You are now the head of affairs, but you are still a civilian. Are you going to let the military, represented by Enver, and the German staff, overrule your orders? Apparently that is what has happened today. If you submit to it, it will mean that they will be running things from now on. The Germans will put this country under martial law; then where will you civilians be?"

I could see that this argument was having its effect on Talaat. He remained quiet for a few moments, evidently pondering my remarks. Then he said, with the utmost deliberation, "I am going to help you."

orders over the wire might easily be counterfeited. It took Talaat some time to locate Enver, and then the dispute apparently started all over again. A piece of news which Talaat received at that moment over the wire almost ruined my case. After a prolonged thumping of his instrument in the course of which Talaat's face lost its geniality and became almost savage, he turned to me and said: "The English bombarded the Dardanelles this morning and killed two Turks!"

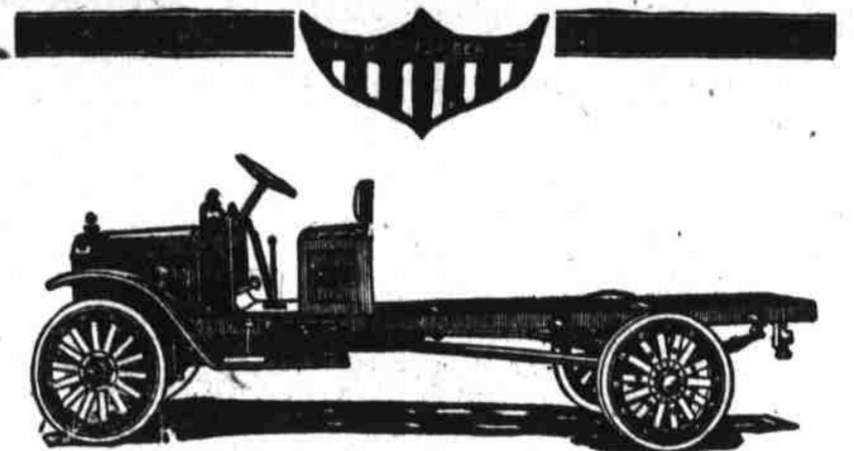
And then he added: "We intend to kill three Christians for every Moslem killed!"

For a moment I thought that everything was lost. Talaat's face reflected only one emotion—hatred of the English. Afterward, when reading the Cromer report on the Dardanelles, I found that the British committee stigmatized this early attack as a mistake, since it gave the Turks an early warning of their plans. I can testify that it was a mistake for another reason, for I now found that these few strange shots almost destroyed my plans to get the foreign residents out of Turkey. Talaat was enraged, and I had to go over much of the ground again, but finally I succeeded in pacifying him once more. I saw that he was vacillating between his desire to punish the English and his desire to assert his own authority over that of Enver and the Germans. Fortunately the latter motive gained the ascendancy. At all hazard, he was determined to show that he was boss. We remained there more than two hours, my involuntary host pausing now and then in his telegraphing to

entertain me with the latest political gossip. David, the minister of finance, he said, had resigned, but had promised to work for them at home. The grand vizier, despite his threats, had been persuaded to retain his office. Foreigners in the interior would not be molested unless Beirut, Alexandria, or some unfortified port were bombarded, but if such attacks were made, they would exact reprisals of the French and English. Talaat's conversation showed that he had no particular liking for the Germans. They were overbearing and insolent, he said, constantly interfering in military matters and treating the Turks with disdain.

Finally the train was arranged. Talaat had shown several moods in this interview; he had been by turns sulky, good natured, savage, and complaisant. There is one phase of the Turkish character which westerners do not comprehend and that is its keen sense of humor. Talaat himself greatly loved a joke and a funny story. Now that he had re-established friendly relations and redeemed his promise, Talaat became jocular once more.

"Four people can go now," he said with a laugh. "It's time to buy your candies, Mr. Ambassador!" This latter, of course, was a reference to the little gifts which I had made to the women and children the night before. We immediately returned to the station, where we found the disconsolate passengers sitting around waiting for a favorable word. When I told them that the train would leave that evening their thanks and gratitude were overwhelming. (To Be Continued Tomorrow.)



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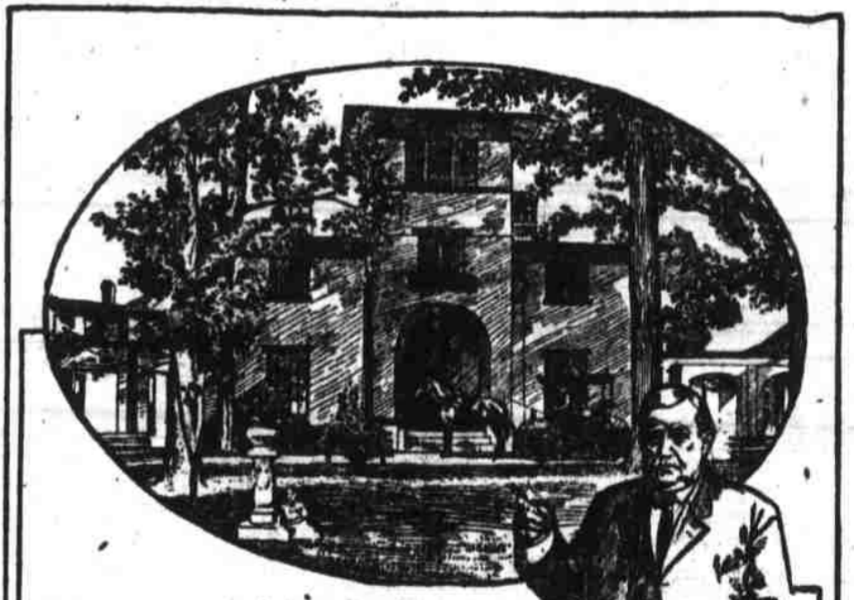
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