

THE NEWS-HERALD.

Published by the Estate of T. G. Cobb.

The Burke County News
The Morganton Herald } Consolidated November 29, 1901.

Subscription Price \$1.50 per Year in Advance

XXXIII.

MORGANTON, N. C., JULY 19, 1917.

NO. 8

FOOD SITUATION REMAINS CRITICAL

One of the Great Problems Before the World Today— Strict Economy and Conserva- tion of Food Must Be Prac- ticed.

There is an inclination among some people to regard the Government crop estimates as tantamount to an assurance that the food situation is not so serious as it appears. It is true that the food situation is not so serious as it appears. It is true that the food situation is not so serious as it appears. It is true that the food situation is not so serious as it appears.

Inside the one great fact of the situation is the greatest problem of the civilized world today, and the duty, obligation and privilege of America to solve that problem. Every farmer, every man with a gun, and every consumer must understand this fact constantly in mind and make it the aggregate of every effort and sacrifice that can be relied upon to meet the demand of the situation.

The Government crop estimates, showing a total food crop production of 6,000,000,000 bushels, including 1,224,000,000 bushels of corn, are every reason to be encouraged and inspired, but the fight has just begun. The first 'drive' has been a success, but other great drives will be necessary before the war is ended. Relaxation of interest or lagging effort upon the part of the production of America might result disastrously.

One of the most serious phases of the international food situation is the lack of transportation. With the ships available shipping decimated and undreamed of degree by the submarine campaign, sufficient ships are not available to carry wheat from Australia and the British Indies to England and the other countries and it is to be doubted if the wheat from Argentina can be imported. Further, there is no way to transport Russia's usual 200,000,000 bushels to the allies. This means that the great demands of our allies and neutral Europe must be supplied altogether by the United States with the aid of Canada. This demand in normal times was 650,000,000 bushels. Today, because of the demand of millions of producers in the European farms, the demand is probably considerably in excess of these figures.

The wheat production in the United States in 1914 was 891,017,000 bushels, and in 1915 was 1,011,505,000 bushels; and yet, with these tremendous crops, we were able to export in the fiscal year 1914-15 only 332,000,000 bushels and in 1915-16 only 243,000,000 bushels. If we continue to use wheat in the same amounts as we have been accustomed to we would not be able to supply this year 100,000,000 to supply demand several times that amount. The aggregate acreage and production of corn is the greatest food and crop in the United States. The production of 3,124,000,000 bushels for this year is no greater than the record production of 1912, less than 400,000,000 bushels the average for the last five years. We have been accustomed to use practically our entire corn crop, our exports before the war being less than 50,000,000 bushels a year against the 128,000,000 bushels exported by Argentina. The crops of our Allies, formerly approximately 150,000,000 bushels, are not much if any less than these figures today. Because of the transportation difficulties already mentioned Argentina will be unable to increase her exports and the United States will be called upon to supply the entire demand. This we can do.

While we have large quantities of all food products, except practically assured, the de-

CHECKING THE U-BOATS.

Effectiveness of the British Admiralty Campaign.

The assertion made recently by Field Marshal von Hindenburg that "Germany's enemies would be forced to make peace in the not too distant future if the Germans held their ground until the submarine had done its work," has been answered strikingly, British admiralty officials believe, by the weekly statement of British shipping losses.

The conclusion has been reached in British circles that it is impossible for the submarines to maintain any average of sinkings which will have an appreciable effect on the overseas communications of the allies.

A staff correspondent of the Associated Press was privileged to spend two days in observing the anti-U-boat campaign at close quarters, at a big naval base on the southeast coast. There was plenty of evidence from such a vantage point of the effectiveness of the admiralty work in nearby waters, as well as of the tremendous effort which is being put forth. The navy still maintains secrecy regarding the submarines sunk, but the pursuit has become so lively that a U-boat shows its periscope in channel waters only with the greatest risk.

It is impossible to keep entirely secret such incidents as that of an oil-driven destroyer, which a few days ago swept into port with a part of a rammed submarine hanging triumphantly from her prow. Airplane and dirigible patrols in the channel are proving highly effective, and a U-boat which is once sighted by a dirigible has small chance of getting away.

In waters further afield one of the best evidences of the success of the Atlantic patrol was the safe arrival of the American transports at a French port.

South the Place For Camps.

Objection to sending New England men drafted for the army to Southern training camps was lodged with the War Department by Senators Lodge and Weeks, of Massachusetts and Hale, of Maine. They say the army will meet climatic conditions in France similar to those of New England, rather than of the South.

In a statement commending the War Department's policy of locating most of the troop training camps in the South, Major General Gorgas, surgeon general of the army, declared such an arrangement would have a great influence for good health and hence for military efficiency.

Command of our allies are so tremendous that if we fully supply them, as we must do, we will have less of all of our exportable food crops left than we were accustomed to have under normal conditions before the war. Notwithstanding the great crops being grown by a determined and patriotic people and vouchsafed by a kind Providence, we must yet economize to the greatest extent possible in the use of those food stuffs suitable for export and must substitute for them to as great an extent as possible other products which are less suited for export or to which our allies are less accustomed.

North Carolina is playing well her part in the movement for increased food production and of food conservation. A 14 per cent increase in our corn acreage, a 100 per cent increase in our garden products and a large increase in the acreage of potatoes, beans, peas and other food crops show that the farmers of North Carolina as a general thing are aroused to a keen sense of their duty and opportunity.

"Every North Carolinian should look about himself or herself to find means of increasing and conserving the food supplies. Every pound of surplus vegetables from our tens of thousands of gardens should be conserved through drying or canning. None of the fruit from our splendid orchards should be allowed to go to waste. Plans should be made for a fall and winter garden to take the place of every summer garden. Every field that has been planted in corn, beans, potatoes or other food crops should receive the most thorough cultivation possible and be made to yield the utmost pound of their products. Cotton should receive equal attention because the staple is of equal importance with food stuffs and the seed may be classed as a food product. Every pound of hay and other forage possible should be saved."

DRAWING WILL PROBABLY BE MADE SATURDAY.

Delay Caused By Failure of Ex-emption Boards to Report.

It is announced that it is hoped to make the drawing under the selective draft before the end of the week and it is thought it will be done Saturday. Some States have been slow in making reports; hence the delay.

"All of the procedure for determining the order of liability of the 10,000,000 registrants has been made public except the method of the actual drawing.

The first number drawn will determine what man in each district is to be taken first. If it be No. 10, for example, it will mean that the man in each of the 4,559 districts in the United States holding card No. 10 will be called for examination before any of the other men in that district.

The second number drawn will determine what man in each district is to be taken second, and so on as long as men are needed. Those not needed for the first war army will retain their positions on the lists and these positions will determine the order of their liability when they are needed.

Obviously there will be high numbers drawn for which there are no corresponding registrants in small districts. The smallest district in the country is understood to have but 187 registrants, and the largest about 7,000. Whenever a number beyond the total in any given district comes out, it will operate as a blank for that district. Thus, if the theory works out evenly, the larger districts will be constantly assessed in excess of the smaller, on a pro rata basis corresponding to their size.

Automobile Accident.

Five Morganton boys who had been to Blowing Rock Sunday and were on their way to Gastonia Sunday night were the first to reach the scene of an automobile accident about 8:30 o'clock between Dallas and Stanley. The boys, who were Messrs. Walter Green, Lester Saunders, Vernon Davis, Dewey Pollard and John Kilveros, say that at first they thought the whole party had been killed.

The Gastonia Gazette of Monday gives the following account of the accident:

Six people were injured last evening in an automobile accident at Hoyle's bridge over the South Fork between Dallas and Stanley when the machine they were driving went over an embankment on the approach to the bridge and turned over. The injured are Mrs. Sustaire, superintendent of the Lincolnton Hospital; Misses Sidney and Louise Cassidy and Miss Fay Lawrence, nurses in the same hospital; Miss Jean Robinson and Mr. K. L. Lawing, also of Lincolnton. The party had been to Gastonia on a visit to the City Hospital and were enroute home when the accident occurred. Mrs. Sustaire was driving and lost control of the machine. All were badly bruised and shaken up but were not seriously injured. Mrs. Sustaire suffered an injury to her ankle which will result in her confinement for several weeks, she being the most seriously injured of the party. All are in the City Hospital here.

Picnic at Mountain Grove.

A Sunday school picnic will be given at Mountain Grove church, near Table Rock academy on the fourth Saturday of this month, the 28th. Everybody is invited to attend and bring basket dinner. Good speakers have been secured for the occasion, among them being Messrs. C. F. McKesson, I. T. Avery, E. L. Perkins, and T. L. Sigmon, of Morganton. Mr. W. T. Winters, of Table Rock, is superintendent of the Sunday school.

Miss Perkins Has Resigned as Merchants' Ass'n. Secretary.

Miss Strauss Perkins has resigned as secretary of the Morganton Merchants' Association, and her successor has not yet been selected. Miss Perkins has been secretary of the association since its organization and has done effective and constructive work in bringing the association to its present point of usefulness in the community.

Miss Louise Walton entertained last week at a house-party at her pretty country home, "Creekside," the following young ladies: Misses Georgia Riddle, Cameron Pearson, Mabel Miller and Augusta Bristol.

THE CAMPS ALL LOCATED.

Troops Assigned and Camps Named — Camp Greene at Charlotte.

Selection of 16 camp sites for the National Guard were completed Friday when Secretary Baker approved Hattiesburg, Miss., and Alexandria, La., and announced the change of the Fayetteville site to Charlotte. Routing of the Guardsmen from all States to the camps for training preliminary to their departure for France was worked out by the militia bureau and the lists of assignments submitted to Major General Bliss, acting chief of staff, for approval.

The first increment of the Guard was called into the service of the Federal government Sunday, although the draft clause of the national defence act will not be applied to any of the Guardsmen until August 5. Movement to the camp sites begin within a few days, as supplies sufficient for the men already have been secured.

North Carolina troops will be sent to Greenville, S. C., along with those of South Carolina and Tennessee, constituting the ninth division. The fifth division, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Connecticut, will be sent to the Charlotte camp. The tenth division, Alabama, Georgia and Florida, will go to Macon, Ga. Ohio, West Virginia, Indiana and Kentucky, the sixteenth division, go to Augusta, Ga.; New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia and Virginia, eighth division, go to Spartanburg, S. C.; Arkansas, Louisiana and Mississippi, the eighteenth division, go to Montgomery, Ala.

The 32 camps selected for the training of the National Guard and the National army have been named for distinguished soldiers of past wars. The camp at Charlotte will be known as Camp Greene, in honor of Gen. Nathaniel Greene of the Continental army; Camp Meade, at Annapolis Junction, Md., for Gen. George Meade; Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va., for Gen. R. E. Lee; Camp Jackson, at Columbia, S. C., for Gen. Andrew Jackson, former President; Camp Gordon, Atlanta, for Gen. John B. Gordon; Camp Custer, Battle Creek, Mich., for Gen. Geo. A. Custer; Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill., for Gen. U. S. Grant; Camp Funston, Fort Riley, Kans., for Gen. Fred Funston; Camp Hancock, Augusta, Ga., for Gen. W. S. Hancock; Camp McClellan, Anniston, Ala., for Gen. Geo. B. McClellan; Camp Sevier, Greenville, S. C., for Gen. John Sevier, member of Congress from North Carolina and first governor of Tennessee; Camp Wheeler, Macon, Ga., for Gen. Jo. Wheeler; Camp Logan, Houston, Texas, for Gen. John A. Logan of Illinois; Camp Cody, Denning, N. M., for Gen. William F. Cody (Buffalo Bill); Camp Bowie, Forth Worth, Texas, for Gen. James Bowie of the Alamo; Camp Beauregard, Alexandria, La., for Gen. Beauregard.

Heavy Rainfall Does Hundreds of Thousands of Damage at Knoxville.

The heaviest rainfall in Knoxville in twenty-eight years, did hundreds of thousands of dollars damage, blocked railroad traffic, flooded one hundred homes, many mills, factories, and business houses and impaired street car traffic, this on the anniversary of our W. N. C. flood of last July 16th.

The heavy rains resulted in the overflowing of the two creeks which run from north to south through the city and flooding a large number of mills, factories and business houses, which were forced to suspend operations. Homes along these creeks were partially submerged and the inhabitants forced to flee. Two houses were washed away and at least 100 covered by water. The damage is estimated at \$100,000.

The heavy rains beginning with Saturday were accompanied by terrific displays of lightning, resulting in two deaths.

Low-lying farm sections in the Knoxville district for a distance of thirty to forty miles were flooded and the loss in the rural sections reached hundreds of thousands of dollars.

Death of a Child.

Sarah, the 13-months-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Marvin Smith died Wednesday of last week and was buried Thursday at Zion, Rev. C. A. Caldwell conducting the funeral and burial services.

TRAGIC DEATH OF YOUNG BOY

Fell Under Wagon Wheels and Crushed to Death—Bridgewater News Items.

Correspondence of The News-Herald.

Mr. Eugene Boyd was called to Hickory Friday on account of the death of his son, Paul, which occurred at the Richard Baker hospital late that afternoon. Paul was thirteen years of age and had lived with his aunt, Mrs. James Wilfong, since his mother's death eleven years ago. He and his cousin, Ransom Wilfong, were leaving Hickory Thursday, each with a wagon loaded with baled hay, when Paul fell to the street and both wheels of the wagon passed over his body. He was immediately carried to the hospital, where he died Friday afternoon. He is survived by his father, two brothers, Beverly and Walter, of Bridgewater, and one sister, Annie, of Granite Falls.

Miss Frances Ballew spent several days in Morganton last week.

Miss Louise Crawford, of Sugar Hill, visited her brother, Dr. D. H. Crawford, at the Rust house several days the latter part of the week.

Mr. Martin Phifer visited homefolks at Kings Mountain Saturday and Sunday.

Miss Faye Padgett, of Nebo, spent Saturday with Miss Julia Rust.

Mr. John W. Ballew, who has accepted a position with the Carolina Coal Company, left Saturday for Dante, Va. He was accompanied as far as Clinch Cross by his wife and little son, Jack, who returned Sunday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dewey, and Mr. M. F. Tate and daughter, Miss Carrie, spent the week-end at the home of Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Wilson at Glenwood.

News Items From Chesterfield.

Correspondence of The News-Herald.

Messrs. Lonnie Kerley and Ed Galloway, of Morganton, were visitors here Tuesday.

Mr. Junius Hallyburton, of Hopewell, Va., visited relatives in this section one day last week.

Mrs. G. M. Arney and son, Mr. George Arney, returned Monday from Lenoir, where they had been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Robt Sides. They were accompanied home by Mrs. Arney's granddaughter, little Miss Pearl Sides.

Misses Laura Howard and Mary Moore spent Tuesday night as the guests of Miss Essie Conley.

Mrs. Moran Harbison and sister, Miss Junie Orders, of Salem, visited Miss Winnie Smith Friday.

Mr. Tyson Crisp, who was called to the bedside of his sister, Miss Fannie Crisp, who is seriously ill in Smoky Creek, passed through here Sunday on his way to his home at Durham. Mr. and Mrs. Hamp Giles and small son, Mr. and Mrs. Noah Pitts and two sons, of Glen Alpine, were the pleasant visitors Sunday of Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Powell.

Supt. T. L. Sigmon and Mr. Russell Coleman, of Morganton, were here Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Miles Kincaid spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Eston Lackey.

Mr. and Mrs. Pat Michael were the week-end guests of their daughter, Mrs. Jim Cline, at Lenoir.

Mrs. Moose and daughter, Miss Elsie Moose, of Morganton, attended the services at Mt. Pleasant Sunday.

Miss Gussie Smith and little sister, Margaret, visited Mrs. C. H. Smith last week.

Mrs. F. M. Hensley and daughter, Mrs. K. E. Fincannon were the guests Wednesday of Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Hensley.

Mr. Guy Conley visited relatives in Morganton Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Clay, of Hartland, have been visiting on Lower creek.

Rev. W. K. Houk of Morganton, was at preaching at Mt. Pleasant Sunday afternoon.

Mrs. Bettie Davis visited Mr. and Mrs. Crisp in Smoky Creek Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Hallyburton were the week-end guests of Mr. R. H. Hallyburton at Morganton.

Mr. and Mrs. Earl Harbison spent Saturday night and Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Moran Harbison at Dogwood.

Mr. B. W. Wall and son, Manly, spent Sunday at the home of Mr. R. W. Smith.

Rev. A. C. Swofford conducted services at Mt. Pleasant Sunday afternoon.

The hum of the threshers are heard

THE FALL FOOD ACRE.

Valuable Suggestions to the Southern Farmer by the Chief of the Farm Demonstration Work in the United States.

The following letter addressed to the people of the South by Bradford Knapp, chief of Demonstration work in the United States should appeal to the farmer and gardener as containing much of practical helpfulness:

The splendid response of the Southern farmers to the appeals made for increasing food production during the war has been a source of great satisfaction to the leaders of the food campaign and to the country in general. Much encouragement and financial aid has been given to the Government and State forces in the work by business men, bankers and railroad men throughout this section.

In order to keep up the interest and utilize every possible opportunity to assist and offer helpful suggestions along this line, I am writing this letter to all the people in the Southern territory, urging the importance of planting a FALL FOOD ACRE for every farm. With the longer growing season in this territory, valuable food crops may be planted during July and August which will mature in the fall and early winter. At least one acre of good land can be found on every farm upon which to grow these crops.

If the soil is properly prepared and care is exercised in selecting the crops, much valuable feedstuff for the home and for the livestock can be made at comparatively little expense. The object of the FALL FOOD ACRE is to provide food for the family and feed for the livestock during the fall and early winter without using from spring planted crops or using from the stock preserved during the summer for winter use. The average farm family should plant for a full family supply but not for market. Only such crops should be planted as may be harvested and utilized without extra expense for canning, preserving, etc.

The following suggestions for the territory below the southern boundary of Tennessee are offered. These may be modified to suit local conditions or personal preferences. For the convenience of division a square acre of land is used in this plan:

String Beans—2 rows, 2 qts seed, time to plant Aug. 1st to Sept. 1st.

Peas—2 rows, 3 qts seed, time to plant Aug. 1st to Sept. 1st.

Beets—2 rows, 6 oz. seed, time to plant July and August.

Carrots—2 rows, 4 oz. seed, Aug. and September.

Cabbage—4 rows, 1 oz seed, bed July and August, set Sept.

Onions—2 rows, 4 oz. seed, time to plant September and October.

Potatoes (Irish)—10 rows, 2 bu. seed, time to plant July and August.

Spinach—4 rows, ½ lb. seed, time to plant September and October.

Kale—2 rows, 1 oz. seed, time to plant August and September.

Collards—1 row, ½ oz seed, time to bed July and Aug., set Sept.

If all the above is planted, 4-7 of an acre would be left, which can be planted during August and September to such crops as turnips, rutabagas and rape, either in rows or broadcast.

I hope that every county agent and every business man throughout the Southern country will get interested in this plan at once and demonstrate to the people how much can be done to relieve the food situation on the farm on one acre of ground.

Convention of Odd-Fellows Here

The convention of Odd-Fellows of the Fifteenth District will be held in Morganton August 16th, with Morganton Lodge, No. 204. Addresses by Hon. C. O. Michael, Grand Warden and by Hon. S. M. Crouch, of Asheville, are special features of the program that has been prepared.

"County Fair" Tonight and Tomorrow Night.

The home talent musical comedy, "County Fair," at the auditorium, promises to be a great entertainment and will no doubt be well attended both nights.

In the land these days. Crops are looking fine since the advent of warm weather and splendid rains. The farmers are sure trying to do their bit in putting in everything they possibly can. The women folks are busy canning fruits and vegetables of all kind.

There will be an ice cream supper at Mt. Pleasant Saturday night. The public invited.