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IMPORTANT NEWS THE WORLD OVER

Happenings of This and Other Nations For Seven Days Are Given.

THE NEWS OF THE SOUTH

What is Taking Place in the South. Land Will Be Found in Brief Paragraphs.

Domestic

Twenty-one known deaths, more than one hundred injured and unestimated property damage resulted from a series of tornadoes that swept several towns and sections of southeastern Kansas, north central Oklahoma and southern Missouri.

Contracts for 3,450,000 pairs of shoes for the army and navy have been let through the National Defense Council. Delivery is to be completed within eight months, and the average price per pair will be \$4.85.

The construction of forty new buildings at Fort McPherson, Ga., near Atlanta, is expected to start in the very near future for the purpose of accommodating approximately one thousand additional interned German sailors who are to be sent there.

Rush Strong, who killed Sam B. Luttrell, Jr., claiming that Luttrell had drugged and assaulted Mrs. Strong, was found guilty of voluntary manslaughter at Knoxville, Tenn., and will be sentenced to the penitentiary.

News from Washington is to the effect that individual automobile owners will be taxed from \$7.50 to \$25. It is understood that this does not apply to trucks, but to automobiles used for pleasure and joy rides.

Col. Theodore Roosevelt, in an address delivered at Mineola, N. Y., advised wealthy citizens of the country not to use labor to beautify their estates while the country is at war.

Probably the largest liquor raid since Virginia went dry was made in Richmond, when the police seized about five hundred or more quarts of whiskey in a leading hotel.

Prisoners at the Maryland penitentiary are buying Liberty Loan bonds. One man spent \$250 of the \$278 accumulated to his credit for good behavior.

It is reported that a former West Virginia train robber now in the penitentiary has subscribed all but a few dollars of his savings to Liberty Loan bonds.

A tornado twisted into Mineral Point, Mo., a village of about three hundred inhabitants, killed four persons and injured thirty, demolished the town with the exception of the school house and then moved southward to Eye, where Fred Harper, a farmer, was killed by flying debris.

A movement to change the name of Berlin, Wis., is expected to assume definite form, when steps are to be taken to place the question before the voters in the near future. The Indian name "Mascoutin" is said to be favored by many.

The harvest of Oklahoma's wheat crop has begun in Carter county in that state.

The wheat crop of Oklahoma this year is normal—between twenty-five million and thirty million bushels.

Three negroes were shot, one probably fatally, and three white men wounded when the race riots broke out fresh in East St. Louis, Ill. One of the negroes was on his way to work when he was accosted by a white man, who demanded to know his destination. The negro refusing to answer, the white man shot him. A crowd quickly gathered, but was dispersed by the police.

New York dispatches report that Russia has placed an order for 500 locomotives to cost approximately \$25,000,000. Contracts have not yet been signed.

Work of selecting the men who will compose the national army from those who register on June 5 will probably begin immediately after registration day. The actual notification of selection will not be made until after sixty days.

Washington Exemption of "popular price" moving picture shows has been practically agreed upon by the ways and means committees of both houses of congress. "Popular prices" is understood, means 10 and 15 cents.

Miss Rankin, congresswoman from Montana, "fathered" an amendment to require the department of agriculture to use women in the food survey work wherever practicable.

It is probable that all persons employed in the food survey will be subjected to military duty as soon as the survey is completed.

Secretary of the Department of Agriculture Houston says his department expects to present a fairly accurate estimate of the food resources of the country early in June.

The administration's food survey bill, first of the food control measures, was passed by the house yesterday on a record vote. It appropriates \$14,770,000 for an immediate investigation of the country's food resources and for measures to stimulate production. A similar bill is under debate in the senate.

The food survey bill originally carried an appropriation of eighteen million dollars, but the committee reduced it slightly.

Tellico, Ohio, reports a riot over the selective draft proposition. Several persons were more or less hurt.

AMERICA'S RESPONSE TO THE CALL OF LIBERTY

In the struggle of the world which will hold the attention of all mankind. That is what President Wilson said in his Memorial Day address at Arlington National cemetery.

President Wilson in his memorial day address said he did not pity the men in whose honor the ceremonies were being held, but rather envied them. He said that the time has once more come for America to serve mankind.

A Presidio (Texas) dispatch says that Francisco Villa, who has been killed, captured and wounded more times than anybody now alive, holds a border and opposite an American town and again United States troops are patrolling the border while Villa's cavalrymen are operating on the southern bank of the Rio Grande.

Villa swooped down on Ojinaga, Mexico, where only a handful of soldiers were stationed, and took the town. Sixteen Mexicans were killed, and the rest escaped over the border, together with the women and children, carrying their babies and bundles.

Dispatches from Stockholm, Sweden, say German and Austrian Socialists, in the world-wide Socialistic conference, declare they will oppose annexations and indemnities and restriction of mechanical means which may be employed in maritime and air warfare.

The Italian war mission will make a tour of the South and West very soon. Secretary and Mrs. Lansing entertained the Italian commission at a reception. Social Washington braved a blinding rainstorm to welcome the mission.

European War

Conditions in Russia are far from being settled, and the latest sensation is the taking over of the government of the great fortress of Kronstadt, by the local council of workmen's and soldiers' delegates and strike order-breakers in many of the large munition factories of Petrograd, indicating that the new provisional government of Russia is meeting with increased internal opposition.

Stockholm reports that immediate peace on the basis of no annexation and no indemnities and complete political restoration of occupied territories are advocated by the delegation of Hungarian Socialists attending the international Socialistic conference in session there.

The Hungarian Socialists say that Germany should rehabilitate Belgium, and should pay all expenses as well as indemnifying citizens for the loss of property.

Great unrest is reported in Spain. Unofficial reports say that the soldiery is taking part in the riots in Barcelona and other towns.

Great Britain's losses in cereal ships is reported as only 6 per cent. This is gratifying, as the food economy board had expected at least a loss of 25 per cent.

The Spanish government has ordered the seizure of a cargo of Argentine wheat on board the steamship Rosario arriving at Bilbao. The cargo was consigned to Switzerland.

Bread riots are reported throughout Spain, and the food situation there is critical.

Eighteen British merchant vessels of more than sixteen hundred tons were sunk during the past ten days, London officials announced.

Summer weather and long days favor warfare on the submarines, and the English admiralty is taking full advantage of these conditions, so the press is informed.

It is the opinion of the English admiralty that the submarine campaign is waning, and with hot weather and long days there is little likelihood that submarines will make much of a showing during the summer.

On the southern end of the line near the head of the Gulf of Trieste, in the Austro-Italian theater, the Italians for the moment have paused in their titanic effort to push forward to Trieste, and heavy fighting again is in progress to the north around Gorizia, Plava and Vodice.

Around Saint Giovanni and Duino, at the lower end of the line, the Austrians heavily bombarded the Italians in their new position and ineffectually tried to oust them. Both sides are claiming the capture of large numbers of prisoners since the new battle from Tolmino to the sea began.

A statement reaches New York that the Russians have renewed activities against the Austrians in the eastern theater.

The allied capitals have been informed that the Brazilian chamber of deputies has authorized the use of German ships in Brazilian ports.

The president of Brazil has been empowered by the Brazilian parliament to revoke the neutrality of Brazil in the war between the entente and the central empires as soon as the moment is deemed propitious.

In investigation of factory conditions in Petrograd leads to the inevitable conclusion that unless the government finds a means of adjusting present difficulties most of the industrial enterprises working for national defense will be compelled to close in a short time.

London says that, counting the Americans now at the front serving in the British and French armies and the additional units ordered to France, one hundred thousand United States soldiers will soon be at the front in the western zone.

It is claimed the crisis has been reached in Russia. The Socialists opine that there is no way of settling the internal situation except peace.

Neither the coalition cabinet nor the newly appointed Russian commission to regulate the difficulties between labor and capital has yet found a way to settle the Russian industrial crisis.

MORE TRAINING CAMPS ORDERED

EIGHT CAMPS TO TRAIN OFFICERS TO BE ESTABLISHED IN JULY.

MATURE MEN ARE WANTED

Volunteers Between 31 and 44 Will Be Trained to Officer Second Increment of Half Million Men to be Ordered.

Washington.—A second series of officers' training camps will be held between August 27 and November 25 in eight locations, to develop officers for the second increment of 500,000 men to be called into service by the selective draft, Adjutant General McCain announced. In general, qualifications for admission to these camps will be the same as for the first series, but a strong effort will be made to obtain men above 31 years of age and the number admitted to training will be smaller than in the present camps.

Applications must be sent to the commanding generals of the department in which the applicant lives, between June 15 and July 15th. Citizens between the ages of 20 and nine months and 44 years are eligible.

The camp sites chosen and the areas from which applicants will be assigned are as follows:

Fort Myer, Va.—Vermont, Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia and the District of Columbia.

Fort McPherson, Ga.—New York City and contiguous territory. Alabama, Georgia and Florida.

Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.—The greater part of New York State, the northern part of Pennsylvania, Tennessee, North Carolina and South Carolina.

Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.—The southern part of Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia, Indiana and Kentucky.

Fort Logan, H. Roots, Ark. (or other place to be designated)—Wisconsin, Michigan, Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas.

Fort Leon Springs, Tex.—Illinois, Texas, Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma.

Fort Riley, Kan.—Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri and Colorado.

The Presidio, San Francisco—Utah, Wyoming, Montana, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Washington and California.

SENATE PASSES BILL PROVIDING FOOD SURVEY

Already Passed in House and Now Goes to Conference.

Washington.—The first of the administration food bills, already passed by the House, passed the Senate without a record vote. Numerous amendments were attached to the measure, which provides for a food survey and crop stimulation, and it was sent to conference where the differences will be threshed out while the two houses are considering the second administration measure, providing for food control and price-fixing.

The bill, as finally accepted by the Senate, provides for a comprehensive survey of food resources, and for the stimulation of agriculture, and restricts drastically the storing of foodstuffs, fuel and other necessities and speculation in futures. The restrictive provisions were added by the Senate.

Hoarding or storage of food, fuel or other necessities of life in order to limit the supply or affect the prices would be made a felony under the senate hoarding amendment, but farmers who hold their own products would be excepted.

GREY VETERANS HONOR MEMORY OF THEIR FALLEN

Washington.—Confederate veterans, here for their annual reunion, went to Arlington and paid tribute to the South's dead. President Wilson and Mrs. Wilson attended the services, but the president did not speak. He received an ovation from the old soldiers, however, and many shook hands with him.

The exercises held in the shadows of the monument erected to the Confederate dead by the women of the Confederacy, were opened with the reading of the assembly call by the Marine Band and the singing of the "Star Spangled Banner" by a special choir, the old soldiers and the audience helping to swell the refrain.

Flowers were strewn on the graves and special services were held at the tomb of the unknown dead and the grave of Gen. Joe Wheeler.

Gen. Bennett H. Young, past commander-in-chief of the veterans, and Clark of Florida were the orators.

U. S. MISSION TO RUSSIA ARRIVES IN THAT COUNTRY.

Washington.—Safe arrival at a Russian port of the American Commission to Russia, headed by Elihu Root, Ambassador extraordinary, was announced in a dispatch to the Navy Department. The Commission left Washington about May 5, charged with greetings to the new democratic Government of Russia, and authorized to pledge unstinted aid from the United States not only in the prosecution of the war against the common enemy.

REVISE PLANS FOR TRAINING WAR ARMY

SIXTEEN CANTONMENTS INSTEAD OF THIRTY-TWO WILL BE LOCATED.

PLACE MANY UNDER CANVASS

Shortage of Funds, Material, Labor and Transportation Facilities Caused the Number of Cantonments to Be Reduced.

Washington.—Important revisions in the plan for training the war army have been made by the War Department, which announced that the half million men to be called to the colors in September will be concentrated in sixteen cantonments instead of thirty-two, and that many of the forces probably will be put into tents instead of wooden barracks.

Lack of funds, material, labor and transportation facilities, Secretary Baker said, caused the decision to reduce the number of cantonments. The larger number seemed practicable, but that would have made a much greater demand on the overtaxed resources at the Department's command.

Although the change will upset all the tentative plans for camp locations made by department commanders, it is not expected to delay beyond September 1 the mobilization of the great draft army. Four of the sixteen cantonment sites provided for under the new plan already have been selected, and choice of the others is expected soon. Secretary Baker indicated that building would proceed as rapidly as possible. The four sites selected are at American Lake, Wash.; Atlanta, Ga.; Ayre, Mass., and Wrightstown, New Jersey.

A more plentiful supply of canvas than expected made it possible to put some of the troops under tents. Most of the tents used probably will be placed at Southern camps.

In making the announcement, Secretary Baker said also that forces in excess of those which could be cared for in the sixteen cantonments would be placed under canvas. This was taken as referring to National Guard divisions, although the Militia Bureau has received no instructions in this regard.

There is no indication of an intention to alter the plan for formation of sixteen divisions of the guard. The questions of filling these up to war strength probably will not be settled until selection of men for military service in the draft army begins. Under the law, either the Regulars or Guard can be filled up with men from the selected lists if that is desired.

MANY LIVES LOST IN STORMS IN MIDDLE WEST

Towns in Kansas, Oklahoma and Missouri Are Stricken.

Kansas City, Mo.—Twenty-one known deaths, more than one hundred injured and unestimated property damage resulted from a series of tornadoes that swept several towns and sections of south-eastern Kansas, north central Oklahoma and southern Missouri.

With 400 houses reported destroyed at Coalgate, Okla., a town of 3,000 inhabitants, and possibly 200 at Coffeyville, Kan., it was feared that the death total at these two places would be high. One message said that 13 bodies had been counted at Coalgate, and that the business section of the town was virtually destroyed.

Three persons were killed, several seriously injured and much property was damaged by a tornado which struck Moore, five miles southeast of Olathe, Kan.

Unconfirmed reports from Buffalo, Mo., told of considerable damage there. Another storm was reported to have passed between Springfield and Lebanon. All wires were down both directions.

Nine persons were injured two persons fatally by the tornado which passed north of the town of Seminole, Okla. Much livestock was killed and crops in the path of the storm were badly damaged.

THREE AMERICAN SHIPS ARE SENT TO BOTTOM

London.—The sinking of three American ships was announced. The vessels were the Dirigo, the Frances M. and the Barbara. All were shelled without warning and then sent to the bottom with bombs, but the only loss of life reported was that of Third Mate John Ray, of the Dirigo, who was drowned while attempting to enter a small boat. The Dirigo was sunk May 31, the Frances M. May 18 and the Barbara May 24.

MODIFICATION OF WAR TAX LEVIES ARE CONTINUED

Washington.—Exemption of popular price moving picture theaters from amusement taxes and the levying of a new federal license tax on automobile owners ranging from \$7.50 to \$25, with reductions for cars used a year or more, were agreed upon by the senate finance committee in continuing review of the house war tax bill. With its task virtually completed the committee adjourned for the week.

PACIFISTS IN MEETING DENOUNCE ADMINISTRATION.

New York.—A report of its "committee on American liberties" which pledged support to all "conscientious objectors" to the conscription law and a telegram from former United States Senator John D. Works, of California, in which he said "we dishonored ourselves by declaring war without adequate or reasonable cause," were featured at a meeting of the so-called first "American conference on democracy and terms of peace."

WILSON SPEAKS AT ARLINGTON

DELIVERS MEMORIAL DAY ADDRESS AT ARLINGTON NATIONAL CEMETERY.

DOES NOT PITY PAST HEROES

There Great Work For Liberty Accomplished While We Are in the Midst of a Work Unfinished, Says President.

Washington.—America's response to the call of liberty in the struggle of the world will hold the attention of all mankind, President Wilson said in a Memorial Day address at Arlington National Cemetery. In observing the day, he said, the natural touch of sorrow is tinged with reassurance because, knowing how the men of America have responded to the call of liberty there is perfect assurance that the new responses "will come again in equal measure, with equal majesty."

The President spoke in the natural amphitheater in the cemetery at a meeting arranged by the local G. A. R., and attended by a crowd of thousands. He said he did not pity the men in whose honor the ceremonies were held.

"I envy them, rather," he went on, "because theirs is a great work of liberty accomplished, and we are in the midst of a work unfinished, testing our strength where their strength has already been tested." The time for action, he said, has come, "and in the providence of God, America will come once more to have an opportunity to show to the world that she was born to serve mankind."

ENTRY OF JAPAN INTO WAR WITH ALL RESOURCES.

Is Necessary to Insure Safety of American State Say Chilean.

New York.—Alejandro Alvarez, of Chile, secretary general of the American Institute of International Law, addressing the conference on foreign relations of the United States at Long Beach, declared that "the safety of the American State demands that Japan should enter the war with all resources."

"Japan," he said, "has already reaped important material advantages, and is exercising certain supremacy on the Asiatic Continent. The American State should not be left to exhaust herself to the point of falling under the menace of another's domination."

The Latin-American countries of South America and the United States, Mr. Alvarez asserted, "should unite in bringing about such action on Japan's part."

Prof. George Grafton Wilson, of Harvard, speaking on the status of the Monroe Doctrine, said that in a broad sense, the principles of the Monroe Doctrine as supported by the United States "have made the Western Hemisphere 'safe for democracy.'"

WAR TAX BILL NOW ASSUMING DEFINITE SHAPE

Washington.—The war tax bill assumed rough but nearly final form in the revision of the \$1,800,000,000 house measure by the senate finance committee.

After working all through the holidays with treasury experts, recapitulating the committee's revision, Chairman Simmons announced that as re-drafted, the estimated revenue to be brought in by the bill now totals \$1,460,000,000. A bill aggregating slightly above \$1,500,000,000 now is generally expected.

In resuming its conference the committee took up minor tax schedules, having decided virtually all basic changes. A few more days will be required to make technical changes, and Senator Simmons hopes to be able to introduce the re-drafted measure in the Senate by the middle of next week for immediate consideration. Present indications are for unanimous support by the Republicans as well as the Democrats on the committee.

On the basis of the committee's work thus far, income, excess profits, liquor, tobacco, special excise, or consumption and stamp taxes are the principal revenue sources. The committee has definitely cut out of the house bill tax levies aggregating \$223,000,000.

Of the principal house schedules not yet passed upon, it was reliably stated that the committee probably will adopt or but slightly change the axes on liquors, wines, freight, express, transportation, Pullman service, pipe line, amusements and telegraph and telephone messages.

MISSOURI TOWN WIPED OUT BY TORNAO

St. Louis, Mo.—A tornado twisted into Mineral Point, Mo., a village of about three hundred inhabitants, killed four persons and injured 30, demolished the town with the exception of the school house and then moved southward to Eye, where Fred Harper, a farmer, was killed by flying debris.

An Iron mountain passenger train bore the most seriously injured to De Soto, about 15 miles north of Mineral Point.

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FOOD EMERGENCY PROBLEM FOR ALL

PEOPLE HAVE HAD TOO MUCH OF SPIRIT "LET GEORGE DO IT."

SOME WORK FOR ALL TO DO

List of Recommendations Made to Farmers, Housewives, Gardeners, and Citizens Generally.

Raleigh.—John Paul Lucas, executive secretary of the North Carolina Food Conservation Commission, in reviewing the food situation in this state gave out a lot of good advice in his suggestions of ways every person can help improve the food situation.

Mr. Lucas wrote as follows: "Too many of our people are regarding the food emergency, which is really just in its incipency, as a problem for the farmer, the trucker, their neighbor or someone else more or less remote from themselves. There is something of the spirit of 'Let George do it.' Fortunately, this spirit has been rapidly disappearing and it is not too much to hope that all the people of North Carolina will quickly realize that, while the farmers' responsibility and opportunity are greatest possibly, each person has an individual duty and responsibility."

A large number of people who realize their individual responsibility have asked themselves and others, "What can I do?" In answer to this question and for the information of others who may have given the matter no thought I am giving below a list of recommendations that are being made to farmer, housewife, gardener and citizen generally. I can think of no one in any position or condition to whom some of these suggestions are not applicable. Here they are:

Cultivate and fertilize every available foot of tillable land that you can possibly take care of. Cultivate more carefully and fertilize more heavily than under normal circumstances.

Put stubble land in corn, soy beans, peas, potatoes or sorghum as soon as the grain is off. Here lies one of our greatest opportunities for increasing the acreage in food and feed crops.

Where there is a poor stand of cotton replant with soy beans or peas. Also plant these crops in corn.

Save all the clover and vetch seed possible. Both are going to be unusually scarce and high priced. Vetch can be threshed with oats or by themselves. If you don't know how to harvest clover seed write the U. S. Department of Agriculture for Farmers' Bulletin No. 656.

Breed all sows and gilts for fall pigs and be sure to raise sufficient feed for them—in the form of pastures principally. Raise meat not only for your own demands but for the market. Prices are sky-high.

Raise all the chickens you can, whether you live in the country or in town. Shut up the cocks and cockerels and preserve your surplus eggs in water glass solution.

Raise and eat all the fresh vegetables you can and can all the surplus you can't eat. See that every glass jar is filled with vegetables and fruits and if you still have surplus buy more jars or cans.

Don't throw away scraps of meat and fat. Use meat in soup, hash, croquettes, and fats for frying and shortening.

Cook potatoes in the peel. Tests have shown that 20 per cent is lost when potatoes are peeled before cooking.

Don't waste bits of bread. Use them in puddings or in dressings for meat. Don't despise skim milk and buttermilk. They have a high food value and are generally cheap. Use them largely, especially for children.

See that all labor as well as foodstuffs is properly used. The farmers are handicapped for lack of labor. The people of town and city must