

HOW AMERICA CAN FEED ITS ALLIES

Important Message to People From Herbert C. Hoover, Administrator.

WORLD SUPPLIES ESTIMATED

Increased Production, Elimination of Waste and Careful Control of Food Exports Form the Solution of This War Problem.

Washington, Aug. 20.—What the people of the United States not only can but must do in the matter of food production and use in order to help win the war is set forth in detail in a statement issued today by Food Administrator Herbert C. Hoover. If we fail to do our part in this respect, he says, the people of the allies cannot be maintained at war, for their soldiers cannot fight without food.

The normal imports of wheat and other cereals by France, Italy, the United Kingdom and Belgium, and the estimates of the 1917 crop in those countries compared to the normal production are given by Mr. Hoover in tabulated form, and the conclusion is drawn that in order to provide normal consumption it will be necessary for them to import in the next 12 months 577,000,000 bushels of wheat and 674,000,000 bushels of other cereals. If the crops of the United States and Canada all mature safely, North America will have an apparent surplus of 288,000,000 bushels of wheat and 650,000,000 bushels of other cereals. The allies, therefore, must use their cereals than wheat for mixing in their bread, and the people of America must reduce their consumption of wheat flour from five to four pounds per week per person.

Decrease in Food Animals.

A careful estimate of the world's food animal position shows a total net decrease of 115,005,000, and this will be greater as the war goes on. As the increase of herds and flocks takes years, we must reduce the consumption, eliminate waste and carefully control meat exports.

Our home dairy products supplies are decreasing, while our population is increasing, and we must ship increasing amounts of such products to our allies. Consequently this industry must be stimulated, and home users must save the wastes in milk and butter. Much the same may be said in the case of sugar.

Mr. Hoover urges a greater consumption of fish and sea foods, in which our coasts and lakes are enormously rich. The products of the land, he reminds us, are conserved by the eating of those of the sea.

Our Duty.

In conclusion the food administrator says:

I have endeavored to show in previous articles that the world is short of food; that Europe is confronted with the grim specter of starvation unless from our abundance and our waste we keep the wolf from the door. Not only must we have a proper use of our food supply in order that we may furnish our allies with the stews with which they may fight our battles, but it is an act of humanity towards fellow men, women and children.

By the diversion of millions of men from production to war, by the occupation of land by armies, by the isolation of markets, by belligerent lines, and by the destruction of shipping by submarines, not only has the home production of our allies fallen by over 500,000,000 bushels of grain, but they are thrown upon us for a much larger proportion of their normal imports formerly obtained from other markets.

They have reduced consumption at every point, but men in the trenches, men in the shops, and the millions of women placed at physical labor require more food than during peace times, and the incidence of their saving and any shortage which they may suffer, falls first upon women and children. If this privation becomes too great, their peoples cannot be maintained constant in the war, and we will be left alone to fight the battle of democracy with Germany.

The problem of food conservation is one of many complexions. We cannot, and we do not wish, with our free institutions and our large resources of food, to imitate Europe in its policed rationing, but we must voluntarily and intelligently assume the responsibility before us as one in which everyone has a direct and inescapable interest. We must increase our export of foods to the allies, and in the circumstances of our shipping situation, these exports must be of the most concentrated foods. These are wheat, flour, beef, pork and dairy products. We have other foods in great abundance which we can use instead of these commodities, and we can prevent wastes in a thousand directions. We must guard the drainage of exports from the United States, that we retain a proper supply for our own country, and we must adopt such measures as will ameliorate, so far as may be, the price conditions of our less fortunate. We are seeking to impose no organization from the top. We are asking the American people to organize from the bottom up.

The call of patriotism, of humanity and of duty rings clear and insistent. We must heed it if we are to defend our ideals, maintain our form of government, and safeguard our future welfare.

SOME NEW RULINGS ON DRAFT MEASURE

SHOULD NOT FORCE WIFE TO WORK TO SUPPORT SELF AND CHILDREN.

WILSON MODIFIES RULES

Clears Up Contested Points.—Orders For Mobilization of First Increment Changed and Experienced Men Will Be Taken First.

Washington.—At the direct suggestion of President Wilson, Provost Marshal General Crowder telephoned to all governors a supplemental explanation of regulations governing the status of married men under the draft law. No change in regulation is made, and the purpose of the statement is to clear up misunderstandings.

In a letter to Secretary Baker, quoted by General Crowder, President Wilson states his opinion that the regulation directing local boards "to establish the fact of dependents in addition to the fact of marriage ought not to be abrogated." This leaves the regulations as they are and the supplementary statement is designed merely to make the application of the rules uniform.

While the statement regarding married men was in preparation orders were issued changing entirely the mobilization arrangements previously made. Congestion of rail traffic and the necessity of making better provision for receiving the men at the cantonments dictated the changes.

Under the new orders, five per cent of the white men, preferably those with military experience, from each local area, will be started forward to the camps September 5 instead of thirty per cent. They will go in five daily detachments of equal size and form skeleton company organization and set up a going concern into which the remainder of the total quota can be absorbed without confusion as they reach the cantonments.

The next forty per cent of the quota will go forward September 19, when the second thirty per cent originally was scheduled to go; a second forty per cent will go forward October 3 instead of the third thirty per cent and the remaining fifteen per cent will be called up as soon thereafter as practicable.

Local boards are directed to disregard order of liability numbers to some extent in selecting the first five per cent as men of experience such as cooks and former soldiers are desired at that time. Warning is given against getting into this levy by reason of his experience, any man who might get otherwise have been included in the first increment of the district at all.

As a result of the world shortage of supplies, our consumers have suffered from speculation and extortion. While wages for some kinds of labor have increased with the rise in food prices, in others, it has been difficult to maintain our high standard of nutrition.

By the elimination of waste in all classes, by the reduction in the consumption of foodstuffs by the more fortunate, we shall increase our supplies not only for export but for home, and by increased supplies we can help in the amelioration of prices.

Beyond this the duty has been laid upon the food administration to co-operate with the patriotic men in trade and commerce, that we may eliminate the evils which have grown into our system of distribution, that the burden may fall equitably upon all by restoration, so far as may be, of the normal course of trade. It is the purpose of the food administration to use its utmost power and the utmost ability that patriotism can assemble to ameliorate this situation to such a degree as may be possible.

The food administration is assembling the best expert advice in the country on home economics, on food utilization, on trade practices and trade wastes, and on the conduct of public eating places, and we shall outline from time to time detailed suggestions, which if honestly carried out by such individuals in the country, we believe will effect the result which we must attain. We are asking every home, every public eating place and many trades, to sign a pledge card to accept these directions, so far as their circumstances permit, and we are organizing various instrumentalities to ameliorate speculation. We are asking the men of the country who are not actually engaged in the handling of food to sign similar pledges that they shall see to it, so far as they are able, that these directions are followed, and this is the essence of democracy itself.

Autocracy finds its strength in its ability to impose organization by force from the top. The essence of democracy consists in the application of the initiative in its own people. If individualism cannot be so organized as to defend itself, then democracy is a faith which cannot stand. We are seeking to impose no organization from the top. We are asking the American people to organize from the bottom up.

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Paris.—One of the hospitals behind Verdun on which German airplanes dropped incendiary bombs a week ago is at Vatelaineourt. The fire caused by the bombs spread rapidly to the whole building and the glare showed up more plainly than ever the large red cross painted on the roof. The aviator threw a second bomb, which demolished a pavilion in which were three crews of surgeons performing operations.

U.S. MAKES ANOTHER LOAN TO THE SLAVS

AMERICA REAFFIRMS FAITH IN FUTURE OF NEW RUSSIAN DEMOCRACY.

LANSING IS NOW OPTIMISTIC

Secretary of State Makes Public Note Renewing Wilson's Sympathy and Confidence.—Money for Supplies and Equipment.

Washington.—The United States reaffirmed its faith in the new Russian democracy and gave concrete evidence of its confidence by loaning another hundred million dollars to the provisional government.

Announcement of the loan came from the treasury soon after Secretary Lansing at the state department had denied formally that reports from Russia were of an unfavorable nature and declared that on the contrary confidential dispatches to the government were the basis for his belief that the administration at Petrograd was strengthening its position.

"I regard the government of Russia as stronger today than it has been for a month," Mr. Lansing said. "I mean in general, both from political and military points of view. This opinion is based upon reports more or less confidential that we have been getting."

So far as the military situation is concerned the secretary said he felt little concern over the advance upon Riga by the Germans recalling that the place had been evacuated five times during the war. Major General Scott, chief of staff, who was a member of the Root commission, agreed that the capture of Riga would not be an important strategic loss. A German advance upon Petrograd from Riga would be followed by removal of the seat of government to Moscow, seat of the conservatives upon whom the allies are counting to maintain a firm republican government and the city looked upon by million of Russians as the natural capital of their country.

In addition to his statement Secretary Lansing made public a note he had just sent to Ambassador Bakmeteff replying to a message of assurance from Foreign Minister Tereschenko.

NEGRO TROOPS WHO KILLED MANY CITIZENS DISARMED.

Houston, Texas.—Negro soldiers of the Twenty-fourth infantry, who shot up the streets of Houston, were being entrained to be removed to Columbus, N. M.

Capt. L. S. Snow, commanding the battalion, said that the action of the negroes was "practically mutiny." A scene probably unique in the annals of the United States army was enacted at Camp Logan during the afternoon when the six hundred soldiers of the battalion of negro infantry were disarmed.

Flanked by a full battalion of the Nineteenth infantry under Col. Millard F. Waltz and three companies of the coast artillery from Fort Crockett, the negro soldiers were marched four abreast to the parade grounds where their arms were stacked. Army trucks then loaded the rifles and ammunition and conveyed them to the camp storehouse, where they were placed under heavy guard.

Richmond, Va.—Fifty-three cases of infantile paralysis have been reported to the state health department during August, according to figures secured from Dr. Ennoid G. Williams, state health commissioner. During July there were forty-eight cases, making a total of 101 cases of the disease since the outbreak of the epidemic in the valley of Virginia. While the disease has not been entirely confined to the valley and northwestern part of the state, it is believed by the health authorities that the infection is radiating from Rockingham, which has taken the lead in number of cases.

EARLY REGULATION OF MEAT INDUSTRY FORECAST

Washington.—Early regulation of the meat industry was predicted following the departure of Herbert Hoover, the food administrator, for Chicago to confer with meat packers and with federal trade commission representatives who are investigating packing methods. Government supervision of meat packing and distributing concerns, with the institution of a licensing system, may be the next move of the food administration.

AMERICAN ARMY WANTS AEROPLANE OBSERVERS

Washington.—Candidates for commissions as observers from airplanes are being sought by the chief signal officer from among graduates of the artillery instruction course at Fort Monroe, Va., or the machine gun course at Fort Sill, Okla., and enlisted men or civilians who are expert photographers, radio operators or machine gun operators.

Accepted applicants will be given a two months' course of instruction. Military Field Day. American Training Camp in France. Plans for a military field day in which representatives from each regiment of the American expeditionary force will compete are approaching completion. The men will contest in the various phases of warfare for which they now are training. Major General Pershing and American Ambassador Sharp already have offered loving cups for prizes. The program of events will consist of rifle firing, bayonet fighting, bomb throwing and automatic rifle firing.

MEANS MONEY SAVING

SPECIAL STEPS TAKEN TO PROVIDE AMPLE FACILITIES FOR STORING OF POTATOES.

GUARD FROM WEST TO CAMP GREENE

ARE TO REPLACE NEW ENGLAND TROOPS—OFFICERS EXPECTED TO ARRIVE SOON.

Government Officials Have Worked Out a Plan Which It Will Be for the Best Interests of Growers to Follow.

Washington.—Active efforts are to be made by the federal authorities to secure concerted action in the effort to conserve the country's supply of potatoes. In this connection the following statement has been issued:

Special facilities for financing storage are offered American potato growers as a result of war conditions. The federal reserve system is at their disposal, and farmers who store their 1917 potato crop in approved local warehouses, may obtain, upon their storage receipts, 90-day loans from member banks of the reserve system at a rate not to exceed 6 per cent. Mr. Lou D. Sweet, potato expert with the food administration, was instrumental in bringing this matter to the reserve board's attention.

New England growers have started a movement to take advantage of this ruling to help them solve their marketing problem. The prospect which the growers of this group of states face is that of handling 45,000,000 bushels of potatoes—one-tenth of the entire United States crop—without causing an overstocked market and the resulting loss of all profit on the crop.

The growers communicated with local authorities in their respective states, who in turn laid the situation before the food administration. A conference between the growers, local authorities and experts from the food administration was held recently at Boston, Mass. A plan of action was mapped out at this meeting which includes the following:

1. Marketing of only one-third of the crop at harvest time; another third in 90 days, or placing in storage and later distributed as demand affords opportunity; the remaining third to be stored by the grower and marketed throughout the year.

2. All potatoes to be graded with care, taking out culls, cuts, cracks and any that are bruised. It was recommended that a wire screen grader be used—one and seven-eighths-inch mesh for oblong tubers and two-inch mesh for round ones. Graded stock then to be placed in good two-bushel sacks—one hundred and fifteen pounds to the sack—and the sacks sewed tightly so as to prevent shucking and bruising.

3. Increasing the load in each railroad car from the normal 30,000 pounds. That these cars can be unloaded within 24 to 36 hours of their arrival at destination.

4. That municipalities and other bodies provide storage for as large quantities as possible at the peak of the harvest.

"A storage house," said Lou D. Sweet, who attended this meeting, "such as will conform to the requirements laid down by the Federal Reserve board, does not call for a specially constructed house. There are innumerable buildings, which, if properly cleaned, ventilation provided, and managed so as to maintain a temperature of about 35 degrees, will answer admirably for this purpose."

"This year the United States planted its potato crop from the poorest quality of seed that ever went into the ground, and naturally the harvest will be potatoes of poor quality. Strict grading, careful packing, common sense storage, and careful shipping are necessary to insure just returns to the growers who have responded to the president's call for increased production of potatoes."

Washington.—Russia's critical internal situation, aggravated by the new German drive against Riga threatening the capital, is watched by officials here with grave concern. It became known that official advices are closely in accord with press dispatches describing grave political conditions. The outcome of the forthcoming extraordinary national council to be held in Moscow is awaited here with interest scarcely less keen than in Russia itself. The immediate fate of Russia, it is felt, depends upon it.

Out of the great gathering, in which the conservative elements of all sorts are expected to unite in an effort to compel the provisional government to throw off the socialist control of the soldiers' and workmen's council, one of two results is expected: "The formation of a strong centralized government capable of rapidly reorganizing the army and resuming the offensive against the central powers or open civil strife."

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ARRIVE ABOUT SEPTEMBER 10

Between 30,000 and 40,000 Soldiers to Train at Charlotte—Men Coming From Washington, Oregon, Wyoming and Montana.

Washington.—The Forty-first national guard division, comprising troops from Washington, Oregon, Montana, Idaho and Wyoming, has been ordered to train at Camp Greene, Charlotte, N. C., and Camp Fremont at Palo Alto, California state health authorities have decided that a latrine sewerage system such as the war department proposed would be injurious to the health of the community.

Secretary Baker, announcing the change, said that the war department could not see its way clear to spend half a million dollars for such a sewerage system as the state health authorities thought necessary in a temporary camp. Decision to transfer the division to Camp Greene caused much speculation as to the possibility that the troops would be sent to France at an early date. No confirmation of the report could be obtained in any official quarter, however.

"It would mean a month's delay to build a water carried sewer system and the camp at Charlotte is now practically ready. The transfer of the division to Charlotte, Secretary Baker explained, would make it possible to get the division under training without delay and bring it 2,500 miles closer to its point of embarkation."

A suggestion that the Camp Fremont site might be used as a national army cantonment was discussed by Senator Phelan with the secretary, but no definite plan for this has been worked out.

Reports that the Forty-first division might soon follow the Twenty-sixth and Forty-second divisions to France apparently were founded on the fact that the far west is not strongly represented in the Forty-second or "Rainbow" division and the Twenty-sixth is composed entirely of New England troops. The Twenty-sixth and the Forty-second are in process of concentration and both probably will be ready to go as soon as shipping is available.

SITUATION IN RUSSIA GROWS ALARMING

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Committees on information and history, on agriculture and food and on law enforcement have been named and are ready to continue the program of work.

"It seems to be true that there is a tendency to lower all standards of conduct during war-time," says the folder. "It is the purpose of this committee, composed of forty-seven of the leading citizens of the county, with the assistance of the members of the county council to so organize and agitate throughout the county that respect for law shall be supreme and good order prevail everywhere."

"It is the special purpose of the council of defense and the committee on law enforcement to drive liquor from the county."

Will Speak to Farmers. Raleigh.—Governor T. W. Bickett, who has shown interest in the agricultural development of the state and especially in increased food production and conservation during the present emergency, has won the sobriquet, "Agricultural Governor," has promised to deliver an address at the farmers' and farm women's convention which will be held at the A. & E. College the 28-30th inst. The convention has secured a very noticeable list of public speakers and lecturers.

Secretary to Mr. Daniels. Washington.—Secretary Daniels announced that Edward E. Britton, editor of the News and Observer for several years, has been selected as his private secretary. Mr. Britton takes the place of Frank Smith, who goes to New York to enter business.

Mr. Britton was called to Washington several days ago for a conference with Mr. Daniels. He was offered the position of honor in the office of the Secretary and accepted. He will return here to take up his new duties September 1.

TO DRIVE RUM OUT OF MOORE COUNTY

FOOD ADMINISTRATOR PAGE OUTLINES PURPOSES OF COUNCIL OF DEFENSE.

SENT OUT TO ALL COUNTIES

Folder Used By Moore Council is Sent Out All Over State.—Conserve All Food.

Raleigh.—Food Administrator Henry A. Page, of Aberdeen, chairman of the North Carolina Council of Defense, has put into the memorandum of the purposes of the Council, a clause declaring "it is the special purpose of the Moore County Council of Defense and the Committee on Law Enforcement to drive liquor from the county." The aims and purposes of the Moore County Council have been tabulated and distributed throughout the Sand Hills, and Secretary W. S. Wilson, of the State Council, thought them so good and so clear in their definition of the purposes of both state and county councils that he mailed copies to every county council in the state.

The Moore County Council is composed of Chairman Page, H. P. McPherson, Cameron; J. M. Brown, Hemp; H. F. Seawell, Carthage; Dr. M. E. Street, Glendon; J. R. McQueen, Pinehurst, and J. N. Powell, of Southern Pines.

The folder issued by the Council says: "Our actions now, and our attitude toward our country's need will determine what shall be recorded of us, whether of praise and appreciation forever, or ignominy and shame. Let us not forget that we are now making the history of our home county. Already, some of our citizens have laid down their affairs and consecrated themselves to the service of our home land; some are just ready to step out from General Pershing's training camp into the fighting trenches; some have left their Moore county homes and are training with the National Guard for early service at the front; others are hearing the call for re-enforcements and are busy arranging their affairs to answer that call."

Praises Exemption Boards. Of the Moore county exemption board the folder says: "The three citizens who have long ago thrown their own private business over and given themselves to the high duty of service on the board of exemption should receive, as their service merits, the appreciation, approbation and sincere gratitude of every Moore county man. Let us sustain them and support them in their labors, and express our appreciation of their sacrifice and service."

Continuing, the memorandum explains that the business aid committee will attend to the business interests of any and every man who finds it necessary to leave home, who has no near relative to look after his affairs. "Or, if you prefer the committee to some relative or friend, it will be glad to represent you," it says, "rather than to do so. They will take charge of property for you and conserve it while you are away; they will answer any business demands that may be made on you; handle suits at law, if you have them, and represent you and take care of your interests during your absence."

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