

STATE'S FARMERS ON THEIR METAL

Must Be Depended Upon for Full Requirements of Food or Feedstuffs.

PAGE REVIEWS THE SITUATION

Coming Wheat Crop Far Short of World's Requirements. Corn and Other Food or Feed Crops Must Be Produced in Larger Quantities if Suffering is to be Prevented—Better Cultivation and Heavier Fertilization Urged.

Raleigh.—The world-wide food situation which more and more is being realized by the farmers of North Carolina is that the approaching season the largest acreage of corn and other food or feed crops in the history of the State and that they give such crops the best possible cultivation and the heaviest possible fertilization, declared State Food Administrator Henry A. Page in an interview with newspaper men today.

"The coming wheat crop will supply not more than half the normal needs of the world, which must continue to be largely supplied by this country until the end of the war and for a considerable period beyond. This means that the demand for corn and other grains for human consumption will be more than double during 1919. Must Raise Own Requirements. The transportation situation is such that our farmers have no assurance of being able to secure any food or feed stuffs from any other section of the country next fall and thereafter and if they do not produce sufficient food and feed crops for this section our people in all probability will have to do without. A large production of cotton is desirable and necessary and no particular reduction in the acreage of tobacco is being urged, but any farmer will be foolish to plant either tobacco or cotton to the exclusion of sufficient food and feedstuffs to run his own establishment and to provide his part of the surplus that will be required by the markets in our cities, towns and industrial communities.

"Few people have the imagination to conceive of the actual want and suffering which was prevented in our State by the increased cultivation of gardens and truck patches and increased production of staple food and feed crops last year. We are importing this year a comparatively small proportion of the thousands of carloads of canned goods and other food and feed products that we normally imported during past years. If we had not produced the stuff at home we would be going without at this time. We shall be able to secure even smaller imports of food and feed stuffs during the coming year.

"Every acre of wheat in North Carolina which has not already been heavily fertilized should be top-dressed with stable manure, wood mold and leaves or with commercial fertilizer. Every acre of food and feed stuffs should be manured or fertilized more heavily than has been customary in the past.

Farmers Upon Their Mettle. "Our farmers are upon their mettle! More depends upon them than upon any other class of people with the exception of the soldiers in the ranks themselves. I am sure that the patriotic farmers of North Carolina may be depended upon to do their full duty."

NEED TO CONSERVE WHEAT MORE URGENT

Consumption Must Be Reduced 30 to 50 Per Cent to Feed Allies and Prevent Flour Famine at Home.

Raleigh.—The Food Administration is fearful lest the recent announcement that meatless meals and porkless Saturday need not be observed during the next few weeks should give consumers the impression that there also might be a let-up in the conservation of wheat flour. On the contrary Food Administration officials announce that even more strenuous efforts for the conservation of wheat flour should be made if our people, to say nothing of our armies and our Allies, are not to go through a period of flour famine before the next harvest.

There will be no flour famine if the suggestions of the Food Administration are followed and the consumption of wheat flour is reduced by 30 to 50 per cent, but this reduction is absolutely necessary. The Food Administration is not only urging the substitution of other cereals and potatoes for bread, but is requesting consumers to eat less bread.

SALE OF BROILERS NOT INTERFERED WITH

Raleigh.—Announcement has been made by the Food Administration that trade in broilers weighing up to two pounds is not and will not be affected by the recent order of the Food Administration prohibiting the killing of hens and pullets except for strictly local trade by unlicensed dealers.

CONSERVATION TO BE INTENSIFIED

Food Administration Outlines Policy to Meet Dependent Food Situation.

Raleigh.—In the face of a food situation which more and more is being realized by the farmers of North Carolina is that the approaching season the largest acreage of corn and other food or feed crops in the history of the State and that they give such crops the best possible cultivation and the heaviest possible fertilization, declared State Food Administrator Henry A. Page in an interview with newspaper men today.

If we are to furnish the Allies with the necessary proportion of wheat to maintain their war bread from now until the next harvest—and this is a military necessity—we must reduce our monthly consumption to 21 million bushels a month, as against our normal consumption of about 42 million bushels, or 50 per cent of our normal consumption. Reserving a margin for distribution to the army and for special cases this leaves for general consumption approximately one and one-half pounds of wheat products weekly per person.

Many of our consumers are dependent upon baker's bread. Such bread must be durable and therefore requires a larger proportion of wheat products than cereal bread as baked in the household. Our Army and Navy require a full allowance. The well-to-do in our population can make greater sacrifices in the consumption of wheat products than can the poor. In addition, our population in the agricultural districts, where the other cereals are abundant, are more skilled in the preparation of breads from these other cereals than the crowded city and industrial populations.

With improved transportation we now have available a surplus of potatoes. We also have in the spring months a surplus of milk and we have ample corn and oats for human consumption. The drain on rye and barley as substitutes has already greatly exhausted the supply of these grains. To effect the needed saving of wheat we are wholly dependent upon the voluntary assistance of the American people and we ask that the following rules shall be observed:

First. Householders to use not to exceed a total of one and one-half pounds per week of wheat products per person. This means not more than one and three-fourths pounds of victory bread containing the required percentage of substitutes and about one-half pound of cooking flour, macaroni, crackers, pastry, pies, cakes, wheat breakfast cereals, all combined.

Second. Public eating places and clubs to observe two wheatless days per week—Monday and Wednesday—as at present; in addition thereto not to serve in the aggregate a total of more breadstuffs, macaroni, crackers, pastry, pies, cakes, wheat breakfast cereals, containing a total of more than two ounces of wheat flour to any one guest at any one meal; no wheat products to be served unless specially ordered; public eating establishments not to buy more than six pounds of wheat products per month per guest, thus conforming with limitations requested of the householders.

Third. Retailers to sell not more than one-eighth of a barrel of flour to any town customer at any one time and not more than one-quarter of a barrel to any country customer at any one time and in no case to sell wheat products without the sale of an equal weight of other cereals.

Fourth. We ask the bakers and grocers to reduce the volume of victory bread sold by delivery of the three-quarters pound loaf where one pound was sold before, and corresponding proportions in other weights.

We also ask bakers not to increase the amount of their wheat flour purchases beyond 70 per cent of the average monthly amount purchased in the four months prior to March 1st.

Fifth. Manufacturers using wheat products for non-food purposes should cease such uses entirely.

Sixth. There is no limit upon the use of other cereal flours and meals—corn, barley, buckwheat, potato flour, etc.

Many thousand families throughout the land are now using no wheat products whatever, except a very small amount for cooking purposes and are doing so in perfect health and satisfaction.

There is no reason why all of the American people who are able to cook in their own households cannot subsist perfectly well with the use of less wheat products than one and a half pounds a week, and we especially ask the well-to-do households in the country to follow this additional program in order that we may provide the necessary marginal supplies for those parts of the community less able to adapt themselves to so large a proportion of substitutes.

In order that we shall be able to make the wheat exports that are absolutely demanded of us to maintain the civil population and soldiers of the Allies and our own Army, we propose to supplement the voluntary cooperation of the public by a further limitation of distribution which will be adjusted from time to time to secure as nearly equitable distribution as possible. With the arrival of harvest we should be able to relax such restrictions. Until then we ask for the necessary patience, sacrifice and cooperation of the distributing trades.

CROWN PRINCE AIMS A BLOW AT THE FRENCH.

French Reserves Come into Action With Vigor and Enemy is Held.

With the French Army in France, March 30.—The heavy bombardment which was in progress last night when the correspondent left the front, developed today into a general battle along the French line from Moreuil to beyond Laassigny. Here one of the crown prince's armies, under von Hutier made a series of smashing assaults aimed at various points and extending 25 miles.

The French reserves came in action with the greatest vigor, offering the strongest resistance. Von Hutier is utilizing the method of attack which was successful at Riga but this time he finds himself confronted by troops who are prepared to meet all his ruses. He is throwing division after division into the battle with what appears to be recklessness, but this principle of risking an entire force in order to attain an object can only be successful when the adversaries are inferior in quality or overwhelmed by numbers.

The French line is displaying splendid resistance, and while the Germans are expending an enormous part of their strength, the French troops retain their virile power for making a strong counter stroke, in which they will be aided by their reserves which, up to the present have for the most part only been held in readiness to step into the arena when the enemy shows signs of weakening.

The Germans appear to have found time to bring up large numbers of guns and trench mortars. Nothing definite yet has been accomplished since today's onslaught began.

The French troops are fighting confidently and cheerfully. It is possible that some small fluctuations in the line will occur in the course of the day but only at the heaviest cost to the Germans, who have again adopted the dense wave formation during the attack, offering splendid targets to the famous French field guns and machine guns.

A large number of American transport sections are taking an active part in bringing up supplies. Behind the lines, especially farther north,

French and British troops are working in perfect harmony. During the rapid retirement in the first days of the battle many British units became separated, but never lost discipline. The larger units now are undergoing reorganization, preparing to take their places again in the battle line.

The closeness of co-operation between the French and British commanders and troops was well illustrated by an incident which occurred recently at a southern part of the front. The Germans were observed taking up positions on a hill and a small detachment of Canadian cavalrymen who the previous day found themselves with the French army corps, received orders to occupy the summit. Dismounting, they clambered up the hillside, but shortly afterwards were driven off.

The commanding general reprimanded them for retiring and ordered them to return immediately to the hill top. The Canadians mounted their horses and rode to the summit under the heaviest fire, and held the position until ordered to join in the general retirement.

Many small groups of British troops now are temporarily acting with the French. They had used all their ammunition when picked up, but continued to fight obstinately with the bayonet when the Germans approached too closely. They suffered severely, but many of the men managed to get through to the French line.

People Must Make Sacrifices.

Winston-Salem, N. C. March 26.—"Surely our people are no longer apathetic or in doubt as to the seriousness of the War situation or as to the size of the tasks that are before them if America wins," said Col. F. H. Fries today, State Director of War Savings. Continuing he said: "Believing that our people do realize now as never before the seriousness of the war situation when at this moment the German drive is threatening our very existence as a nation, I have wired the Chairman of the War Savings Committee of every county to call together in conference at once every member of the committee and every member of the Limit Club and to impress them at this strategic moment with the necessity of this work. I urged them to send forth every

available worker in teams of two out into the county to work every section, and visit practically every home, urging the people to sign the pledge cards for the limit of their ability to buy War Savings Stamps.

Colonel Fries says that the citizens of the United States are just coming to the point where they are being called on to make sacrifices in giving their money and denying themselves material pleasures they enjoyed before the war. "Only parents who have given sons," he says, "have yet experienced a sacrifice anything like what we are to be called on to sacrifice in the future. We who have loaned money, not given it, and that at a higher rate of interest than our banks will pay, have made no sacrifice. Very few people have denied themselves anything. But at this strategic moment, we are beginning to see what will be required of us if we ever beat down German Kultur and destroy Prussianism.

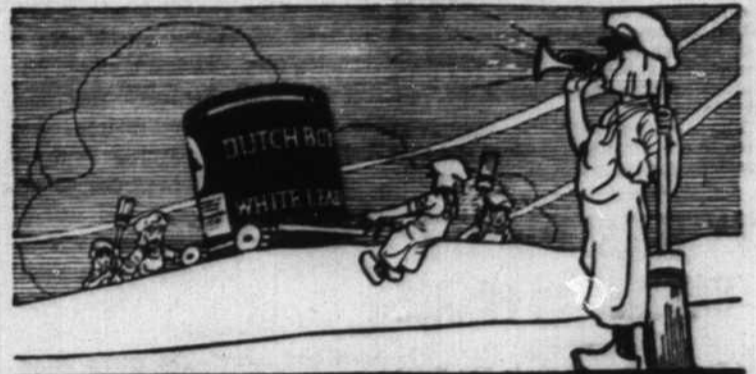
"If we meet the demands made by us by the Government we must pledge ourselves to save and give regularly, monthly and weekly and not spasmodically or as happen to have it. We

must deny ourselves of all non-essentials, things not necessary to our efficiency and health. When we do less than this we not only prolong the war, but we handicap the Government in its efforts to win the war. When we do not help we hinder."

AFTER SICKNESS THEY GAVE HER VINOL

And She Soon Got Back Her Strength

New Castle, Ind.—"The measles left me run down, no appetite, could not rest at night, and I took a severe cold which settled on my lungs, so I was unable to keep about my household. My doctor advised me to take Vinol, and six bottles restored my health so I do all my housework, including washing. Vinol is the best medicine I ever used."—Alice Record, 437 So. 11th St., New Castle, Ind. We guarantee this wonderful cod liver and iron tonic, Vinol, for all weak, run-down, nervous conditions. L. W. WEST DRUG CO.

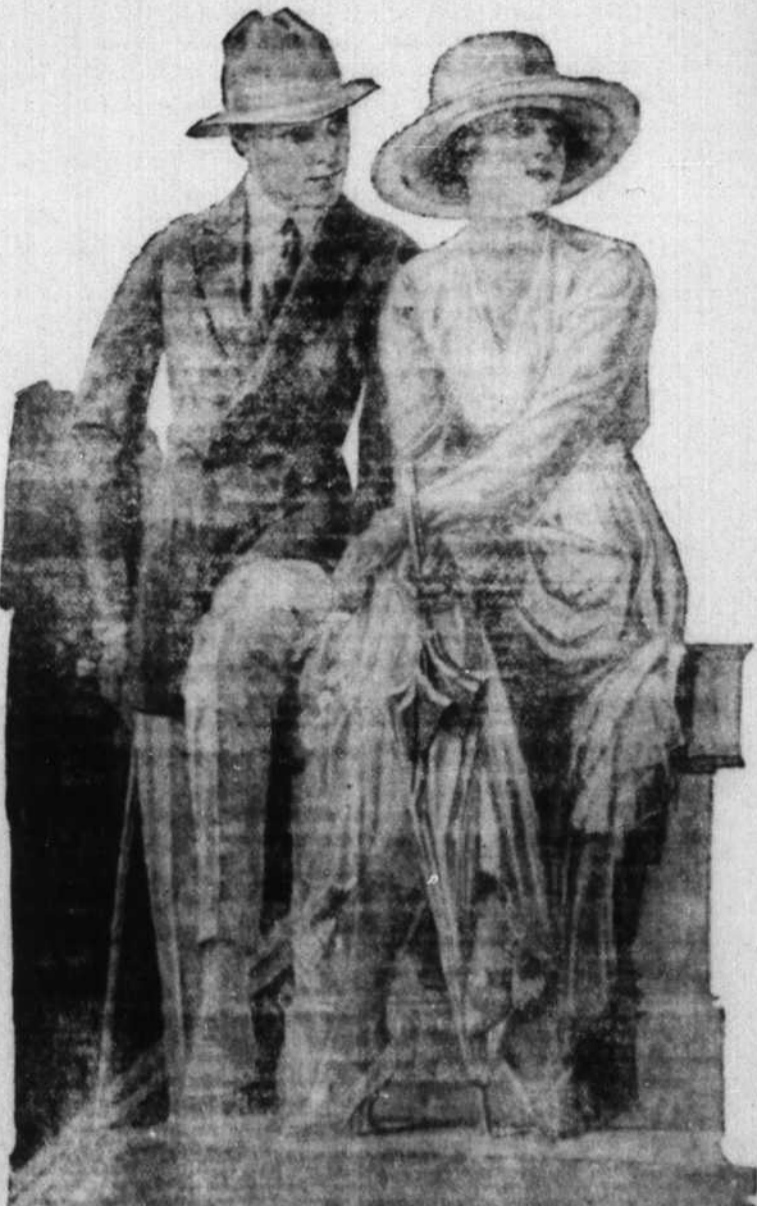


A Wartime Call Dutch Boy Lewis Brand White-Lead

There's a wartime call for economy. True paint-economy is found in Dutch Boy white-lead mixed with linseed oil, a paint which spreads easily, covers so thoroughly that a clear saving of one coat is often possible. Such paint withstands rain, sun, snow, and wind. Our stock of paints, oils, varnishes, and accessories is complete and reliable. We do not consider that we have made a sale until the customer has found his purchase satisfactory.

W. E. Merritt Company

Seasonable Clothes Talk



Those who have once worn our special hot weather apparel, regular weight clothes in mid-summer would appear as reasonable as winter weight ulsters in spring.

If you know the comfort of seasonable clothes when the hot weather arrives, you are now due to select your 1918 hot weather wardrobe.

If you have never worn our tropical weight summer garb, then let us play benefactor and introduce you to your first.

At reasonable prices, that smatter of wartime economy,

HIGH ART CLOTHES

MADE BY STROUSE & BROTHERS, INC., BALTIMORE, MD. offer the most presentable of stylish two-piece suits. They are tailored so well that they keep their shape just like regular weight apparel.

Our display is ready.

J. W. PRATHER CLOTHING COMPANY