

THE POLK COUNTY NEWS and TRYON BEE

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OBITUARIES, CARDS OF THANKS,

Resolutions of Respect, Church or Lodge Notices
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gain, will be charged regular advertising rates of
five cents per line.THE AMERICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION,
225 West 39th Street, New York City, is our sole
and exclusive Foreign Advertising Agent.

"Long May It Wave."

State wide prohibition went into effect
in Indiana last Tuesday night.—W. S. S.—
Charley Chaplin is stumping the
country in the cause of Liberty
Bonds. This is no joke, either.—W. S. S.—
The Liberty Loan Campaign should
not in any way interfere with the sale
of Thrift Stamps or War Savings
Stamps.—W. S. S.—
Late press dispatches tell us that
American soldiers numbering 100,000
have been ordered to the firing line.
What have you done toward helping
to keep these boys there?—W. S. S.—
Do not lag for one minute in the
planting of that War Garden. The
outlook for food for the next year
looks anything but encouraging. Do
your duty by producing every pound
you can.—W. S. S.—
The sale of War Savings and Thrift
Stamps has slackened up in Polk
county. That should not be. With
the terrible battle which has been
raging in Europe for over a week, the
sales should have been materially
stimulated.—W. S. S.—
By growing as much of your foods
right here at home will have a great
bearing on the war. It will relieve
the already overburdened railroads
from having to haul food, and give
them a chance to haul supplies for the
army instead.—W. S. S.—
Now that the republicans have de-
cided not to fuse with the democrats
in this county on a ticket, and have
nominated a straight one of their
own, they should announce their can-
didacy through the columns of the
NEWS.—W. S. S.—
Mr. Lenroot was elected United
States Senator from Wisconsin, last
Tuesday. His election was a direct
slap at the pro-German element in
that state, and tells Senator LaFol-
lette what he may expect when his
time expires.—W. S. S.—
Mr. Pearce in his short Liberty
Loan talk before the performance be-
gan Wednesday night, gave the peo-
ple to understand what he, as well as
all other loyal Americans think of the
man or woman who refuses to sub-
scribe to the best of their means to
the cause.—W. S. S.—
The striking carpenters working in
the ship yards at Norfolk have de-
cided to return to work, having found
out that public opinion is not with
them. Of course it isn't, and the
cause of unionized labor hurts itself
every time it does anything to hinder
the carrying on of this war.—W. S. S.—
Massachusetts swung into line,
Tuesday, by ratifying the prohibition
amendment to the Federal Constitu-
tion, making the eleventh state so to
do. The others are Mississippi, Vir-
ginia, Kentucky, South Carolina,
North Dakota, Maryland, Montana,
Texas, Delaware, and South Dakota.
Only twenty-five more states must
ratify the measure to amend the con-
stitution.—W. S. S.—
The terrible slaughter in France
keeps up. The Kaiser and the mili-
tary party in Germany cares nothing
for how many human lives it takes to
carry their point. So far they have
failed to break the allied lines. Amer-
ican troops are now engaged in bat-
tle, and within a short while we will
see long lists of killed, wounded and
missing. They are giving up their
lives for you and I. What are we
doing to help them?—W. S. S.—
Did it not make your blood boil,
Wednesday night, in looking at the
crowd of bright, healthy-looking and
intelligent lot of American manhood,
think that of such material is the ar-
my of the United States composed and
that these same boys must face the
murderous Huns and offer up their
lives to satisfy the mad greed of
Kaiser Bill and his hellish lot of baby
murderers and women ravishers? In
fact it made one feel as they too
would like to go along and help to
plant a few Huns.CONSERVATION TO
BE INTENSIFIEDFood Administration Outlines
Policy to Meet Desperate
Food Situation.Raleigh.—In the face of a food sit-
uation much more critical than it
had been thought could possibly come
about, the United States Food Admin-
istration has issued the following new
conservation message, a copy of which
was wired to State Food Administra-
tor Henry A. Page. The statement
follows: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 mil-
lion bushels a month, as against our
normal consumption of about 42 mil-
lion 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 depend-
ent upon baker's bread. Such bread
must be durable and therefore re-
quires 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 addi-
tion, our population in the agricultural
districts, where the other cereals are
abundant, are more skilled in the prepa-
ration of breads from these other
cereals than the crowded city and in-
dustrial populations.With improved transportation we
now have available a surplus of po-
tatoes. We also have in the spring
months a surplus of milk and we have
ample corn and oats for human con-
sumption. The grain on rye and bar-
ley as substitutes has already greatly
exhausted the supply of these grains.To effect the needed saving of wheat
we are wholly dependent upon the vol-
untary 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 victo-
ry bread containing the required
percentage of substitutes and about
one-half pound of cooking flour, maca-
roni, 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 re-
quested 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 victo-
ry bread sold by delivery of the
three-quarters pound loaf where one
pound was sold before, and correspond-
ing proportions in other weights.We also ask bakers not to increase
the amount of their wheat flour pur-
chases beyond 70 per cent of the aver-
age 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 prod-
ucts whatever, except a very small
amount for cooking purposes and are
doing so in perfect health and satisfac-
tion.There is no reason why all of the
American people who are able to cook
in their own households cannot sub-
sist 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 coun-
try to follow this additional program
in order that we may provide the nec-
essary marginal supplies for those
parts of the community less able to
adapt themselves to so large a pro-
portion of substitutes.In order that we shall be able to
make the wheat exports that are ab-
solutely demanded of us to maintain
the civil population and soldiers of
the Allies and our own Army, we pro-
pose to supplement the voluntary co-
operation of the public by a further
limitation of distribution which will
be adjusted from time to time to se-
cure as nearly equitable distribution
as possible. With the arrival of had-
vest we should be able to relax such
restrictions. Until then we ask for
the necessary patience, sacrifice and
co-operation of the distributing trades.TO PUSH BUILDING OF
RED CROSS HOUSESHome Service Work For Army Camps
Stressed in Conference at Divi-
sion HeadquartersA very important conference touch-
ing the work of the American Red
Cross in the army camps of the South-
ern Division was held in Atlanta a few
days ago. There were present not
only Col. W. L. Peel, Division Manag-
er; C. B. Bidwell, Associate Manager,
and Z. Bennett Phelps, Division Direc-
tor of the Bureau of Military Relief, to-
gether with a number of the Red Cross
Field Directors and Assistant Field
Directors from the camps, but also,
W. Frank Persons, Director General
of Civilian Relief; Henry S. Thomp-
son, National Director of the
Bureau of Camp Service, and Charles
E. Fox, Assistant Director of Camp
Service in charge of construction.A number of important matters
were discussed, among them being the
personnel in the training camps, the
building and manning of the Red Cross
houses for convalescents in the camps,
and the appointment of directors for
these houses, instructions regarding
hospital information service, and the
relation of the Home Service depart-
ment to the department of Military
Relief and the importance of Home
Service to the men in the training
camps and in the trenches, which
latter was taken up with the field di-
rectors by Mr. Persons.The volume of Home Service work
to be done necessitates the appoint-
ment of an associate field director in
charge of home service who will work
with the regular field director in the
camp. There will also be a Home Ser-
vice director on every transport that
carries American troops to France, so
that every soldier who leaves family
or business worries behind may have
someone to whom to turn for help and
advice. The problem of keeping up
the morale of the army by making
them understand that their families
are well looked after while they are
away as well as that of helping to
maintain a normal standard of living
in the families where the men are
away belongs to the Home Service or
Civilian Relief Department."At the time of the Napoleonic
campaigns," said Mr. Persons, "it was
estimated that the morale of the army
was more important than ammunition
in the ratio of 3 to 1. In the present
war, one of the greatest English gen-
erals has estimated the ratio as 9 to
1. Home Service is more important
to the United States troops than to
those of England and France, because
the French and English soldiers have
two weeks' leave every 90 days, can
return to their homes and look after
their most pressing business affairs
for themselves. But the American
soldier who goes to France will prob-
ably stay in France until the end of
the war, and it is only through the
Home Service Department of the Red
Cross that his mind can be relieved
from all worry concerning affairs at
home so that his entire attention can
be concentrated on 'soldiering'."Many illustrations of the value of
Home Service in the training camps
of this country were given by the
Field Directors, and the duties of the
men in charge of this branch of the
work outlined.Henry S. Thompson, national direc-
tor of the Bureau of Camp Service,
spoke on the duties of the military
field directors in the camps and their
relation to the Home Service Directors
in the same camps.The building of the Red Cross
houses in 40 army camps in this coun-
try was then taken up by Charles E.
Fox, assistant director of Camp Ser-
vice in charge of construction, and the
purpose of these houses was explained
to the Field Directors and assist-
ants who were present. Quarters and
a place of amusement will be provided
in these houses for convalescent sol-
diers who are well enough to leave the
hospitals and yet not well enough to
return to active duty, as well as ac-
commodations for the families of men
who are ill enough to make it neces-
sary to send for their relatives. It is
being planned that a large part of the
furniture for these houses shall be
made by the older boys in the
Junior Red Cross auxiliaries.The construction in the camps
of the Southern Division will be su-
pervised by John R. Dillon of Atlanta,
of the firm of Morgan & Dillon, archi-
tects, who has volunteered his ser-
vices to the Southern division for any
sort of architectural work.Men trained in work similar to that
of the Home Service department are
wanted at once for work in the camps
and on the transports. All applications
in this division should be made to
Joseph C. Logan, Director of Civilian
Relief.Field Directors and Assistant Field
Directors present at the conference
were T. T. Flagler, S. A. Darrach, Dr.
Josiah Morse, Lanning Harvey, W. R.
Carr, William C. Denny, H. M. Voor-
hees, J. Loaring Clark, H. A. Field,
William S. Moore, J. C. Williams, and
Mrs. Charles A. Sheldon, Sr.JUNIOR RED CROSS TAKES
OVER ARMY OF RELIEFHarvey D. Gibson, General Manager
of the American Red Cross, announced
this week that the Junior Red Cross
organization has endorsed and taken
over the Children of America Army of
Relief, and that henceforward the
work of this latter organization will
be carried on by the Junior Red Cross.The transfer of funds took place on
March 2nd, \$40,000 being given over
to the Junior Red Cross to be devoted
to child welfare work abroad, and the
Army of Relief will cease to solicit
funds. All Army of Relief members
are now eligible for membership in
Junior Red Cross auxiliaries, and
Chapter School committees are author-
ized to incorporate them in schools
that are not already enrolled as Junior
units or to incorporate all Army of Re-
lief members in their territory as a
single Junior Auxiliary.

AN ORDINANCE.

To Provide for the Issuance of Water
Works Bonds for the Town of Sa-
luda, and for the Payment of
the Principal and Interest
Thereof.Whereas, the water supply of the
Town of Saluda is inadequate for the
needs of the Town and in summer
when the Town is filled with tourists
there is danger of some epidemic be-
cause of insufficient water for sewage
purposes; and whereas, there is im-
mediate need and urgent necessity that
more adequate provision be made to
increase the supply of water before
the coming summer; and whereas
there are not sufficient funds avail-
able for such purpose, the cost of
which has been estimated at Three
Thousand Dollars; and whereas a res-
olution has been passed authorizing
an issue of bonds for said purpose.Now, Therefore, the Board of Com-
missioners of the Town of Saluda do
ordain:Section 1. That for the purpose of
providing funds for the payment of
the cost of enlarging and increasing
the water supply for the Town of Sa-
luda, including the purchase of such
lands as may be necessary for such
purpose for water sheds, springs, etc.,
and for all machinery, material, labor
and other necessary things, and for
extension of said water supply and
water works system in and for said
Town as may be necessary, nego-
tiable, serial coupon bonds of the
Town of Saluda, to be designated as
Water Works Bonds, be issued in a
sum not exceeding Three Thousand
Dollars, bearing interest at a rate
not to exceed six per cent. per annum,
and maturing within the maximum
period of 20 years.Section 2. That the probable un-
expired usefulness of the above men-
tioned improvement is forty years.Section 3. That in each year while
any of said bonds shall be outstand-
ing, a tax shall be levied and collect-
ed, or a sufficient fund of the revenue
of said town shall be set aside, in ac-
cordance with law, to pay the prin-
cipal and interest on said bonds, as the
same shall fall due.Section 4. That a statement of the
debt of the Town of Saluda has been
filed with the Clerk of said Town,
pursuant to the Municipal Finance
Act of 1917 and is now open to in-
spection.Section 5. That the average as-
sessed valuation of property subject
to taxation by the Town of Saluda
for the three fiscal years in which tax-
es were levied, being the years of
1915, 1916, 1917, as shown by the
statement filed with said Clerk, is
\$272,775.67.Section 6. That the amount of
Municipal debt of said Municipality,
authorized or to be authorized as
shown by said statement, is \$24,005.50
of which indebtedness \$10,000.00 is
for bonds issued and outstanding, and
to be issued, for construction, en-
largement and improvement of the
Water Works System of the Town,
the revenue from said Water Works
system being sufficient to pay the in-
terest on said bonds and create a
sinking fund for the retirement of
same at maturity without resorting
to taxation for such purposes.Section 7. That the Bonds, when
issued, shall be signed by the Mayor
and Clerk of said Town and shall be
issued in such denominations as the
Board of Commissioners shall by or-
dinance provide.Section 8. That this ordinance
shall be passed at three separate
readings, on three separate days, and
shall be in effect upon its passage,
and shall not be submitted to the
voters of the Town.I, M. A. Pace, propose the adoption
of the foregoing ordinance, this 25th
day of January, 1918.

M. A. PACE, Commissioner.

The foregoing ordinance was pro-
posed by M. A. Pace on the 25th day
of January, 1918, at a meeting of the
Board of Commissioners of the Town
of Saluda on said date, present, John
Pace, Mayor, and M. A. Pace, G. R.
Little, Fred Robinson and J. O. Hoop-
er, Commissioners, and unanimously
adopted by the Board of Commis-
sioners of the Town of Saluda at three
separate readings, the first on the
25th day of January, 1918, the sec-
ond on the 26th day of January, 1918,
and the third on the 1st day of Feb-
ruary, 1918, the following voting in
the affirmative, M. A. Pace, G. R.
Little, Fred Robinson and J. O. Hoop-
er; in the negative none.Notice of the passage of this ordi-
nance, having been published in the
Polk County News for four succes-
sive weeks, beginning with the issue
published April 5, 1918.Any action of proceeding question-
ing the validity of this ordinance
must be commenced within thirty
days after its last publication.

Approved: John Pace, Mayor.

Jas. A. Pace Clerk.

—W. S. S.—

WHEATLESS BISCUITS.

Parched cornmeal is the feature of
these excellent wheatless biscuits.
First, the cornmeal—one-half a cup—is
put in a shallow pan placed in the
oven and stirred frequently until it
is a delicate brown. The other ingre-
dients are a teaspoon of salt, a cup
of peanut butter and one and a half
cups of water. Mix the peanut but-
ter, water and salt and heat. While
this mixture is hot stir in the meal
which should also be hot. Beat thor-
oughly. The dough should be of such
consistency that it can be dropped
from a spoon. Bake in small cakes
in an ungreased pan. This makes 16
biscuits, each of which contains one-
sixth of an ounce of protein.

FOR SALE

E. A. CARLISLE PROPERTY

Lot No. 1 and Yellow Cottage \$2,500. Lot No. 5 and
Cottage, \$1,000. 7 other lots average \$500 each. Total pro-
perty, \$5,500. Cash.

W. T. LINDSEY, Sale Agent.

TRYON, N. C.

PRICES!

The wholesale prices on all
merchandise is so unsettled
that we cannot quote prices,
but we sell all goods as cheap
as we can and remain in bus-
iness. Try us.

WILKINS & CO.

Successors of

Swink-Hudson Co.

DO YOU KNOW

that there are SPECIAL PRICES on all
Hats for Friday and Saturday of this week?

LADIES' HATS

from \$2.00 to \$5.00. Children's hats from
\$1.50 to \$3.00.

A Full Line of Silks

have just arrived. Goods at right prices.

MRS. E. RHODES, TRYON, N. C.

Over Orr's Store.

A Thrift Stamp gives you the right to
stand up when the Star Spangled Banner
is played.An account at this bank classes you as
one of the progressive and substantial
citizens of your community. No better
time than now to start that account.
Come in and let's talk it over.

BANK OF TRYON

W. T. LINDSEY Pres

J. B. HESTER Cashier.

Ask the Man
Who Knows!He will tell you that there is no easy road to
success and wealth. You must get into the game
and fight your way foot by foot—and have back of
you a DEPENDABLE BANK.We are ready to give the right sort of man
"a lift" to better himself.

Bank with us.

BANK of SALUDA

Capital \$10,000.00

Saluda, N. C.