

THE POLK COUNTY NEWS and TRYON BEE
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OBITUARIES, CARDS OF THANKS,
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"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 decided 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 candidacy 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 LaFollette what he may expect when his time expires.

—W. S. S.—

Mr. Pearce in his short Liberty Loan talk before the performance began Wednesday night, gave the people to understand what he, as well as all other loyal Americans think of the man or woman who refuses to subscribe to the best of their means to the cause.

—W. S. S.—

The striking carpenters working in the ship yards at Norfolk have decided 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 Constitution, making the eleventh state so to do. The others are Mississippi, Virginia, Kentucky, South Carolina, North Dakota, Maryland, Montana, Texas, Delaware, and South Dakota. Only twenty-five more states must ratify the measure to amend the constitution.

—W. S. S.—

The terrible slaughter in France keeps up. The Kaiser and the military 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. American troops are now engaged in battle, 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 army 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 INTENSIFIED

Food Administration Outlines Policy to Meet Desperate Food Situation.

Raleigh.—In the face of a food situation much more critical than it had been thought could possibly come about, the United States Food Administration has issued the following new conservation message, a copy of which was wired to State Food Administrator 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 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 co-operation of the distributing trades.

TO PUSH BUILDING OF RED CROSS HOUSES

Home Service Work For Army Camps Stressed In Conference At Division Headquarters

A very important conference touching the work of the American Red Cross in the army camps of the Southern Division was held in Atlanta a few days ago. There were present not only Col. W. L. Peel, Division Manager; C. B. Bidwell, Associate Manager, and Z. Bennett Phelps, Division Director of the Bureau of Military Relief, together 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. Thompson, 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 department 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 directors by Mr. Persons.

The volume of Home Service work to be done necessitates the appointment 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 Service 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 generals 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 probably 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 director 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 country was then taken up by Charles E. Fox, assistant director of Camp Service in charge of construction, and the purpose of these houses was explained to the Field Directors and assistants who were present. Quarters and a place of amusement will be provided in these houses for convalescent soldiers who are well enough to leave the hospitals and yet not well enough to return to active duty, as well as accommodations for the families of men who are ill enough to make it necessary 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 supervised by John R. Dillon of Atlanta, of the firm of Morgan & Dillon, architects, who has volunteered his services 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. Flager, S. A. Darrach, Dr. Josiah Morse, Lanning Harvey, W. R. Carr, William C. Denny, H. M. Voorhees, 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 RELIEF

Harvey 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 authorized to incorporate them in schools that are not already enrolled as Junior units or to incorporate all Army of Relief members in their territory as single Junior Auxiliaries.

AN ORDINANCE

To Provide for the Issuance of Water Works Bonds for the Town of Saluda, 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 because of insufficient water for sewage purposes; and whereas, there is immediate 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 available for such purpose, the cost of which has been estimated at Three Thousand Dollars; and whereas a resolution has been passed authorizing an issue of bonds for said purpose.

Now, Therefore, the Board of Commissioners 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 Saluda, 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, negotiable, 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 unexpired usefulness of the above mentioned improvement is forty years.

Section 3. That in each year while any of said bonds shall be outstanding, a tax shall be levied and collected, or a sufficient fund of the revenue of said town shall be set aside, in accordance with law, to pay the principal 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 inspection.

Section 5. That the average assessed valuation of property subject to taxation by the Town of Saluda for the three fiscal years in which taxes were levied, being the years of 1915, 1916, 1917, as shown by the statement filed with said Clerk, is \$27,775.67.

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, enlargement and improvement of the Water Works System of the Town, the revenue from said Water Works system being sufficient to pay the interest 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 ordinance 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 proposed 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. Hooper, Commissioners, and unanimously adopted by the Board of Commissioners of the Town of Saluda at three separate readings, the first on the 25th day of January, 1918, the second on the 26th day of January, 1918, and the third on the 1st day of February, 1918, the following voting in the affirmative, M. A. Pace, G. R. Little, Fred Robinson and J. O. Hooper; in the negative none.

Notice of the passage of this ordinance having been published in the Polk County News for four successive weeks, beginning with the issue published April 5, 1918.

Any action of proceeding questioning 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 ingredients are a teaspoon of salt, a cup of peanut butter and one and a half cups of water. Mix the peanut butter, water and salt and heat. While this mixture is hot stir in the meal which should also be hot. Beat thoroughly. 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 property \$5500. 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 business. Try us.

WILKINS & CO.

Successor of

Swink-Hudson Co.

DO YOU KNOW

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