STEADIER HOG MARKETS PLANNED

Hog Producers and Packers Confer With Representatives of the Food Administration and Agricultural Department and Adopt New Plan of Regulation.

In accordance with the policy of the Food Administration since its foundation to consult representative men in the agricultural industry on occasions of importance to special branches of the industry, on October 24 there was convened in Washington a meeting of the Live Stock Subcommittee of the Agricultural Advisory Board and the special members representing the swine industry to consider the situation in the hog market.

The conference lasted for three days, and during this time met with the executive committee of the fifty packing firms participating in foreign orders for pork products and with the members of the Food Administration directing foreign pork purchases.

The conclusions of the conference were as follows:

The entire marketing situation has so changed since the September joint conference as to necessitate an entire alteration in the plans of price stabilization. The current peace talk has alarmed the holders of corn, and there has been a price decline of from 25 cents to 40 cents per bushel. The fact that the accumulations of low priced corn in the Argentine and South Africa would, upon the advent of peace and liberated shipping, become available to the European market has created a great deal of apprehension on the part of corn holders. This decline has spread fear among swine growers that a similar reduction in the prices of hogs would naturally follow. Moreover, the lower range of corn prices would, if incorporated in a 13-to-1 ratio, obviously result in a continuously falling price for live hogs. In view of these changed conditions many swine producers anticipated lower prices and as a result rushed their hogs to market in large numbers, and this overshipment has added to and aggravated the decline.

The information of the Department of Agriculture indicates that the supply of hogs has increased about 8 per cent., while the highest unofficial estimate does not exceed 15 per cent. increased production over last year. On the other hand, the arrival of hogs during the last three weeks in the seven great markets has been 27 per cent. more than last year, during the corresponding period, demonstrating the unusually heavy marketing of the available supply. In the face of the excessive receipts some packers have not maintained the price agreed last month. On the other hand, many of the packers have paid over the price offered to them in an endeavor to maintain the agreed price. The result in any event has been a failure to maintain the October price basis determined upon at the September conference and undertaken by the packers. Another factor contributing to the break in prices during the month has been the influenza epidemic; it has sharply curtailed consumption of pork products and temporarily decreased the labor staff of the packers about 25 per cent.

The exports of 130,000,000 pounds of pork products for October compared with about 52,000,000 pounds in October a year ago, and the export orders placeable by the Food Administration for November, amount to 170,000,000 pounds as contrasted with the lesser exports of 98,000,000 for November, 1917. The increased demands of the allies are continuing, and are in themselves proof of the necessity for the large production for which the Food Administration asked. The increase in export demands appears to be amply sufficient to take up the increase in hog production, but unfavorable market conditions existing in October afford no fair index of the aggregate supply and demand.

It must be evident that the enormous shortage in fats in the Central Empires and neutral countries would immediately upon peace result in additional demands for pork products which, on top of the heavy shipments to the Allies, would tend materially to increase the American exports, inasmuch as no considerable reservoir of supplies exists outside of the United States. It seems probable that the present prospective supplies would be inadequate to meet this world demand with the return to peace. So far as it is possible to interpret this fact, it appears that there should be even a stronger demand for pork products after the war, and therefore any alarm of hog producers as to the effect of peace is unwarranted by the outlook.

In the light of these circumstances it is the conclusion of the conference that attempts to hold the price of hogs to the price of corn may work out to the disadvantage of pork producers. It is the conclusion that any interpretation of the formula should be a broad gauged policy applied over a long period. It is the opinion of the conference that in substitution of the previous plans of stabilization the Live Stock Subcommittee of the Agricultural Advisory Board, together with the specially invited swine representatives, should accept the invitation of the Food Administration to join with the Administration and the packers in determining the prices at which controlled export orders are to be placed. This will be regularly done. The influence of these orders will be directed to the maintenance of the common object—namely, the stabilization of the price of live hogs so as to secure as far as it is possible fair returns to the producer and the insurance of an adequate future supply.

These foreign orders are placed upon the basis of cost of hogs to the packers.

As the result of long negotiations between this body and the Packers' Committee, representing the 45 to 50 packers participating in foreign orders, together with the Allied buyers, all under the Chairmanship of the Food Administration, the following undertaking has been given by the packers:

In view of the undertakings on the part of the Food Administration with regard to the co-ordinated purchases of pork products, covered in the attached, it is agreed that the packers participating in these orders will undertake not to purchase hogs for less than the following agreed minimums for the month of November, that is a daily minimum of $17.50 per hundred pounds on average of packers' droves, excluding throw-outs. "Throw-outs" to be defined as pigs under 130 pounds, stags, boars, thin sows and skips. Further, that no hogs of any kind shall be bought, except throw-outs, at less than $16.50 per hundred pounds. The average of packers' droves to be construed as the average of the total sales in the market of all hogs for a given day. All the above to be based on Chicago.

We agree that a committee shall be appointed by the Food Administration to check the daily operations in the various markets with a view to supervision and demonstration of the carrying out of the above.

The ability of the packers to carry out this arrangement will depend on there being a normal marketing of hogs based upon the proportionate increase over the receipts of last year. The increase in production appears to be a maximum of about 15 per cent. and we can handle such an increase.

If the producers of hogs should, as they have in the past few weeks, prematurely market hogs in such increasing numbers over the above it is entirely beyond the ability of the packers to maintain these minimums, and therefore we must have the co-operation of the producer himself to maintain these results. It is a physical impossibility for the capacity of the packing houses to handle a similar over-flood of hogs and to find a market for the output. The packers are anxious to co-operate with the producers in maintaining a stabilization of price and to see that producers receive a fair price for their products.

(Signed) THOS. E. WILSON,
Chairman Packers' Committee.

The plan embodied above was adopted by the conference.

The Food Administrator has appointed a committee, comprising Mr. Thomas E. Wilson, chairman of the Packers' Committee; Mr. Everett Brown, president of the Chicago Livestock Exchange; Major Roy of the Food Administration, Mr. Louis D. Hall of the Bureau of Markets, to undertake the supervision of the execution of the plan in the various markets. Commission men are asked to co-operate in carrying out the plan embodied in the packers' agreement. It must be evident that offers by commission men to sell hogs below the minimum established above is not fair, either to the producer or the participating packers. Mr. Brown has undertaken on behalf of the commission men in the United States that they will loyally support the plan.

It is believed by the conference that this new plan, based as it is upon a positive minimum basis, will bring better results to the producer than average prices for the month. It does not limit top prices and should narrow the margins necessary to country buyers in more variable markets. It is believed that the plan should work out close to $18 average.

Swine producers of the country will contribute to their own interest by not flooding the market, for it must be evident that if an excessive over percentage of hogs is marketed in any one month price stabilization and control cannot succeed, and it is certain that producers themselves can contribute materially to the efforts of the conferences if they will do their marketing in as normal a way as possible.

The whole situation as existing at present demands a frank and explicit assurance from the conferees represented—namely, that every possible effort will be made to maintain a live hog price commensurate with swine production costs and reasonable selling values in execution of the declared policy of the Food Administration to use every agency in its control to secure justice to the farmer.

The stabilization methods adopted for November represent the best efforts of the conference, concurred in by the Food Administration and the Livestock Subcommittee of the Agricultural Advisory Board, together with special swine members and the representatives of the packers, to improve the present unsatisfactory situation, which has unfortunately resulted because of the injection of uncontrollable factors.

We ask the producer to co-operate with us in a most difficult task.

The members of the Conference were:

Producers—H. C. Stuart, Elk Garden, Va., Chairman Agricultural Advisory Board; W. M. McFadden, Chicago, Ill.; A. Sykes, Ida Grove, Ia.; John M. Evvard, Ames, Ia.; J. H. Mercer, Live Stock Commission for Kansas; J. G. Brown, Monon, Ind.; E. C. Brown, President Chicago Livestock Exchange; N. H. Gentry, Sedalia, Mo.; John Grattan, Broomfield, Colo.; Eugene Funk, Bloomington, Ill.; Isaac Lincoln, Aberdeen, S. D.; C. W. Hunt, Logan, Ia.; C. E. Yancey, W. R. Dodson.

Food Administration—Herbert Hoover, F. S. Snyder, Major E. L. Roy, G. H. Powell.

Department of Agriculture—Louis D. Hall, F. R. Marshall.

The packers present and others sharing in foreign orders were represented by the elected packers' committee. Those represented were:

Packers—Armour & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Cudahy Packing Co., Chicago, Ill.; Morris & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Swift & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Wilson & Co., Chicago, Ill.; John Agar Co., Chicago, Ill.; Armstrong Packing Co., Dallas, Tex.; Boyd Dunham & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Brennan Packing Co., Chicago, Ill.; Cincinnati Abattoir Co., Cincinnati, O.; Cleveland Provisions Co., Cleveland, O.; Cudahy Bros. Co., Cudahy, Wis.; J. Dold Packing Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; Dunlevy Packing Co., Pittsburg, Pa.; J. E. Decker & Sons, Mason City, Ia.; Evansville Packing Co., Evansville, Ind.; East Side Packing Co., East St. Louis, Ill.; Hammond Standish & Co., Detroit, Mich.; G. A. Hormel & Co., Austin, Minn.; Home Packing & Ice Co., Terre Haute, Ind.; Independent Packing Co., Chicago, Ill.; Indianapolis Abattoir Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; International Provision Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Interstate Packing Co., Winona, Minn.; Iowa Packing Co., Des Moines, Ia.; Powers Begg Co., Jacksonville, Ill.; Kingan & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; Krey Packing Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Lake Erie Provision Co., Cleveland, O.; Layton Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; Oscar Mayer & Bro., Sedgwick and Beethoven streets, Chicago, Ill.; J. T. McMillan Co., St. Paul, Minn.; Miller & Hart, Chicago, Ill.; J. Morrell & Co., Ottumwa, Ia.; Nuckolls Packing Co., Pueblo, Colo.; Ogden Packing and Provision Co., Ogden, Utah; Ohio Provision Co., Cleveland, O.; Parker Webb & Co., Detroit, Mich.; Pittsburg Packing and Provision Co., Pittsburg, Pa.; Rath Packing Co., Waterloo, Ia.; Roberts & Oake, Chicago, Ill.; Rohe & Bros., New York City; W. C. Routh & Co., Logansport, Ind.; St. Louis Ind. Packing Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Sinclair & Co., T. M. Cedar Rapids, Ia.; Sullivan & Co., Detroit, Mich.; Theurer-Norton Provision Co., Cleveland, O.; Wilson Provision Co., Peoria, Ill.; Western Packing and Provision Co., Chicago, Ill.; Charles Wolff Packing Co., Topeka, Kan.

VICTORY ADDS MILLIONS TO ALLIES NEEDING FOOD.

Baltimore.—The advent of peace must inevitably demand not less but greater saving of food from the American people. That is the warning keynote of the latest message from the Maryland Food Administration.

A hundred million Allies have been rescued from their servitude. But though their own national flags again float over their citadels they are far from having come to the end of their legitimate demands upon the United States. They must be fed.

"Give me liberty or give me death" cried Patrick Henry. Through the efforts of the United States and our Allies in arms these peoples have now received the blessings of liberty. They still want to live. And for hundreds of thousands of them, cold facts show us, that is not possible without enormous consignments of foodstuffs which this nation alone is in a position to send them.

Scarcity of ships means that the straight line across the Atlantic is the only one that can be operated. With the coming of peace, the natural demand of every loyal citizen should be that every available vessel should be dedicated to the service of bringing Uncle Sam's soldiers back to their waiting homes. On their east-bound trips they must not go with empty holds. They must be crowded with vast cargoes of food for their fellow-victors.

The minimum amount which will suffice to avert starvation from our Allies is computed by Herbert Hoover at 17,500,000 tons for the year ending next September. By then, if all goes well, they will be harvesting their own first normal crop in four years and will begin to be self-supporting once more. Meanwhile, 260,000,000 Allies look to us for sustenance and they put upon us this year a burden half as big again as we have yet managed to shoulder. The honor of the American people is staked upon breaking this final record.

There is no more food to work on than last year. The wheat crop is estimated by the Department of Agriculture to yield an increase of 280,000,000 bushels. Against that may be off 442,000,000 bushels. Altogether the crop estimate shows a fall of 226,000,000 bushels against that may be put the higher nutritional value of the corn and the great increase in the number of the nation's hogs. All in all, the national larder is about the same as last year, but the outside demands upon it have increased at least 50 per cent.

Only a vast saving can save Europe from anarchy. It means retrenchment all along the line.

If we fail, the Old World will be almost inevitably plunged in an orgie of food riots growing, perhaps, into absolute anarchy. War has taught how the affairs of the nations are knit together and how the plight of one is apt to entagle the others. The same lesson holds good in time of peace. Violent disorder cannot be rampant in Europe without being felt the world over. Therefore, self-interest demands that we avert anarchy by preventing its cause, which is starvation.

This truth is so elementary that it is inconceivable that a people which has astounded the world with its national intelligence can fail to grasp it. The danger is that the relaxation after the tensest times in history may cause a temporary slackening in our food conservation. Our allies cannot wait while the United States gets its bearings. They need victuals as well as victory. They need food every day. We alone can save and ship it.

Doesn't look as if a turkey was necessary to give us something to give thanks for this Thanksgiving.

CRANBERRY-APPLE JELLY.

One pint apple juice, one pint cranberry juice, three-quarters cup sugar, one and three-quarters cup sorghum or syrup.

Prepare apple juice as for apple jelly. Add prepared cranberry juice and boil five minutes. Add sweetening; boil until it gives the jelly test. Turn into glasses. A large proportion of cranberry may be used if desired.

"Two into one wont go," says the arithmetic. But with the advent of Peace Uncle Sam will have to supply from his food store twice as many people as he did before the war. Still he can satisfy all his customers if those in his immediate neighborhood will regulate their orders by need and not by greed.

HUNGRY MILLIONS WANT FOOD AS WELL AS PEACE.

When Germany took up arms she created a world-shortage in food. When she lays them down, she will cause a famine among our allies, unless America realizes that they still have to be fed and that for a full year the food must largely come from the United States.

"One Hundred and twenty million allies must eat," is the present food slogan. The minute the war ends and the Hun heel is lifted from subject nations, there will be 180,000,000 mouths to be fed. The United States holds in trust the only available supply which can ward off hunger from these millions. It cannot in honor default.

The task is gigantic—no nation in history has been asked to attempt anything like it. Fifty per cent more food must be shipped than during the past twelve months. Seventeen and one-half million tons must cross the Atlantic to implement this country's promise to the Inter-Allied Council.

No code of rules can cover the case. Every man, woman, and child, has got to figure out three times a day what he can spare from his or her own meals. If loyalty won't supply the answer, all the laws in the world fail. So the Food Administration pins its faith to the public and says, "Work out your own problem your own way, but give the utmost you can. Remember only this, that for every morsel of food there are two candidates—an American here and some far-hungier fellow-being overseas."

The problem has passed beyond the stage where it can be solved by the use of substitutes—as has been said, "What is wanted is just food—and there is no substitute for that." Ninety-five per cent of our sustenance comes from staples, and the enormous shortage in those cannot be made good merely by eating oysters, and rabbits, and spinach, and peanuts. This use of perishable or non-exportable foods is, of course, extremely desirable, but it cannot alone let us beat by another six million tons of foodstuffs the record of eleven million tons shipped during the last twelve months. There is only one way to avert the shame of seeing civilian greed dim the lustre of military prowess, and that is for every man, woman, and child, in the United States to get voluntarily on a real war footing—get into the fight just as the people of every other Allied nation have had to do—and then when history starts handing round the medals for this war there will be a well-merited one for the rank-and-file of American democracy for standing together as no nation in the annals of time has done.

TO SAVE SUGAR.

Use fresh fruits without sugar.

Cook dried fruits without additional sugar; they already contain sugar.

Can more fruit without sugar; put up fewer jams and jellies.

Use less sugar in tea and coffee; you will soon learn to like it better.

Avoid such sugar luxuries as candy, cakes, chewing gum, sweet drinks and sodas.

Use honey, maple sugar and syrups and other sweeteners when available.

Cut out all desserts or other dishes that require much sugar.

DELIVERANCE.

Here is an Associated Press dispatch which shows what the coming of the Sammies has meant to the people of France.

The villagers in Vaux-Andigny knew that the Americans were in the war but did not know they were fighting. All of them rushed to meet the troops when the Americans entered, the people thinking the men were British. The Americans were kissed again and again, the more emotional of the villagers also kissing the soldiers' rifles and bayonets which had delivered them from their oppressors.

The villagers offered the soldiers tea and when the latter produced the sugar for it the people all cried:

"Why, you must be Americans!"

Then there was another outburst of enthusiasm.

TO SAVE MEAT.

A serving of meat or poultry once a day is enough.

No family of five should buy any meat until it has bought three quarts of milk.

Use all leftovers. Make soups.

Remember there are parts like livers, hearts, tripe, sweetbreads and brains which should be used.

Make a little meat go a long way. "Extend" its flavor. Other things such as vegetables (especially potatoes) can be combined with meat.

Heavy beef—from animals weighing over 475 pounds dressed—is "soldier beef." Ask your butcher for beef from light animals also cow beef. It is just as good and should cost less.

YOUR FIGHT WITH THE PROFITEER.

That the Food Administrator's attempt to stop profiteering in eggs will fail of its purpose unless the public lends its co-operation goes without saying. It behooves the housewife to keep in mind the prices she ought to pay, and when a shopkeeper tries to exact an excessive profit to report him to the Food Administrator at 302 North Charles street, Baltimore, Md. In this way only can the public be assured of full protection against the retailer's greed.

If America were to fall down now on its food program, candid historians would have to chronicle how we saved Civilization from drowning and then pushed her back.

ALLIES CAN'T LIVE ON VICTORY ALONE.

The sugar supply has not yet felt the effect of the glorious news from France. There is just as little as ever—and more people with whom we ought to share it.

Every six people in the United States must ship a ton of food during the next twelve months. That is the arithmetic of the seventeen and one-half million tons promised the Allies by Herbert Hoover on behalf of this nation.

One year's food saving is an insurance premium against the next year's possible food shortage.

The Wrong Address

By Olive Roberts Barton

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Rosina looked around doubtfully, scrutinizing the houses along the street. "White, with a buckeye tree to the left of the front porch," Aunt Ina had said. The one before her answered the description.

Bob Nevis, with his feet comfortably elevated on the porch rail, sat reading the morning paper. Noticing a lady turn in at the gate he sprang up and stood waiting.

"I've brought the tatting for Mrs. Mendelheim," Rosina began diffidently. "Will you please give it to her, and tell her that Aunt Ina, I mean Miss Ridgeway, is sick today and won't be able to help with the fancy-work booth. She's sorry and hopes Mrs. Mendelheim will be able to manage without her. She held out a small paper parcel which the young man accepted with thanks.

"Thank you very much for your trouble. Good morning!" Rosina said as she turned to go.

And then the young man found his tongue. "I'm sorry about your aunt. I hope she'll be better very soon," solicitously.

"That's very kind. It is not serious and I'm sure she'll be all right tomorrow." Another "Good-morning!" and she was gone.

Bob stood looking after her. "Him! Who the deuce is she I wonder! Don't remember having ever seen her before. By Harry! she's a crackajack for looks, isn't she? When she smiles it's just heaven. Will you please tell me



"I've Brought the Tatting."

what's tatting? I think that's what she said. And who under the canopy is Mrs. Mendelheim, and why should I give Mrs. Mendelheim some tatting? Whoo—ee! Help!"

He tossed the package up and caught it with one hand. "Hold on, maybe it will break, since you don't know what it is." Bob grinned. "It's pretty soft. Feels like cotton."

Dr. Nevis stood smiling inside the screen door and Bob spied him. "Then you heard, dad!"

"Yes, couldn't help it and can't say that I blame you much. Mighty pretty young lady! But if I were you I believe I'd have told the truth. That Mrs. Mendelheim does not live here, and, incidentally, suggested showing her the way to the right house.

"Bonehead! But say, dad, I don't know where she lives. I've been away from home so long I don't know where any one lives scarcely."

"Mendelheim's house is the mate of this one on South Poplar street, same number, too. Your fair friend made a mistake of eight blocks. This is North Poplar."

Bob considered the matter. He didn't relish a walk of eight blocks—alone—when he had an interesting book and good cigars. No use wasting the precious moments of his vacation hunting up Kritzenbaums or Schweiderbergs or Minterheimers or whoever in the world it was who would have to look after the fancy work booth, now that Aunt Ina was sick. Aunt Ina's niece was a different matter.

So he called Sammy Croop, next door, and gave him a nickel and the bundle of tatting, telling him where to go.

Sammy Croop stuffed the small bundle into his pocket and started on his way. At the corner of Crissmore street he met Jimmy and David Harrowdale on their way to the swimming hole. Sammy yielded without much coaxing and agreed to go along, deciding that the return trip would be time enough to make his delivery.

But Sammy got a cramp in the deep water, and Jimmy managed to hold him up in a way while David yelled for help to some men in a nearby field. The result was that Sammy, weak and subdued from his sousing, was brought home on a partly loaded hay wagon and delivered to his mother with no more clothing than a few wisps of timothy, while his outfit of one Indian suit, much soiled and crumpled, lay on a rock beside the distant stream.

All day, Mrs. Aaron Mendelheim worked at the church. She draped yards of bunting over the fancy work booth, wondering why Miss Ridgeway did not come to help. The church had no telephone, and at noon she had no time to go home, but lunched on a box of ham sandwiches she had brought along. The annual bazaar of the Ladies Light Bearer society must be a success!

"If she can't come she might have sent word," she soliloquized indignantly. "I could have gotten some one to help. And how about that tatting she has been working on for months? She says there's twenty dollars' worth. And now where is she? Does anybody know anything about Miss Ridgeway?" But nobody did. At 6 o'clock Mrs. Mendelheim left the completed yellow and lavender booth and dragged her weary way homeward. Her cup of tea failed to revive her and she went to bed with a splitting headache.

Bob Nevis's troubles were beginning.

One of the Mendelheims telephoned to the Ridgeways and the result was that Rosina went to take charge of the proprietorless booth, puzzled about the miscarriage of her message.

Mrs. Nevis, leaving the house that night, asked Bob to go along, and he found himself with his mother at the Methodist church bazaar. His heart leaped. There was a faint chance of seeing his fair visitor of the morning.

Mrs. Nevis wanted some aprons, so in a minute Bob found himself facing Rosina! But Rosina's eyes had never a glance for him. He might have been so much thin air. She had a disconcerting way of looking directly through him that made him feel decidedly insignificant.

"I hear that I can get some of Miss Ridgeway's beautiful tatting," said his mother.

"I'm sorry, but we have none. It was sent, but through some error has not reached the church."

"That is too bad!" returned Mrs. Nevis, moving away. "Come, Robert."

Robert discovered the Indian suit and the tatting next morning, both drenched with rain.

He took the tatting home to his mother and started out to hunt the Ridgeways to turn in twenty dollars to Miss Ina.

Rosina came to the door.

"I've come to confess!" began Bob, humbly.

"Yes?"

"I'm a liar and a thief!"

In spite of herself Rosina laughed. "How dreadful! You look contrite enough to be a murderer also. We may as well be comfortable while having this awful confession! Won't you sit down? Now tell me why you let me talk to you yesterday when you knew I was at the wrong house?"

"Because—because, you were so lovely and I was afraid you'd go. I wanted to have you stay and—and—say, I'm a stupid donkey, and here's the money for the—whatever you call that stuff. The little boy I sent with it went swimming instead. You must think me a muddle-head!"

Rosina laughed again. "Oh, don't go! Here you have a chance to talk to me and now you are running away."

Bob needed no second invitation.

Tobacco in Olden Days.

Essays have been written by antiquarians to show that the use of tobacco was known to the Chinese, the Hindoostanees and the Egyptians ages before the practice of smoking was observed among the Indians of the West Indies by the sailors of Columbus. In a bulletin on tobacco prepared by the census in 1900 was this paragraph:

"The cultivation and use of tobacco are of such antiquity that authentic history does not record their beginnings. The claims of certain European and Asiatic countries to an acquaintance with the plant prior to the discovery of America are not supported by accepted history nor satisfactorily demonstrated by the researches of the antiquarian or the archaeologist. It is fairly well settled that tobacco is indigenous to the western hemisphere and that the aborigines practiced its cultivation and use from remotest times and spread their knowledge to the rest of the world."

Liver and Bacon have been separated by an order of the Food Courts, but the divorce proceedings, despite certain erroneous reports, have not been instituted between Ham and Eggs.

Neither by the waving of a white flag nor of a magician's wand can the food supply of Europe be made to meet its immediate needs. More eyes than ever look to the U. S. A.

You Must Do The Talking

The telephone system can carry your voice, or another voice to you, but it can not talk or hear for you.

When the operator at the central office has connected your telephone with another, she has canceled the distance between the caller and the person called; but clear speaking, attentive listening and mutual courtesy are in order if the ensuing conversation is to be satisfactory.

In the Bell System there is untiring effort to give satisfactory service, but the cooperation of the public is always necessary.

War Savings Stamps
Were Issued for You

THE CHESAPEAKE AND POTOMAC TELEPHONE COMPANY

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Our Sister in Typhoid.

In his "Past and Present," that opening gun of the midnineteenth century radical campaign, Thomas Carlyle tells a grisly story of a poor Irish widow in Edinburgh, who begged for help. "She was refused, till her strength and heart failed her; she sank down in typhus fever; died, and infected her lane with fever so that 17 other persons died of fever there in consequence. The forlorn Irish widow applies to her fellow creatures, 'Behold, I am sinking. I am your sister; one God made us.' They answer, 'No, impossible; thou art no sister of ours.' But she proves her sisterhood; her typhus fever kills them; they are actually her brothers though denying it."

Man Has Much to Learn.

Man thinks he is a pretty smart fellow now. And so he is, but it must be somewhat of a bump to his pride when he considers how long it took him to learn the few things that he knows.

For it is really only a few things that man yet knows compared to the things that surely he is destined yet to know. It is true that he has invaded both the kingdoms of the fishes and the birds, that he can navigate the under waters of the seas and the upper winds of the air, but these are probably small achievements in view of that which it is possible for him to achieve in the future.—Los Angeles Times.

What "Potluck" Is.

"Potluck" is defined in such a practical way in Limoges, France, that the partaker ever after remembers that it means "take what you get and say nothing." In a certain corner of that quaint city of jostling roofs there is still segregated, much as if in a ghetto, a Saracen population, probably a remnant of the wave of Saracens that swept over Europe hundreds of years ago. Here they live in crooked, narrow streets, following old customs handed down from generation to generation. There are many butchers' shops in the quarter and outside of each steams a great pot of soup over a glowing brazier. In each pot stands a ladle as ancient as the pot. When a customer comes with a penny in goes the ladle and it comes up full of savory broth and chunks of meat, odds and ends that the butcher has had left over. And what comes up the customer has to take.

Ice cream may be freely used as a desert in France, so long as it contains no sugar, no milk, no eggs and no flour.

MORE SUGAR ALLOWED. THREE LBS. A MONTH.

The amount of sugar allowed per month to each individual has been increased from two to three pounds. The whole monthly allowance can be bought for a family at one time. The amount allowed to public eating places is increased to three pounds for ninety meals.

This increase is made in fulfillment of the Food Administration's promise to set free extra sugar as soon as possible.

This increase is possible because of the very satisfying condition of the Louisiana crop and of Western refining, because railway freight space is more available while men, rather than munitions, etc., are being shipped to Europe and because the restrictions upon manufacturers and the self-denial of private consumers have built up a temporary reserve.

PEACH STONES AS PASSES.

In order to stimulate the American Red Cross Campaign for the collection of peach stones and nut shells for gas mask making for the Army the proprietor of a moving picture theatre at Spokane, Washington, announced that a free admission ticket would be given any person who brought one pound of clean peach stones to the box office.

As a result of this experiment, more than fifteen hundred pounds of good clean peach stones were delivered to the theatre within the first two days with indications that many more "special tickets" would have to be honored.

The 1918-19 Food Program is both a National and a Personal Obligation. The Nation has never failed to meet all obligations and the individual must not.

After the war Europe will continue to look to America for help; there will be no crops raised over-night.

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