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Calls On Business Men To Show Their Loyalty

President Tells of Nation's Demands. Must Determine on Fair Prices.—Wilson's Stirring Summons to Business Interests, Explains Purpose of Move.

Washington, July 11.—President Wilson appealed to the country's business interests tonight to put aside every selfish consideration and to give their aid to the nation as freely as those who go out to offer their lives on the battlefield.

In a statement addressed to the coal operators and manufacturers he gave assurances that just prices will be paid by the government and the public during the war, but warned that no attempt to extort unusual profits will be tolerated.

"Your patriotism," said the president's appeal, "is of the same self-denying stuff as the patriotism of the men dead and maimed on the fields of France, or it is no patriotism at all. Let us never speak, then, of profits and patriotism in the same sentence."

"I shall expect every man who is not a slacker to be at my side throughout this great enterprise. In it no man can win honor who thinks of himself."

One Price for All.

The president declared there must be but one price for the government and for the public. He expressed confidence that business generally will be found loyal to the last degree, and that the problem of war time prices, which he declared will "mean victory or defeat," will be solved rightly through patriotic cooperation.

In unmeasured terms, however, Mr. Wilson condemned the ship owners of the country for maintaining a schedule of ocean freight rates which has placed "almost insuperable obstacles" in the path of the government.

"The fact is," he asserted, "that those who have fixed war freight rates have taken the most effective means in their power to defeat the armies engaged against Germany."

Coal production and other industries for whose products the government has negotiated price agreements are not taken up in detail by the president, his appeal dealing only with the general principles involved in the determination of war prices.

It follows in part:

Will Determine Prices.

"The government is about to attempt to determine the prices at which it will ask you henceforth to furnish various supplies which are necessary for the prosecution of the war and various materials which will be needed in the industries by which the war must be sustained. We shall of course try to determine justly and to the best advantage of the nation as a whole; but justice is easier to speak of than to arrive at. * * * I take the liberty of stating very candidly my own views of the situation and of the principles which should guide both the government and the mine owners and manufacturers of the country in this difficult matter.

"A just price must, of course, be paid for everything the government buys. By a just price I mean a price which will sustain the industries concerned in a high state of efficiency, provide a living for those who conduct them, enable them to pay good wages, and make possible the expansion of their enterprises which will from time to time become necessary for the stupendous undertakings of this great war develop. They are necessary for the maintenance and development of industry; and the maintenance and development of industry are necessary for the great task we have in hand.

"But I trust we shall not surround the matter with a mist of sentiment. Facts are our masters now. We ought not to put the acceptance of such prices on the ground of patriotism. Patriotism has nothing to do with profits in a case like this. Patriotism and profits ought never in the present circumstances to be mentioned together.

Must Back Fighting Men.

"Patriotism leaves profits out of the

question. In these days of our supreme trial when we are sending hundreds of thousands of our young men across the seas to serve a great cause, no true man who stays behind to work for them and sustain them by his labor will ask himself what he is personally going to make out of that labor. No true patriot will permit himself to take toll of their heroism in money or seek to grow rich by the shedding of their blood. He will give as freely and with as unstinted self-sacrifice as they. When they are giving their lives will he not give at least his money?

"I hear it insisted that more than a just price, more than a price that will sustain our industries, must be paid; that it is necessary to pay very liberal and unusual profits in order to 'stimulate' production; that nothing but pecuniary rewards will do it—rewards paid in money, not in the mere liberation of the world. I take it for granted that those who argue thus do not stop to think what this means. Do they mean that you must be paid, must be bribed, to make your contribution, a contribution that costs you neither a drop of blood nor a tear, when the whole world is in travail and men everywhere depend upon and call to you to bring them out of bondage and make the world a fit place to live in again amidst peace and justice? Do they mean you will exact a price, drive a bargain, with the men who are enduring the agony of this war on the battlefield, in the trenches, amidst the lurking dangers of the sea, or with the bereaved women and the pitiful children, before you will come forward to your duty and give some part of your life, in easy peaceful fashion, for the things we are fighting for, the things we have pledged our fortunes, our lives, our sacred honor to vindicate and defend—liberty and justice?"

Will Answer Right.

"Of course you will not. It is inconceivable. Your patriotism is of the same self-denying stuff as the patriotism of the men dead or maimed on the field of France or else it is no patriotism at all. Let us never speak then, of profits and of patriotism in the same sentence. Let us do sound business, but not in the midst of a mist. Many a grievous burden of taxation will be laid on this nation in this generation and in the next to pay for this war. Let us see to it that for every dollar that is taken from the people's pockets it shall be possible to obtain a dollar's worth of the sound stuff they need.

"Let me turn for a moment to the ship owners of the United States and the other ocean carriers whose example they have followed and ask them if they realize what obstacles, what insuperable obstacles, they have been putting in the way of the successful prosecution of this war by the ocean freight rates they have been exacting? They are doing everything that high freight charges can do to make the war a failure, to make it impossible. I do not say they realize this or intend it. The thing has happened naturally enough, because the commercial processes which we are content to see operate in ordinary times have without sufficient thought been continued into a period where they have no proper place. I am not questioning motives. I am merely stating a fact and stating it in order that attention may be fixed upon it.

"The fact is that those who have fixed war freight rates have taken the most effective means in their power to defeat the armies engaged against Germany. When they realize this, we may, I take it for granted, count upon them to reconsider the whole matter. It is high time. Their extra hazards are covered by war risk insurance.

Looks for Response.

"I know, and you know what response to this great challenge of duty and of opportunity the nation will ex-

NEWBERRY COUNTY COUNCIL OF DEFENSE

The Newberry County Council of Defense met in the office of Farm Demonstration Agent Mills, Thursday, the 12th, and effected the following organization:

Chairman, Dr. G. Y. Hunter.
Vice Chairman, Jno. M. Kinard.
Secretary, T. M. Mills.

The county council of defense consists of one member from each township as follows:

Jno. M. Kinard, No. 1.
Dr. W. C. Brown, No. 2.
L. S. Henderson, No. 3.
Z. H. Suber, No. 4.
Dr. J. Wm. Folk, No. 5.
Dr. T. H. Pope, No. 6.
A. P. Coleman, No. 7.
W. L. Buzhardt, No. 8.
T. M. Mills, No. 9.
W. B. Boinest, No. 10.
H. H. Ruff, No. 11.

Motion by Jno. M. Kinard that each member of the council organize his respective township not later than one week from today, appointing not less than 10 members for each township—carried.

Motion by T. M. Mills that we cover the county during July and August with a series of school house meetings, to be designated by each township council of defense, at such places and dates as they may deem best—carried.

It was suggested that the council from each township have their meeting place and dates mapped out and report at next meeting.

Moved and carried to meet again at court house, Tuesday, July 24th, at 10:30 a. m.

T. M. MILLS, Sec.
Newberry County Council of Defense.

Rank Injustice.

"Now, my son," said the conscientious father, "tell me why I punished you."

"That's it," blubbered the boy indignantly. "First you pounded the life out of me, and now you don't know what you done it for."—Chicago Record-Herald.

pect of you and I know what response you will make. Those who do not respond in the spirit of those who have gone to give their lives for us on bloody fields far away, may safely be left to be dealt with by opinion and the law—for the law must, of course, command these things. I am dealing with the matter thus publicly and frankly in order that in all our thinking and in all our dealings with one another we may move in a perfectly clear air of understanding.

"And there is something more that we must add to our thinking. The public is now as much a part of the government as are the army and navy themselves; the whole people in all their activities are now mobilized and in service for the accomplishment of the nation's task in this war; it is in such circumstances impossible justly to distinguish between industrial purchases made by the government and industrial purchase made by the managers of individual industries of the countries, all the industries that contribute to its life assist to sustain our forces in the field and on the sea. We must make the prices to the public the same as the prices to the government. Prices mean the same thing everywhere now; they mean the efficiency or the inefficiency of the nation. They mean victory or defeat. They mean that America will win her place once for all among the foremost free nations of the world, or that she will sink to defeat and become a second rate power alike in thought and in action. This is a day of her reckoning and every man amongst us must personally face that reckoning along with her.

"The case needs no arguing. I assume that I am only expressing your own thought—what must be in the mind of every true man when he faces the tragedy and the solemn glory of the present war for the emancipation of mankind. I summon you to a great duty, a great privilege, a shining dignity and distinction. I shall expect every man who is not a slacker to be at my side throughout this great enterprise. In it no man can win honor who thinks of himself."

FOOD ADMINISTRATION

The food economics which Herbert C. Hoover of the Food Administration desires to suggest to the American people were officially promulgated today.

They constitute three cardinal principles of the Food Campaign and are set forth in clear type on a small card in terms so definite and concise that all will know exactly what and how to save.

This Food Administration Card will soon hang in every American kitchen and its directions followed with scrupulous care by the home makers of the land. Already the appeal has met with a generous response. The information is at hand that a million Food pledges have already been signed.

A reading of the card which is printed in full below, shows that to follow its suggestions entails no real hardships. The rules are concise and simple. Less wheat, meat, milk, fats, sugar and fuel. More fruit, vegetables, foods that are not suitable to be sent to camps or firing lines. No limiting the food of growing children; not eating by anyone of more food than is needed. Buying food that is grown close to the home.

Is any of this hard?

United States Food Administration.

Win the war by giving your own daily service.

SAVE THE WHEAT

—One wheatless meal a day. Use corn, oatmeal, rye or barley bread and non-wheat breakfast foods. Order bread twenty-four hours in advance so your baker will not bake beyond his needs. Cut the loaf on the table and only as required. Use stale bread for cooking, toast, etc. Eat less cake and pastry.

Our wheat harvest is far below normal.

 If each person weekly saves one pound of wheat flour that means 150,000,000 more bushels of wheat for the Allies to mix in their bread. This will help them to save DEMOCRACY.

SAVE THE MEAT

—Beef, mutton or pork not more than once a day. Use freely vegetables and fish. At the meat meal serve smaller portions, and steaks instead of steaks. Make made-dishes of all left-overs. Do this and there will be meat enough for everyone at a reasonable price.

We are today killing the dairy cows and female calves as the result of high prices.

 Therefore eat less and eat no young meat. If we save an ounce of meat each day per person, we will have additional supply equal to 2,200,000 cattle.

SAVE THE MILK

—The children must have milk. Use every drop. Use buttermilk and sour milk for cooking and making cottage cheese. Use less cream.

SAVE THE FATS

—We are the world's greatest fat eaters. Fat is food. Butter is essential for the growth and health of children. Use butter on the table as usual but not in cooking. Other fats are as good. Reduce use of fried foods. Soap contains fats. Do not waste it. Make your own washing soap at home out of the saved fats.

Use one-third ounce less per day of animal fat and 375,000 tons will be saved yearly.

SAVE THE SUGAR

—Sugar is scarce. We use today three times as much per person as our Allies. So there may be enough for all at reasonable price. Use less candy and sweet drinks. Do not stint sugar in putting up fruit and jams. They will save butter.

If everyone in America saves one ounce of sugar daily, it means 1,100,000 tons for the year.

SAVE THE FUEL

—Coal comes from a distance and our railways are overburdened hauling war material. Help relieve them by burning fewer fires. Use wood when you can get it.

USE THE PERISHABLE FOODS

—Fruits and vegetables we have in abundance. As a nation we eat too little garden stuffs. Double their use and improve your health. Store potatoes and other roots properly and they will keep. Begin now to can or dry all surplus garden products.

USE LOCAL SUPPLIES

—Patronize your local producer. Distance means money. Buy perishable food from the

Postpone Drawing For National Army

Census Officials Change Figures to Meet Apparent Conditions—Two-Thirds of One Per Cent. of Paper Population of Each Unit Needed.

Washington, July 11.—Postponement until next week of the drawing of numbers of men who will be called for examination for the National Army seemed probable today when it became evident that States are not completing organization of their district exemption boards as rapidly as war department officials had hoped. Only 21 States have reported their organization complete. The drawing will not be made until lists for the country are complete.

A so-called revised census estimate for the entire country, compiled on the basis of the draft registration, will be used for determining apportionments. Each city, county or State must furnish two-thirds of 1 per cent of its paper population, according to the new estimates, which were made for the purpose of equalizing the draft rather than to represent accurate population totals.

This New York city, with an estimated population of 6,504,185, must give 43,382 of the 687,000 young men to be called on the first draft. A city with 25,000 population would be required to give 166 men. These apportionments would be subject to slight allowances for alien enemies, for men who have volunteered and for other causes.

The population estimates, far from attempting to show actual population, simply are improvised figures reached by considering the number of registrants in each sub-division as 9.32 per cent of the population since the total number registered, 9,659,382, was 9.32 per cent of the total estimated population, 103,635,300.

Regarded as Fair.

The process resulted in large dummy population showings for cities with war industries where there has been a recent inflow of workmen without their families. Since the figures are based on the number of men available for military service, however, officials

neighborhood nearest you and thus save transportation.

General Rules.

Buy less, serve smaller portions. Preach the "Gospel of the Clean Plate."

Don't eat a fourth meal. Don't limit the plain food of growing children.

Watch out for wastes in the community.

Full garbage pails in America mean empty dinner pails in America and Europe.

If the more fortunate of our people will avoid waste and eat no more than they need, the high cost of living problem of the less fortunate will be solved.

HERBERT HOOVER.

United States Food Commissioner.

Bitten by a Snake.

A spread adder bit one of Mr. Bachman Cromer's little sons on the ankle last Sunday and the leg became very much swollen and painful. It would have been very serious but for the presence of mind of the boy's two brothers who were with him. They cut a cross mark into the snake's bite and took turns at sucking the blood, while they sent word to their father. The boys were a good distance from home. When Mr. Cromer reached them he brought his son to town and Dr. Jno. B. Setzler dressed the wound. The little fellow is getting along all right.

COUNTY CHANCES FOR SCHOLARSHIP

Twenty-three Vacancies in South Carolina for University—Examination on July 13.

Competitive examinations for normal scholarships to the University of South Carolina will be held in the following counties, under the direction of the county superintendent of edu-

consider the estimates fair as bases for apportionment.

Pleas for exemption of any man need not be made by him, but may be entered by a wife, other dependent, employer or any other third person. The provost marshal general's office explained in a statement.

It also was explained that any registered man absent from his home district need not return for physical examination but may be ordered by his home board to be examined elsewhere.

Figures for States.

The dummy population estimates by States include the following: Alabama 1,946,536; Florida, 925,641; Georgia 2,486,544; Kentucky 2,024,353; Louisville 1,388,862; Mississippi 1,501,345; North Carolina 2,146,266; South Carolina 1,384,203; Tennessee 2,024,893; Texas 4,397,097; Virginia 1,951,521; West Virginia 1,350,907.

Estimates for Southern cities include: Birmingham 212,436; Mobile 49,249; Montgomery 40,773; Little Rock 57,135; Jacksonville 102,285; Tampa 60,408; Macon 52,639; Savannah 80,279; Atlanta 206,159; Augusta 52,232; Louisville 216,448; New Orleans and parish 365,755; Shreveport 41,030; Winston-Salem, N. C. 55,161; Charlotte 48,509; Charleston 63,519; Columbia 42,221; Nashville 113,115; Chattanooga 74,174; Knoxville 76,760; Memphis 158,509; San Antonio 133,348; Dallas 160,805; El Paso 100,773; Galveston 53,552; Houston 132,157; Fort Worth 87,543; Austin 33,906; Petersburg 37,049; Newport News 41,373; Norfolk 106,159; Portsmouth 36,642; Richmond 172,178; Roanoke 47,854.

Estimates for other large cities: New York (including Bronx, Kings, New York, Queens and Richmond counties) 6,504,885; Chicago 3,639,957; Philadelphia 2,060,021; Detroit 1,521,942; Cleveland 1,125,440; Boston 828,573; St. Louis 861,524.

cation, Friday, July 13: Abbeville, Bamberg, Beaufort, Berkeley, Charleston, Cherokee, Chester, Chesterfield, Clarendon, Colleton, Dorchester, Florence, Horry, Jasper, Lee, Marlboro, Newberry, Orangeburg, Pickens, Saluda, Sumter, Union and York. These scholarships entitle the holders to four years at the University of South Carolina paying tuition and part of the other expenses involved. A certain part of the work must be in the department of education, but in other respects it is not different from the usual academic course. The degree conferred is that of A. B. The papers will be examined by members of the scholarship committee of the university.

Forty Dollars for Concealed Weapon.

About six weeks ago a negro was seen with a concealed weapon on Mr. W. I. Herbert's place. Mr. E. N. Foy saw the man and the pistol and reported the fact to Mr. Herbert, who phoned Sheriff Bleasdale about the matter. The sheriff sent Policeman Taylor, but the negro was not located, as Mr. Foy did not know the man and Mr. Herbert had not seen him. Seeing the account in the newspapers Mr. J. A. Foy, father of young Foy who had seen the negro, worked up evidence against Sam Bobo and sent word to the authorities here. Officers Havird and Taylor went to the place last Monday and arrested the man, who turned out to be the one first reported by Foy. He was brought in and carried before Magistrate Douglas. He pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to pay \$40 or serve 30 days. The fine was paid.

Members of the Woman's Service League of Newberry are busy cutting and making pillow cases for the Red Cross work.