

### CELEBRATE INDEPENDENCE DAY BY LAUNCHING SHIPS

Washington, July 3.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press)—The United States celebrates Independence Day tomorrow by launching, between sunrise and sunset, more ships than Germany's submarines can destroy in a month at their present rate of undersea piracy.

One hundred ships—perhaps more—approximately half a million tons of dead weight tonnage are expected to slip from their ways.

Without holding back a single ship in order to swell the number for Independence Day Launching, the shipworkers by brawn and sacrifice have made ready at least 95 ships, and it is said to be not improbable that the number will be one hundred. These ships, when completed at the same rate of speed which has made possible their launching today will take their places in the "bridge of ships to France" which will maintain the armies fighting to defeat Germany.

Today's achievement which probably will be accounted among the safest and sanest Fourth of July celebrations in the country's history has been made possible only by the loyalty and devotion of the shipyard workers themselves working under the organization of Chairman Hurley of the Shipping Board and Charles M. Schwab, the new director general of the Emergency Fleet Corporation.

The request of Chairman Hurley and Mr. Schwab that the day be celebrated by launching the greatest number of hulls ever put overboard in one day, specified distinctly that the war program was so pressing that it would not be permissible to delay launching which could be made earlier. Any ships put into the water must be the result of extra exertion to get them ready ahead of scheduled time.

The response of the workmen, the men who actually are building the merchant marine, needs no comment other than the lists of vessels to be added today to the world's marine population. Sacrificing their regular Saturday half holiday, accepting only straight pay instead of time and a half for that work, cheerfully working overtime, the men speeded up production in a great drive for tonnage which has been so successful that the launchings today exceed by 42,050 deadweight tons the entire output in 1901, the best pre-war year an American shipbuilding.

If an official communique were issued on the result of the day's operations, it might read thus: "Our shipbuilders attacked the U-boat campaign today everywhere in America, achieving their objectives early in the assault and pushing beyond. The result nullifies in one day all that the German underwater navy takes more than one month to accomplish. All our units behaved magnificently and it is expected that distinguished service medals will be awarded soon to some individuals by the Shipping Board."

Beginning in the east, because of differences in time, the launchings will continue throughout the day until the last hull has been floated on the waters of the Pacific. At least 95 ships are expected to be launched, with a deadweight tonnage of 470,586. Work was continued until the last minute in hope of launching other ships also. Launchings planned for Atlantic and Gulf yards number 38, including 27 wooden vessels of 95,700 tons, and 11 steel ships of 76,486 tons. The Great Lakes yards will launch 14 steel ships of 47,700 tons. Maintaining its record, the Pacific coast will lead the rest of the country with 26 wooden and 17 steel launchings, totalling 250,700 tons.

The Bethlehem Union Plant in San Francisco will have the honor of launching three ships with a capacity of 35,400 tons. The Moore Shipbuilding Company at Oakland, Cal., also will have a triple launching, the tonnage being 28,200. Triplets also will be born in the Ecorse, Mich., yard of the great Lakes Shipbuilding Company, the tonnage being 8,900.

### CAUSE OF EXPLOSION AT SEMET-SOLVAY PLANT REMAINS UNDETERMINED

Syracuse, N. Y., July 3.—The cause of the fire and explosions which killed at least 60 workmen, injured more than three score, some probably fatally and destroyed the TNT plant of the Semet-Solvay Company at Split Rock, near here last night had not been determined tonight. A double investigation is under way and District Attorney Walrath said several "peculiar circumstances," including the breakdown of the water and lighting system, would be thoroughly investigated.

The company was engaged in manufacturing TNT for the United States government. Ten buildings were destroyed and others damaged. The property loss is said to be in excess of \$1,000,000. The full extent of the disaster did not become known until long after daylight when search of the ruins disclosed the bodies.

### SERIOUS PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED IN NEAR FUTURE

Washington, June 30.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press)—With the population of the world increasing faster than the growth in the meat supply, government experts foresee a serious problem to be solved in the not far-distant future.

The situation in the United States has reached an interesting stage. With the last ten years, the population has increased about 18 per cent while the herds of the nation which brought the meat industry to its present high development have declined 20 per cent. In Europe the condition is even more serious because of depletion due to the war. Australia and New Zealand continue to produce great quantities of meat, but the distance to the congested centers of population adds much to the expense of marketing. South America's vast fields and splendid herbage, therefore, are being looked to as the source of supply, now as well as after the war.

Argentina is today the most important beef producing country in the world, according to a review of meat packing in South America by the Latin-American Division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Uruguay also is becoming a center of the industry and Brazil, Paraguay, Colombia, and Venezuela to a less extent. Out of a total of 915,647 tons of beef, mutton and lamb produced in 1916, Argentina produced 436,405 tons, New Zealand and Australia 262,176 tons, the United States 80,522 tons, Uruguay 43,895 tons, Brazil 33,571 tons, Canada 21,723 tons and other countries the remainder.

Development of cattle breeding in South America has been a direct result of the discovery of refrigeration. Until the practice of freezing meat was introduced, South American commerce in meat was negligible, being confined to the shipment of low grade smoked or salted beef, for which there was little sale. When American and British capital established plants in Argentina and Uruguay, and later in other countries for freezing or chilling meat so that it could be shipped fresh across the ocean, commanding high prices and being in great demand, native ranchmen began to improve their stock by the introduction of thoroughbreds.

As a result, millionaire ranchmen in Argentina and Uruguay are almost as plentiful as millionaire oil men in Oklahoma. Frozen meat is being used extensively by the Allied armies and the flow of gold in the world's commerce has been showing an increasing trend toward South America.

Meat packing in Argentina has been so successful because it was spared the hardships which a new industry usually encounters. Profiting by American experience, the plants were established along modern lines without costly experiment. A market already had been created in Europe by the shipment of frozen meat from the United States. Argentina is now seeking to increase her herds to keep pace with the capacities of the packing houses, while Brazil is endeavoring to augment the number of packing houses to handle the plentiful supply of stock. The Brazilian government is giving every encouragement to breeders to improve their strain of cattle.

Columbia has offered a subsidy of \$10,000 to the first packing house established in that country. Columbia has approximately 1,000,000 head of cattle, which can be exported now only on the hoof. American, British and Swedish farms are reported to be investigating the subsidy offer.

### WHY NOT LEARN RUSSIAN

Washington, June 20.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press)—"Why not learn Russian? It isn't nearly so difficult as is popularly supposed, and America needs for the war today and the commercial reconstruction after the war a large number of intelligent citizens who can use the language."

Question, suggestion, and patriotic reasoning are made on the responsibility of the United States Bureau of Education, on the staff of which Dr. Glen Levin Swiggett has been conducting expert investigation into the possibility of equipping larger numbers of Americans with languages and information that will fit them to sustain and rebuild the fabric of international relationship in the future.

Dr. Swiggett says that all the assumption of difficulty comes because inquirers are normally confronted with the Russian alphabet and its Greek letters, the Russian grammar and its many tenses, and all the paraphernalia of scholastic lore. He intimates that the absorption of this has been altogether too difficult for the Russians themselves, because he cites the fact that hardly four per cent of the Russian millions ever got to the point of going to school to learn their own language. They can all talk it, though.

A proper method of acquiring the language as Dr. Swiggett outlines it, involves only the simple process of

learning a few of the simpler words and phrases that maintain daily intercourse and thereafter absorbing some more. By dint of practice and a sound memory, which he considers no more difficult of exercise than is the American ear for the latest popular song, a modest Russian vocabulary can be acquired. Then if it is desired, the books can be consulted and an ambitious young American can do more with the language than many Russians.

Yet in spite of this ease, Dr. Swiggett finds that only 10 educational institutions in the United States attempt to teach Russian, and only here of those have courses that are designed to qualify students in the spoken language.

"How different the story reads for England," he says. "Of 12 universities reported, nine teach Russian. Of 41 schools of the type of Eton, Rugby, and Harrow, 10 offer it, and 15 city school systems, all maintain classes. "I have no wish to make a brief for the study of Russian for any purpose other than the establishment of ways and means whereby our nation may come to know modern Russian better, to create a way for the coming exchange of ideas, and wares that must be mutually helpful. That way lies

through commerce, exercised on a higher plane than the mere barter of products, for immediate and therefore selfish gain.

"I wish to call attention to Russia's great need for engineers. Our technical schools should have their eyes on the man market of that country. While related only directly to commerce, constructive engineering work is yet a great commercial asset for a nation, and we should endeavor to do our share in meeting Russia's need in this respect. "Let us now urge the immediate study of Russian for commercial purposes. Our nation has a peculiar message for Russia, and possesses thereby a distinct advantage. This message can be delivered by our commercial representatives. We shall need in consequence a large number of men prepared immediately to trade with Russia on the unselfish basis of fair exchange, and the spirit of a real conquistador of commerce."

Give him six weeks away from a barber and the richest man in the world couldn't borrow carfare.

The difference between a very good man and a very good friend is that a very good friend will lie for you when necessary.

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The Loyal Order of Moose does not tolerate interference with one's religious or political views. Political or Sectarian discussions are not countenanced in the lodge rooms, but patriotism, obedience to law, equal rights and respect for opinions of others insisted upon. As one enters the lodge, so he departs—a free man.

# Over 10,000 In The Carolinas This Year

### BEEF MAY BE SERVED ONLY ONCE A WEEK

Order is Emphatic as to All Public Eating Places—By-products May Be Used

Roast beef, whether hot or cold, can be served in public eating places only one day a week.

Beef steak has almost entirely disappeared. Most hotels and restaurants throughout the State have marked beef steak off the menus, and while, under the regulations, beef steak can be served for one meal on one day a week, the food administration looks with favor upon those public eating places which have eliminated beef steak entirely from their bills of fare until there is no longer any possibility of danger that there will not be enough beef to supply the army needs. Patriotic people are abstaining from ordering roast beef and beef steak in restaurants and hotels, and are not eating beef at home.

By-products of beef, such as ox-tails, livers, tongues, sweet breads, hearts, kidneys, brains and tripe, may be eaten at any time, and there are at the present not restrictions on pork.

### TWO ALLEGED DESERTERS KILLED BY THE SHERIFF

Coushatta, La., July 3.—Cresley Harvey, 27 years old and his brother Reuben, 23, alleged deserters from Camp Beauregard since last April, were shot to death near here late yesterday by Sheriff T. M. Brittain and Deputy Floyd Jones after Cresley had sent to the sheriff a note declaring that his brother and he never would be taken from Black Lake swamp alive.

Sheriff Brittain and three deputies went to the swamp and separated into two searching parties. Brittain and Jones came upon the fugitives and when ordered to surrender Cresley Harvey is said to have pointed a pistol at the sheriff. Brittain killed him before he could fire. When he saw his brother fall Reuben Harvey fired at Jones but missed and Jones killed him with the first shot.

When you see a man with a chin like a hen's you know that you can slap his face without starting anything.

If Adam was a good fellow, he probably muttered to himself that the apple was darned good while it lasted, anyway.