

APPEAL TO HOUSEWIVES.

HERBERT C. HOOVER OUTLINES PLANS TO ELIMINATE WASTE.

Women of America Asked to Register and to Carry Out the Food Conservation Rules Prescribed by Head of Food Commission.

Washington, June 17.—Herbert C. Hoover outlined tonight his plans for enlisting the nation's housewives as actual members of the food administration and appealed to them to join him in the fight for conservation measures and the elimination of waste. The women will be enrolled during a period of registration from July 1 to July 15 through the council of national defense and the State defense councils.

Mr. Hoover is proceeding at the direction of President Wilson, who without waiting for congress to enact the administration food bills, directed him to proceed with organization of the food administration in so far as it contemplates assembling volunteer effort.

"As requested by the president," says his statement, "we ask every woman in the United States engaged in the personal control of food to register for actual membership in the food administration, thus entering directly into the national service. We shall later on ask various classes of men likewise engaged in food preparation and distribution to also volunteer to the national service in their various branches.

"We must enter a period of sacrifice for our country and for democracy. Many must go into battle but many can only remain at home. The world's food supply is short and many must suffer. We have the major burden of feeding the whole world. Food must be managed and transported in our own country and to our allies in such a way as to get the most out of it. Those who remain at home can also help and can fight by helping the fighter fight and can serve by saving."

"Since food will decide the war, each American woman can do a real national service by protecting the food supply of the nation. Ninety per cent of American food consumption passes through the hands of our women. In no other field do small things, when multiplied by our 100,000,000 people, amount for so much. A single pound of bread saved weekly for each person will increase our exports surplus of wheat 100,000,000 bushels and an average saving of 2 cents on each meal every day of each person will save to the nation for war purposes \$2,000,000,000 per annum.

"The proper assurance of the food to our allies will not only encourage them, but it will maintain them in war. Without a larger margin from our abundant food supply, only to be secured by individual effort and volunteer sacrifice, the war will be prolonged and thousands of lives, not only of men, but also of women and children, needlessly lost. The guiding hand of women in the home can alone control in this matter.

"Furthermore, this is not alone a war question. The high prices which are bearing so hard on the poor and the more moderate wage earners in this country are partially due to the shortage of supplies in the world's market and the saving in consumption and waste which can be made will lessen the prices to those of our own people which must be our first solicitude. In all of the arrangement which we plan to make during the forthcoming year for the supply of our allies we will bear the first regard to our own people.

"All effort at saving must be directed toward the national and international situation. These efforts must all be made in unison and by all of us. Therefore, the ground work of direction must be national in character.

"Inasmuch as before legislation is completed the food administration has no representatives throughout the country, the national council of defense is kindly requesting all the State councils of defense with the assistance of the women's committee of the national council of defense to begin July 1 and continue intensively for 15 days, and will consist simply in asking every woman in the country to volunteer in this important service by signing and mailing to the food administrator, conservation division, Washington, the following pledge:

"I am glad to join you in the service of food conservation for our nation and I hereby accept membership in the United States food administration, pledging myself to carry out the directions and advice of the food administrator in the conduct of my household, insofar as my circumstances permit."

"We not only want the names and addresses, but we want the number of persons in the households, we want to know whether the household employs a cook, whether it has a garden, and we want to know the occupa-

WAR IN BALKANS.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS OF IMPORTANCE IN MACEDONIA.

British Withdrawing From Advanced Positions on Struma River and Entire Forces Active at Other Places—Russian Army and Navy Becoming Active.

War developments of some importance are apparently impending on the Macedonian front, following the clarification of the military situation in Greece, coincident with the abdication of King Constantine. The most pronounced movement is that the British are withdrawing, without pressure, from their advanced positions along the Struma river and the pronounced reconnoitering activity by entente forces at other places, notably along the Vardar river. Military observers have frequently pointed out that the only practicable route for a successful advance to cut the lines of the central powers and reclaim Serbia would be up the Vardar valley. Had this been decided upon it would seem natural for the British to retire from their advanced positions along the Struma.

Both the Russian army and navy are giving more evidence of activity according to German statements.

After heavy German attacks this morning the British abandoned a newly won position in northern France, but held the main position, Infantry Hill.

IRISH REBELS RELEASED.

Prisoners Taken in Dublin Rebellion Will be Liberated.

London, June 18.—It was announced in the house of commons today that the government had decided to release all prisoners taken in the Irish rebellion of Easter Sunday a year ago.

Free Pardon for All.

It was announced that all Irish prisoners will be released without exception.

Sumter county is expected to raise \$7,000 of the \$100,000,000 Red Cross War Fund.

tion of the bread winner. There are no fees or dues to be paid.

"On receipt of the pledge we will send out preliminary instructions and a household tag to be hung in the window. The insignia of the food administration will consist of the national shield, surrounded by heads of wheat, and we hope to have the shield displayed in every home in the United States.

"We have the promise of support from many hundreds of women's organizations in the recruiting of our membership.

"With the assistance of various trained women in the country we are formulating committees on domestic economy, and from leaders in the subject of nutrition we are organizing committees of food conservation and utilization and we propose with their advice to furnish information from time to time to the members of the administration as to the manner in which they can best serve the national interest in food conservation. We have six general principles of instruction:

"First. To save wheat. If we eat as usual from our harvest this year we will have little more than enough for our own supply, but we can divide with our allies if each individual makes some sacrifice; by eating at least one wheatless meal a day, substituting cornbread or other cereals.

"Second. We want to save the meat, for our cattle and hogs are decreasing, and we must send to our allies, so we wish every house to buy less.

"Third we wish to have the fats. We consume three times the fats that are necessary for nutrition and we need them now for war. We wish no butter used in cooking; we want less butter served on the table; we want less lard, bacon and other pork products used.

"Fourth. Any deficiencies in food supply, by economy along the above lines, can be amply covered by increasing the use of fish, potatoes, beans, peas, turnips, cabbages and vegetables generally.

"Fifth. We want to save transportation. Our railroads are unable to meet the war pressure for munitions, men and coal so that we wish every one to consume products of local origin so far as possible.

"Aside from eating an increased proportion of these commodities in order to save on the staples, it is extremely important that surplus of these commodities shall be preserved or well stored for winter use.

"Sixth. We preach and want every one to preach the gospel of the clean plate; to buy less foodstuffs, to serve smaller portions and to see that nothing of value goes into the garbage can."

FORT OGLETHORPE NEWS.

MEN ASSIGNED TO DIFFERENT ARMS OF SERVICE.

Engineers and Coast Artillerymen Left on Saturday for Fort Meyer and Fortress Monroe—Infantry and Cavalry Remain at Oglethorpe.

Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., June 16.—This has been a week of rest and moving for men in the officers' training camp. Most of them have moved twice, and all at least once, and the end has not yet come, for orders have just been received, as the field artillerymen had formed expecting to go to the station to take passage to San Antonio, Texas, rescinding the former order for them to go there, and directing them to remain here, as big guns would be sent here for them to use in training, making the trip to San Antonio unnecessary. The men received the news with mixed emotions. They were glad to stay in camp at Chickamauga, but the order was so unexpected that many were disappointed at not getting the trip. A great many, however, were very enthusiastic at the news, as it means that they do not move, although chagrined at having had to turn in all the stuff which has been issued to them and then right away having to go through all the trouble of having it issued right back to them. The friends in the infantry of the artillerymen are pleased at having them stay, although jesting at their many preparations and then finding that they were all for nothing.

The coast artillery, about eighty of them, left this morning for Fortress Monroe, Va., where they will learn to operate the big guns. They will be the first men of this training camp, in all probability, to cross the ocean to France to take up the war on behalf of America and democracy for all.

The engineers also left this morning. They go to Fort Meyer, Va., to train further for their work in the greater army of the United States.

The infantry and cavalry, which will be dismantled, will remain here, and, as previously stated, orders have just been received that the field artillerymen will also stay here. All of the companies have been and are being reorganized, as there was the same course for all during the first five weeks of camp, and men from each company were distributed among the various branches.

Herbert Bultman was the only man of the Sumter contingent to get in the coast artillery branch, which seems to be generally more highly thought of than any other. Wade Williford, W. Brooks Stuckey, Edward E. Wright and Bernard Manning went into the field artillery, two batteries of which were organized from this camp. J. H. Forbes was the only Sumter man to select the cavalry. H. I. Ellerbe, of Mt. Airy, who is pretty well known in Sumter was also among those to go to Fortress Monroe. All the remainder of the Sumter contingent stuck to the infantry.

Last night a big supper was given, turkey, celery, cranberry sauce, etc., in honor of the men departing from camp. The men called on those in the various companies who were remaining to "speed the departing soldiers," while responses were made by men among those branches which were leaving. As it was the breaking up of the old company organizations, a number of companies presented gifts to their officers who were called on for speeches. The South Carolinians in many of the companies, seemed to take a leading part in the presentations and speech making. Last night a general conference of officers and men was held and appropriate parting exercises were held. Again the South Carolinians were to the front. J. B. Murphy, of Columbia made one of the good-bye speeches, which was responded to by J. J. McSwain of Greenville. Bryan Lumpkin of Columbia took a leading part in the glee club selections and responded to calls for a solo.

Yesterday was moving day. Most of the companies moved, were reorganized, or organized in their new companies, and then most of them had to move again today to get more room. Heretofore the men have been cramped for space. With the departure of about six hundred men, through the elimination board, physical examinations, which were completed this week, and the sending elsewhere of the coast artillerymen and engineers, much more room is left for those remaining.

A very important event to most of the men in camp was the visit of the quartermaster on his tour of paying off candidates. The men received pay for the time they were in camp in May and mileage. There has been plenty of money circulating in camp since pay day. Plenty of banks at Chattanooga sent representatives here to receive the money and a great deal of it was deposited, while other men purchased Liberty bonds, one company taking as much as \$14,000.

In a former letter a list of names of men in camp from Sumter and

PUSHING FOOD BILL.

PRESIDENT WILSON PREVAILS UPON SENATE LEADERS TO EXPEDITE CONTROL MEASURES.

Vigorous and Probably Long Drawn-out Opposition Expected in the Senate.

Washington, June 15.—President Wilson prevailed upon senate leaders today to expedite the administration food control bill, which is to be taken up in the house Monday and which the president wants enacted by July 1, before harvesting begins.

Senator Martin, Democratic leader, and Senator Gore, chairman of the agricultural committee, summoned to the White House for a conference, returned to the capitol prepared to bring the bill up for action as quickly as possible. The understanding has been that the senate would not consider the measure until after the house had disposed of it.

Later Senator Chamberlain, senior Democrat of the agriculture committee, introduced the bill for formal reference to the committee, which was called by Senator Gore to meet tomorrow, with a view to an immediate report. Senator Gore, although he opposes many of its provisions, proposed that the committee bring out the bill tomorrow without amendment or recommendation, in order to place it in position for immediate debate.

In order to give the food measure a clear track senate leaders tonight considered displacing the pending railroad priority shipment bill, or adding the latter bill as an amendment because of its relation to control of foodstuffs transportation. Such an arrangement might get debate under way in the senate Saturday.

After his conferences with Senators Gore and Martin, the president called Senator Kenyon, Republican, and Senator Hollis, Democrat, to the White House to further explain his reasons for believing prompt action imperative.

Senator Gore sought an agreement in the committee to his plan to report the bill without discussion, but the members are said to be closely divided upon the question.

After his White House visit Senator Martin talked with Republican leaders. No formal arrangement was reached, but both Democrats and Republicans said the president's desire for early consideration of the legislation probably would be met.

Senator Simms, chairman of the finance committee, said he would not object to taking up the food bill ahead of the tax bill. Passage of the revenue measure after July 1, he said, would not cause any serious embarrassment and the delay would give the committee more time for revision.

Senator Martin said the tax bill, when ready, would have precedence in the senate, but that the food bill could be considered before the revenue measure is ready and, probably, at intervals even while the revenue bill is before the senate.

Vigorous and probably lengthy opposition in the senate to the food measure is assured. When advised of the new plans urged by the president, senators opposing the bill said it would be "adequately" discussed. Prohibition and many other questions also promised to be added as retarding influences.

Senators Hollis and Kenyon told the president there is greater need for the speedy enactment of food control legislation than there is of passage of the revenue bill, and emphasized their arguments to pointing to the success of the liberty loan that for the next few weeks at least there is no urgent need for taxing legislation.

The food situation was discussed today by the cabinet and the opinion was general that the administration measures would go through, despite the fight that is expected against them in both houses.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following real estate transfers have been recorded in the county auditor's office:

L. E. Wood to R. A. Bradham and R. L. McLeod, one lot on Broad street. McCallum Realty Company to H. H. McConnell, not lot on Salem Ave.

Marian A. Osteen to J. E. Belsler, R. B. Belsler, W. G. Belsler, and D. R. McCallum, one tract of land in Sumter county.

Alice E. Finn to R. C. Bradham, one lot on West Hampton Ave.

J. E. Belsler, R. B. Belsler, W. G. Belsler and D. R. McCallum to Marian A. Osteen, one tract of land in Sumter County.

Sumter County fell a little short of what was expected in Liberty loan subscriptions, but in the circumstances our people did well.

vicinity were given. The name of F. S. Witherspoon of Mayesville was inadvertently omitted in this list.

RED CROSS FUND.

SOUTH CAROLINA ASKED TO CONTRIBUTE \$300,000.

County Chairmen Hold Conference in Columbia With Gov. Manning to Formulate Plans.

Columbia, June 16.—County chairmen, appointed by Gov. Manning to direct the Red Cross campaign in South Carolina for the proposed \$300,000 as the State apportionment in the national campaign, met in Columbia last night for general discussion of plans and to effect machinery to promote campaign. The canvass is to begin June 18 and is to continue through June 25, this period having been designated as Red Cross week.

Of particular interest last night was the eloquent appeal for the organization delivered by the Rev. Charles Wood, D. D., Presbyterian minister from Washington. Dr. Wood urged that, like the Romans, this was a time when none should be for the party and all for the State; that it was no time for political bickering, but an occasion when all men should ignore party and factional differences.

The speaker was keen in his exhortation of the imperial government. Germany, like the cancer, was characterized as the egotistical cell, absorbing all the succulent life about the organism. Germany might be far removed from the United States. His belief was that the "goose step" would be heard within New York within a month, should the bottom of the sea be strewn with the wreckage of the English fleet. It was to fight this "monster, this menace, this dragon," that the United States had gone into war. At times he was made sick, he said, with the bullying boast by supersensitive Americans that "we can lick the world" single handed.

The \$100,000,000, which the nation proposes to raise, the speaker reminded, was an insignificant sum when the resources of the country and the prodigality of the people are considered. "Each year we throw \$700,000,000 into the garbage cans and kitchen sinks," he said, and an important factor during the war will be the preaching of economy.

R. H. King, general secretary of the Young Men's Christian association in Charleston, is the South Carolina representative of the national war council and full reports are to be telegraphed to Mr. King of each day's progress. A strong executive committee is to be appointed in each county, and wherever practicable ten teams of five members are to be appointed as the nucleus of county machinery. South Carolina's apportionment is \$300,000 with Florida \$50,000 in excess of this amount. The latter State has issued a challenge to South Carolina in the contest and this spirited rivalry should do much to spur the men to extraneous effort.

VENIZELOS IN CHARGE.

Provisional Government Expected to Move to Athens Soon and Start Operations.

Saloniki, June 15 (via London).—It is expected that the Venizelist government soon will be transferred to Athens and will convoke the chamber of deputies elected in May, 1915, which the followers of Former Premier Venizelos maintain was dissolved illegally by King Constantine.

WON'T FOLLOW AMERICA.

Great Britain and Japan Decline to Advise China.

Washington, June 16.—Japan has taken action similar to Great Britain in refusing to associate herself with the United States' action in asking the rival factions in China to compose their differences, it was said at the State department. No reason was given, but it is assumed that both nations felt that the American action would not be successful.

BELGIUM MISSION ARRIVES.

Official Mission is Headed by Baron Monchuerb.

An Atlantic Port, June 16.—The Belgium official mission to the United States arrived today. It is headed by Baron Monchuerb, formerly minister to the United States. The other members are Gen. Leclercq, Hector Carlier, Major Osterrieth, Count Dursel, Jean D. Mertens. Baron Monchuerb's wife is a daughter of Gen. Powell Clayton, formerly United States minister to Mexico.

CREW ALL SAFE.

Men From Petrolite all Reported. Washington, June 16.—All the crew and naval gunners of the American steamer Petrolite, which was sunk by a submarine near Gibraltar, have been accounted for and all are reported well.

SHIP-BUILDING PLANS.

GOVERNMENT COMMANDERS SHIPPING NOW UNDER CONSTRUCTION OR CONTRACT.

Goethals Thinks He Can Guarantee Three Million Tons of Steel Vessels in Eighteen Months. Supplies of Material Assured—Labor in Doubt.

Washington, June 15.—The vast amount of steel merchant shipping under construction in American yards—probably 2,000,000 tons—will be taken over immediately by the government under power granted in a provision of the war budget bill signed today by President Wilson.

The announcement was made today at a conference of the country's steel shipbuilders with the shipping board and its emergency fleet corporation. Shipping now in the yards will be hurried to completion by the institution of a system of double and triple working shifts and when the ways are cleared of present contracts the fleet corporation will begin construction of its great fleet of standardized steel vessels.

Only by taking over contracts for itself can the government speed construction since congress did not give it power to rush building for private owners. Contracts calling for future construction and on which actual work has not been started probably would be abrogated unless the fleet corporation decides the ships are especially fitted for the government's needs.

Maj. Gen. Goethals, general manager of the fleet corporation, told the shipbuilders today that he expected to turn out within the next 18 months fully 3,000,000 tons of steel shipping and perhaps more. Steel companies he said, have agreed to furnish enough steel to build 800,000 tons a month. The only question, he said, is the capacity of the yards, working at topmost speed.

About 1,000,000 tons of the shipping building in American yards or contracted for is for British account.

This the British government has agreed to turn over to the United States voluntarily. The vessels as fast as built will be chartered by the shipping board to private operators and perhaps in some instances to the allied governments.

The shipbuilders were told the government at this time has no intention of taking over the shipyards if the shipbuilders exert their utmost efforts to speed construction.

The bill as passed vests in the president the power of commanding and he is expected within the next few days to issue a proclamation designating either the shipping board or the fleet corporation as the agency to carry out provisions of the act.

No statement was made concerning wooden shipyards, but it is understood the intention is to commandeer such wooden vessels building as the government needs. Gen. Goethals plans to supplement the programme for a great steel fleet with some wooden vessels.

The price of steel for the ships to be built has not been fixed definitely but it is understood Gen. Goethals is willing to pay \$90 a ton. Some members of the shipping board who are directors of the fleet corporation, favor it is said, a price around \$60. Since Chairman Denman of the board, as president of the fleet corporation, has to sign all contracts it is considered likely that a price lower than \$90 will be agreed on. The navy is paying between \$60 and \$70.

Control of the labor situation is an important problem in connection with the speeding up of the programme and Chairman Denman said today the fleet corporation, through its power to control steel, would prevent shipbuilders from taking each other's workmen. It was suggested that if the government found any builder offending, it could shut off his supply of steel under the power to commandeer and release his workmen to another plant.

Ship workers in the East have declined to work under an open shop arrangement and this problem, too, confronts the government, as it is held that it will become necessary to employ open shop methods in some instances to increase the output of plants.

It was made clear today that the shipping board will not operate ships itself, merely chartering them for single or continuous voyages. The government, it was said today, is determined that in commanding ships it will not pay fictitious values but will force sellers to take actual valuations for their property.

JAPANESE STEAMER SUNK.

German Torpedo Boat Bound from Boston to England.

Boston, June 16.—A German submarine sank the Japanese steamer Tansu Maru which left here May 9th for England. A cablegram to the agents said the captain and crew of twenty-seven, all Japanese, are believed to have been lost.