

## HOOVER'S LATEST PLEA TO FARMERS: "HOGS, MORE HOGS AND STILL MORE HOGS"

### Deficiency in Fats Now More Serious War Factor Than Bread Grain Situation—Tells Public Safety Men Pennsylvania Has the Best Organization in the Country.

To the assembled representatives of the county organizations of the Committee of Public Safety for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in session at Philadelphia, Herbert C. Hoover, Federal Food Administrator, gave his latest and most important message to the people and more particularly the farmers of the United States.

"Hogs, more hogs, and still more hogs," is the slogan of his new appeal.

Mr. Hoover's address came in the midst of a food supply conference, arranged by Howard Heinz, chairman of the Department of Food Supply. The attendance of Public Safety Committee chairmen, food supply representatives, and executive secretaries numbered about 250 and came from practically every county in the state. Governor Brumbaugh, Lieutenant Governor McClain, Auditor General Snyder, George Wharton Pepper, E. T. Stoteshbury, and many other men of prominence heard Mr. Hoover join in the assertion that in point of organization and accomplishments Pennsylvania's Safety Committee had proved to be the most efficient in the United States.

A striking analysis of the food situation was presented by Mr. Heinz, who, in his capacity as Federal Food Administrator for Pennsylvania, has a prominent part in the shaping of national food programs.

Mr. Heinz pictured the world meat supply as being short 115,000,000 meat animals, with a shortage of 7,000,000 meat animals in this country alone. The wheat situation is just as bad, he declared. Exemption, he said, may apply to the physical side of the military problem, but there is no exemption for the food forces. Every one must help in insuring supplies for our own armies abroad and for our allies in the trenches.

Conservation and production are the problems to which Mr. Hoover gave special emphasis. He said:

"Early in the month of June, when I was asked to undertake this particular task, I and the men whom I assembled around me at the moment made a short survey of the situation by way of organization throughout the United States. We came early to the state of Pennsylvania in our wanderings, and after making a short study of the organization of the state, we determined that if we could annex the Committee of Public Safety to the Food Administration we would have no further anxiety as to Pennsylvania, and also that we had settled the question for ten per cent of the people of the United States.

"We were in no uncertain mind as to that because of the character of the organization and the way that it was completed. We were confident that it was sound, sane and carried the message and carry out the work."

"Our first and most important problem is production. Production and conservation are both impelled by the same cause, by the same food shortage."

**Europe's Diminishing Production.**

"In addition to the maintenance of normal supply, we have the very disastrous condition of continuously diminishing production. It is impossible to take forty million men from productive labor and devote them to war without cutting into the vitals of food production itself. That deficiency has been contributed to by stoppage of cereals and the diminution of animals, until on cereals alone this year's production falls below last year's by 625 million bushels. Therefore we have a load of over a billion and a quarter bushels of grain to preserve the normal food consumption of our allies."

"This is a load that is beyond our capacity, beyond the combined capacity of the United States and Canada. There is no way of meeting that situation except that after we have exported the last grain that we can export, they must reduce their consumption to a point where the two ends meet."

"It is physiologically possible to reduce the food consumption by forty per cent, but on the other hand, soldiers in the trenches, men in the shops, working overtime, and millions of women put to physical labor actually require more food stuff than in times of peace. The net result is that all privation by the reduction of consumption operates upon the most helpless class in the community—that is the old and the women and the children."

**Farmers Should Right-About-Face.**

"The problem of animals is one that becomes a problem of practical character to us this very day in the United States. Europe with a shortage of fodder and a shortage of imports has first cut her fodder imports rather than her bread grains. The result has been the ruthless killing of animals and out of that has arisen an annual reduction in their animal products. This is burning the candle at both ends."

"It means from the fat point of view that we must increase our fat imports to Europe. We may diminish our meat imports for the moment; but when the war is over we will have a call upon us or upon our farmers for enormously increased animal production."

"Europe has practically always produced her animal products. Compared to the total consumption she has imported a comparatively minor amount of fat products. But with diminished animals she will have less demand for fodder and therefore more particularly for the production of bread grains."

"The people will of necessity turn their agriculture from the production of fodder to the production of bread, and we, in the meantime, must be prepared to take a like turn; in other words, we have exported in the main bread grain, whereas the demand upon us after the war will be for animal products."

"Therefore, we must turn the face of our agriculture—we must turn the face of our farmer from the production of bread grains to the production

of animals. This becomes not only a problem of the future for the nation, but it also becomes an immediate problem, and our immediate problem is acute."

"During the last year we have slaughtered in hogs alone a large percentage of the hog population. In other words, whereas we annually slaughter something like 50 per cent of our total hog inhabitants, this year we have slaughtered over 100 per cent. If we take the three pre-war years as 100, we can see that during the last twelve months we have slaughtered 173 hogs, we have exported 215."

"This means but one thing. It means that as we have increased our exports of animal products, largely pork products, from 500,000,000 pounds pre-war average to a 1,500,000,000 pounds in the last twelve months, that we have over-exported the capacity of this country."

"Today about 60 per cent of the normal arrival of hogs is reaching the markets in this country, and we are faced with that shortage at the very moment when we must be increasing our exports to our allies."

"We are facing a large feed crop this year—a crop, in fact, as we calculate it, twenty-five per cent greater than the animals we have to eat it. We will, therefore, have a fairly low range of prices for food stuff, and we will with this situation, have a high range of prices in animals. Therefore, it must be in the immediate interest of the farmers of this country to raise hogs, more hogs, and still more hogs."

**More Hogs Needed For Years Ahead.**

"And it is not only an immediate interest, but it is an interest that will last, not only for the period of the war, but for many years to come, and the greatest help we can obtain from our farming population today, is to get a quick response in animal products."

"I have believed that if we could go through the state of Pennsylvania, tell the farmers of the state that this country should raise three more hogs against one of last year, that is three to one—if they will do that sort of work, it will be serving the country and be a benefit."

"The difference between democracy and autocracy is a question of whether people can be organized from the bottom or from the top down. If, in our defense, it becomes necessary to organize from the top down I trust we will do so. But the moment we have done this, we will have undermined the individual, and our own people are reduced to an autocracy. It is, therefore, worth our while to make the effort to carry this thing through on a volunteer basis."

## ALLIES CANNOT WIN WITHOUT OUR AID

God-Given Opportunity For Service Here, George Wharton Pepper Tells Safety Committee Men.

Addressing the county representatives at the opening of the Public Safety conference in Philadelphia, George Wharton Pepper, chairman of the state committee, made a stirring appeal for efficient effort in every district. Mr. Pepper said:

"The efficiency of the work that we are going to do for the cause of Public Safety in this commonwealth is going to depend almost entirely upon the appraisal which we as individuals make of the seriousness of the situation in which our country finds itself at the present time."

"If a man believes that this war will be over in ninety days, if he believes that it is going to end without serious inconvenience on our part; or, if he believes that at least at the first approach of our advance guard, the kaiser is going to state his readiness to come down; if that is the state of mind of a man, I am quite sure that to him the Committee of Public Safety is a quite unnecessary organization; he is not going to spend much time or much energy in its service."

"On the other hand, if a man has, as I have, a living and burning conviction that we are in for a long and bloody fight, and that upon the issue of this conflict depends the very existence of the idea of democracy as a government among men—if that is the man's conviction, then he will look upon the work of this Committee of Public Safety as a God-given opportunity to express the patriotism that is welling inside of him."

"It seems superabundantly clear that the allies cannot win this war except at the price of the life-blood of our mothers and daughters. We must keep on because without our aid the allies cannot win the war, and unless this war is won by the allies the things that we stand for cannot survive or prevail."

"There are many of us, I know, who wish to God that we could exchange chairmanships and secretarieships for the more active service on the line; but if we can't, if they won't have us on any terms, at least let us constitute ourselves an effective support to those that do go to the front, and be the guardians and custodians of the homes that will be waiting for them when they come back."

"I speak with a degree of intensity which only faintly indicates the way I feel about the matter. My convictions about it are so deep and so burning, and I seem to see the situation so clearly, that I tremble when I find so many of my fellow-citizens, even in this commonwealth, who do not seem to be aware of the predicament in which the world finds itself, and who are unwilling to make even slight sacrifices to the end that American ideals in the end may be supreme."

"If we, my friends, of the Committee of Public Safety of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and its affiliated organizations through the state—if we do not busy ourselves with the effective organization of this commonwealth so that we may adequately support the lads that go, and preserve the homes for those of them that will come back, then we do not deserve to be called Americans and we are not fit to be the representative of this Keystone state."

# The Song Old Glory



WHAT is the song Old Glory sings  
When the wind goes roaring by  
And the banner born of valor flings  
Itself against the sky?

Know you the song it rustles out  
To the time beat of the breeze?  
'Tis the blended chord of a battle shout  
Caught up between the seas.

A MID the smoke it rose and clung  
To the blazing Stripes and Stars,  
And it is the call the flag gave tongue  
When rent by shrapnel scars.

It ripples out when the wind is high  
As it did in days long gone.  
The flag careers to the bending sky  
With its valiant shout "Come on!"

THAT is the song Old Glory sings  
In the battle glare of noon,  
And the breath of wild war trumpets rings  
In this defiant tune.

The hoarse hurrah, the vibrant cheer,  
Have been woven in its folds,  
And the piercing fife note, shrill and clear,  
Is in the song it holds.

WHAT is the song Old Glory sings  
When the breeze is soft and slow  
And the banner curves and sways and swings,  
All stately, to and fro?

Know you that song, all gentleness,  
With its measures sweet and smooth,  
When the old flag waves with a mild caress  
In cadence made to soothe?

THIS is the song Old Glory sings  
When its ripple slowly runs:  
'Tis a song of peace on gentle wings,  
A song of silent guns.

All joyful, too, that the stress is done  
And the throbbing drums cease;  
'Tis a chant of victories long won,  
A wondrous strain of peace.

—Chicago Daily News.

One of the native tribes in the Philippines produces fire by rapidly compressing air in a sort of sphyre.

The factory output of sausage in the United States is worth \$60,000,000 annually.

**Walking Exercise.**

In a brisk walk of twenty minutes duration a person brings into play all the muscles of the body, the abdominal organs are shaken into activity, the lungs are filled with fresh air and are thus assisted in their natural function of purifying the blood, the action of the heart is quickened and strengthened, so that the blood, well aerated in the lungs, flows abundantly to the brain and washes out all the poison with which work and worry clog it. Every business man with a sedentary occupation ought to walk to and from his office if it is possible, as he would derive great benefit from the practice.

**Curious Beehives.**

In the village of Hoefel, Silesia, there are a number of beehives in the shape of life size figures cleverly carved in wood and painted in colors. The figures were carved more than a century ago by monks of the Naumburg monastery, who were at that time in possession of a large farm in the district. The beehives represent different characters, ranging from Moses to a military officer, a country girl and a night watchman with a spear.

**Chance Visitors.**

"Is there such a thing as a new thought?"  
"Maybe there is and maybe there isn't," replied the cynical man. "Some people entertain a thought so seldom that whenever one strikes them they get the idea that it's new."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

**Cause For Worry.**

"You must take exercise," said the physician, "and by all means worry less. Play golf."  
"Doctor," replied the patient, "you mean well, but a man who plays my kind of golf game can't help worrying."

**Too Bad.**

Jinks—Couldn't you borrow a thousand at the bank on your character?  
Binks—Impossible! I keep hens, and the banker lives next door to me!—St. Louis Republic.

**Optimistic.**

Cheerful Undertaker—Beautiful day for the funeral, sir; just enough breeze to stir the plumes. Now jump in, sir, please.—London Tatler

## THE PEPTIMIST

An optimist is a man who believes that the seed he plants in his garden will grow and look as good as the pictures on the package.

A pessimist stands beneath the tree of prosperity and grows when the fruit falls on his head.

A "peptimist" (we claim to have invented this) is the happy medium between these two.

He doesn't believe, with the optimist, that the seeds will produce something equal to the picture on the package but he does believe they will grow and bring some return for his labor.

Should the fruit from the tree of prosperity fall on his head, he rubs the bump and grabs the fruit.

When the weather report says "Fair and warmer," he believes it—and carries his umbrella.

Like the optimist, he sees the bright side of things and goes ahead, but he also sees the dark side and prepares to meet it.

And herein lies his success—looking not alone on the bright side, nor yet on the dark, but seeing both sides clearly—he weighs each situation carefully and is prepared.—Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburgh Railway Employees' Magazine.

Glycerin was once a byproduct of the soap making industry, the disposal of which gave the manufacturers some concern.

There are hulling machines that take green peas out of their parent pods at the rate of 1,000 bushels a day.

No, indeed.  
"There's no place like home, you know."

"Yes," replied Senator Sorghum, "but home doesn't always pay the salary that Washington does."—Washington Star.

PLANTED TREE YEARS  
AGO TO MAKE COFFIN

Chicago.—Fifty years ago Walter Bushnell of Carrollton, Ill., planted a walnut on his farm and announced that he would have his coffin made from the tree. Three years ago he had the tree cut down and sawed into slabs. Bushnell is now eighty years old. The walnut wood, having been properly aged, has been made into a coffin.

## A DRAGNET FOR WORLD NEWS

### Flotsam and Jetsam of Live Interest Caught From the Wires and Boiled Down.

## GREAT CONFLICT EPITOMIZED

Important Happenings in the Forty-eight States of the Union—Occurrences at the Capital—Latest Cable Condensations.

## WAR BULLETINS

British troops in the renewed drive east of Ypres have pushed forward on a nine mile front, gaining a mile and a half in the center and taking prisoner several thousand Germans, who surrendered by hundreds.

"We shall bomb Germany with compound interest," declared Lloyd George, the British Premier, replying to the appeals of a crowd of poor residents of London for reprisals for recent air attacks on the capital. The crowd cheered the promise.

Four big German cities, one of them Frankfurt-on-the-Main, more than 125 miles from the French border, were bombed by French aviators in the greatest reprisal raid of the war. The other cities visited by the French were Treves, Coblenz and Stuttgart. The last was bombed by French aces.

In the strongest air raid yet attempted by the Germans London was bombed for two and a half hours.

In their offensive the Italians have captured 2,019 prisoners and repulsed all counter attacks upon the Italian lines on the Bainsizza plateau.

Another example of German intrigue was revealed when it was learned that recently Berlin, by holding out a bait of pledged support to any Japanese policy of expansion in China, sought to stop Japanese aid to the Allies, especially the sending of merchant vessels to the Atlantic.

## WASHINGTON

Secretary Baker announced that when the nation's armies move against Germany the "eyes" will be ready in a great and powerful aerial fleet of 20,000 of every type and piloted by daring airmen.

The United States has refused coal to South American vessels bound for European neutrals unless established that their cargoes contain no contraband for Germany.

Representative William E. Mason, Republican, of Illinois, in speaking on a question of personal privilege declared in reply to Representative Heflin's implied charges of treason that the Alabama Democrat had uttered a known untruth. Later the objectionable words were withdrawn.

Action looking toward the expulsion of Mr. La Follette was not expected by leaders in Congress, but the Senate committee which will consider the charges of disloyalty may recommend censure for pacifist members.

The Senate, without a dissenting voice, adopted the war revenue bill conference report, ending a five months' bitter fight. The measure went to the President for his signature.

Fixing the price of anthracite coal brought no alleviation to the bituminous coal situation, and many factories dependent on the latter fuel are threatened with a shut-down because of the shortage.

The Senate received more demands from various parts of the country for the impeachment of Senators La Follette, Stone and Gronna. Senator Pomeroy called a committee meeting to consider the protests.

Critics of the shipbuilding program say that vessels under construction are so slow and easily sunk that they are "submarine bait." Vessels capable of sustaining two or even three torpedo shocks are urged.

The Government took the first step to control the retail prices of coal, Fuel Administrator Garfield allowing 30 per cent more than the 1915 margin for the retailer.

Brig-Gen. John A. Le Jeune has been assigned to command the Marine Corps Camp at Quantico, Va.

## GENERAL

Twenty thousand Red Cross workers, among them many who have seen war service, marched down Fifth avenue in one of the most impressive war parades New York ever witnessed.

Arrangements are announced for the third series of officers' training camps, in which enlisted men and 2,490 college undergraduates will be fitted for second lieutenantcies.

The House of Representatives voted for an investigation of charges of disloyalty by Representative Heflin, of Alabama.

Boston recruiting quarters were opened by Lieutenant May, of the Imperial Royal Engineers, to enlist men for inland water transport section.

Mrs. Sadie A. Kitchen, a Boston barber, applied for enlistment in the United States Marine Corps as a barber. A battery of French 75 millimeter guns, with caissons and equipment, presented to the Yale artillery companies by the French Government, were placed in the Yale baseball cake.

Members of the National Foreign Trade Council at their annual meeting in New York were unanimously in favor of subordinating commercial interests to the exigencies of war.

The Library War Council received \$800,000 of the million dollar fund being raised for military camp libraries.

Dr. Peter W. McReynolds, president of De fiance (O.) College, died of his injuries, and his wife was killed outright when their automobile was struck by a train near Curryville.

Investigation of the activities of Bolo Pacha in New York revealed the fact that several great banking houses were duped in the German propaganda work, directed personally by Count von Bernstorff, to bribe newspapers.

Alarmed by growing labor unrest throughout the country, the government sent a commission headed by Secretary Wilson to the West to seek a solution of the problem.

Cotton futures soared to the equivalent of 25 cents a pound for certain options on the Government October report, indicating a reduction of 452,000 bales from the estimate of a month ago.

The United States Supreme Court reconvened.

President Wilson urged upon the Congressional leaders passage of the soldiers' and sailors' insurance bill.

Representative Jeanette Rankin appealed to President Wilson to aid in settling the Butte copper mining strike.

Evidence that large quantities of fats and other import from the United States are being smuggled into Germany on a much larger scale than has been even intimated before, was brought to light. As a result it was stated authoritatively that the ban on exports to Holland and other northern neutrals would be drawn even tighter than in the past.

Ten new cases of infantile paralysis were reported in Chicago, making 70 for the week.

## GERMAN-AMERICAN WAR

The name of the National Army cantonment, at Louisville, Ky., was formally changed from "Camp Taylor" to "Camp Zachary Taylor."

A western military terminal at Chicago will be opened by the post-office department for handling mail collected west of the Mississippi and addressed to members of expeditionary forces.

Congress is asked to revive the grade of full general in the army, requesting promotion of Major General Pershing and the chief of staff.

Guards were doubled at Camp Dix after a fire of supposed incendiary origin destroyed the barracks of Company F, 310th infantry, and an investigation was started.

The Shipping Board made public the charter rate to be paid for vessels requisitioned by the Government.

The Government has begun weeding out the officers in the Reserve Corps who have proved inefficient.

"Count von Bernstorff knew that submarine ruthlessness was to be resumed when he asked the German government for \$50,000 to influence Congress. Several thousand American artillerymen, regulars, now are in a camp "somewhere in England," being trained in the handling of big guns.

## SPORTING

Omar Khayyam and Hourless will carry 126 pounds and race ten furlongs at Laurel, Maryland, for \$10,000 and gold cup.

T. A. D. Jones, football coach at Yale, announced that no man physically fit, who has not identified himself with some branch of the military service, will be permitted to play football at Yale this year.

Giants finished their championship season by defeating Philadelphia.

The Kentucky Futurity of \$14,000 for three-year-old trotters was won in three straight heats by the Real Lady, Alexander in a contest with the pennant winning Giants gained his thirtieth victory of the season for the Phillies by a score of 8 to 2.

Nella Dillon won the \$5,000 Kentucky Futurity for two-year-old trotters at Lexington in record time.

Eben M. Byers, one-time golf champion, lost tennis match and \$2,000 stake to Miss Molla Bjurstedt at Pittsburgh.

Having disposed of the two leading negro lightweights in three rounds, Leonard now is scanning the horizon for a white challenger.

## FOREIGN

The British cruiser Drake was torpedoed off the north coast of Ireland, nineteen men being killed by the explosion, but succeeded in reaching a harbor, where she sank.

Major General Pershing witnessed sham offensive, in which American soldiers in France captured three supposed enemy trenches.

Great Britain is prepared to make air reprisals on German cities, and General Smuts declared while the government had been reluctant to adopt an eye for an eye policy German attacks on defenseless people would prove a boomerang with dire results.

British casualties for the week ended Oct. 2 were 21,179.

Field Marshal von Hindenburg's seventieth birthday was observed as a general holiday throughout the German empire.

Much property damage was done and many lives were lost as a result of the typhoon which swept over Japan.