

HUNGER DRAWS THE MAP



A food map of Europe today shows not a single country in which the future does not hold threat of serious difficulties and only a small part which is not rapidly approaching the famine point. With the exception of the Ukraine only those countries which have maintained marine commerce have sufficient food supplies to meet actual needs until next harvest, and even in the Ukraine, with stores accumulated on the farms, there is famine in the large centers of population.

Belgium and northern France, as well as Serbia, appear on the hunger map distinct from the rest of Europe because they stand in a different relation from the other nations to the people of the United States. America has for four years maintained the small war rations of Belgium and northern France and is already making special efforts to care for their increased after-the-war needs, which, with those of Serbia, must be included in this plan, are urgent in the extreme and must have immediate relief.

The gratitude of the Belgian nation for the help America has extended to her during the war constitutes the strongest appeal for us to continue our work there. The moment the German armies withdrew from her soil and she was established once more in her own seat of government the little nation's first thought was to express her gratitude to the Commission for Relief in Belgium for preserving the lives of millions of her citizens.

Germany, on the other hand, need not figure in such a map for Americans because there is no present indication that we shall be called on at all to take thought for the food needs of Germany. Germany probably can care for her own food problem if she is given access to shipping and is enabled to distribute food to the cities with dense populations, which are the trouble centers.

England, France, the Netherlands and Portugal, all of which have been maintained from American supplies, have sufficient food to meet immediate needs, but their future presents serious difficulties. The same is true of Spain and the northern neutral countries—Norway, Sweden and Denmark—whose ports have been open and who have been able to draw to some degree upon foreign supplies.

Most of Russia is already in the throes of famine, and 40,000,000 people there are beyond the possibility of help. Before another spring thousands of them inevitably must die. This applies as well to Poland and practically throughout the Baltic regions, with conditions most serious in Finland.

Bohemia, Serbia, Roumania and Montenegro have already reached the famine point and are suffering a heavy toll of death. The Armenian population is falling each week as hunger takes its toll, and in Greece, Albania and Roumania so serious are the food shortages that famine is near. Although starvation is not yet imminent, Italy, Switzerland, Bulgaria and Turkey are in the throes of serious stringencies.

In order to fulfill America's pledge in world relief we will have to export every ton of food which can be handled through our ports. This means at the very least a minimum of 20,000,000 tons compared with 8,000,000 tons pre-war exports and 11,820,000 tons exported last year, when we were bound by the ties of war to the European allies.

If we fail to lighten the black spots on the hunger map or if we allow any portions to become darker the very peace for which we fought and bled will be threatened. Revolt and anarchy inevitably follow famine. Should this happen we will see in other parts of Europe a repetition of the Russian debacle and our fight for world peace will have been in vain.

Mr. Labor Man Can You Beat This?

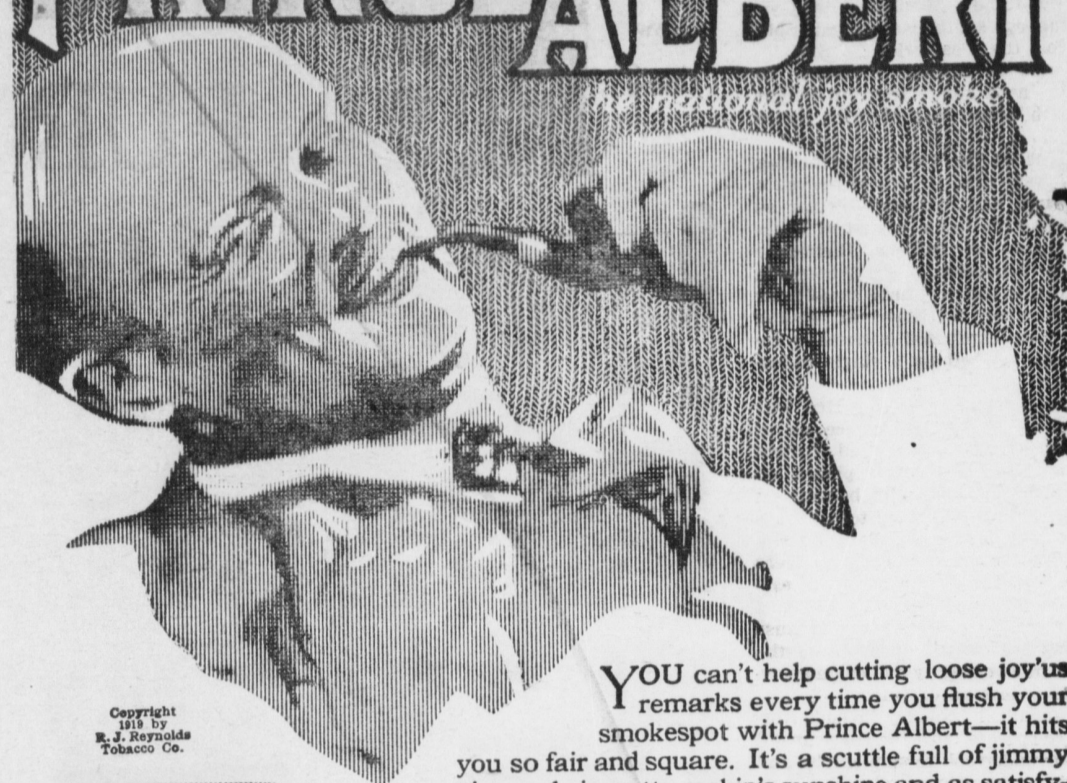
I will give you house rent free.
 I will give you garage rent free.
 I will give you half-acre truck patch free.
 I will give you fire wood free.
 You can shoot all the game you wish—gray squirrel, rabbit and pheasant.
 The streams are full of fish but none catch them.
 And still pay you \$4.00 to cut and peel 160 sq. ft. of wood. A good woodsman can cut and peel 1 1/2 cords, making \$6.00 a day.
 Apply to O. H. Shenk, R. D. No. 8, Lancaster, Penna. Independent 'phone, 770-X, Bell 'phone, 138-R.

BRAZIL FLOUR CORN
 THE CHAMPION OF ALL WHITE CORN
 FOR DOMESTIC USE

It is neither dent, or flint corn, but what its name implies. Rice and "Cream of Wheat" are good, but this corn has an excellence all its own. The supply is limited, and its distribution will be by packet, so that the man may give it a trial. Each packet contains seed to raise 100 or more ears of corn. Packet, 25c. Sample of flour, 5c. Get one and see if worth your while to raise any. Full directions in each packet, how to grow successfully and best methods to prepare it for home use.

CORN PRODUCTS CO.
 Walkersville, Md.
 Jan. 15-20

PRINCE ALBERT



YOU can't help cutting loose joy's remarks every time you flush your smokespot with Prince Albert—it hits you so fair and square. It's a scuttle full of jimmy pipe and cigarette makin's sunshine and as satisfying as it is delightful every hour of the twenty-four!

It's never too late to hop into the Prince Albert pleasure-pasture! For, P. A. is trigger-ready to give you more tobacco fun than you ever had in your smokecareer. That's because it has the quality.

Quick as you know Prince Albert you'll write it down that P. A. did not bite your tongue or parch your throat. And, it never will! For, our exclusive patented process cuts out bite and parch. Try it for what ails your tongue!



Tippy red bags, tidy red tins, handsome round and half pound tin humidors—and that clever, practical pound crystal glass humidor with sponge moistener top that keeps the tobacco in such perfect condition.

R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, Winston-Salem, N. C.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HONOR ROLL

County Town
 PENNSYLVANIA WAR HISTORY COMMISSION.
 PENNSYLVANIA COUNCIL OF NATIONAL DEFENSE AND COMMITTEE OF PUBLIC SAFETY
 WAR SERVICE RECORD

Fill in for any member of your family in the military or naval service of the United States or of the Allied Countries, from July 28, 1914, to date, and mail to 1300 Locust Street, Philadelphia.

1. Name (Give name in full)
 2. Home Address (P. O.) (Street Address)
 3. Next of kin
 Address Relationship
 4. Age at entrance into service 5. Date of entrance into service
 6. Branch of service (a) Regular Army. (d) Navy. (b) National Guard. (e) Naval Reserves. (c) National Army. (f) Marine Corps.
 6a. Service in Army or Navy of Allies—Give Nation and Branch of service.
 7. If in the Army, answer the following:
 (a) Department Infantry, Artillery, Medical Corps, etc.
 (b) Name and Number of Company, Regiment, etc.
 (c) Where and when located since beginning service. (See point 12 below.)
 (d) Rank, with dates of promotions Name each Camp, Fort or Station. (See point 12 below.)
 8. If in the Navy, or Naval Reserves, or Marine Corps, answer the following: (See point 12 below.)
 (a) Name of ship, or ships.
 (b) Branch of Service
 (c) Exact Rank with dates of promotions
 9. Casualties:
 If died in the service, or killed, wounded, gassed or missing in action, give on another sheet date of death, cause of death, date and place of battle, and details concerning casualties.
 10. If decorated or cited for bravery, or special service, give date and complete details. (See point 12 below.)
 11. Date of Discharge
 12. Note: If space after a number on this blank is not sufficient, please note additional facts on a separate sheet. Furnish also, if possible, photograph, sketch of life, war experience, letters, diaries or any other interesting information.

Return to the PENNSYLVANIA WAR HISTORY COMMISSION, 1300 Locust Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Submitted by
 Address

Date

Every Name is Wanted For the Official State Records.

Read the above questions carefully and answer them fully so that honor may be given where honor is due—to the State of Pennsylvania and its gallant defenders. The War History Commission, of the Pennsylvania Council of National Defense, is compiling an official record for historical purposes, of the men who, during the great war, entered the military and naval service of the United States or the Allies.

Names of men who voluntarily enlisted are, in particular, apt to be missing from the Honor Roll unless furnished by their families or friends. But all names, whether those of men who enlisted or who entered the service by draft selection are wanted.

Fill out a War Service Record for your soldier or sailor boy and mail it without delay.

New Telephone Toll Rates

Effective January 21, 1919

(Announced December 13, 1918, by Postmaster General, Washington, D. C.)

New schedules of rates for telephone toll calls (to points outside the local service area) under which all toll calls throughout the United States are placed on a uniform basis, became effective 12.01 a. m., January 21, 1919.

Under these new schedules the "station to station" rate is the base rate upon which all rates for the various classes of service offered, are computed. This rate is determined by the air line distance between toll points and is computed, for the initial period, on the basis of 5c for each 6 miles up to 24 miles and 5c for each 8 miles beyond that distance. For toll calls where the calling party does not specify a particular person to be reached at the called telephone, "station to station" rates are charged.

For toll calls where the calling party does specify a particular person to be reached at the called telephone and the connection is established and conversation held with that person, "person to person" rates are charged. As this service requires a greater amount of operating effort, the rate for such calls is about one-fourth greater than the "station to station" rate. The minimum "person to person" rate is 20c.

Toll calls involving an appointment to talk at a specified time, or involving the use of messenger service to secure attendance of a designated person at a public telephone at a distant point may be made at rates usually about one-half greater than the "station to station" rate, plus the cost of messenger service. The minimum rate for such calls is 25c.

For all toll calls other than those made on the "station to station" basis, where connection is established but the conversation is not held because the calling or called party is not present or will not talk, a "report charge" is made, equivalent to about one-fourth of the "station to station" rate. The minimum "report charge" is 10c; maximum \$2.00. No report charge is made if the call is completed before midnight of the day it is placed.

Night rates, applying only to calls made on a "station to station" basis, are quoted between 8.30 p. m. and 4.30 a. m. The rate between 8.30 p. m. and 12 midnight is about one-half the "station to station" day rate, and between 12 midnight and 4.30 a. m. about one-fourth the "station to station" day rate. The minimum night rate is 25c.

"Station to station" calls must be made as far as possible by giving the telephone number of the called telephone. When the number is not known and telephone directory information is not available the number should be obtained from "Information," or if the called telephone is at a distant point, the name and address of the called subscriber should be given to the Toll Operator, stating that it is a "station to station" call.

The "station to station" rates are substantially lower than the "person to person" rates. In order that patrons may effect the greatest economy in their charges for toll service, and also maximum speed of connections, they are urged to study their toll service requirements and to make the widest possible use of "station to station" calls.

THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA