

FOOD CONTROL HAS MATERIALLY BENEFITTED BOTH PRODUCER AND CONSUMER AND ENABLED AMERICA TO FEED THE ALLIES

While Prices Have Increased Only 53% to the Consumer, the Man Who Produces Gets 100% More. Food Administrator Wattles Tells Newspaper Men.

(An Address by Gurdon W. Wattles, Federal Food Administrator for Nebraska, June 20, 1918.)

No other influence has been as potent as the public press of the state of Nebraska in the promotion of the work of the Food Administration.

I want to take this occasion to express my appreciation of the great help the newspapers of this state have rendered me as Federal Food Administrator for Nebraska in the performance of the arduous duties that have been placed upon my shoulders during the past year.

At the beginning we sailed out on an unknown sea; there were no charts to mark the way; there was no compass by which to guide our course.

Nebraska's Loyal Response. Knowing that the people of Nebraska were patriotic and ready to respond to any call for sacrifice to help via the war, we proceeded to conduct an educational campaign for the purpose of pledging the housewives of the state and nation to assist in the food saving campaign about to be begun.

I enthusiastically offered a flag to every school district that would return 100 percent of the residents of that district as signers of pledge cards.

The pledge campaign over, the serious work began. It had always been my plan to secure a good machine with which to do any important work.

This machinery when once put in motion quickly reached all parts of the state with any message from headquarters, and as many times illustrated, was so effective that no guilty party could escape.

Two Thousand Loyal Workers. The splendid machine inaugurated in Nebraska brought into its service about two thousand active, earnest workers, and to those County Food Administrators and their committees and the general committees of the state with their efficient chairmen supplemented by the help of the newspapers, we owe the distinction which this state has received of being in the front rank in the work of the Food Administration.

But what was the necessity for all this work and what has really been accomplished by it?

The answers to these questions will either justify the existence of the Food Administration or will mark it as a failure. In the first place, it early became apparent that there would not be enough of the staple foods, such as wheat, meat and sugar, to supply the demands that would be made on this country during the first year of its entrance into the war.

For want of ships or on account of blockades, food products from other countries could not be secured and the sole reliance of our Allies in the conduct of their war operations and for the supply of our own soldiers was to be the United States of America.

Must Save to Meet Demand. Briefly stated, we had barely an available surplus of 20,000,000 bushels of wheat to take care of a demand which we knew would be for ten times that amount.

Before our country became seriously engaged in it. The same situation to a greater or less degree existed with our supply of meat, sugar and some other staple food commodities. We could, therefore, only supply that which we could save and the necessity for saving exportable foods by substituting others that could not be shipped was imminent and important.

Rules and regulations in conformity with the Food Law were inaugurated by the Food Administration and while some mistakes have been made, in a



GURDON W. WATTLES, Federal Food Administrator for Nebraska.

general way the desired result has been accomplished without any great disaster or inconvenience to our people.

To protect the consumers of this country against exorbitant prices for food products which usually prevail during war periods, the full power and authority of the Food Administration has been exerted. The result of its efforts in this regard may be summarized as follows:

The retail prices of food stuffs in the United States have increased on the whole about 53 percent over pre-war years; the increases received by the producer for such products have been more than 100 percent. Retail food prices in the United States have increased less than in any other country.

Consumer and Producer Benefit. While the price of a loaf of bread has increased in the United States 66 percent, the producer receives 140 percent more for the wheat that goes into it. The price of beef has increased about 40 percent and of pork about 50 percent. The producer gets 100 percent more for the raw products.

At the beginning of the work of the Food Administration, May 15, 1917, the price of flour per barrel at Minneapolis was \$10.75; on May 4, 1918, it was \$9.80, a decrease of 41 percent. The difference between what the farmer got for his wheat and the wholesale price of flour was equivalent to \$0.98 per barrel.

At the present time the wholesale price of sugar is 7.3 cents per pound; one year ago it was 8.33 cents per pound. This is reflected in the price to the consumer and represents a saving of approximately \$55,000,000.00 per year to the American people.

Both sugar and flour offered unprecedented opportunities for speculation. Had it not been for the food regulations, flour would undoubtedly have been \$30 per barrel and sugar 25 to 30 cents per pound at this time. During the civil war sugar went to 30 cents per pound retail.

Other necessities, not under control, have increased as follows: Muslins, from 9 cents per yard to 30 cents, an increase of 233 per cent; gingham, from 6 1/4 cents per yard to 22 1/2 cents, an increase of 244 percent; stockings, 100 percent; woolen serges, a staple, 500 percent; overalls 200 to 300 percent. Department store owners say the average increase in all articles handled has been not less than 80 percent.

Speculation Eliminated. The Food Administration has practically eliminated speculation in fundamental food products and it has also eliminated the purchase and sale of futures. There is no way to determine the full extent of the financial saving to the American people by this wise and necessary regulation.

Those food products that were not considered essential and have therefore not been strictly regulated, such

as corn, oats and vegetables, have shown a much greater increase in cost to the consumer than have those products that have been carefully regulated under the provisions of the Food Law.

The saving of essential food products by the voluntary action of the people of the United States has been so great that we have been able to ship to foreign countries unprecedented amounts of such products. Out of a visible surplus of barely 20,000,000 bushels of wheat this country has already exported about 160,000,000 bushels. Our exports of wheat have shown a much greater increase. In April, 1914, a pre-war year, our exports of wheat amounted to only 43,700,000 bushels. In April, 1918, we exported 359,058,000 bushels of wheat and its products. Before the war our average exports per annum of wheat were—beef, 3,000,000 pounds; pork and its products, 43,000,000 pounds.

We have increased these exports by more than 800 percent without materially impairing the health or necessities of our own people. Our exports of condensed milk have increased 30,000 percent; sugar, 4,000 percent; rice, 2,500 percent.

Response is Voluntary. All this has been accomplished by the voluntary submission of the American people to the rules and regulations of the Food Administration. In many cases no law has existed to enforce these necessary rules and regulations but the patriotism of our people has been so great that no law was needed except the law of necessity for winning the war.

Newspapers, public men and officials in all departments of the state and the Government have joined in the great work of saving food to win the war. This work has furnished an outlet for the spirit of self sacrifice which has been born anew since this world war began. Every man, woman and child in this country has been given the opportunity of making a small sacrifice in order to help his country in its time of peril. This has made better citizens and better patriots of us all.

Democracy Will Be Saved. We are marching with a new step to the music of our national anthem. We are sacrificing and saving to help our brothers who are fighting our battles. We are reviving anew the spirit of our forefathers and we will come out of this great conflict not only with victory upon our banners, but as better citizens with new thoughts and aspirations and new desires to serve our country, the country which has furnished to us and all opportunities and privileges under its free form of government, unequaled by those of any country under the control of a monarch or a king.

We will save democracy for future generations and will preserve the heritage handed down to us by our forefathers who fought the battles of freedom in the Revolution and again to preserve them in the battles of the Rebellion.

The Federal Food Administration Asks You —

- TO EAT ONLY TWO POUNDS OF SUGAR EACH MONTH. TO EAT ONLY 1 1/2 POUNDS OF CLEAR BEEF EACH WEEK. IF POSSIBLE, NOT TO EAT ANY WHEAT OR WHEAT PRODUCTS UNTIL NEXT HARVEST. TO CAN AND PRESERVE SUFFICIENT FOODS TO RUN THROUGH THE WINTER. We must supply sufficient foods for our army and for the armies and civilian population of our associates in this war. America is the last hope—if we fail, then Democracy falls. We must also build up a reserve which will meet all demands of the future. To the present time, every pound of meat and every ounce of wheat we have saved has been for immediate use. In the face of an abundant crop, we must lay aside a reserve and conservation will continue.

LEGAL NOTICES

First publication 6-21-18 Order of Hearing and Notice on Petition for Settlement of Account. In the county court of Dakota county, Nebraska. State of Nebraska, Dakota county—vs—To Bertha M. Severance, Elizabeth H. Severance, and all persons interested in the estate of Frank O. Severance, deceased. On reading the petition of Bertha M. Severance praying a final settlement and allowance of her account filed in this court on the 17th day of May, 1918, for the release of her bondsmen and for her discharge as administratrix.

It is hereby ordered that you, and all persons interested in said matter, may, and do, appear at the county court to be held in and for said county, on the 10th day of June, A. D. 1918, at 10 o'clock a. m., to show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted, and that notice of the pendency of said petition and that the hearing thereon be given to all persons interested in said matter by publishing a copy of this order in the Dakota County Herald, a weekly newspaper printed in said county, for four successive weeks prior to said day of hearing.

S. W. MCKINLEY, County Judge. [SEAL] First Pub-6-21-18 SERVICE OF SUMMONS BY PUBLICATION In the District Court of Dakota County, Nebraska. John M. McDonald, Plaintiff, vs. Harry D. Clark, John T. Brossler, Trustees, A. V. Swenson, W. H. Nicholson, S. D. Cook, N. T. Sawyer, Eliza B. Sawyer, Judge, W. A. Houts, Frank N. Northrup, James Britton, Charles J. Clark and Thomas Taylor, Defendants.

To All of Said Defendants. You and each of you are hereby notified that the petition of the plaintiff has been filed in the office of the clerk of the district court, in and for said county, stating that he is the owner in fee simple of the following premises: Lots 1 and 2, block 1; lot 3, block 2; lots 4, 5 and 6, block 3; lot 7, block 4; lots 8 and 9, block 5; lots 10, 11 and 12, block 6; lots 13 and 14, block 7; lots 15, 16 and 17, block 8; lots 18, 19 and 20, block 9; lots 21, 22 and 23, block 10. All in Railway Addition, Second Plat, Dakota county, Nebraska, being a part of the city of South Sioux City, in Dakota county, Nebraska. And asking that title be quieted in him, and you and each of you be barred and forever estopped from claiming or attempting to have any claim or title in the said premises adverse to the Plaintiff.

You are required to answer said petition on or before the 21st day of July, 1918, or default will be entered against you and decree rendered thereon in accordance with the order prayed for in said petition. JOHN M. McDONALD, Plaintiff. By his Attorneys, Evans & Evans.

First Pub-6-21-18 RESOLUTION Estimate of expenses of the village of Dakota City, Nebraska, for the fiscal year ending April 29, 1918. Be it resolved by the chairman and Board of Trustees of the Village of Dakota City, Nebraska, that the expenses of said village for the fiscal year ending April 29, 1918, be estimated as follows: Interest on water bonds and sinking fund \$700.00 Interest on light bonds and sinking fund 250.00 General village purposes 250.00 Salaries 300.00 Total \$1,500.00

The total amount of revenue for said village for the preceding year being \$200.00. Be it further resolved that said estimate of expenses be published in the Dakota County Herald for four successive weeks as required by law. Passed and approved this 18th day of June, 1918. R. O. BUCHANAN, Chairman Board of Trustees.

AUGUST—SIDNEY T. FRIM, Clerk. [SEAL] First publication 6-27-18 Order of Hearing and Notice of Probate of Will. In the County Court of Dakota county Nebraska. State of Nebraska, Dakota county—vs. To Gottlieb Messerschmidt, Wm. Messerschmidt, Adolf Messerschmidt, Anna M. Kruse, Bernard Messerschmidt, Meta M. Berg, Amanda Johnson, Herbert Messerschmidt, and to all persons interested in the estate of Augusta Messerschmidt, deceased.

On reading the petition of Wm. Messerschmidt praying that the instrument filed in this court on the 24th day of June, 1918, and purporting to be the last will and testament of the said deceased, may be proved and allowed, and recorded as the last will and testament of Augusta Messerschmidt and Gottlieb Messerschmidt, that said instrument be admitted to probate, and the administration of said estate be granted to Wm. Messerschmidt as executor. It is hereby ordered that you, and all persons interested in said matter, may and do, appear at the county court to be held in and for said county, on the 18th day of July, A. D. 1918, at 10 o'clock A. M., to show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted, and that notice of the pendency of said petition and that the hearing thereon be given to all persons interested in said matter by publishing a copy of this order in the Dakota County Herald, a weekly newspaper printed in said county, for four successive weeks prior to said day of hearing.

Witness my hand, and seal of said court, this 24th day of June, A. D. 1918. S. W. MCKINLEY, County Judge. [SEAL]

The Herald, \$1.25 per

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Triggs' New Restaurant and Pool Hall I have re-arranged my Restaurant building and will install pool tables in the front part of building. All my restaurant patrons will be cared for as before. Meals and lunches served at all reasonable hours. Everything New, Clean and Up-to-Date WM. TRIGGS, DAKOTA CITY NEBRASKA

Sturges Bros. Have Moved to 315 Pearl Street where we will be glad to see all our old patrons, and we hope, many new ones. This move is necessary, as the building we now have is too small for our growing business. Sturges Bros. Old Location, 411 Pearl St. Sioux City, Iowa

How is YOUR Subscription? Security Insurance Company OF NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT JOHN H. REAM, Agent Dakota City, Nebraska.

Summer Tours, 1918 The public is advised that Colorado Summer resorts, such as Rocky Mountain National-Estes Park, Colorado Springs, Manitou and hundreds of other places will be opened for patronage as usual. Accommodations in Estes Park are very extensive and can take care of thousands. The usual resorts of the Black Hills are open; likewise the ranches in the Sherman-Big Horn Mountains locality; also the ranches along the Cody Road in the Absaroka Mountains. The Yellowstone Park hotels will not be opened, but the Park Permanent Camps will be operated via the Gardiner gateway. Glacier National Park will be under full operation for tourists. Choose your locality; ask us for printed matter and costs and let us otherwise serve you. W. J. WILLOUGHBY, Agent, Dakota City, Neb. L. W. Wakely, Gen. Pass'gr. Agent, 1004 Farnam Street Omaha, Nebr.

Abstracts of Title A \$10,000 Surety Bond Guarantees the accuracy of every Abstract I make. J. J. EIMERS, Bonded Abstractor. Successor to the DAKOTA COUNTY ABSTRACT CO.