World Food Situation

A Washington dispatch, dated Oct. 25, says: In a statement tonight reviewing the world food situation Food Administrator Hoover said the fight against the submarine would be won if the United States and Canada could stimulate production and effect economies so as to feed the allies from this continent without sending a ship farther afield than the American Atlantic seaboard.

Ships, wheat and hogs are the great needs emphasized by Hoover. He said deepest concern had been caused by the fact that in spite of high prices this country's pork consumption had increased during the war until production had been outstripped, a situation that must be changed.

"If we discontinue exports," Mr. Hoover added, "we will move the German line from France to the Atlantic seaboard. Pork products have an influence in this present world situation wider than one would ordinarily attribute to them. The human body must have a certain amount of fat; we must increase production of hogs if we are to answer the world's craving.

"Every pound of fat is as sure of service as a bullet, and every hog is of greater value to the winning of this war than a shell."

As to wheat the administrator said the allies' deficiency of production is 196,000,000 bushels, with imports of 577,700,000 bushels required to maintain normal consumption. He estimated the aggregate American, Canadian, Australian, Indian and Argentine export surplus at 770,000,000 bushels, but pointed out that lack of shipping made it necessary for this country and Canada to bear the burden of meeting the allies' deficit.

"The problem is thus simply one of ships," he said. "If ample shipping existed there would be no need for saving or increased production of wheat on the part of the American people. But if we can produce economies and stimulate production in the United States and Canada as will enable us to feed the allies absolutely from this continent and thus enable them to live without sending a ship farther afield than our Atlantic seaboard, we can resist the submarine indefinitely."

Placing the United States wheat export surplus from this year's crop at 80,000,000 bushels and Canada's at 150,000,000 bushels, Mr. Hoover urged domestic economies to increase this country's surplus to 150,000,000 bushels.

"This we could do," he said, "if our people would eat one pound less of wheat flour per week and one pound of corn meal instead."

If peace should come, Mr. Hoover continued, large numbers of ships would be released and European wheat production increased. If climatic conditions next year are right, he estimated a wheat crop in this country of one billion bushels. For this the food control law guarantees a minimum price of \$2 per busher.

"If war continues this wheat will be vitary necessary," Mr. Hoover said, "but if the war should come to an end there will be no foreign market for at least 400,000,000 bushels. The government must then take over the wheat and probably find a market for it at a very great loss. I should anticipate that the government may lose from \$300,000,000 to \$500,000,000 on this wheat guaranty if peace arrives before the 1918 harvest is marketed."

Mr. Hoover expressed the opinion that the fixed guarantee was unnecessary and that a reasonable profit guaranteed to the farmer would have been sufficient to sitmulate production.

"However, the guaranty has been fixed," he added. "It is an insurance against the submarine and an estimate of what it may cost we must leave to the future."

Turning to the meat situation the administrator said pork products were more vitally needed by the allies than beef.

"In the matter of beef," he said, "the allies can support themselves without any consequential expansion of imports from the United States."

In view of the European situation and the American shortage in hogs, he pointed out that there would be a high average price for pork products and therefore it would be to the vital advantage of every farmer to raise hogs, add"We need a keep-a-pig movement in this

By preventing undue increases in forage prices, Mr. Hoover promised that the food ad-

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SECOND LIBERTY LOAN A GREAT SUCCESS

A Washington dispatch, dated Nov. 8, says: The American people again have given a war loan of many millions more than was asked.

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Secretary McAdoo announced that total subscriptions to the second Liberty loan were \$4,617,532,300, a 54 per cent oversubscription of the three billion dollars sought. Half of the over-subscription will be accepted, making an actual issue of \$3,808,766,150. There were 9,400,000 subscribers, ninety-nine per cent of whom applied for bonds of \$50,000 or less, and will receive their subscriptions in full.

ministration would co-operate in measures to stimulate live stock production. He also said further production of sheep, both for meat and particularly for wool, extensively used in uniforms, is needed.

"Our American farmers," he added, "would be wise to realize that for a considerable period after the war there will be a very poor export market for American bread grains, whereas there will be a wide demand for animal products."

K. OF C. DENIES ANY DISPUTE

The following appeared in the Washington Post, under date of October 9:

"A report given nation-wide circulation to the effect that a controversy exists between the Knights of Columbus and the Masonic fraternity regarding work at the army camps is emphatically denied by Col. P. H. Callahan, chairman of the Knights of Columbus committee on war activities

"'It is a mistake,' said Col. Callahan yesterday. 'The Knights of Columbus are working in the army camps not as a lodge, but as the representatives of the Catholic people of this country. We do not oppose the entrance of the Masons or any other fraternal society into the camps, and we shall be glad to extend to them any courtesies or assistance within our power.'"

AN APPRECIATION

Liberty Loan Committee, Buffalo, N. Y. Hon. William Jennings Bryan,

Lincoln, Neb. My dear Mr. Bryan:

Permit me to express to you my personal thanks for your kindness in addressing our meeting during the Liberty Loan campaign, and for the great assistance you thereby gave us.

The success of the campaign in Buffalo came only because of the splendid loyalty and co-operation on the part of everyone who was asked to help.

I want you to know how deeply grateful we are for your assistance.

Very sincerely yours, WALTER P. COOKE, Chairman.

NO AMERICANS LOST IN TRANSIT

In a recent statement issued to correspondents at American army headquarters in France, General Pershing said:

"Troops and supplies are arriving in increas-

ing numbers."

Thanks to the French, British and American navies, he continued, the submarine to date had not claimed the life of a single American soldier on the troop ships bound for France. The French officers, he said, were enthusiastic over the character, intelligence and eagerness of the young officers who are arriving in France to continue their instruction, and the American army is proud of them.

CELEBRATES DRY VICTORY

A Washington dispatch, dated Nov. 11, says: Secretary Daniels and Former Secretary Bryan were speakers at a mass meeting held here to-day to celebrate the addition of the District of Columbia to the "dry" column. "There is more of the grape juice odor here than ever before," Mr. Bryan said, "and I am enjoying the aroma considerable."

DRAFT CLASSIFICATIONS

A Washington dispatch, dated Oct. 22, says: The five classifications into which men awaiting draft will be divided under the new regulations approved by President Wilson, have become public much before the time planned by the provost marshal general's office and are here published.

It was discovered today that what was to have remained an official secret for a week or more was divulged Saturday night at a dinner in New York which Secretary Baker and Provost Mar-

shal General Crowder attended.

The provost marshal general discussed the new regulations without intending to make public the classifications, but some members of the New York local exemption board, thinking to elucidate the general's speech, printed the classifications on the back of the menu card.

The classifications are as follows and show every man registered to which class he belongs and in what order the different classifications

will be called to service.

CLASS I.

1. Single man without dependent relatives.
2. Married man (or widower with children) who habitually fails to support his family. 3. Married man dependent on wife for support. 4. Married man (or widower with children) not usefully engaged, family supported by income independent of his labor. 5. Men not included in any other description in this or other classes.
6. Unskilled laborer.

CLASS II.

1. Married man or father of motherless children, usefully engaged but family has sufficient income apart from his daily labor to afford reasonably adequate support during his absence.

2. Married man—no children—wife can support herself decently and without hardship. 3. Skilled industrial laborer engaged in necessary industrial enterprise.

4. Skilled farm laborer engaged in necessary industrial enterprise.

CLASS III.

1. Men with foster children dependent on daily labor for support. Man with aged, infirm, or invalid parents or grandparents dependent on daily labor for support. 3. Man with brothers or sisters incompetent to support themselves, dependent on daily labor for support. 4. County or municipal officer. 5. Firemen or policemen. 6. Necessary artificers or workmen in arsenals, armories and navy yards. 7. Necessary custom house clerk. 8. Persons necessary in transmission of mails. 9. Necessary employees in service of United States. 10. Highly specialized administrative experts. 11. Technical or mechanical experts in industrial enterprise. 12. Highly specialized agricultural expert in argricultural bureau of state or nation. 13. Assistant or associate manager of necessary industrial enterprise. 14. Assistant or associate manager of necessary agricultural enterprise.

CLASS IV.

1. Married man with w'fe (and) or children (or widower with children) dependent on daily labor for support and no other reasonably adequate support available. 2. Mariners in sea service of merchants or citizens in United States. 3. Heads of necessary industrial enterprises. 4. Heads of necessary agricultural enterprises.

CLASS V.

1. Officers of states or the United States. 2. regularly or duly ordained ministers. 3. Students of divinity. 4. Persons in military or naval service. 5. Aliens. 6. Alien enemies. 7. persons morally unfit. 8. Persons physically, permanently or mentally unfit. 9. Licensed pilots.

Some of the war commentators find pleasure in pointing out that when the Germans were pushing back the Italians the kaiser's message to his people mentioned that "me und Gott" were to be thanked, while in announcing the retreat along the Chemin du Dame it was "Gott und me." And yet the kaiser was acting just like most human beings do in times of prosperity and in times of adversity.

The fuel administrator has notified the coal dealers that criminal prosecutions will follow any wilful violation of the order fixing a formula for the computation of the price to the consumer, and has instructed state administrator that they will be expected to pick the big in lows first.