

DOVER'S TWO WAYS TO SOLVE HOG PROBLEM

If we are to maintain our supplies for the allies, says the food administrator, we have only one of two ways. First, we must reduce our consumption of pork products to the prewar level or better; and second, we must increase our production. If we discontinue exports, we will move German food from France to the Atlantic seaboard. Pork products have an influence in the present world situation wider than one would ordinarily attribute to them. The human body must have a certain amount of daily intake of fat. Whether this fat is by means of dairy products, by vegetable oil or by pork products becomes a secondary question in time of coming national stress, because pork products to some degree will substitute for the other fats. Increased production in pork fats can be accomplished with a great deal of rapidity than increased production of dairy products and on a much more widely extended scale. An increase in pork fats can also be made more rapidly than an increase in vegetable fats. It appears to me, therefore, that we must concentrate the increase in the production of fats if we are to answer the world's crying for fats. Fortunately our situation during the coming year is itself to this end. Due to the blessings of the Almighty and the energy of our farmers, we have secured one of the largest corn crops in our history. We have abundant crops of oats, rye, kafir corn, soy beans, velvet beans, cottonseed and peanut meal. We will have a larger supply of feed than normal. Not all of it is hog feed, but they will enter the general feeding question by adding to the general pool of feed. If we aggregate all of the feeding stuffs, and if we subtract the amount of fodder grains which we expect in view of the present gloomy outlook, we will find one standing fact which should give our farmers pause: We have anywhere near the equivalent of 1,000,000,000 bushels of feeds more than last year. This is an increase of nearly 25 per cent—for which we have no corresponding number of animals to feed unless we are to increase them at once. In other words, as our animals have not pace with our increase in concentrates, we have much more feed than we have animals to use it. Therefore, if farmers are to be paid for their feed, it must be to a great extent through an increase in the number of animals. The monetary interpretation of the situation must be that we will have a low range of prices for feed-stuffs and, in view of the European situation and our own shortage of hogs, we will have a high average price for pork products. Therefore, it must be to the vital advantage of every farmer to raise hogs. This situation is one that can be easily solved by our suburban population. If every suburbanite took his care a pig and fed it on the garbage, he would increase our supply and do so without call upon our general feeding stuffs. In Germany 4,000,000 hogs are supported by these means. We need a "keep-hog" movement in this country—a properly cared for pig is no more insanitary than a dog. Such a movement would necessarily require changes in village and urban ordinances; but the national welfare would be warrant ample for such course of action. But if I were a farmer it seems to me with the above facts so well understood—so evidently in the farmer's best interest—before me, I could, of my own volition undertake a policy even were there no patriotic call. Beyond this, however, now vital for every farmer in the United States who can take himself an additional five or six hogs, a few sheep or a few chickens, in the national interest. It is necessary for winning the war. We realize that under certain conditions lack of confidence in the stability of market prices may act as a deterrent. And further that this sometimes come from a failure to seize an opportunity before one. Therefore wish to make this positive statement; that, so far as the United States food administration is able, through its influence on the purchase of pork and its products for exportation, it will do all within its power to see that prices of pork are maintained in a ratio to feed prices that cover not only costs of production but proper remuneration to the

PRIVATE JOHN.

A beautiful, white mellow light has burned into the socket and is no more. The fine, genial, world-loving, man-loving, Lord-loving soul has winged away. John Allen is dead. Death had no terrors for John Allen. Death was to him no more than a gate which he saw in the distance, through which he knew he would soon pass and beyond which he felt there would be other pleasant scenes. John Allen early in life hoped not too much of men. He saw their weaknesses and their frailties. He saw that most of them were grown-up children. He saw that some of their bounding ambitions were childish and that some things which they regarded as of profound importance were but as a fleeting shadow. He loved men for the goodness that was in them; he loved life for the sweetness that it held and he loved humanity because he saw that it was struggling towards happier conditions and better things. John Allen was no cynic. From his quiver he occasionally threw a sarcastic arrow, but its point was not tinged with bitterness. He went up and down the world scattering hope and good cheer and optimism. He was famous the country over. Those who did not know him well measured him merely a humorist, but John Allen had in him rugged strength and seriousness of purpose. He was a wise man. In his wisdom he saw many undertakings doomed to failure. He saw many things end in disappointment. These things did not surprise him and when things did not turn out as he wished he did not permit himself to be cast down. He did not retire to a wailing wall and rail against the world for its folly or rail at mankind because of their selfishness and ingratitude. Mr. Allen had a successful career in Congress. His fame chiefly rests upon certain stores, but as a congressman he did substantial work. He accomplished results in the old days of party bitterness and sectional hatred which others more serious and sometimes fanatical could not accomplish. He was a soldier in the Confederate army, but he spoke no harsh word of the foe. As a congressman he did not retort in kind when some mad man waved the bloody shirt. In the great contest between Patterson and Carmack in Congress it was John Allen's speech that won Carmack the disputed seat. Before the speech there was little hope for Carmack. When the speech was ended there was a vote and Carmack won. In later years John Allen took little part in the politics of his state. He felt that the wild asses were loose and would have to run their race. John Allen was a good lawyer. Many years ago he did some legal work for this paper and in consultation and court he manifested a high order of legal ability. And thus the procession of passing Confederate soldiers increases. One who was a mere boy in the struggle is now gathered to his fathers. Peace to his ashes. May the Lord rest his genial soul.—Commercial Appeal.

TUPELO MILITARY INSTITUTE

Everything is moving nicely at the T. M. I. The cadets are getting down to real work and quite a few have won a place on the Honor Roll while many missed it by only a fraction.

Freshman Class.
W. W. Johnson 93 2-3
Robt. Bonner 90 5-6
W. A. Ramsey 91 1-6
Howard Chappell 90 4-7

Junior Class.
F. A. Bowlin 91 3-4
Leo. Clear 90 5-6
J. J. Chapman 93 1-5
Robb. Hinds 98 5-6
F. M. Elliott, Jr. 92 3-5
J. T. Partlow 95

Sophomore Class.
Geo. Hamilton 90 1-2
Baskin Wright 96 1-3
W. P. Craig, Jr. 94 2-7
Frank Gwin 91 2-7
J. G. Baker 93 2-3
Stafford Reeves 96 3-7

Senior Class.
James Livingston 90 1-2
Roy W. McGuire 93 3-4
Paul Hutchinson 91 1-3
Chester Austin 91
Post Graduate, O. Finger 94

Leaders of their classes, respectively, Johnson, Hinds, S. Reeves and Wright and McGuire. Robert Hinds leads the whole school with a grade of 93 5-6.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.
Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine. It stops the Cough and Headache and works off the Cold. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature on each box. 30c.

U. S. WAR TAXES WENT INTO EFFECT THURSDAY.

Washington, Oct. 31.—This is the last day of grace from many new war taxes. With the exception of increased letter rates and tobacco taxes, which go into effect Friday, the special stamp taxes on documents, legal instruments and parcel post packages, which go into operation Dec. 1, all special taxes begin to apply at midnight tonight. They include: One cent on each dime paid for amusement admission. Three per cent on payments for freight transportation. Eight per cent on passenger fares. Ten per cent on payments for pullman and similar accommodations. Five per cent on oil pipe line transportation. One cent for each 20 cents or fraction paid for express packages. Five cents on each telegraph, telephone or radio message costing 15 cents or more. Various taxes on cigars, cigarettes, tobacco and products. Ten per cent on club dues. Eight cents on each \$100 of new life insurance and one cent on each dollar or premiums paid on fire, marine, casualty and other insurance policies. Although the tobacco taxes do not become operative until Friday, many dealers have already advanced retail prices in anticipation of the tax levies. Other taxes of the new law, including those on hand and soft drinks, incomes and war-excess profits, have been in effect since the law was approved Oct. 3, but in indirect form.

New Stamp Taxes.

On Dec. 1 the new stamp taxes, including those on parcel post packages, will be payable, putting the entire law into complete operation, except for increased rates on second-class mail, postponed until July 1 next. Increases in first-class mail rates probably will be most generally felt by the people. The law provides that the postage on letters, except "drop" or local letters, shall be 3 cents; and that on post cards, including private mailing cards, shall be 1 cent more than heretofore. This increase includes so-called post cards. The advances were made effective 30 days after passage of the law, and are construed by the postoffice department to begin with letters and post cards postmarked Nov. 2. The increases also have been extended by departmental order to first-class mail to many foreign countries, which, under postal conventions, have enjoyed the domestic rates. The new 3-cent letter rate, therefore, will apply to letters to Canada, Cuba, Mexico, Panama, England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, the Bahamas, Barbadoes, British Guiana, British Honduras, Santo Domingo, Dutch West Indies, Leeward Island, Newfoundland and New Zealand. The post card increase will extend to Canada, Cuba, Mexico and Panama, the only countries which have enjoyed the domestic post card rate.

For consumers' convenience, books of postage stamps containing 3-cent stamps are in readiness for sale and the department has had printed thousands of 2-cent post cards. First-class mail postmarked tomorrow or any time prior to 12:01 a. m. Nov. 2, regardless of time taken for delivery, will be transmitted at the old rate, but that postmarked thereafter must pay the increased toll.

Amusement admission taxes become effective tomorrow at places charging more than 5 cents. They are 1 cent for each 10 cents or fraction paid for such admission, payable by the person admitted, but collected by the government from the amusement proprietor, required to make sworn returns to the treasury. A flat tax of 1 cent for each child under 12 admitted when children are charged also is provided. Passes also are taxed, except those to bona fide employees, municipal officers and children under 12 at the regular rate, which also is extended to cabarets or other entertainment in which the admission is included in the price paid for refreshment, merchandise or service. Persons leasing theater boxes must pay 10 per cent on their rental.

Cigars Higher.

The new rates on cigars range from 25 cents to \$7 per thousand, and on cigarettes from 80 cents to \$1.20 per thousand. Two cents a pound is the new tax on tobacco, snuff and other manufactured tobacco, while cigarette papers are taxed from 1-2 cent to 1 cent per hundred. As the taxes are now reaching the ultimate consumer the raises mean about 1 cent more on 5-cent tobacco packages, from 2 to 5 cents on cigarette packages and from 1 to 10 cents on cigars.

The taxes on freight and passenger transportation are also extended to motor vehicle competitors of steam and electric railways and water lines. The passenger transportation tax is not applicable to fares costing 35 cents or less or commutation or season tickets for trips less

than 30 miles. Payments for services rendered the federal and state governments are exempt from taxation. The 10 per cent tax on Pullman accommodations is applicable to payments for seats, berths and state-rooms in parlor and sleeping cars or on vessels. The 5-cent tax on telegraph, telephone or radio messages costing 15 cents or more applies only to those originating in the United States. Clubs whose dues are less than \$12 a year and fees to lodges are exempt from the 10 per cent tax on club dues. The new insurance taxes are imposed on new policies issued, with reinsurance policies exempted. Industrial or weekly payment policies are taxed 40 per cent on the first premium on policies for \$500 or less.

RECEPTION FOR MISS BALLARD

Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Mitts received on Tuesday evening in honor of their niece, Miss Erin Ballard, who is at home for a visit. Miss Ballard is accompanist for Mmde. Matzenauer and is one of the most talented and accomplished pianists in our country and her home town is very proud to do her honor. Mrs. Mitts most cordially greeted her guests at the door and led the way to the receiving line. Receiving with Miss Ballard were Mrs. D. W. Robins, Messrs. Mingee and Millford Bonner. Many guests called during the evening and delightful punch was served by Misses Erin Mitts and Ripple Ballard. The reception rooms were filled with cut flowers and the dining room was especially attractive, pink Killarney roses and autumn leaves adding their color and beauty to the room. The guests urged Miss Ballard to give some piano selections and the skill and excellence of her performance delighted her listeners. Tupelo is indeed proud to number this talented musician as one of her daughters.

Little Miss Kate Oliver St. Clair entertained a number of her friends on the afternoon of Halloween with a delightful party. All kinds of Halloween stunts furnished entertainment and a merry time was spent. Pumpkins, black cats, witches, bats and other emblems of the day were in evidence. Most delicious sherbert and cake was served in the dining room and the table was attractively decorated with all the Halloween emblems and cute little favors given each guest. The little hostess received many congratulations on the success of the entertainment.

MARY STUART CHAPTER.

The Mary Stuart Chapter, D. A. R., met at the Red Cross headquarters Friday afternoon, Oct. 26th. After the routine of the opening program had been completed a number of interesting letters were read by Mrs. E. D. Hood, regent. A most helpful one by Miss Dickson on "Home Service." One by Mrs. V. C. Kincannon, "Making French Candles or Ration Heaters." Mrs. S. D. Wilson one from Mrs. Fye on "Conservation of Foods," which proved exceedingly interesting and each one present pledged herself to do her "bit" in this line. The Chapter voted to donate two dollars (\$2.00) to the Maria Bennett Marker. After reviewing the work for the summer it was found that the Chapter had given one hundred fifty dollars and thirty cents (\$150.30) to the following: French orphan, \$46.00; Red Cross, \$54.30; Liberty Bond \$50.00. Mrs. Bessie K. Daugherty asked and was given transfer to the Bernard S. Romans Chapter, Columbus. We regret exceedingly to lose Mrs. Daugherty but rejoice to know that her work will be with this ideal Chapter. The Regent appointed the following ladies on the board of management: Mesdames E. D. Hood, V. C. Kincannon, S. D. Wilson, W. D. Anderson, C. W. Troy, V. C. Cavett, P. S. Holt. Work of the afternoon being completed each one enthusiastically grasped the opportunity to march shoulder to shoulder with our fathers, brothers, husbands, and sons in the service of our country. For upon the work done eagerly by the Red Cross depends the care and conduct of our sailors and soldiers. The American women will never fail. Next meeting Friday, Nov. 30th. Secretary.

GAY CROWD ENTERTAINED.

A gay crowd of little folks responded in person to the invitations of little Miss Ruth Hill to spend Halloween with her. In spite of spooks, black cats, bats and all kinds of sombre looking things a very jolly time was spent. Delicious refreshments were served and each little guest expressed to the hostess her enjoyment of the occasion.

DEATH LURKS IN A WEAK HEART.

So on first symptoms use "Renovine" and be cured. Delay and pay the awful penalty. "Renovine" is the heart's remedy. Price \$1.00 and 50c.—Adv.

GLOBE TONIC DEMONSTRATIONS ARE GIVING FREE SAMPLES DAILY AT 109 MAIN STREET

From three to four hundred people are calling daily at the office of the Globe Remedy Company, 109 Spring street, Armstrong building. Quite a per cent of this number are those who are already using these wonderful remedies, who return to make further purchases and tell of the great good that is being accomplished in their case. Many are profuse in their words of praise of the Globe Remedies telling them how the medicine seems to have been especially adapted to their cases. Globe Tonic is the best medicine on the market today for indigestion, constipation, rheumatism, and all diseases resulting from the liver and kidneys. Globe Tonic is a great tonic for stomach and nervous disorders. Wherever introduced it springs into immediate popularity. It is a remedy for all cases of debility, where there are such symptoms as these: Poor digestion, headache, backache, nervousness, loss of appetite, sleeplessness and a general low state of health, oftentimes referred to as all run down. So many fatal diseases affecting vital organs result from this condition that those suffering from it in any degree should lose no time in seeking relief. Call and get free samples of Globe Tonic, 109 Spring street, Armstrong building, Tupelo, Miss.

STOP THOSE SHARP SHOOTING PAINS

"Femenina" is the wonder worker for all female disorders. Price \$1.00 and 50c.—Adv.

The most economical way to feed velvet beans is to first gather the corn and then let the cattle feed on the beans, vines and corn stalks in the field. This will save the expense of gathering the beans. This should never be done, however, unless there are enough cattle to graze them sufficiently to prevent any waste of falling beans. If the field is fenced so that it will hold hogs, they should be allowed to run in the same field with the cattle.

AIM TO LIVE 100 YEARS OLD

Keep the bowels clean and liver active without Calomel—take Var-Lax. 500c.—Adv.

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Our immense stock of Shoes were made for us many months ago and the saving on this purchase represents a nice sum of money. This saving we are divid-



HAMBRO



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Come in and see the splendid Shoes. We can fit every member of the family and save you from 10 to 25 per cent on your Shoe purchases.

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