

6-27-1918

## Belen News, 06-27-1918

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# THE BELEN NEWS



VOLUME V

BELEN, NEW MEXICO, JUNE 27 1918.

NUMBER 80

## AMERICAN SUGAR SENT TO FRANCE

American Price Rigidly Regulated by United States Food Administration.

CONSUMERS HERE PAY 9c.

Sugar Cost 55 Cents a Pound During Civil War—Refiners' Profits Now Curtailed.

Sugar is selling today throughout America at from 8 1/2 to 9 cents a pound to the consumer, even though there is a world shortage which has reduced this nation's sugar allotment to 70 per cent. of normal.

Through the efforts of the United States food administration the sugar market has been regulated as far as the producer, refiner and wholesaler is concerned. The food administration has no power to regulate retail prices except by public opinion. Even though more than 85,000 tons of sugar have been shipped to France in the last four months the retail price of sugar here is around 8 to 8 1/2 cents. It should sell this sugar at 5 1/2 to 6 cents, the food administration believes, and thus the American housewife to pay no more than this amount.

Last August when the food administration was organized the price of sugar rose suddenly to 11 cents a pound. During the first week of the cost the consumer 38 cents a pound. By regulation of the sugar market and reducing the price to 8 1/2 and 9 cents and keeping it from advancing to 20 cents the food administration has saved the American public at least \$150,000,000 in four months, according to a statement made by Herbert Hoover the other day.

"It is our stern duty to feed the allies, to maintain their health and strength at any cost to ourselves," Mr. Hoover declared. "There has not been, nor will be as we see it, enough sugar for even their present needs and depressing ration unless they send ships to remote markets for it. If we in our greed and gluttony force them either to further reduce their ration or to send these ships we will have done damage to our abilities to win this war."

"If we send the ships to Java for 250,000 tons of sugar next year we will have necessitated the employment of eleven extra ships for one year. These ships—if used in transporting troops—would take 150,000 to 200,000 men to France."

**Reason for World Shortage.**  
As Mr. Hoover pointed out, the United States, Canada and England were sugar importing countries before the war, while France and Italy were very nearly self supporting. The main sources of the world's sugar supply were Germany and neighboring powers, the West Indies and the East Indies. German sugar is no longer available, as it is used entirely in Germany, which also absorbs sugar of surrounding countries.

England can no longer buy 1,400,000 long tons of sugar each year from Germany. The French sugar production has dropped from 750,000 to 210,000 tons. The Italian production has fallen from 210,000 tons to 75,000 tons. Thus three countries were thrown upon East and West Indian sources for 1,925,000 tons annually to maintain their normal consumption.

Because of the world's shipping shortage the allied nations started drawing on the West Indies for sugar; East Indian sugar took three times the number of ships, since the distance was three times as great. Suddenly the west was called on to furnish and did furnish 1,320,000 tons of sugar to Europe when 300,000 tons a year was the pre-war demand. The allies had drawn from Java 400,000 tons before the shipping situation became acute.

"In spite of these shipments," Mr. Hoover stated the other day, "the English government in August reduced the household sugar ration to a basis of 24 pounds per annum per capita. And in September the French government reduced their household ration to 13 2-10 pounds a year, or a bit over 1 pound of sugar a month. Even this meagre ration could not be filled by the French government it was found

early in the fall. America was then asked for 100,000 tons of sugar and succeeded in sending 85,000 tons by December 1. The French request was granted because the American household consumption was then at least 53 pounds per person, and it was considered the duty of maintaining the French morale made our course clear."

Today the sugar situation may be summarized by stating that if America will reduce its sugar consumption 10 to 15 per cent. this nation will be able to send 200,000 more soldiers to France.

Sugar today sells at seaboard refineries at \$7.25 a hundred pounds. The wholesale grocer has agreed to limit his profit to 25 cents a hundred plus freight, and the retail grocer is supposed to take no more than 50 cents a hundred pounds profit. This regulation was made by the food administration, which now asks the housewife to reduce sugar consumption as much as possible, using other sweeteners, and also reminds her that she should pay no more than 9 cents a pound for sugar.

**Control of Cane Refiners' Profits.**

"Immediately upon the establishment of the food administration," Mr. Hoover said, "an examination was made of the costs and profits of refining and it was finally determined that the spread between the cost of raw and the sale of refined cane sugar should be limited to \$1.30 per hundred pounds. The pre-war differential had averaged about 85 cents and increased costs were found to have been imposed by the war in increased cost of refining, losses, cost of bags, labor, insurance, interest and other things, rather more than cover the difference. After prolonged negotiations the refiners were placed under agreement establishing these limits on October 1, and anything over this amount to be paid to the government under the law."

"In the course of these investigations it was found by canvass of the Cuban producers that their sugar had, during the first nine months of the last year, sold for an average of about \$4.24 per hundred f. o. b. Cuba, to which duty and freight added to the refiners' cost amount to about \$5.66 per hundred. The average sale price of granulated by various refiners, according to our investigation, was about \$7.50 per hundred, or a differential of \$1.81."

"In reducing the differential to \$1.30 there was a saving to the public of 54 cents per hundred. Had such a differential been in use from the 1st of January, 1917, the public would have saved in the first nine months of the year about \$24,500,000."

**Next Year.**

With a view to more efficient organization of the trade in imported sugars next year two committees have been formed by the food administration:

1. A committee comprising representatives of all of the elements of American cane refining groups. The principal duty of this committee is to divide the sugar imports pro rata to their various capacities and see that absolute justice is done to every refiner.

2. A committee comprising three representatives of the English, French and Italian governments; two representatives of the American refiners, with a member of the food administration. Only two of the committee have arrived from Europe, but they represent the allied governments. The duties of this committee are to determine the most economical sources from a transport point of view of all the allies to arrange transport at uniform rates, to distribute the foreign sugar between the United States and allies, subject to the approval of the American, English, French and Italian governments.

This committee, while holding strong views as to the price to be paid for Cuban sugar, has not had the final voice. This voice has rested in the governments concerned, together with the Cuban government, and I wish to state emphatically that all of the gentlemen concerned as good commercial men have endeavored with the utmost patience and skill to secure a lower price, and their persistence has reduced Cuban demands by 15 cents per hundred. The price agreed upon is about \$4.60 per hundred pounds, f. o. b. Cuba, or equal to about \$6 duty paid New York.

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"This price should eventuate," Mr. Hoover said, "to about \$7.30 per hundred for refined sugar from the refiners at seaboard points or should place sugar in the hands of the consumer at from 8 1/2 to 9 cents per pound, depending upon locality and conditions of trade, or at from 1 to 2 cents below the prices of August last and from one-half to a cent per pound cheaper than today."

"There is now an elimination of speculation, extortionate profits, and in the refining alone the American people will save over \$25,000,000 of the refining charges last year. A part of these savings goes to the Cuban, Hawaiian, Porto Rican and Louisiana producer and part to the consumer."

"Appeals to prejudice against the food administration have been made because the Cuban price is 34 cents above that of 1917. It is said in effect that the Cubans are at our mercy; that we could get sugar a cent lower. We made exhaustive study of the cost of producing sugar in Cuba last year through our own agents in Cuba, and we find it averages \$3.39, while many producers are at a higher level. We found that an average profit of at least a cent per pound was necessary in order to maintain and stimulate production or that a minimum price of \$4.37 was necessary, and even this would stifle some producers."

"The price ultimately agreed was 23 cents above these figures, or about one-fifth of a cent per pound to the American consumer, and more than this amount has been saved by our reduction in refiners' profits. If we wish to stifle production in Cuba we could take that course just at the time of all times in our history when we want production for ourselves and for our allies."

"Therefore there is no imposition upon the American public. Charges have been made before this committee that Mr. Rolph endeavored to benefit the California refinery of which he was manager by this 34 cent increase in Cuban price. Mr. Rolph did not fix the price. It does raise the price to the Hawaiian farmer about that amount. It does not the profit of



## WOMEN OF AMERICA MUST HELP WIN WAR



"Why should we American women be shielded and kept from doing the work that French and English women have done?" This is the question being asked by Miss Grace

Parker, who was sent to Europe to investigate woman's war work on the other side of the Atlantic. Miss Parker points out that one million English women are making ammunition, that several hundreds of thousands are working on the farm, that they are performing every kind of labor needed to build a battle ship; that ten thousand are working in France behind the firing line; that twelve thousand are acting as motor drivers; that within ten days of the declaration of war sixty thousand nurses were enlisted.

At her meeting in Dallas recently Miss Parker's question was applauded vehemently. This was to be expected of Southern womanhood.

There is a work into which the woman of the Southwest can throw all those energies which they would gladly extend in more arduous and dangerous work for the Government a huge over-subscription to the Liberty Loan. This will send food and ammunition to our soldiers and to our Allies. Will build ships, help to crush Germany and so achieve the object of every true American woman. Do the duty that arises clearly defined before you, and the same credit will be due as to the over-alled, dirt-stained sister on the other side. In the army of Democracy some must go "over the top"—some must engage in the prosaic work of mule driving—some making ammunition—others again must provide the money. All are necessary. Do your part and you will share equally in that glorious triumph which must one day be ours. Women of the Southwest, we look to our men to subscribe the Liberty Loan quota. We look to you to double it.

"Mother, I believe Mamie is a pro-German. She's got 25c and won't buy a war stamp." These are the actual words of a five-year-old Ellis county child. The man who has not subscribed to the Liberty Loan, or has not purchased his full quota, should realize that his action is subject to the criticism of even the children.

## Legal Notice

State of New Mexico, County of Valencia, In the Probate Court In the Estate of Narciso Pino, Deceased.

Notice of Hearing.

Notice is hereby given that at the regular term of said court, on July 6th, 1918, at ten o'clock in the morning of said day, a hearing will be had in the Probate Court of Valencia County on an account heretofore filed by Andres A. Romero, Administrator of the Estate of Narciso Pino, which account is in the nature of a final account for the purposes of decreeing a partial distribution of the funds now in the hands of

said administrator, and all persons having or claiming lawful objections to said account, or to the issuance of a decree for the distribution of said funds, are notified to be present or be represented at the time and place specified for such hearing as ordered by the judge of said Probate Court.

J. M. Luna

[Seal] Clerk, Probate Court, Valencia County.  
F. G. C., 1918, 6-27-18.

\*\*\*\*\*  
★ ONLY AMERICA CAN HELP. ★  
★ "On your side are boundless ★  
★ resources of men, food, and mate- ★  
★ rials for the Government ★  
★ "Our men are war-weary and ★  
★ their nerves have been strained ★  
★ by more than three years of ★  
★ hard, relentless toil. ★  
★ "Our position is critical, par- ★  
★ ticularly until the next harvest, ★  
★ but the United States can save ★  
★ us. ★  
★ "You Americans have the men, ★  
★ the skill, and the material to ★  
★ save the allied cause." ★  
★ SIR JOSEPH MACLAY, ★  
★ British Shipping Controller. ★  
\*\*\*\*\*

ALLIED FOOD SHIPMENTS  
REACH LARGE TOTAL

A general idea of the quantity of food sent to European allies by the United States from July 1, 1914, to January 1, 1918, is given by figures just announced by the U. S. Food Administration. In that period the United States has furnished complete yearly rations for 57,100,000 people. In addition there was enough extra protein to supply this portion of the diet for 22,194,570 additional men.

The total export of wheat and wheat flour to the three principal allies is equivalent to about \$81,000,000 bushels. Exports for the 3 1/2 years amounted to almost 2,000,000,000 pounds. Exports of fresh beef totaled 413,494,400 pounds. The amount of food exported to Russia is negligible compared with that sent to the western allies.

## NOTICE

Sealed Bids will be received up until Saturday the 22nd. day of June, for the completing of the upstairs of the Valencia County High School, located at Belen, N. M. The plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the architect, H. E. Norris, at Albuquerque, or at the office of the Co. School Superintendent, at Belen; each one of the bids must be accompanied by a certified check in the sum of One Hundred Dollars, in the faithful performance of the contract.

The Board reserves the right to reject any and all the bids.

The Valencia County Board of Education  
Per. Saturnino Baca  
Chairman

SAVE  
BUY  
For Victory

W.S.S.  
War Savings Stamps  
ISSUED BY THE  
UNITED STATES  
GOVERNMENT

JUNE 1918

\$ 4.17

Will Equal

JAN. 1, 1923

\$ 5.00

Money Back With Interest Any Time.

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We are doing our utmost to serve the public as satisfactorily today as we did before the war upset the commercial world.

In the face of greatly increased costs of material we are endeavoring to maintain our plant at the highest point of efficiency.

Despite the high cost of labor, we are maintaining full crews that there may be no part of the work slighted or neglected.

While the demands of the signal service of our armies have deprived us of many technically trained men, those who remain have spread out to fill the gaps by extra effort.

In some places congestion has occurred because we have been unable to secure equipment for relief, but in such cases the traffic is being handled to the full extent of human ability.

With the world rocking under the weight of war; with economic conditions unsettled and abnormal, we are striving always to coordinate our efforts to the great problems involved in the winning of the war.

We feel that uninterrupted, efficient telephone service is playing a conspicuous part in the forces that will bring ultimate victory.

**THE UNIVERSITY OF**  
**New Mexico.**

**AT ALBUQUERQUE**

**OPENS** **AUGUST** **22<sup>ND</sup>**

**FOR THE COLLEGE YEAR 1916-17**

**AMPLE TIME REMAINS TO ARRANGE FOR ENTRANCE.**

**P**ROSPERATIVE students wishing to arrange for accommodations, or desiring information of any kind regarding attendance may write, telegraph or telephone. ADDRESS:

The President's Office  
**UNIVERSITY of NEW MEXICO**  
Albuquerque, N. M.

**This space is**

open for an

## ADVERTISE

MENT

## Oh, You Skinny!

Why stay thin as a rail? You don't have to! And you don't have to go through life with a chest that the tailor gives you; with arms of childish strength; with legs you can hardly stand on. And what about that stomach that flinches every time you try a square meal? Are you a pill-feeder?

DO YOU EXPECT HEALTH AND STRENGTH IN TABLOID FORM—  
THROUGH PILLS, POSITIONS AND OTHER EXPLOITED FETTER? YOU  
CAN'T DO IT; IT CAN'T BE DONE.

The only way to be well is to build up your body—all of it—through nature's methods—not by pampering the stomach. It is not fate that is making you a failure: it's that poor, emaciated body of yours; your half-sickness shows plain in your face and the world loves healthy people. So be healthy—strong—vital. That's living. Don't think too long; send 4 cents in stamps to cover mailing of my book, "INTELLIGENCE IN PHYSICAL CULTURE," written by the strongest physical culture instructor in the world.

LIONEL STRONGFORTH

PHYSICAL CULTURE EXPERT

**ATLANTIC CITY, N.J.**

Wedeliver yourmessage promptly  
Try the BELEN NEWS.

—the smile of tire satisfaction. This man has found a manufacturer he likes to do business with, who fulfills all his ideas of what a concern should be in its policy and methods. The company that makes

# FISK TIRES

stands back of every Fisk dealer to see that every user gets his full money's worth in mileage and tire satisfaction.



*Fisk Tires For Sale By*

## Legal Notice

In the Court of Ignacio Aragon y Garcia, One of the Justices of the Peace in and for Precinct No. 2, Valencia County, New Mexico.  
Oscar Goebel'

Plaintiff,

vs.

Fil: meno Martinez.

Defendant.

To the above named Filomeno  
Martinez, Defendant:

You are hereby notified that a suit has been commenced and is now pending against you, in the Court of Ignacio Aragon y Garcia, Justice of the peace, Precint No. 2, Valencia County, New Mexico, the object and general nature of which is to recover a judgment in favor of the above

named plaintiff against the above  
named defendant for the sum of  
\$175.00 on the 1st. day of August  
1918.

You are further notified that your money on deposit in the First National Bank of Belen has been garnisheed, and that unless you appear at my office in Belen on the date above stated, judgment will be rendered against you and the First National Bank of Belen, as garnishee, and the money held by said garnishee applied as provided by law to pay said judgment.

Barnes & Livingston, of Belen, New Mexico, are the attorneys for the plaintiff.

Ignacio Aragon y Garcir  
Justice of the Peace Pct. No. 2.  
F. 6-27-18. L. 7-18-18.

SUNKIST CACTUS COM  
POUND for the Skin, For sale  
by Leading Druggists.

A scald, burn, or severe cut  
heals slowly if neglected. The  
family that keeps a bottle of  
**BALLARD'S SNOW LINIMENT**  
on hand is always prepared for  
such accidents. Price 25c. 50c.  
and \$1.06 per bottle. Sold by all  
dealers.

[illegible]



## Serving in a World at War

We are doing our utmost to serve the public as satisfactorily today as we did before the war upset the commercial world.

In the face of greatly increased costs of material we are endeavoring to maintain our plant at the highest point of efficiency.

Despite the high cost of labor, we are maintaining full crews that there may be no part of the work slighted or neglected.

While the demands of the signal service of our armies have deprived us of many technically trained men, those who remain have spread out to fill the gaps by extra effort.

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We feel that uninterrupted, efficient telephone service is playing a conspicuous part in the forces that will bring ultimate victory.

**The Mountain States Telephone & Telegraph Co.**

### The Fisk Smile

—Unparalleled Satisfaction.  
This man has found a manufacturer who does business with him who fulfills all his ideas of what a concern should be in its policy and methods. The company that makes

## FISK TIRES

stands back of every Fisk dealer to see that every user gets his full money's worth in mileage and tire satisfaction.



Fisk Tires For Sale By

Department of the Interior.

U. S. Land Office at Santa Fe, N. M., April 20, 1918.

Notice is hereby given that Domingo A. Ortega, of Bernardo, N. M., who, on June 25th, 1912, made Homestead application No. 616797, for SE quarter, Sec. 12, Township 33N., Range 1W., N. M. P. M., has filed notice of intention to make five year Pro f. to establish claim to the land above described, before Probate Judge of Socorro County, N. M., at Socorro, N. M., on the 7th day of June, 1918.

Claimant names as witnesses:  
Wm. Melton, of Bernardo, N. M.  
Kelles Armijo, " "  
Desiderio Jojola, " "  
B. A. Ortega, " "

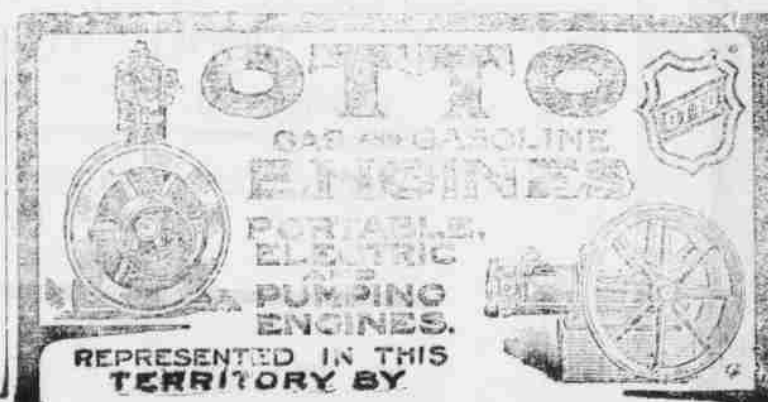
Francisco Deigado  
Register.

F. 4-25-18. L. 5-23-18.

Joint that ache, muscles that are drawn or contracted should be treated with BALLARD'S SNOW LINIMENT. It penetrates to the spot where it is needed and relieves suffering. Price 25c. 50c. and \$1.00 per bottle. Sold by all dealers.

**SUN-BEST CACTUS COM-  
FOUND for the Skin, For sale  
by Leading Druggists.**

A scald, burn, or severe cut heals slowly if neglected. The family that keeps a bottle of BALLARD'S SNOW LINIMENT on hand is always prepared for such accidents. Price 25c. 50c. and \$1.00 per bottle. Sold by all dealers.



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AT ALBUQUERQUE

OPENS  
22ND.

AUGUST  
22ND.

22ND.  
22ND.

FOR THE COLLEGE YEAR 1916-1917

AMPLE TIME REMAINS TO ARRANGE FOR ENTRANCE.

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THE PRESIDENT, QUICO  
UNIVERSITY OF NEW MEXICO

22ND. 22ND.

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The Store Where Your Dol-  
lars Go Farthest

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open for an

ADVERTISE

MENT

### Oh, You Skinny!

Why stay thin as a rail? You don't have to! And you don't have to go through life with a chest that the tailor gives you; with arms of flimsy strength; with legs you can hardly stand on. And what about that stomach that flinches every time you try a square meal? Are you a pill-feeder?

DO YOU EXPECT HEALTH AND STRENGTH IN TABLOID FORM-- THROUGH PILLS, POSITIONS AND OTHER EXPEDITED FIFFLE? YOU CAN'T DO IT; IT CAN'T BE DONE.

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**LIONEL STRONGFORT**

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