

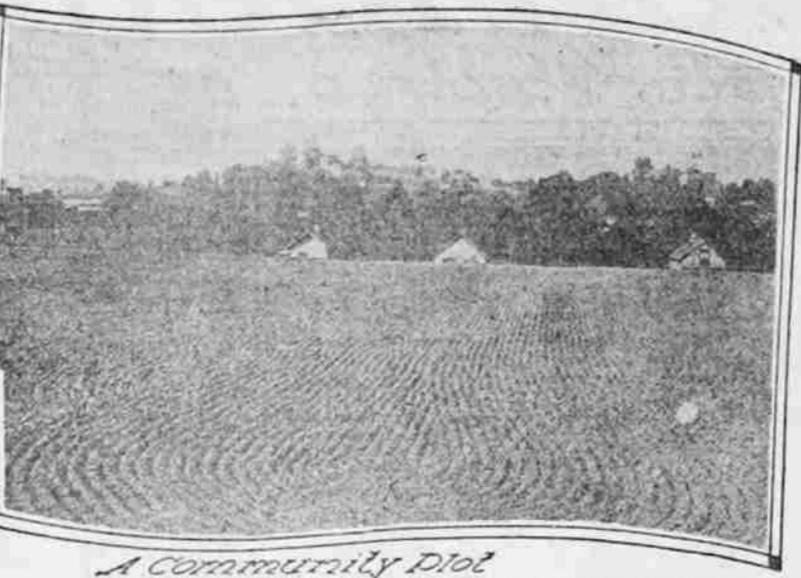


Crops in Fruitage at the Height of the Season

# Food F. O. B. The Kitchen Door



Charles Lathrop Pack, President of the National Emergency Food Garden Commission



A Community Plot Prepared for Business



The Hand Cultivator Does a Valiant Part in the Food Garden

## By Means of a Million Gardens -- How the National Emergency Food Garden Commission Will Help the Nation's Food Supply -- The New Organization At Work.

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**P**RESIDENT WILSON said in one of his war messages: "Let me suggest that every one who creates or cultivates a garden helps, and greatly, to solve the problem of the feeding of the nations."

While the Federal Departments, especially the Department of Agriculture, are sending the valuable scientific lore and advice broadcast in the interest of more intensive food cultivation as a war emergency measure, a new national organization, with headquarters in Washington is also at work.

**A Volunteer Organization.**

Realizing that the most important feature of economic preparedness is to provide a sufficient food supply, it has taken upon itself the labor of gathering together all the scientific information concerning food gardens available, condensing it and making it yet more practically available to the householder imbued with the patriotic desire to grow his own garden food.

The official bureaus have welcomed this volunteer organization as a valuable aid in the dissemination of their information. It is known as the National Emergency Food Garden Commission, and it has affiliated with it the Conservation Department of the American Forestry Association.

Its president is Mr. Charles Lathrop Pack, of Lakewood, New Jersey, and its secretary is P. S. Ridsdale, secretary of the American Forestry Association.

The plan adopted by the commission is first to create garden volunteers by making the dwellers in cities, towns and villages realize the danger in the food situation this year; and then to give these volunteers daily instructions in gardening, from the sprouting of seeds in hot beds to the harvesting of the ripe crops.

**One Million Food Gardens.**

The immediate aim of the commission is the planting of one million food gardens in cities, towns and villages, over and above those which were planted in any one previous year. The products of all these gardens, it calculates, will feed over a million families, and the value of all garden stuff will reach beyond the half-billion dollar mark.

The main feature of the work of the National Emergency Food Garden Commission is to supply thousands of newspapers with articles and hundreds of clubs with matter inspiring the planting of food gardens, and with a daily service of practical advice on the making and care of these gardens, the selection of seeds and the cultivation of the vegetables. By this means an average of ten million people, many of them novices in gardening, are supplied with daily instructions as to the cultivation of their emergency garden food supply.

At present some two thousand newspapers are printing the information daily and hundreds of clubs are disseminating instructions to their members at their weekly and monthly meetings. The commission also furnishes to those who ask it "The Food Garden Primer" which, in eight brief pages, tells in condensed, compact and practical form all that the beginner requires to know about planting a food garden.

This primer, with the daily news service of the Commission is being used by many of the railroads throughout the country who are planting their idle lands along their tracks. The banks of the country who are encouraging gardening among their employees and patrons, and many of the clubs are using the literature. Among those clubs availing themselves of this service are the Rotary clubs of the United States, the General Federation of Women's Clubs and the National League for Women's Service.

**Originator of the Movement.**

The organization of the National Emergency Food Garden Commission was the idea of Charles Lathrop Pack, its president, and he is not only serving as active president of the organization but is also paying its overhead expenses.

Desiring to "do his bit" for his country in time of war he looked about for the best opportunity upon which to expend his energy and wealth. He found upon investigation that there are hundreds of thousands of acres of uncultivated, neglected back yards and idle land accessible to those who might wish to utilize it.

He found, further, that the food supply of the nation was dwindling, that prices for the necessities of life were soaring daily; that the war threatened still higher altitudes, and that the products of the farm and the stock from the ranches would be required for the fighting men in this and other countries.

It was because of the magnitude of the problem that Mr. Pack made the successful effort to secure as members of his commission men foremost in every line of thought and action touching the great question of the nation's food supply. The Commission immediately following organization took up the work of spreading the gospel of food preparedness.

Mayors of cities and towns, boards of trade, newspapers and other publications were appealed to and they have responded generously, finding the National Emergency Food Garden Commission a practical avenue of entrance into the nation-wide food campaign. In many cities central bodies have been organized to correlate efforts toward successful gardening, establishing these efforts on a systematized basis by cooperation with the Commission.

Public spirited men and women are serving on the central bodies, and all over the country city councils, chambers of commerce, boards of trade, mothers' clubs, citizens' associations, boy scouts and girl scouts and playground associations have taken up the business of actually getting the nation into condition where it may feel some sense of security in regard to its present and its future source of garden products.

**Food Deficiency Probable.**

In a recent statement made by Mr. Peck on this emergency war work which he has inaugurated he said:

"The National Emergency Food Garden Commission aims to assist in making food more plentiful in villages, towns and cities by inspiring the planting of food gardens this year. This is a measure of economic preparedness of vital importance. It will release, in case of military necessity, the use of thousands of trains otherwise required to carry food; it will relieve transportation difficulties which even now cause a deficiency in food supplies; it will reduce the high cost of living.

"Hundreds of thousands of individuals and thousands of organizations would raise vegetables in home gardens, school gardens and vacant lots if they were aroused and if they knew how. The National Emergency Food Garden Commission will arouse them and tell them how.

"We face a national emergency—a food deficiency. The way to meet and overcome it is to enlist our boys and

girls and men and women to plant vegetables on every spot of ground available.

"European nations cannot supply their own needs for food; they must buy from the United States. This buying depletes our own supply. Crops were short last year and the year before. Scarcity of labor will make them short this year. The problem is serious. Patriotic Americans wish to help their country. They can best help by relieving the Government of this food problem. They can solve this economic crisis and benefit themselves financially and physically by planting food gardens.

"We expect to induce more than a million young people, women and elderly men, this year to plant a food garden. Most of them have not done so before. This alone should add much more than two hundred and fifty million dollars to the food value of this season's crop. Those who have made such gardens before should increase their efforts.



America's War with the Hoe in 1917

"Plant Gardens and Help Win the War."

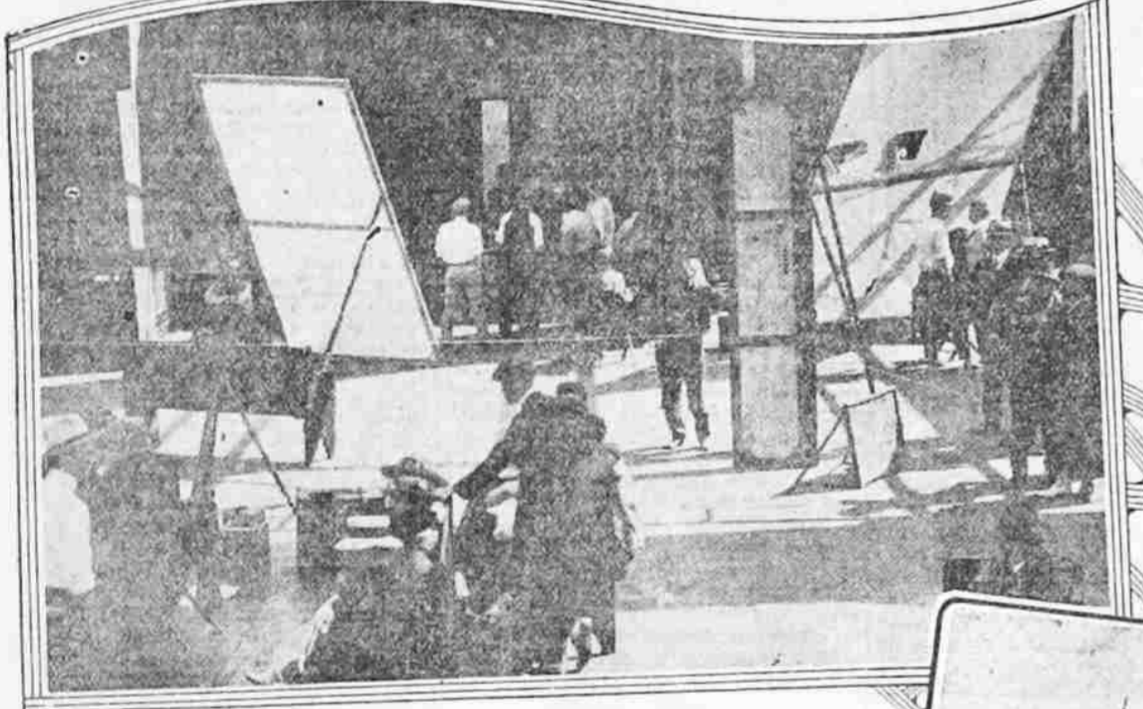
"War has now made the planting of food gardens an imperative obligation upon every American citizen who has access to land, no matter how restricted its area. The man, woman or child who allows any soil fertility or available labor to go to waste this year deserves the opprobrium that goes to the military slacker. We are, perhaps, approaching the time when we must adopt meatless days either voluntarily or by government fiat. Let us see to it that the food substitutes for meat are produced independently of farms by the great host of home gardeners. Because it is late in the season, do not neglect to plant a garden for that reason; prolific gardens may be seeded until July. Plant a garden now and help win the war.

"The planting of millions of food gardens, making vegetables 'F. O. B. the kitchen door' is the only answer to the food problem confronting the country at this time. There must be no such cry for food in this country as there is in stricken Europe. This great country should not become a country of bread tickets; no matter how long the war lasts. It will not be if we do our part.

"A condition and not a theory confronts us. The answer to the problem is the planting of millions of food gardens. They will give millions of families cheap food, and they will relieve the railways of transportation problems which it is everywhere admitted would be too much for them.

"The nations of the world realize the terrible significance of the situation today facing the people. It is no longer a matter of men and munitions, but of food—food for the armies, for the babies, for the old men and women and for the rising generation of youths who must be fed equally as well as the men who shoulder the rifles."

## The Moving Picture Industry in SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA



In the Studio—Several Companies Getting Ready for Work

### An Intimate Sketch of the Work of the Studios in That Section of the Country Where Most of the Pictures Are Made.

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**T**HE growth of the moving picture business has been so phenomenal in all parts of the globe that it might be classed with the world's seven wonders—not only as a business proposition, but in its scientific development of photography.

Although several attempts at moving pictures had been made, the Edison kinetoscope, put on the market in 1893, was the real beginning of the moving picture industry. Inventions and improvements followed each other in rapid succession until the evolution of both the picture taking and the exhibition of the films became well nigh perfect. With this development of the industry and the excellence of the pictures the number of patrons increased so rapidly that hundreds of movie halls seemed to spring up overnight and the average daily attendance in 1916 in each of the cities of New York and Chicago is estimated at more than 750,000. The picture makers soon found that it was a good investment for their money and large companies were formed for the purpose of filming elaborate pictures. Today it is estimated that about \$400,000,000 is invested in the moving picture industry.

**California Studios.**

Moving picture studios are to be found in all parts of the world, but Southern California has perhaps the greatest number of any one section. The climate of the State

makes it possible to "shoot" scenes almost every day and the greater part of the time without artificial light. It is estimated that at least 25,000 persons are engaged in the industry in the Golden State—one studio employing between 2,500 and 3,000 persons. This, of course, includes carpenters, scene painters, cooks and waiters, in fact, almost every trade has some part in the making of the movies.

A visit to one of these places is a liberal education although it may dispel some of the illusions of the screen for the time. The largest of the California plants is located a few miles from Los Angeles. It spreads over acres and acres and scenes from all parts of the world are filmed there. Villages are constructed over night, frequently to be burned the next day. The far East can be pictured so perfectly that the traveler has been known to locate the exact place of China, Japan or India when the scene is thrown upon the screen. When street scenes are to be made, fronts of houses are set up, being held in place by scaffolding. The architecture of the place where the scene is laid is carried out to the minutest detail as are the costumes of the players. On the payment of a small admission fee the public is permitted to roam at will over the plant and in doing so many countries can be visited.

For instance, there is a street in an Italian town, a Belgian village with

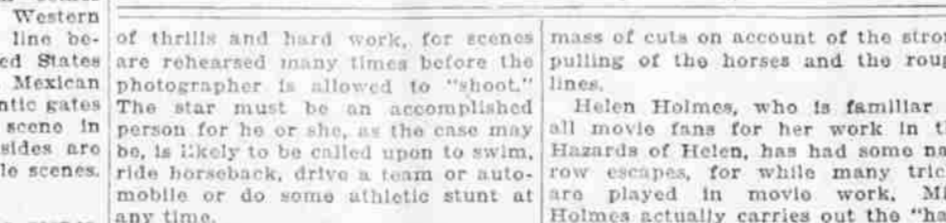
## SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA



India Transported to Southern California



Movie Actors at Lunch in the Company's Cafe

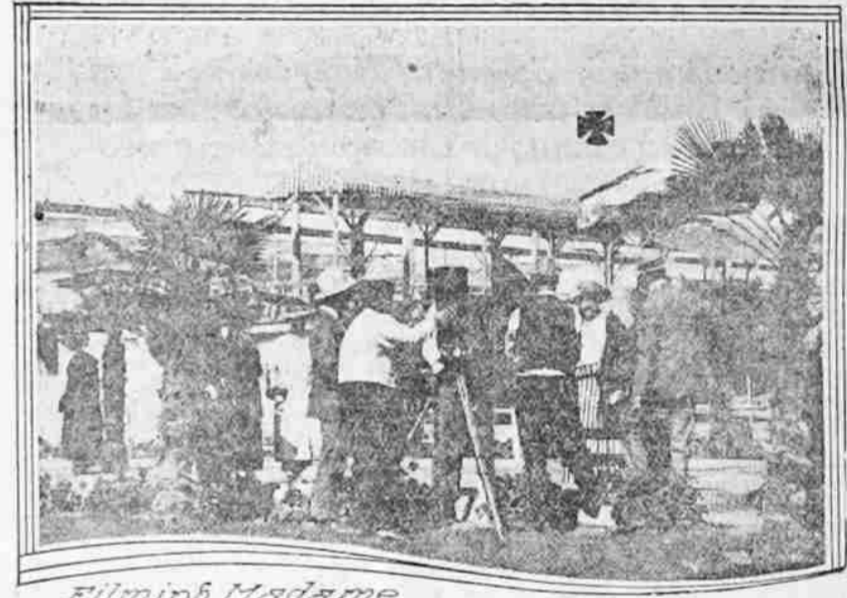


Lions that take part in Jungle Scenes

of thrills and hard work, for scenes are rehearsed many times before the photographer is allowed to "shoot." The star must be an accomplished person for he or she, as the case may be, is likely to be called upon to swim, ride horseback, drive a team or automobile or do some athletic stunt at any time.

Accidents sometimes happen, as in the case of Mary Fuller's ride on a bucking broncho. Luckily she escaped with nothing more than a sprained back.

Blanche Sweet has had some narrow escapes, one when posing for a film in which she leaped from the back of one galloping horse to another. The feat was successfully accomplished, but the actress was laid up for several days with a sprained wrist and many bruises. At another time she drove a two horse prairie schooner over some of the roughest country in California. When the drive was over Miss Sweet's hands were a



Filming Madame Schuman-Heink the Singer Visitors' Platform in the Rear

ded persons as seen in Joan the Woman. This picture was made under the direction of C. B. De Mille and one day when the writer happened to be present Mr. De Mille was mounted on a platform beside his camera man without hat or coat yelling at the mob which surrounded the pyre on which Joan was about to be burnt. The bishop was approaching and Mr. De Mille was shouting "Here he comes. Now be afraid of him and you hate him. Now talk about it." The mob began to gesticulate as Theodore Roberts and his attendants moved toward the seats on a stand. But the mob did not act to please the director and the scene had to be done more than a dozen times before orders were given to the photographer to "shoot the scene."

### Animal Actors.

Two of the California studios have a wild animal section and the methods of training the beasts as movie actors would make an interesting book. Suffice to say they are trained rather by kindness than by brutality. Many people will recall the "Adventures of Kathlyn," one of the first serial pictures produced with scenes supposed to be laid in India. Kathlyn Williams was the star and during the play she rode on an elephant like a circus veteran and also had many encounters with wild animals. She is today the most accomplished actress in that particular line, as she handles a leopard with as much ease as one would handle a pet cat. This type of work too has its dangers and on one occasion she came near losing her life. She was in the act of stooping down almost on top of a tiger and when it turned she was to jump behind a projecting rock. Something miscarried and the animal sprang at her. There was no time to escape and her scalp was badly torn before the animal could be beaten off. It is not unusual for movie beasts to rebel and trainers are ever on the alert. Large tracts are set aside for the animal cages and whenever you see animals roaming in the jungle on the screen you may feel pretty sure that the jungle is inside of one of the big animal cages in Southern California.

**Tricks.**

Of course, many tricks are used to produce the "thrillers" such as the destruction of an automobile containing people. Now the movie companies are not breaking up good machines, nor are the actors so daring that they are willing to be hurled off a cliff, so when two autos are to collide or one is to run over a cliff, do not suppose for one minute that the handsome auto you have seen running along the road is the one which goes over the cliff. When the auto reaches a certain point the film is stopped and a wood replica in which dummies are seated takes its place. The director, out of the range of the camera, sends the wooden car over and at the bottom it is seen a complete wreck. Again the camera is stopped and the injured people walk over and crawl out of the wreck. As none of the intervals are shown the illusion is perfect.

In picturing fires in interiors, smoke pots are used and little or no damage is done to the house. Even when the heroine is to be rescued the only damage is the breaking of a door or a window as the smoke pots produce enough smoke to give all the horror of a fire. While many "supes" are used there are various devices to do

