

SAUERKRAUT MAY BE 'LIBERTY CABBAGE'

Dealers Think Camouflaged
Name Is Better Suited to
American Sensibility.

TO ASSURE CANNING SUGAR

Food Administration Inaugurates
Check System to Guarantee
Adequate Supply.

The Federal Food Board was made aware yesterday of an alien enemy within its jurisdiction when a delegation of vegetable dealers called at the headquarters of the board and petitioned that something be done at once to remove the pro-German stigma from sauerkraut. Owing to the prejudice that had developed against the use of a food of such unmitigated German origin the dealers maintained that great stores of sauerkraut were about to go to waste and that definite measures should be adopted to dispel the general impression that sauerkraut was now a food fit only for the Kaiser.

Some of the dealers suggested that the name "sauerkraut" be done away with, and that the antipathy be avoided by calling it something like "Liberty Cabbage," or "Pickled Vegetable." They maintained that its consumption had decreased about 75 per cent. since this country entered the war, and that there was enough sauerkraut in stock at the present time to feed a good sized German army. The sauerkraut dealers made an appointment yesterday for a hearing with Federal Food Administrator Arthur Williams and then departed to compile statistics on the exact quantity of sauerkraut which they have on their hands at present.

A. Joseph, spokesman for the delegation, said:

"What's to be done in a case of this kind? Sauerkraut is a good food. It is quite true it is of German origin, but it is essentially an American product as far as its consumption in this country is concerned. There are immense quantities of it which must go to waste if something is not done to stimulate consumption. Since we entered the war there has been a peculiar prejudice against it; to such an extent that in the New York district we have nearly 400 tons of it on our hands. We thought of changing the name, and such names as 'Liberty Cabbage,' and 'Pickled Vegetable' have been suggested."

Sugar for Canning Demands.

A check on the consumption of sugar to meet this Summer's canning demands has been devised by the United States Food Administration through a "modified certificate system," similar in some respects to the "card" system adopted in other countries. The Federal Food Board made public yesterday the following statement on the plan:

"Distribution of sugar to meet this Summer's canning demands will be under a modified certificate system. This check on consumption will be exercised through the retailers to guard against temporary shortages that may occur if more vessels are diverted from the Cuban trade, and at the same time to assure a supply adequate to meet the extensive demand hoped for from home canners this Summer.

"Retail dealers in all States will be provided by their Federal Food Administration with certificates which must be signed by the consumers before they obtain the amount of sugar needed for home canning. Each certificate has blank spaces for the name of the dealer, the signature and address of the consumer, and the amount needed for canning and preserving purposes only. The certificate must be returned within one week after it is signed to the Federal Food Administrator for the State in which the purchase is made.

"To build up reserve stocks to take care of the canning demand, jobbers are now permitted to hold sugar sufficient to meet their needs for sixty instead of thirty days. Where necessity demands, Federal Food Administrators will have authority to allow the sale of more than 1,000 pounds, the present limit, to retailers. The prescribed limits of retail sales for other than canning purposes will still be maintained—not more than five pounds to people living in cities; not more than ten pounds to those living in the country.

At a meeting of the Food Council of New York at the Federal Food Board yesterday more than 300 women pledged themselves to continue the work of the "Eat the Potatoes" Campaign. Sixty bakers have been summoned for a hearing today on a charge of not using a sufficient quantity of substitutes in the manufacture of bread and rolls.