

Weekly War News Digest

Stories of Activities and Conditions Throughout the United States and on the Battle Fronts, from Washington, D. C.

News from the Soldier.

Plans That He All Right

Although the failure to receive letters from men in the service not pleases relatives and friends at home the adage "no news is good news" never was more true than at present. The report of every casualty at home or abroad is immediately wired or cabled to officials at Washington, being relayed from there without loss of time to the emergency address of the soldier or sailor affected. It is also at once released for publication in the newspapers. No news of casualties has or will be held up.

No man in the service has received orders not to write home; he has been urged, on the contrary, to keep in touch with relatives and friends. The forces in France have at their disposal post cards giving general information in regard to health and the receipt of letters and parcels, which may be dispatched without payment of postage.

Care is also taken to see that mail intended for soldiers and sailors reaches them promptly. Where the regimental and company designation of a soldier is not known it may be secured by application to The Adjutant General's Office, Washington, D. C. In one week 1,674 letters with insufficient addresses were received at this office. On 1,232 the addresses were completed and they were forwarded. 123 were returned to senders, 58 went to the dead-letter with the view that the address not given, and the balance were held with the view that the addresses might be completed later.

The Village Tailor Can Now See Service With Overseas Forces

Men from 45 trades have opportunity to enlist in the army of skill-workment being formed to go into France with the American fliers, into France with the American fliers, and are promised experience as near the fighting lines as airdromes can be built.

Cobblers and tailors can leave their benches to make, stretch and repair wings; barbers are wanted to ply their trades near no man's land; cabinet-makers and boat makers are needed for woodwork; cooper-smiths will see that there are no leaky gasoline tanks. Instrument repairmen, vulcanizers, gas-works employees, rope riggers, cordage workers, automobile mechanics, and men from other trades are wanted for general work. Application for information regarding enlistment may be made to Maj. Steever, 119 D. Street NW., Washington, D. C.

The motor section, carriage division of the office of the chief ordnance, will also need several thousand skilled men for its work. The section is entrusted with securing for the War Department such vehicles as four-wheel-drive trucks, caterpillar tractors, armored cars and tanks, and for maintenance and repair of this as well as artillery equipment.

Men with experience as mechanics, machinists, blacksmiths, and storage battery experts are wanted. There are four ordnance training camps where many of these men are sent to fit them for the grades of first-class sergeant and ordnance sergeant. Many will later be placed in charge of enlisted men.

Anyone wishing to enlist should address Chief of Ordnance, motor section, carriage division, 1703 New York Avenue, Washington, D. C.

Ideas of Inventors Correctly Applied Aid Navy Department

Since war was declared the naval consulting board has received more than 40,000 suggestions, plans or models of ingenious devices for use by the Navy Department—more than two-thirds of them concerning the problem of combating the menace of the enemy submarines. All suggestions receive careful attention, those of merit being brought to the attention of the Secretary of the Navy.

While many proposals have been found to be impractical, much valuable aid has been given to various branches of the war service. The Naval Consulting Board and the Navy Department have prepared for free distribution pamphlets giving general information to inventors that they may avoid misconceptions—one of the most general being that some miraculous machine may be conceived by the use of which the seas may at once be cleared of submarines.

Former Exemptions Repealed by New Selective Draft Rules

Under the new regulations every

person registered for selective draft is restored to his original status, section 4 stating that all exemptions and discharges made prior to December 15 are revoked.

The office of the Provost Marshal General declares it is imperative that every registrant know his "order number." Every person who registered or should have registered June 5 is charged with a knowledge of the selective service law and additional regulations, and failure to perform any duty so prescribed is a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment for one year and may result in the loss of valuable rights and privileges and in immediate induction into military service.

Compressed Air Sends Missiles Into German Trenches

Many of the mortars employed today on the allied fronts are of the compressed-air type, using a puff of air or gas instead of powder to throw the shell into German trenches.

Present-day trench warfare has caused pneumatic cannon idea to be developed after it had been laid aside for many years as impractical. Aside from being silent and inexpensive, the pneumatic mortar is readily manipulated. It is used at ranges from 750 to 1,000 feet, and is said to be extremely accurate.

Wheatless and Meatless Days Are Now General Throughout the Nation

From coast to coast meat and wheat saving days are gaining in popularity. In New York a majority of the restaurants are observing the days for saving of these commodities. The New York Stock Exchange Club has officially adopted two meatless and two wheatless days each week.

In Wisconsin 160 hotels in one month effected a saving of approximately 17 per cent in meats and 14 per cent in wheat. All public eating houses in Colorado observe wheatless and meatless days.

More than half of the 66 dining-car services of the country have pledged to have meatless and wheatless days.

Exports of Sugar to Nation's Allies Causes Scarcity Here

Some sections of the United States are temporarily short of sugar because the Nation is partially filling the imperative needs of the allies and is supplying sugar for its troops in France. In 1917 the United States has exported over 18 times as much as it had averaged in the three years preceding the war.

The world's sugar crop for 1916-17 was nearly 1,900,000 tons less than that of 1912-13. A greater shortage, however, affects the European allies because their own production has been greatly cut, and prior to the war Germany and Austria exported each year approximately 1,722 tons. In prewar times England received 54 per cent of her total sugar supply from the United States, they are far from getting more than their share at the expense of the citizen who once in a while may have to drink his coffee unsweetened. The average consumption of sugar per capita in England before the war was more than 93 pounds a year. Now the maximum limit is 26 pounds, with some likelihood of that being unobtainable. In France the limit is 18 pounds per capita; in Italy 12 pounds.

The average consumption of sugar per capita in the United States is still about 90 pounds.

War-Savings Certificates Offer New Chance For Small Investor

The man with limited means—even the school boy or girl with a few pennies to spare now and then—who wants a safe and profitable investment which at the same time will help the country, finds his opportunity in the new war savings certificate plan.

During December, 1917, and January, 1918, war-savings stamps will be sold at \$4.12 each, at post offices, banks, trust companies, and many business houses and factories throughout the country. At the beginning of each succeeding month the cost of a stamp will increase 1 cent. All war-savings stamps issued during 1918 will mature January 1, 1923, when they will be redeemed at \$5 each. The difference between purchase price and the price at maturity represents the interest the Government will pay the holder, 4 per cent compounded quarterly.

The entire wealth and security of the United States is behind the war-savings certificates. No person may

purchase at one time more than \$100 worth of these securities.

Thrift stamps costing 25 cents each may be purchased from time to time and affixed to a thrift card, which is supplied without cost. These stamps will not bear interest, but a thrift card when filled at a cost of \$4 may be exchanged for an interest-bearing war-savings stamp by turning the card in and paying the difference between \$4 and the current price of a war-savings stamp. With the first war-savings stamp bought the purchaser will obtain without charge a war-savings certificate containing space for 20 of these stamps.

If the 20 spaces are filled prior to January 1, 1918, the cost to the purchaser will have been \$4.12 for each stamp, or \$82.40 for the filled certificate, and on January 1, 1923, the Government will redeem it at \$100, giving the holder a net profit of \$17.60 for the use of his money.

Money derived from war-savings investments will be used to meet the expenses of the war. The greater part of these funds will be expended within the United States.

Red Cross Work Grows in Europe and the United States

The Red Cross has arranged to buy material for surgical dressings, hospital garments, and knitted articles, to be sold at substantially cost prices to the chapters throughout the country to be made up by women of America. The cost will be \$3,457,200.

To meet conditions arising from Italian reverses the Red Cross dispatched immediately from Paris supplies including 2,000 mattresses, 8,000 blankets, and 10,000 pairs of socks.

The children of Belgium, thousands of whom are orphans, are objects of special care. Food and clothing alone have been purchased by the Red Cross for the Belgians at a cost of \$173,000. Many of the children in free Belgium are exposed to shell fire, and in order to save them asylums are being organized in France and Switzerland, where they can be taken to safety.

Demands of War Add Many Employees to Government Payroll

Approximately 20,000 employees have been added to the Government's pay roll in Washington since the war began. Estimates place the increase in population of the National Capital at more than 40,000.

The War Department leads in additions to the clerical forces, having added 2,500 names to its roster of Washington employees. The Navy Department to-day has double the clerical force it had prior to the war, about 2,500 having been added. This number includes 800 "yeowomen" who have enlisted in the Navy and are now assigned to clerical duties.

The Food Administration now uses a force of 1,000; the War Trade Bureau employs more than 700; the Fuel Administration employs about 100 clerks; and the Council of National Defense and the Red Cross have engaged approximately 1,400 persons. Wartime printing has added materially to the large force of the Government Printing Office.

A body of 100 surgeons has been organized for service in the hospitals of Roumania.

The food administration has seized 16,000 tons of sugar which was held in New York.

A force of 52 persons has been sent to France by the Treasury Department to audit the accounts of the Army there.

According to the Department of Agriculture, rats and mice destroy each year property worth more than \$200,000,000, equalling the gross earnings of an army of 200,000 men.

Government loans to farmers in October amounted to \$7,374,044, practically double the amount paid out during the previous month. Applications for loans in the hands of the 12 Federal land banks total \$193,250,945.

In many cases throughout the country automobile owners have learned to drive their own cars or have given them up entirely that their chauffeurs might be released to give their valuable specialized service to the Army.

A woman 96 years old has written the woman's committee of the Council of National Defense asking for war work because, she says, "My son is too old to be a soldier." A girl 9 years old wants to go to France as a messenger in the Red Cross service.

Between August 1 and December 1 the railroads transported 1,500,000 men to training camps and embarkation points. To insure the safety of the men in transit the railroads have adopted an average speed of 25 miles an hour except when freight cars needed for the transportation of equipment are included in the trains. The speed is then reduced to 20 miles.

The fuel administration is authority for the statement that, while the an-

nual output of coal has been increased approximately 50,000,000 tons, the increase in consumption caused by the war is that of the Bethlehem Steel Company, which demands an increased coal supply of approximately 3,000,000 tons a year. The coal demands of public-utility plants particularly in the industrial sections, have increased a third.

LOST—One 3x4 Southern Non Skid Tire with two vulcanized places Mounted on Yellow Rim. Return to Mower's Garage, Lower Main St., Newberry, S. C. 12-4-1t.

THE HERALD AND NEWS ONE YEAR FOR ONLY \$1.50

KINKY HAIR



Exelento Medicine Co., Atlanta, Ga. Gentlemen: Before I used your Exelento Quinine Pomade my hair was short, coarse and snappy, but now it has grown to 10 inches long, and is so soft and silky that I can do it up any way I want to. I am sending you my picture to show you how pretty Danjoto has made it. SALLIE LEED.

Don't let some fake Kink Remover fool you. You really can't straighten your hair until it is nice and long. That's what

EXELENTO QUININE POMADE

does, removes dandruff, feeds the roots of the hair, and makes it grow long, soft and silky. After using a few times you can tell the difference, and after a little while it will be so pretty and long that you can fix it up to suit you. If Exelento don't do as we claim, we will give you money back.

Price 25c by mail on receipt of stamps or coin.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

Write for particulars. EXELENTO MEDICINE CO., Atlanta, Ga.

NOTICE OF ELECTION FOR MAYOR AND ALDERMEN AND TWO SCHOOL TRUSTEES OF TOWN OF NEWBERRY, SOUTH CAROLINA

Notice is hereby given that the regular annual election for Mayor and five Aldermen, one Alderman for each of the five wards, and School Trustees for Wards 4 and 5, all to serve for a term of two years, will be held in the Council Chamber, in the Opera House, in the Town of Newberry, S. C., on the second Tuesday in December the same being the 11th day of said month, the polls to be opened at eight o'clock in the forenoon and to be closed at six o'clock in the afternoon. S. S. Cunningham, Curtis I. Epting and H. L. Speers are appointed Managers of said election.

By order of the Town Council of Newberry, S. C., on this 23d day of November, 1917.

Z. F. Wright, Mayor.

Attest: J. W. Chapman, Clerk and Treasurer.

The 1917 Design RED CROSS Christmas Seal



The spirit of Christmas helpfulness to others is in that seal. Put it on your Christmas mail

The money goes to fight Tuberculosis in your community and to protect you and your family against this disease.

You must buy three times as many this year.

War increases Tuberculosis. In the first million men examined for the army over 25,000 new cases of Tuberculosis were discovered; thousands more will break down in the training camps and at the front.

Help to provide proper care for these boys and protection for your community against the spread of the disease.

Buy RED CROSS CHRISTMAS SEALS

The sale of the Red Cross Seals in Newberry is in charge of the Bachelor Maids. Committees of the Bachelor Maids will call upon the people of Newberry and offer these Red Cross Seals for sale.

WAS UNABLE TO WALK AT TIMES, SHE SAYS

To Move Around She Had to Push a Chair Before Her.

Had Trying Experiences

MORNINGS WERE MISERABLE FOR MRS. DURHAM, BUT THE AFTERNOONS BROUGHT HER MORE COMFORT.

Though she had suffered with rheumatism so badly she could not walk at times during three or four years, and had been troubled a great deal with a number of other ailments, Mrs. J. T. Durham, of 2210 S. Main St., Anderson, declares that "Tanlac relieved my rheumatism and other troubles and got me in good shape in three weeks, after a lot of other medicines had failed to help me."

"I suffered with rheumatism so badly I could not walk at times," continued Mrs. Durham, "and for several hours every morning when the rheumatism was particularly bad I would have to sit in a chair after being helped from my bed, and then my muscles would get so I could move around by pushing a chair before me. I generally was able to get around enough to get dinner, though I could never get breakfast."

"One of my legs was badly drawn, and I hurt all over and suffered torture. I had rheumatism badly for three or four years, but I had been in bad health for about nine years, when I began to take Tanlac. I also was troubled a great deal with indigestion and headache, and my nerves were almost 'gone to pieces.' I could not sleep well, and my system was weak and run down and I felt tired out all the time."

"The Tanlac soon got me where I could do my housework, for it quickly relieved the rheumatism and that drawing in my leg. I am strong and I feel well now. Tanlac certainly is a fine medicine for rheumatism. I think I very seldom ever feel a pain in my body now, so well did Tanlac break up the rheumatism."

"The medicine also built up my system in general, gave me a fine appetite and relieved the indigestion. I could not eat anything hardly when I began taking Tanlac, but it got me so I could eat anything I wanted. I can sleep well now, and the Tanlac relieved the nervousness. I sure do

feel fine, and the improvement in my condition is due to Tanlac."

Tanlac, the master medicine is sold by:

Gilder & Weeks, Newberry, S. C.; Prosperity Drug Co., Prosperity, La.; The Mountain Drug Co., Little Mountain, S. C.; W. C. Holloway, Chap-pells S. C.; Whitmire Pharmacy, Whitmire, S. C.

FORMER NEWBERRY CO. BOY IN CHARGE OF SEA PLANES

The Herald and News is in receipt of a letter from Mr. L. E. Shealy, chief mechanic in charge of five sea planes at the Aero station in Pensacola, Fla. In his letter authorizing the entering of his name on our subscription lists he sends clippings from the Pensacola papers describing flights of aviators, etc. He says two of them are his friends and he has spent a few hours "aloft" with each of the airmen. He considers Nick Dumas "a very good little flyer," in whose machine Shealy made "90 degree spirals from over 6,000 feet." He says that "Nick is the boy who let his machine loose flying speed and fell 3,800 feet." There were two accidents described, both of which Shealy says he saw. That "they thrill me as much or more than if he was in them himself." In speaking of the one killed, he says: "Herman Bose was a special friend of mine and was in a few feet of each other every night."

CHANGES OF SCHEDULE ON SOUTHERN RAILWAY

Herewith statement showing changes in the Southern Passenger trains at Newberry, S. C., effective November 11th, 1917 as follows:

- No. 15 Sou. train due at Newberry 8:48 a. m.; no changes.
- No. 18, Sou. train due at Newberry 12:20 p. m.; 5 minutes later.
- No. 17 Sou. train due at Newberry 2:55 p. m.; 5 minutes later.
- No. 16 Sou. train due at Newberry 8:25 p. m.; 31 minutes later.
- No changes on C. N. & L. R. R.

T. S. Lefler, T. A. Newberry, Nov. 6, 1917.
to 1608 Main Street, Newberry, S. C. The Purcell Co. 12-4-ft.

Enamel Ware

COME TO

The Book Store

FOR

Enamel Ware and Aluminum

I have just received a large shipment

Mayer's Book & Variety Store

The House of a Thousand Things

An Ambition and a Record

THE needs of the South are identical with the needs of the Southern Railway; the growth and success of one means the upbuilding of the other.

The Southern Railway asks no favors—no special privilege not accorded to others.

The ambition of the Southern Railway Company is to see that unity of interest that is born of co-operation between the public and the railroads; to see perfected that fair and frank policy in the management of railroads which invites the confidence of governmental agencies; to realize that liberality of treatment which will enable it to obtain the additional capital needed for the acquisition of better and enlarged facilities incident to the demand for increased and better service; and, finally—

To take its niche in the body politic of the South alongside of other great industries, with no more, but with equal liberties, equal rights and equal opportunities.

"The Southern Serves the South."

Southern Railway System