

**KAISER TO ABDICATE?**

German Author Forecasts Upheaval in Empire.

Paris, March 24.—The abdication of the German emperor is forecast by the former German magistrate who wrote the celebrated book, "J'Accuse." In an interview published in Oeuvre, he says:

"The kaiser is obsessed by the thought that he is responsible for the war, a thought which poisons his whole existence. He feels that he is menaced by three enemies at home without counting those abroad: First, is the crown prince, the real author of the war; second, is the Junker Pan-Germanist—you cannot imagine the smouldering hatred of the emperor for those he believes to be menaces who are driving him into an abyss; third, are the people, not Socialist party, but the people who are starving and who he feels are growing in number and rising little by little against those who organized the war.

**Bitter Struggle.**

"The other day at the meeting of the parliamentary presidents and the ministers of the federal sovereigns, at which the submarine war was decided upon, the struggle between the kaiser's party and that of Von Tirpitz was most bitter. The majority against the emperor was so great, however, that he was obliged to submit and pretend that he was convinced. In particular he was personally opposed to a break with President Wilson, but he was forced to consent. Documents will be published one day which will prove that secretly he did everything not to bring America down upon him and that he considers that the rupture was an irreparable mistake. The failure of the submarine war will soon show that he was right, but it will be too late.

**Those He Feels Most.**

"The people he fears most are the anti-militarists, anti-Prussian, Liberal Republicans who want the Reichstag to be based on universal suffrage. That is why Wilhelm is so anxious to convince the nation that he did not want war. All his protestations are made to appease the Liberals and his famished and ruined subjects whose murmurings are growing stronger. He wants to continue popular at any price and that is why he spoke the first word of peace. The people are grateful for it, but the submarine war came and spoiled everything.

"It is hard to realize how this emperor who enjoyed a popularity unexampled in our epoch suffers in his pride. He alone perhaps in Germany knows the whole truth since he alone has in his possession the elements for forming a judgment on the situation as a whole. How can he resist morally and physically under such a strain? Certainly he hopes sometimes, but less and less, for the success of the unrestricted submarine war which he opposed. He sees the isolation of Germany become more and more complete.

"Once he tried to initiate peace negotiations and failed. To try again would be to admit and proclaim to the whole world, but above all to the German people, which he fears most, Germany's real situation. If the allies solemnly declared, as they did with Napoleon in 1815, that they would refuse to treat for peace with the Hohenzollerns, it would be a knockout blow. Our German people, who still believe in him, would abandon him, for peace at any price will soon be the unanimous and hidden thought of tortured Germany. What resource is left to him but a dramatic abdication in order to retain the sympathies of the German people and save the political future of Prussia. He will say: 'I sacrifice myself to make peace. Without me those only are responsible who desired a savage war and the complete isolation of Germany, those who took at the beginning my son as their party leader forced me to mobilize, a measure I hesitated to take.'

**Loses Suit Against Road.**

Orangeburg, March 25.—Mr. A. T. Carter, former night operator for the Atlantic Coast Line here, has lost his suit against the railroad company as a result of injuries received when he was attacked by a negro while on duty at the station. At the direction of Judge Sease, a verdict for the defendant was rendered. At a former trial of this case a small amount was awarded the plaintiff.

The injuries received by Mr. Carter were of a very serious nature, he having been struck on the head with a heavy weapon when he was called outside of the station to look after a car that was reported as being open.

Depend on Jack Dunn, of Baltimore, to land the college stars. He has signed Bernie Lee, a third baseman who shone with the Tufts college team. Dunn believes a year in the International will make the youngster ripe for the big show and it is said Connie Mack already had a string on him.

**HEALS WOUND WITH SUGAR.**

Surgeon Uses Ordinary Granulated Article on His Patients.

The astonishing number of recoveries, running up to 80 and even 90 per cent. of the wounded, is due to improvement in the methods of treatment which have been developed in handling these all too abundant cases. There will not be so large a proportion of one armed and one legged men as there were among our civil war veterans.

Dr. Alexis Carrel, of France, has shown how to prepare a cheap and very efficient antiseptic from sodium hypochlorite and boric acid. From the other side comes the report of an even simpler treatment. Dr. Erich Meyer, in the military supplement of the Munchener Medizinische Wochenschrift, reports that he has got good results by dressing the wounds with ordinary granulated sugar after washing them out. The wounds are simply covered with a compress and the sugar renewed every second or third day. Whatever may prove to be the value of this treatment, it is at least worth knowing in case no surgeon is within call.—New York Independent.

**New Paper Processes.**

Two of the more recent developments in the crusade to bring down the high cost of paper have been the tests for making news print from old papers and further consideration of the subject of producing fibrous pulp from cotton stalks.

A process for de-inking old news print has been evolved by Dr. Thomas Jesperson, of Neenah, Wis. Dr. Jesperson has invented a solution which successfully removes the ink from old paper and bleaches it a pure white. The ink used in printing newspapers is largely constituted of lamp black and various oils.

Although it has been generally known for years that chlorine would accomplish this de-inking process, no attempts, prior to Dr. Jesperson's experiment, are known to have been made to introduce this system as a commercial factor. About 5,000 tons of news print are consumed daily in the United States in the printing of newspapers. The old papers are generally sold to paper manufacturers as old stock. Every paper mill has a number of girls in its employ who sort the old papers received, and about three tons daily are thrown aside. This castoff material is now used in the manufacture of cheaper grades of paper, boxboard, etc.

A mill at Neenah has made paper by reducing such castoff paper to a pulp after it had been bleached. Paper made by this method, using the de-inking substance, has been used by some small country newspapers who report that it is apparently no different from the brand new material. The subject of manufacturing pulp for paper from cotton stalks has come up repeatedly in the past and has been under consideration by chemists in Germany as well as the United States department of agriculture.

A meeting was held recently in the office of the State commissioner of agriculture to consider the advisability of using stalks from Texas cotton fields for this purpose. Negotiations are now under way with men who have taken out patents on the process for making paper in this manner, with a view to organizing companies in Texas. Texas annually has about 12,000,000 acres sown to cotton, and stalks in this area have an estimated weight of 15,000,000 tons, which would be available for paper manufacturing.—Wall Street Journal.

**An Old New Yorker.**

With the death of Edward N. Tailer, in his 87th year, a unique social figure passes from the life of the city. Here was a man who had come down not merely from the last generation, but from a remote and a different generation of New York society whose traditions he personified to the end. He had danced at the historic ball given for the Prince of Wales in the old Academy of Music, had attended every charity ball since 1857, and his active life spanned more years than the ordinary life time. Certainly an interesting and an amiable veteran, a figure out of Philip Hone's diary for latter-day New York to contemplate.

His own diary, religiously kept for sixty-six years, must be a rare chronicle of the social history which he saw in the making and of which he was a large part. But it is the man after all, and not the written record, which must appeal to us. Was Edward N. Tailer the last of his type and of his generation? The examples must be few, if there are any, of New Yorkers who have followed social pleasure as a serious pursuit since Buchanan was president and who as octogenarians maintain to the last the same lively interest and unflagging alertness in social life.—New York World.

**PLACED UPON WAR FOOTING.**

Military Orders Issued by President. More Men for Navy.

Washington, March 25.—President Wilson took steps today to place the nation on a war footing.

By executive order he directed that the navy be recruited without delay to the full authorized war strength 87,000 enlisted men. Taken in connection with emergency naval construction already ordered, this means that the president has exercised the full limit of his legal powers as commander-in-chief to prepare the navy for war.

For the army the president directed that two military departments be created in the Atlantic coast region. The order means that the task of organizing whatever army congress may authorize will be divided among six departmental commanders instead of four in the interests of speed and efficiency in mobilization.

**Guardsmen Called Out.**

The third step was to assume as a national duty the task of protecting American industries from domestic disorders in the event of hostilities. For this purpose eleven full infantry regiments, two separate battalions and one separate company of the National Guard were called back into the federal service to act as national police in important districts. Supplementing these troops a regiment of Pennsylvania guard and two companies of Georgia infantry, en route home from the border for muster out, were ordered retained in the federal service.

The president's orders were made known in terse official statements issued by both departments. No explanation accompanied them except the statement that reorganization of the military department, effective May 1, was designed to facilitate decentralization of command.

**Congress Must Determine.**

Congress must determine the system under which an army is to be raised. Today's action provides more elastic machinery, found necessary as a result of the recent border mobilization for the enrolling and training of a great army, whether raised as volunteers, by conscription or through a universal service bill.

The objection of the creation of the new departments of the Northeast and Southeast was to distribute among three central commanders the work of mobilization in the States most thickly populated and from which the greatest number of soldiers must come. The present Eastern department directed the mobilization of approximately 80 per cent. of the 150,000 guardsmen sent to the border.

With 400,000 men, the maximum authorized strength of the National Guard, in addition to whatever volunteers might be summoned, the task would be too great for a single departmental organization because of the vastness of the supply problems involved.

**Has Learned Its Lesson.**

Instructions to National Guard officers, issued more than a month ago to cover any future mobilization, showed plainly that the war department had learned its lesson and proposed to decentralize its mobilization problems as far as possible. Departmental commanders completely will supervise the assembling of State troops in their districts hereafter, and will take over the task of recruiting.

The transfer of Gen. Wood from the Eastern to the Southeastern department caused considerable speculation among army officers. No explanation was given and Secretary Baker declined to comment. The Eastern department, even as it will be after the new organization goes into effect, is regarded as the most important of the six because of its great economic development. As a general rule, that department falls to the command of the senior major general of the army available for such duty.

**Russia in Alaska.**

On the maps the international boundary between the United States and Russia is drawn by running through the middle of Bering strait, and thence straight to the pole. It was established when Alaska became American territory to separate the known lands of the east from the known lands of the west. There has never been any dispute concerning its location.

A number of years ago a party of American explorers discovered four small islands in the Arctic ocean off the Siberian coast and hoisted the American flag on them in token of American possession by right of discovery. It is conceivable that the islands are rich in mineral wealth, and it is certain that profitable fisheries might be established on them were they not so remote from civilization. But no one took any notice of the discovery, and it was not generally known that the empire of the United States had been enlarged.

Now attention is called to the frozen islands by news that the Russian government has formally taken

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possession of them, says an exchange. The action is based on the fact that the islands are west of the international boundary.

Which raises the question as to when a boundary, especially a boundary drawn in the midst of the sea, is really a boundary. It may be argued that the boundary is established to separate only such lands as are known at the time of its establishment. Lands later discovered may, perhaps, be claimed by the discoverers regardless of their location. The Russian contention doubtless is that the boundary was established to settle forever the ownership of all lands known or unknown.

Fortunately the question possesses only academic interest. The islands are not of sufficient value to warrant a serious controversy. If Russia really has her heart set on them it is unlikely that the United States will make any vehement protest.—Erie Times.



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