

PICTURE SHOWS MEN IN ACTION

Desperate Fighting Revealed by Official Film Taken by Signal Corps—To Be Shown All Over America.

Here are some of the thrills and "punches" that the spectator will find in "The Price of Peace," the new film history of the great war just issued by the treasury department in connection with the Victory Loan campaign. The picture is to be shown all over the United States.

Embarkation of thousands upon thousands of the two million soldiers sent to France, including the first pictures ever released showing the great "Leviathan," formerly the "Vaterland," sailing from the Port of Hoboken for Brest, in all her war camouflage.

Thrilling scenes of how the marines fought at Belleau Wood, with machine guns in action, close up. Just like a box seat at the war.

The "Lost Battalion" on the scene of the famous stand against the Germans, Major Whittlesey, his men and the graves of their comrades.

A battle in the air and the falling of an enemy plane—an American air squadron in action, photographed from a plane.

Captured German balloons used for front observation in the American sector and a tremendous artillery barrage put up to protect the big gas bags from an attack by enemy planes.

How an American battery went into action on one of the war's very best mornings—pouring mustard gas shell into the enemy at the rate of eight a minute per gun.

American Army of Occupation marching across the Rhine into Germany—a wonderful parade financed on Liberty bonds.

President Wilson in Paris for the peace conference, acclaimed by vast throngs.

A husky American soldier keeping "Die Wacht am Rheine."



Kansas With 11,184,000 Acres Has 22.8 Per Cent of Winter Wheat Area of United States

A reporter for the federal department of agriculture declares that Kansas, with 11,184,000 acres has 22.8 per cent of all the winter wheat area of the United States.

A full crop on this enormous acreage, which is 13 per cent larger than the record average of last year, would total 200,000,000 bushels, or more than one-third of the 500,000,000 bushels for the average annual consumption in the United States, the report says.

Such a production, with a guaranteed price of \$2 a bushel, would bring Kansas \$400,000,000. The December report stated that the average condition is 98 per cent.

"Not only is this the largest acreage of wheat ever sown in a single state, but it is probably the largest acreage ever devoted to a single grain crop of any state," says the report. "The Texas cotton crop is possibly the only state crop that ever exceeded it in area."

A campaign for mobilizing a great army to harvest the 1919 crop is being worked out by the Kansas City office of the director general of the federal employment service, in charge of western farm labor. Last year the federal employment offices supplied fully half of the 40,000 men used in Kansas and Oklahoma harvest fields. It is expected many thousand more hands will be needed for the 1919 yield. Women, children and business and professional men responded to the "wheat won't wait" call and helped gather the big war crop.

Chinese Use Ancient Method Of Printing and Engraving

The Chinese follow the primitive way of printing from engraved wooden blocks. The matter to be printed is first written, by means of ink, upon paper, which is pasted face downward upon a block of a pear or plum tree. After the paper becomes dry it is rubbed until an inverted impression of the characters is left. Then the blank spaces are cut away and the block is turned over to the printer, who works by hand. He takes care to ink the characters equally and to avoid tearing the impression.

Miles of Cents. Nearly two miles of cents raised among the office force of Thomas E. Rush, surveyor of the port of New York, were given to the Salvation Army as the Surveyors' Customs Welfare association's contribution toward happy holidays for the poor. A mile of cents was the goal set for the collection, about \$820 being an estimate for that amount, but a sum of \$1,500 was collected. The box containing the flood of copper cents was too heavy to lift it.

Grand Opening of Straw Hat Season



Women are already wearing straw hats. A photograph, taken at a prominent New York millinery establishment, showing some of the new styles in straw hats, while outside, men are buttoning up their fur coats to keep warm.

OLD CUSTOMS IN UKRAINE

Wedding Celebrations of Country Peculiar; Horse Thieves Summarily Dealt With.

The Little Russian costume became fashionable for women in the Ukraine after the formation of the republic; red boots, short skirt, allowing the embroidery of the chemise to be seen; a pretty apron; jacket without sleeves. Around the neck large beads of many-colored glass, always in great numbers. The married women wear on their heads a kind of fehu arranged as a diadem. The unmarried girls a simple Ukrainian kerchief, the betrothed, flowers.

They have an amusing custom: after the marriage celebration the whole procession goes to drive, adorned with broad red ribbons; even the horses are abundantly provided with them. That is a sign of the bride's virtue. If the contrary is the case, she has neither ribbons nor music, not even a white veil, because the pope refuses to bless the marriage.

The Little Russians are very superstitious. At midsummer they light a large fire of ferns. The young people jump over the fire. Those who succeed in not touching it will marry within the year. If anybody puts it out, it is a sign of death. Everybody tells fortunes with cards, predicts what will happen in the future. On the eve of Saint Andrew somebody places mysteriously under the bed a pond and a bridge (a saucer filled with water and a few pieces of wood). Without knowing it one sleeps "on the bridge." Then one may be sure that the dream of the night will come true. If one wanted to act according to the rules one ought to spend the night on a bridge above a real pond and look at the water; there you would be able to read your whole future life.

In the country some of the old barbarian customs are still in force; the konkrades, or horse thieves, are condemned to be quartered, or to be attached by a rope to a horse's tail and dragged until death follows.

Hoodoo Ship Redeems Herself.

The American transport Sierra, which steamed into harbor recently carrying more than 1,500 wounded soldiers, is a ship that "came back," according to stories told by old-timers who follow the sea. A dozen years ago she rammed a coral reef in the south seas and was, apparently, wrecked beyond hope of salvage. If the stories told about her are correct, she has crashed into vessels anchored in harbor, but she has sailed serenely through the mined waters of the English channel and evaded the German submarines on the high seas as she carried the troops to France. So she

SIMPLY REFUSE TO BE OLD

Many Men Considered Beyond Their Prime Enter the Lists With Their Youth Renewed.

Two thousand years ago Cicero wrote of the occasional old man "whose mind stands out of the reach of the body's decay," and only a few months ago a farmer of seventy-five, whose body as well as his mind was still young, went into an employment office in Philadelphia to obtain a position in a munition factory. There are men who come back from retirement at an advanced age and make great successes in this or that industry.

Doctor Oster spoke of the old Roman who cut loose from his own companions and by living with young men extended his years to 150. A successful newspaper editor at the age of sixty-three was asked to head an important department in a great university. At first he thought he was too old, but then he had this idea:

"It is true that I am sixty-three, but there are one million men in this country today who are only twenty-three. I will join that group and look at everything from their viewpoint. "That will be the motto of my life from this moment. Victor Hugo said that forty was the old age of youth and fifty the youth of old age. I will make the sixty the age of adventure." These you may say are exceptional cases. But there is nothing exceptional about the fact that in many of the great commercial universities today fairly large numbers of men from forty to forty-five are taking courses. In one of the correspondence schools the average age is nearly thirty-five, which, allowing for the many very young clerks and the like who are enrolled, shows how the older fellows are still learning. It is literally true that age is to a considerable extent a habit of mind, largely within control of the individual.—Albert W. Atwood in Saturday Evening Post.

TEST YOUR SEED CORN

Make Sure of a Good Stand

Clemson College.—This is the time of the year to test seed corn for germination. The importance of testing seed corn cannot be over estimated, for it means a good stand of corn and a good stand of corn means a good yield of corn.

One of the best and most reliable ways of testing seed corn is with the germination box. Any farmer can make cheaply his own box. It may be any size to suit the needs of the individual. The sides should be made of 2x4 timbers; the bottom, of any convenient material. A box the size suggested here will test two hundred ears at one time, enough seed to plant about sixteen acres. It usually requires about 12 ears to plant an acre.

1. Make a box 48 inches long, 28 inches wide, and 4 or 5 inches deep.
2. Procure a good piece of muslin one inch larger each way than the box.
3. Mark this muslin with heavy lines into squares 2 inches. Leave a margin of 4 inches between the outside row of squares and the edge of the cloth.
4. Begin at the left of the upper row of squares (top row first) and number the squares to the right.
5. The squares down the left hand side will then be numbered 1, 21, 41, 61, and 81.
6. Place 1½ bushels of sawdust or old ruff in a sack and soak well in warm water (at least two hours).
7. Drain and afterwards press surplus water out of sawdust.
8. Place about 2 inches of sawdust in the box and press firm and smooth with a brick.
9. Place marked muslin on this sawdust and tack to box around edge.
10. Prepare another piece of muslin 2 inches shorter each way than the one marked.
11. Secure another piece of any coarse strong cloth twice as long each way as one mentioned in 9.

The Corn.

11. Number the ears of corn to be tested from 1 to 200. Use tag in butt of ear fastened by pin or shingle nail. Preserve the identity of the ear until the test is complete.

12. Remove 6 kernels from each ear as follows: two about 12 inches from the butt ear; two about middle; two about 2 inches from tip.

13. Place the kernels from ear No. 1 in square No. 1; from ear No. 2 in square No. 2, etc., putting germ side of kernels up and tips all pointing toward rows of squares with lower numbers.

14. Wet small sheets of muslin, as made in No. 9, and place over kernels to hold in place.

15. Place a large sheet of cloth as made in No. 10 over this.

16. Put about 2 inches of wet sawdust on this, press firm, and fold edges of cloth over to cover sawdust.

17. Keep from freezing. If kept warm, sprouts should be long enough in 7 or 8 days.

18. Open by rolling the cloth containing the sawdust; then taking off the loose cloth carefully, not disturbing the kernels.

Reading the Test.

19. Do not read until sprouts are at least 2 inches long.
20. If all the six kernels grow well, the ear is considered "strong."
21. If the sprouts are weak, call that a "weak" ear.
22. If two or more kernels do not grow, call it a "bad" ear.
23. All but strong ears should be rejected for seed. Have all sawdust and cloth thoroughly wet. If warm water is used, it will promote early growth. If sawdust and cloths are to be used repeatedly, thoroughly scald to destroy mold.

BETTER THAN ASPIRIN FOR HEADACHES

New Perfected Tablet, Called Aspitone, Free from Heart Depressing Effects—Do Not Upset Stomach.

Physicians and druggists are very enthusiastic over the new and improved aspirin tablets, called Aspitone, which do not depress the heart. They say that Aspitone is slightly stimulating instead of depressing to the heart and should be used especially for headache, neuralgia, rheumatism and other heart weakening diseases, such as influenza, severe colds and threatened pneumonia.

Many physicians are substituting Aspitone for aspirin in all of their practice on the theory that even if the patient's heart is strong, there is no reason to give a heart depressing effect.

Druggists report a large demand for Aspitone tablets on account of the prevalence of colds and influenza. They say that the ideal treatment for colds is a laxative at bed time with one or two Aspitone tablets to control the pain, fever, inflammation and tendency toward congestion and pneumonia. Aspitone may be had at all of the leading drug stores everywhere in sealed packages, price thirty-five cents. It is sold locally by the Standard Drug Co.—Adv.

Mother Goose Down to Date!

Jack and Jill, and Tom and Bill
Went motoring up the steep!
They set out to reach the topmost top
To take a "lofty" peep!
They went to the top as slick as an eel,
Without a hitch or a jumble:
They had "GREEN FLAG" OIL in the motor, you see,
So there wasn't a chance to grumble!

While climbing mountain peaks in a motor is more the exception than the rule, it's mighty good to have the satisfaction of knowing the brand of motor oil that will keep your engine running the smoothest, and with the least possible deflection in efficiency, and power, when you want to "take a shine" up the mountain. Remember, the oil for power is

GREEN FLAG MOTOR OIL.

Whether you're running on the level, or up and down the hill, you'll find satisfaction, "GREEN FLAG" will "fill the bill!"

DO NOT FORGET THAT OIL IS THE LIFE OF YOUR MOTOR. More than that—it required the best grade of oil to keep it "living" long-est.

There are some "live" dealers in this County who are exclusive agents in their town for "GREEN FLAG" MOTOR OIL. It will pay you well to hunt around town till you find him. Because he sells "GREEN FLAG" MOTOR OIL, the best you can buy. "GREEN FLAG" MOTOR OIL is for sale in this County by the following well-known and reliable dealers:

FERGUSON CO.,
LANCASTER, S. C.

No. 3



Goat Got Even.

One really unusual incident occurred during a recent military ceremony in France, and that revolved about the goat mascot of one of the divisions in the parade. The goat had followed in with his men as befitted a proper mascot, but once in the square he was rudely relegated to the rear ranks. It chanced that a number of red-hatted staff officers took up their position in front of the goat and stood during the inspection at attention with huge bouquets out back from under their arms. When the inspection was over the officers stood at ease again and looked to their bouquets. They were holding only stems. The mascot had taken a sweet revenge and a square meal for the insult to his dignity.

Find Steel Ladle in Oak Tree.

A steel ladle, seven inches long, supposed to have been used by Indians in melting lead for bullets many years ago, was found imbedded in the heart of a red oak tree sawed up for firewood at South Algonna, Pa. Rings on the tree indicate that it was more than one hundred years old. The ladle, made of the finest charcoal steel, is believed to have been driven into the tree when it was a sapling.



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Over 18 Billion, Year's War Cost

What the American People Had to Pay in 1918 for Operation Against Germany

It cost the American people about \$18,160,000,000 to run its war government and make loans to the allies in the past year, according to computations from treasury reports.

December expenditures above \$2,000,000,000, the record of the nation's history, sent aggregate war costs to approximately \$24,500,000,000.

Of the \$18,160,000,000 paid out of the treasury's coffers in 1918 probably \$10,000,000,000 went for the army and the general military establishment; about \$1,000,000,000 for the navy; \$1,000,000,000 for the shipbuilding program; \$1,000,000,000 for other civil government needs, and \$4,150,000,000 as loans to America's brothers in arms.

That the public has paid only about one-third of the war's expenses, excluding foreign loans, in taxes in cash and two-thirds in loans to be repaid in another generation is indicated by treasury figures of collections from various sources.