

TUESDAY'S SUMMARY

Austrian Situation Shows Discontent Among Workmen.

The crisis in Austria, arising from the discontent of the people over the continuation of the war, the scarcity of food and a general desire for peace, has resulted in the resignation of the Austrian cabinet.

For weeks there has been bitter opposition to the government on the part of the people and during the last few days this has resulted in nationwide strikes and some disturbances.

The internal strife in Austria, apparently due chiefly to war-weariness, the high cost of living and the dislocation generally of economic life, continues to be of absorbing interest. Although the exact situation resulting from the troublous times is not given in the extremely meager details available, the dispatches that have crept through are indicative of a situation that will require skillful handling by the authorities again to bring the dissatisfied populace into a state of tactility.

No newspapers in Vienna were permitted last Saturday. The only publication allowed was a single sheet bulletin, which told some of the details of the nation-wide strike and the developments in the peace discussions at Brest-Litovsk. As usual, the hand of the German propagandist was to be seen in this one-sheet publication, for the chief announcement in it was from the German social democracy of Austria. This lay stress on last year's declaration of the Austro-Hungarian foreign minister, Count Czernin, that the central powers were ready to make an immediate general peace, without annexations or indemnities.

Evidently, however, this statement failed to placate the strikers in Vienna, who sent a large delegation to wait upon the food minister to inform him of conditions among the working classes and to impress on him that their desire for peace overshadowed and took precedence over all other demands.

In Hungary also the people are endeavoring to ascertain what are the prospects for a cessation of hostilities and a return to normal. So insistent has been their efforts in this direction that the Hungarian premier has been forced to announce in the lower house of parliament that the government adhered to the principle of peace without annexation or indemnities—that even, the king shared in

this view. The premier, however, added that the question of Alsace-Lorraine should not at the present time enter into the situation as it was not calculated to strengthen the government's position.

The censorship has entirely closed down with regard to the internal situation in Germany, although one of the Berlin newspapers is quoted as declaring that the oft-postponed speech of the imperial chancellor to the main committee of the reichstag will be delivered next Thursday. The debate following the speech of the chancellor is expected to extend over three days.

Unofficial advices from Copenhagen are to the effect that Leon Trotzky the bolshevik foreign minister, has asserted that although he has departed from Petrograd the peace negotiations at Brest-Litovsk would continue during his absence. Trotzky is reported to have informed the chief German delegate at Brest-Litovsk that his visit to Petrograd was merely for the purpose of reporting to the congress of workmen's and soldiers' deputies.

Sir Edward Carson, minister without portfolio in the British war cabinet, has resigned.

Insurance For Every Fighter.

The Treasury Department is making every effort to have every member of America's fighting forces take advantage of the Government insurance plan, which Secretary McAdoo asserts to be "the most just and humane provision ever made by any nation for its soldiers and sailors."

The purpose is rapidly being achieved, the insurance having passed the third billion mark in the total of policies written, and there are many military units in which every member has taken insurance.

The automatic insurance provided by the law is only partial and limited protection, payable only to wife, child, or widowed mother and ceases after February 12, 1918. It is important, therefore, not only to the soldiers and sailors of the country but to their families and dependents, that before that late they avail themselves of the full Government protection, which can go as high as \$10,000 and is payable to a wife, husband, child, grandchild, parent, brother, or sister.

The law also provides for the reeducation and rehabilitation of the totally disabled and monthly compensation to those disabled.

BIG CORN CROP IS NOW MOVING

More Than 3,000 Million Bushels Raised in 1917—Gives Big Surplus.

SAVES WORLD FOOD SITUATION

America Beginning Greatest Corn Consumption in History, Using Cereal in Many Delicious Dishes.

Corn, America's greatest cereal crop, is now moving rapidly to market.

More than 3,000 million bushels—80 bushels for every man, woman and child in America—were raised in 1917. It was a mighty crop. The actual increase is about 500 million bushels. And this extra store of grain is coming on to the market in the nick of time, since the American wheat surplus has been sent to help feed famine threatened Europe.

Just as it happened in the Colonial days, the War of the Revolution, and the Civil War, corn has actually become the nation's mainstay.

In the entire list of America's food commodities there is no item that is better than corn. In puddings, bread corn pone, and as hominy combined with meat or eggs, corn is without a peer. Housewives are fast learning the large number of delicious dishes that may be made with corn and their families are benefiting by an increased use of the cereal. Corn, more than any other cereal, contains all of the elements essential to maintaining life and health.

In order that the fighting men abroad and in the army camps at home may be fed, and in order that actual famine may be kept from the nations associated with America in the war, the citizens of America are finding corn products delicious and palatable on "wheatless days" and glory in the fact that "wheatless days" here mean more wheat for the war worn allied nations in Europe.

England, France and Italy must be fed from America's great storehouse. They will get some corn—especially Italy—but most of their grain shipments must be wheat. Their ability to use corn is small compared to the facilities they have for using wheat. And it is the opinion of officials in Washington that the present is no time to try and change the eating habits of Europe.

America's greatest use of corn will be in the form of corn bread and corn meal, mixed with wheat in the making of leavened bread.

Mixed with 80 per cent. wheat flour, corn meal can be used in bread making, producing a loaf more nutritious than bread baked with wheat alone. It is a fact corn millers will verify that dozens of the large American bakers have been successfully using a corn flour in bread making for several years.

Hominy grits, served at breakfast with a poached egg, or eaten at any other meal with meats or gravy, is another use of corn that will become unusually popular during the war.

Corn syrup to sweeten corn cakes and corn oil for use in all kinds of cooking, are two more products that are already welcomed in thousands of American homes.

THE UNITED STATES FOOD ADMINISTRATION SAYS:

Food saving is in its essence the daily individual service of all the people. Every group can substitute, and even the great majority of thrifty people can save a little—and the more luxurious elements of the population can, by reduction to simple living, save much. This means no more than that we should eat plenty, but wisely and without waste.

Food Will Win the War

A LARGE part of the world is coming to the position that Belgium is in; coming to the stage where the primary and important thing in life is enough food to keep alive. Food has now taken a dominant position in the war. The American people must prepare themselves to sacrifice far more than was at first thought necessary.

The cold facts are: France, Italy and England have just enough food to keep them going ten or twelve weeks. When America's food shipments stop—the allied nations begin consuming into this slender store and begin a swift march into actual famine conditions—which would mean defeat in short order.

Europe then must live on America's surplus. Your saving increases our available stocks just that much and actually feeds some person in the countries with which we are associated in our war against the Central Powers. Our surplus wheat has already been shipped to the allies.

U. S. FOOD ADMINISTRATION

We have arranged for a series of six interesting articles, "War Talks, by Uncle Dan," written by Mr. Howard H. Gross, president of the Universal Military Training League, of which this is the first. They tell in a graphic way why military training is of value, both to the nation and to the individual, and our readers will find them of unusual interest.

WAR TALKS
By **UNCLE DAN**
Number One

America Must Fight Hard or Germany May Win—Necessity for Military Training.

"Now, Billie," said his mother, "your Uncle Dan is coming tomorrow to spend a week with us on the farm, and if you want to know about the war, here's your opportunity. Uncle Dan is probably one of the best-informed men in the country." Billie clapped his hands and gave such a whoop that he awakened the baby, but what could you expect of a fifteen-year-old boy who is a living interrogation point and wants to know about war?

Uncle Dan arrived in due time and Billie watched for an opportunity. It came that evening after dinner when Uncle Dan had lighted a cigar and taken a seat on the porch.

"I'm mighty glad you came, Uncle Dan. I want to talk to you about the war. We have just put military training in our township high school, but we had a hard time to do it. The Joneses and the Greggs objected. They said the war wouldn't come over here. Grandma Jones said: 'They ain't no use to worry, it will soon blow over.' Well, we put the training in just the same. You order heard Judge Brownell, the president of the school board, take the slackers up. He said unless we take off our coats and go to it, Germany may yet win, and if she does, she will take over the great British fleet as a war trophy and compel us to do what ever she wants to; that she could make us pay all the cost of the war; the kaiser could tax us as he pleased and that we couldn't help ourselves. He could make every one pay over a part of what he earns; that he could make the farmers pay rent for their own farms, etc. Now, Uncle, what do you think of that?"

"Well, my boy," said Uncle Dan, "all that Judge Brownell says might easily come true and may unless we go quickly to the aid of the allies with large numbers of men and help them break the German line. Unless we can beat the submarines, they may prevent us from getting enough food to the allies to keep them going. In that case Germany would win. As matters stand today, our greatest need is trained men. If we had had several millions of men with military training in our industries and on our farms when the war came, who could have been called at once for service, I do not believe the kaiser would have forced the war upon us. As it was, he had no respect for us, and now we are in it and must go through with it. But never again must we be caught so wholly unprepared.

"There is only one safe way," said Uncle Dan, "and that is to adopt permanently universal military training, apply it to every young man who is physically fit, say in his nineteenth or twentieth year. The training can be carried forward in the United States training camps that are now being established for training men called by the selective draft. As soon as these men vacate these stations, they should be filled by younger men, and this should be made the permanent policy of the country."

Billie's mother, Mrs. Graham, had overheard the conversation. She came out and said: "Really, Brother Dan, are you serious as to the dangers of our country? If it is as bad as that, it is high time for us to wake up and do something about it."

"Exactly," replied Uncle Dan. "It is better to wake up now than to be rudely awakened later. We may as well understand, sister, that this is our war and we must win it or God help America. Everything that we have or hope to have—our liberties, our blessings, our opportunities are all involved in the great issue before us. Nothing must stand between us and winning this war. It is a question whether the peoples' right or the kaiser's might shall dominate the world. If there ever was a holy war, this is it. We are fighting for world liberty. We are fighting for the freedom of humanity. We are fighting for the right of men to govern themselves instead of being governed against their will by a war-mad overlord. Perilous times are ahead of us. We must be prepared to make any sacrifice, to perform any service that may be required of us."

"Oh, Uncle Dan," exclaimed Billie, "may I bring my chum, Jimmie Collins, when we have our next talk? He is a bug on this war business and just crazy to see you."

"Certainly," said Uncle Dan, with a hearty laugh. "If we are to have more talks, I shall be glad to have Jimmie join us."

Billie clapped his hands and ran to the phone and told Jimmie to be over at seven o'clock the next evening.

Columbians Get Prison Sentence.
Columbia, S. C., Jan. 19.—Dr. Jas. L. Hanahan, a prominent druggist of Columbia and K. L. Hardin, superintendent of a fertilizer manufacturing company, were found guilty of involuntary manslaughter in the circuit court here tonight, the former receiving a five year and the latter a two year sentence. On notice of appeal, Dr. Hanahan was released on a \$5,000 and Mr. Hardin \$2,000 bonds.

The two men were tried before Judge Memminger in connection with the killing of Lenwood Shaw, a 12-year-old white boy, here October 7, 1917, when a wagon in which the Shaw youth and his brother had been delivering groceries was struck by Dr. Hanahan's automobile, near the Shaw home, Divine street. Mr. Hardin's car struck Dr. Hanahan's machine almost immediately after the accident.

FINAL DISCHARGE
Notice is hereby given that one month from this date, on Monday February 11th, 1918, I will make to the Probate Court my final return as Guardian of the estate of Hoyt Belk, and on the same day I will apply to the said Court for a final discharge from my trust as said Guardian.
J. R. BELK,
Camden, S. C., Jan. 7, 1918.

FINAL DISCHARGE
Notice is hereby given that one month from this date, on Friday February 15, 1918, I will make to the Probate Court of Kershaw County my final return as Administrator of the estate of Harriet Larrick Nelson, and on the same day I will apply to the said Court for a final discharge from my trust as said Guardian.
CORNELIA MICKLE,
Guardian.
Camden, S. C., Jan. 12th, 1918.

FINAL DISCHARGE
Notice is hereby given that one month from this date, on Tuesday February 12th, 1918, I will make to the Probate Court of Kershaw County my final return as Administrator of the estate of Dorcas McDonald, and on the same day I will apply to the said Court for a final discharge as said Administrator.
R. H. HAILLIE,
Camden, S. C., Jan. 8, 1918.

DR. R. E. STEVENSON
DENTIST
Crocker Building
Camden, S. C.

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