

BURYING THE DEAD.

One of the European War's Sternest Duties.

March 23.—Last night I was detailed with half my section to bury the dead, writes a French lieutenant in his diary, published in the February Atlantic. The task was not a pleasant one, but it was accomplished without reluctance or hesitation. Having to do the work at night made it a shade more lugubrious. A guide conducted us to a little thicket, all laid bare by grape-shot, to the south of Perthes and about three kilometres from the first lines. There was no moon, and it was very nearly pitch-dark. Trench-rockets streaked the sky here and there, and from the distance came the crack of musketry. Shells went laboring by with the heavy breathing of wild beasts in a rage. A little trench was made into a large one to receive the bodies, and then we had to set out in search of them. They had been lying there for a very long time, and it was only the recent advance of our lines that made it possible to bury them. With some difficulty we managed to make out these motionless heaps on the ground. It was necessary to search the pockets and take out papers, money, etc.; also to unfasten the identification badges that are worn on the arm like a bracelet. It was not an easy thing to do. In this, also, I was obliged to set the example. I had to put my gloved hand into the pockets of a foul mass that fell to pieces at a touch. I found nothing but a pocketbook and diary. The men then took courage and overcame their aversion.

When our task was finished, the abbe-in-firmier who had accompanied us of his own accord, stepped to the edge of the grave and said a blessing. And the priest, standing out against the darkness, lifting his voice above the noise of battle in a last solemn duty to those pitiful fragments, was very fine. Every man of us, whether moved by religious conviction or not, felt the solemnity of the moment, and knelt to hear the words of forgiveness and of life.

AT CLERMONT.

Dining Safely on the Battlefield of Europe.

We left Chalons in a fast military motor car and passed through Clermont soon afterward, writes James H. Hare, in Leslie's, stopping for a few minutes to see the destruction that the Germans perpetrated there in the early days of the war, burning the houses of the inhabitants. Unlike towns destroyed by shell fire, where nothing but masses of bricks and mortar lay in confused heaps, here the burned walls stood as mute monuments to the frightfulness of the enemy.

We arrived at the headquarters of a general commanding a division, and after paying a call were about to leave when the enemy began bombarding. The general suggested that we had better stay to lunch, but, thanking him, we remarked that we had taken the precaution to bring some lunch with us. However, he exercised his authority and we accepted his invitation, with a feeling that he was solicitous for our safety.

We certainly were safer inside the dug-out. The room itself was made up of sections of iron or steel, made in the U. S. A., corrugated to give strength to it. It comes in chape of an arc of a circle and can be bolted together on the plan of a sectional bookcase. These steel huts can be placed in the open and filled in on the outside with earth, making them practically bomb-proof and warm. Water cannot seep through, and, as they can be painted inside, they are made very comfortable and slightly.

How to Manicure the Canary.

As a canary grows old it will be noticed that its claws get long and catch on the perches and wires as it hops about the cage. In a state of nature the activity of the bird as it moves about on the ground or among twigs and limbs keeps the claws properly worn down. Confined in a cage, the bird's claws become entirely too long.

It is necessary, therefore, to trim them with a pair of sharp scissors every few months. It is important to watch the condition of the claws carefully, as by catching they may cause a broken leg. In each claw a slender blood vessel extends well down toward the tip. This may be seen on close examination through the transparent sheath of the claw. In trimming cut well beyond this canal and take special care not to break the leg while handling the bird.

In cage birds the horny covering of the bill, as well as the claws, sometimes becomes distorted through growth without sufficient wear. The tips of the mandibles may be pared down with a sharp knife, but care must be taken not to cut deep enough to reach the quick.—New York Sun.

FOUNTAIN INN MAN ON U-BOAT.

Dr. J. C. Peden Tells of Expedition in German War Zone.

"Food conditions in Germany are not as bad as some reports have stated," said Dr. J. C. Peden, who has been in Germany for the past six months, returning to South Carolina only a few days ago. Dr. Peden is the son of A. S. Peden, of Fountain Inn, and was in the city yesterday from Fountain Inn.

Dr. Peden left Germany on the 18th of January, leaving Copenhagen and coming over on the Frederick 8th, the same boat on which Count Von Bernstorff returned to Europe. On the first day out from land, he said that the boat was held up by a German submarine, but upon finding the name and destination of the ship it was allowed to proceed. Two floating mines were seen, both of these being in the North Sea.

Since leaving New York, last August, Dr. Peden has been stationed in Naumberg, which is about three hours ride out of Berlin. He was unaccompanied by any Americans although a number of American surgeons were in the same camp, all being engaged in the work of further caring for the wounded. The hospital in which Dr. Peden was stationed was about a 15 hour ride from the Western front. Only the military authorities were allowed to visit the front, the civilians not being accorded that privilege.

In speaking of the conditions which prevail in the interior of the German empire, Dr. Peden said that women had largely supplanted men in all the railway work, while the shops were operated exclusively by the women and old men. Women were even employed in the munition shops, he stated, every one lending a willing hand to aid the cause of the "Fatherland." Food was selling at a figure slightly above normal, all prices and amounts being regulated by the government. Food tickets, or "markets" as they were called, are issued by the government, these requiring that a certain amount of food be allowed to each individual. Only on two days in the week, said Dr. Peden, are the civilians allowed to eat meat.

"And they carry out this law to the letter," said the speaker. This, he said, was largely due to the spirit of patriotism which predominates in that country. Luxuries and such things as the government officials do not deem as necessary and essential to maintaining life are sold at a high figure. As an example, Dr. Peden said that grape fruit was selling at the enormous price of eleven marks or about \$2.75 in American money.

Asked as to the general knowledge among the German population as to the progress of the war, Dr. Peden stated that all news was censored and that as a consequence only the favorable side was reported in the German press; reverses if they occurred, were never spoken of in the public prints. In this way, the civil population was confident of victory, believing that Germany would yet triumph over the allies. While many were not confident of a sweeping victory, all seemed to think that the worst that could come was a draw in which a treaty could be arranged and Germany not lose any territory.

Dr. Peden left the German empire before the break of the relations between that country and the United States occurred, hence he was not in a position to say anything as to the recent developments. There was a feeling among some in Berlin, he said, that a break was not far off and that many Americans were trying to get out of the country. On the return trip Dr. Peden was accompanied by other physicians, all of whom were sent out by the American Physicians' Expedition, of New York. They were among the few who have been in the war-stricken part of Germany and have recently returned to this country.

Dr. Peden expects to leave the latter part of this week for Philadelphia, where he will be located in the future.—Greenville News.

A Hard Luck Story.

"I have just heard a real hard luck story from one of my constituents," said Judge Bartlett, of Georgia, to the Houston Chronicle man. "There has been considerable snow in Georgia and my constituent, who lives in a prohibition county, was going to a dance. He had to drive fifteen miles. He sent to an adjoining county for a quart of whiskey. On the night of the dance he decided to save the whiskey until the long, cold drive home.

"Before he went into the house he looked around for a place to hide his treasure. He saw a pile of brush nearby, and going over to it took the precious quart and pushed it under the brush. In about one second he heard a muffled splash. He had tried to hide, perhaps, the only quart of whiskey in the county in an abandoned well."

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| 25 | Charleston, Branchville and intermediate stations 6:25 a. m. | 25 | Augusta and intermediate stations 6:25 a. m. |
| 18 | Augusta and intermediate stations 8:43 a. m. | 18 | Branchville, Charleston and intermediate stations 8:43 a. m. |
| 35 | Charleston and intermediate stations 10:57 a. m. | 35 | Augusta and intermediate stations 10:57 a. m. |
| 22 | Augusta and intermediate stations 6:37 p. m. | 22 | Branchville, Charleston and intermediate stations 6:37 p. m. |
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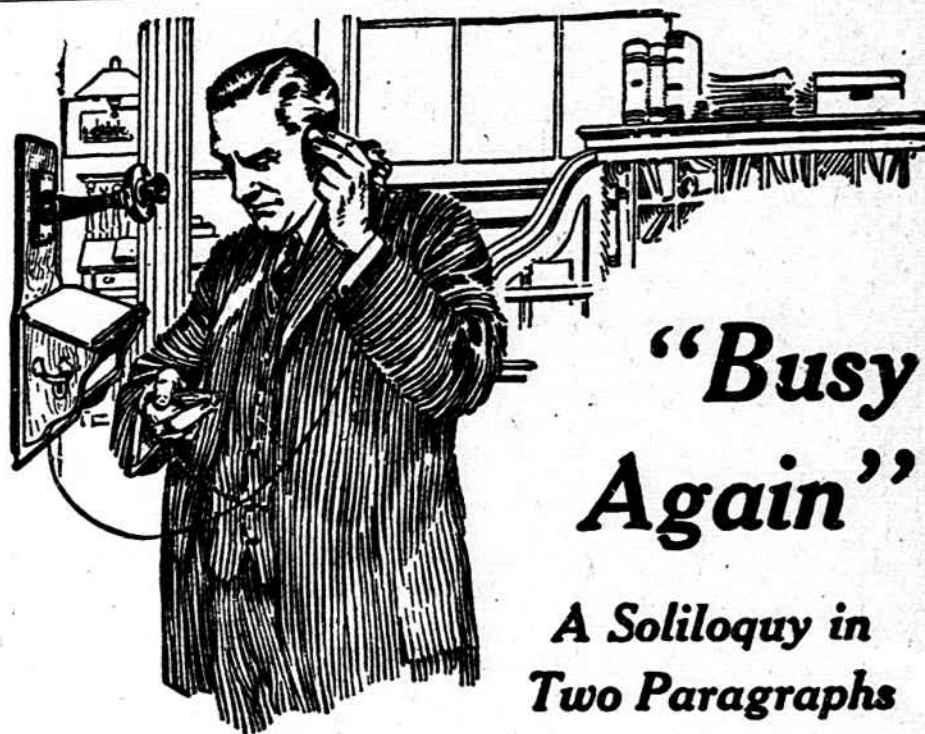


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