

**By Twelve Bottles of PERUNA**



**Greatest Human Vitalizer**  
 "During the winters of 1897 and 1898, I was so badly afflicted with catarrh of the head and thought I must surely die from it. After trying many doctors and all other recommended remedies made known to me, I was induced to use Peruna. I was cured entirely by using twelve bottles of Peruna and one bottle of Manlin.  
 Since that time, I have never been without Peruna. I use it for colds and as a general tonic during Spring and Fall months and find it the greatest human vitalizer."  
 Sold Everywhere

**I Was Entirely Cured**

Mr. Wm. A. Hartmann, 217 1/2 S. Second St., Muskogee, Oklahoma, thus describes his case. Read his letter.

Liquid or Tablet Form

**competition.**

**Shoot in New Jersey.**  
 The exact place for the 1919 rifle contest has not been selected, but tentative plans call for it being held near Caldwell, N. J. The contest will be under the direction of the secretary of the navy, or in case he cannot attend the shoot, Wm. C. Harlee, of the United States Marine Corps, will be the executive officer of the contest. Adjutant General W. W. Moore is a member of the national club. The exact date of the national shoot, which is set for August, will be announced at an early date.

**Expenses All Paid.**

The expenses of the State teams to this national contest are paid by the federal government. Adjutant General Moore is very anxious for a strong team to represent this State, and he is urging that county clubs be organized, from which will be selected the best shots in the State to be sent to the New Jersey contest.

In addition to the State team, there may also be a team from the National Guard, or from the reserve militia, if in time, and a team too from the Citadel, or else from Clemson College, thus allowing the State's military schools to be represented.

In speaking of the plans for promoting rifle clubs, Adjutant General Moore stated that he believed such organizations would do much towards promoting one of the best forms of sport, and would also give men a certain amount of military training.

munition for the clubs organized throughout the country, provided each club has a minimum membership of 10.

There are at present rifle clubs at only a few points in the State, Belton, Graniteville, Mt. Pleasant, Edisto Island and Lindhurst being among the number. The adjutant general hopes to be able to arouse sufficient interest in the club idea as to have at least one club for each county.

The National Rifle Club furnishes one rifle for every five members of these civilian clubs, provided each club has at least ten members. It also furnishes the ammunition for target practice. There is an admission fee of \$10 a year for club members.

The local clubs now in existence conduct target practices, and contests, and the plan is that from the winners in these contests a State team will be selected for the national

**WANTS S. C. TO HAVE RIFLE TEAM**

With the idea of promoting rifle practice throughout the State, looking to a preparation for military service as well as towards the development of outdoor sports, Adjutant General W. W. Moore is sending out information and urging the organization in the State of rifle clubs, which he hopes will result in South Carolina's having a crack team at the National Rifle Club's competition in August. Each State in the union is allowed to send one team of 17 members to the national rifle meet, and in addition the national guard or reserve militia, and as well the State military institute, can send one team each. The National Rifle Club furnishes rifles and am-

**NECESSITY OF WAR REVIVING METHODS**

**For Preserving Vegetables and Making Easy of Handling and Shipping**

**GERMAN SUBMARINE IT MAY BE SAID**

**Brought up Again the Method of Drying for Preserving.**

The German submarine may be said to have revived the dehydrated vegetable industry in America, and to have started it upon a career of wide usefulness and importance.

When millions of men were to be fed by transporting practically everything they ate across the Atlantic Ocean, and when ships were anything but plentiful because of submarine depredations, the United States and the allies realized that anything that would reduce bulk was worthy of consideration. And dehydration does reduce both the bulk and weight of vegetables by from four-fifths to nine-tenths.

But the drying of vegetables had never been generally practiced on a very large scale and, for a long while, even small-scale drying had been practically abandoned. Proper methods in preparing the vegetables were not known, and the drying process itself was something of a mystery. Suitable manufacturing plants and equipment were hardly to be found at all. The soldiers had never eaten dried vegetables, and army cooks knew next to nothing about how to prepare them.

There were difficulties—but they were overcome. Research by experts of the United States Department of Agriculture and the Sanitary Corps of the Army resulted in standardizing methods of preparation, drying, and packing. It was ascertained that many vegetables could be dried in such way that they would retain their characteristic flavor and quality, and that the process rendered them nonperishable. Millions of pounds of dehydrated vegetables were sent to the armies overseas.

**Saves the Surplus.**

While dehydration was being studied as a means of saving ship tonnage, it gained recognition as a means of conserving the surplus of perishable vegetable crops, permitting increased production and at the same time stabilizing the market, extending the use of vegetables through out the year, making shipment possible to any part of the country or to foreign countries at no increase in cost to the consumer.

The dehydration of vegetables is a promising industry, but the United States Department of Agriculture warns that it is not to be undertaken without careful consideration of every factor that may contribute to success or failure. Some of the essentials are: Sound, fresh materials rigidly inspected and graded, scrupulous care in every detail of paring, trimming, steaming, and other preparatory processes, and intelligent oversight of the drying process itself.

Those details attended to, it is possible to use successfully any one of several types of drying apparatus, though it must be one in which it is easy to obtain steady, uniform air currents over every part of the drying material, while complete control of the temperatures is retained. The drier must be of the unit type, each unit capable of operation independently of the others. This is necessary in order that the plant may be operated at part capacity, as will often be necessary, without the expense of keeping the entire plant going. The drier must be comparatively inexpensive, as dehydrated vegetables must win their way into popular favor not only by excellent quality but by low cost.

**Tunnel Drier Believed Best.**

**The Strong Withstand the Winter Cold Better Than the Weak**  
 You must have Health, Strength and Endurance to fight Colds, Grip and Influenza.  
 When your blood is not in a healthy condition and does not circulate properly, your system is unable to withstand the Winter cold.

**GROVE'S TASTE-LESS CHILI TONIC**  
 Fortifies the System Against Colds, Grip and Influenza by Purifying and Enriching the Blood.

It contains the well-known tonic properties of Quinine and Iron in a form acceptable to the most delicate stomach, and is pleasant to take. You can soon feel its Strengthening, Invigorating Effect. 60c.

**FORMER EMPEROR TO FACE ACCUSERS**

Paris.—The responsibility of the German emperor for the war and the means of bringing him to trial by one of the allied governments, probably Belgium, have been definitely determined upon by the council of four. This follows the definite decision on the terms of reparation for war damages, whereby \$5,000,000 must be paid within the next two years, and an interallied commission assess the remaining damage for a period of 30 years, beginning May 1, 1921.

Thus two of the great obstacles which stood in the path of the rapid attainment of peace have been removed within the last 24 hours, and the period of extreme tension over the inaction and the failure to secure tangible results is succeeded by revived confidence over the great advance made towards a permanent settlement. How far these results are due to the intimations conveyed to the summoning to France of the United States transport George Washington by President Wilson is only conjectural, but it is at least a coincidence that the main difficulties began to dissolve from the time that this decision became known.

The exact nature of these difficulties are not disclosed. Friends of the president maintain that they were largely of a minor character, not involving large principles, though the president's adherence to his "14 points" as the rigid limitation of the scope of action appears to have run all through the deliberations during the tense period of the last few days.

While the tension has been greatly reduced, it is not entirely removed, as much depends on the continuation of progress with respect to the remaining obstacles, notably the Sarre Valley, the Rhine frontier, the Adriatic issue and a number of lesser issues which are still short of final agreement.

The agreement on responsibilities for the war is understood to have been a compromise between divided reports presented by the commission, of which Secretary Lansing is chairman. There was a practical agreement on the general responsibility of the German emperor for bringing on the war, but division occurred on whether it was feasible to bring him to justice before an international tribunal.

The French and British view favored a tribunal, but the American view, it is understood, favored moral indictment without recourse to prosecution, owing to the lack of an international law as a basis for trial before an international court.

Belgium, on which the war fell first and heaviest, is reported to have taken a view much similar to that of the United States, while Japan and Italy were partially in accord with the American view.

It was owing to these divergent viewpoints that the council devised a new plan, whereby one of the allied nations, probably Belgium, would initiate prosecution against the former emperor and others responsible for the breach of treaties, the invasion of territory and the destruction directed against this country and leading to a more general spread of the war. The exact nature of the agreement is not disclosed, but the foregoing is believed to cover the main lines.

In any given district, a dehydration plant will serve as a safety valve for the fresh vegetable market. Its output will increase or decrease with the rise or fall of prices of fresh materials. Occasionally, because of crop shortage or high prices, it may be necessary to suspend entirely for a season. Such possibilities render large investment in plant ill-advised. The Department of Agriculture believes that the exacting conditions are more nearly met by the tunnel type of drier than by any other thus far investigated.

Any district which is engaged in general vegetable growing and which regularly produces more of each of its leading crops than the accessible markets can absorb at good prices should look into the possibilities of drying its surplus as a means of extending the market and stabilizing the industry.

Thus far it can not be said that any stable market for dehydrated vegetables has been established in this country. Wholesale and retail dealers are waiting to learn more about them, but a few large firms are handling them. A good deal of "selling work" is still necessary, and any group of growers should investigate the possibilities for an assured market before establishing a plant.

**SAYS KAISER COULD HAVE HELD THRONE**

**Had Enough Loyal Troops to Have Crushed the Revolution**

**ARMY CHIEFS WERE DIVIDED IN VIEWS**

**Hindenburg Would Not Take Responsibility for Civil War.**

Berlin.—While admitting there was a difference of opinion among German generals as to the practicability of fighting to maintain the imperial regime in November, Count Schulenberg, commander of a guards regiment, maintains in an article on the abdication of Emperor William, published in the Freiheit, that there were enough loyal troops to have marched on Aux-La-Chapelle and Cologne and put down the revolution. The count says that Field Marshal Hindenburg and General Groener, Prussian war minister, would not assume the responsibility for such a move, however, arguing that things had gone too far and that only the abdication of former Emperor William could save the situation. The emperor, he says, was emphatic in declaring he did not desire a civil war and that he would not call upon the army to engage in such conflict.

Internal conditions becoming worse, William at length agreed to Count Schulenberg's advice to abdicate as emperor but not as king of Prussia. Field Marshal Hindenburg endorsed this course but in the opinion of Gen. Groener it was too late, although it might have saved the situation two weeks earlier.

Count Schulenberg says that William's flight to Holland was due to pressure brought to bear on him by Field Marshal Von Hindenburg and General Groener.

**Wrong, Says Hindenburg.**

Copenhagen.—A statement by Field Marshal Von Hindenburg on the article written by Count Schulenberg, circulated by the semi-official Wolff Bureau of Berlin, says that the article has "one sided tendencies and is not objectively correct."

"It contains material errors and inaccuracies regarding the views and utterances of the persons concerned," the statement adds, "and proves that Schulenberg was not adequately informed on the real situation."

The field marshal disclaims any intention of engaging in a newspaper controversy as the event has been recorded officially in the reports of the supreme army command.

**GERMANY'S ARMY BELOW THE LIMIT**

Paris.—The proposed limitation of German armament has at present for the Germans largely an academic interest, as the dependable forces which the State and private enterprises have been able to raise by an incessant advertising campaign and offers of good pay and bonuses to volunteers do not reach the lowest figures mentioned in reports as to the size of the army to be allowed Germany by the peace conference, according to the latest advices from German sources. The Socialists, in addition, retain their old objections to militarism and are not enthusiastic about even the proposed popular militia on the Swiss model.

An exception to the general Socialist attitude, however, is furnished by the Socialist war minister, Gustav Noske, who has expressed the opinion that in case of unfavorable peace, which he anticipates, the army must as quickly as possible be brought to a state of the highest efficiency for a new war. A beginning should be made, in the belief of Herr Noske, with the development of the militia army, side by side with which should go a campaign for the hardening and strengthening of the people by altering the school courses so as to give the coming generation more time out of doors and the encouragement of open air exercises and sports.

A young electrician by the name of Thomas was killed at Pacolet Mills when he came in contact with one of the large power wires and was knocked from a 40 foot ladder.

**PRINCE ALBERT**

*the national joy smoke*



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*Toppy red bags, tidy red tins, handsome pound and half-pound tin humidors—and that classy, practical pound crystal glass humidior with sponge moistener top that keeps the tobacco in such perfect condition.*

**PUT a pipe in your face that's filled cheerily brimful of Prince Albert, if you're on the trail of smoke peace! For, P. A. will sing you a song of tobacco joy that will make you wish your life job was to see how much of the national joy smoke you could get away with every twenty-four hours!**

**You can "carry on" with Prince Albert through thick and thin. You'll be after laying down a smoke barrage that'll make the boys think of the old front line in France!**

**P. A. never tires your taste because it has the quality! And, let it slip into your think-tank that P. A. is made by our exclusive patented process that cuts out bite and parch—assurance that you can hit smoke-record-high-spots seven days out of every week without any comeback but real smoke joy!**

**R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, Winston-Salem, N. C.**

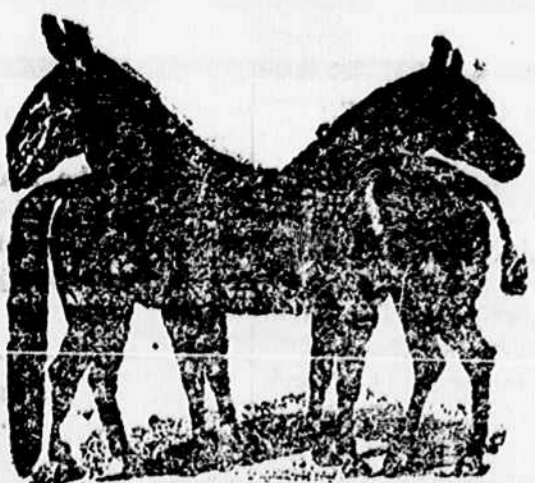
**IN LOVING REMEMBRANCE.**

Mrs. Eleatha Edwards, the wife of James Edwards, was born Dec. 25th, 1898 and died March 26th, 1919. She was 20 years and 3 months of age. She was the daughter of W. H. Small of Loris, S. C. She was married to Mr. Edwards last Spring and went away to Greenville, S. C. Coming home on a visit, before reaching her father, she was taken with Pneumonia and died. She was a loving and a devoted wife, leaving a husband, one child, father, step-mother and several brothers and sisters to mourn the loss. Dear Eleatha is gone from us to return no more. It is our loss, but her eternal gain. It was hard to part from her. It almost breaks our heart, but on that bright and shining street God grant that we shall meet.

A Loving Friend,  
 —Fannie Shelley.  
 Tabor, N. C., R. F. D. No. 2.

Orders made public by Gen. March, chief of staff, provide for the organization of the regular army at a peace strength of 509,000 officers and men.

**Horses and Mules**



We still have on hand a nice selection of Horses and Mules. Also have in this week a car load of Virginia buggies. Come and get your choice before they are all picked.

**Jenkins Bros.**

Tabor, N. C.