

NO FUEL FAMINE IF PEOPLE ACT

INDIVIDUALS AND CORPORATIONS MUST CO-OPERATE, SAYS THE COMMITTEE.

DISPATCHES FROM COLUMBIA

Doings and Happenings That Mark the Progress of South Carolina People, Gathered Around the State Capital.

Columbia. If there is co-operation by individuals and corporations and no hoarding of coal, and if the people will exert themselves to lay in supplies of wood during good weather, there will be no fuel famine and no suffering on account of lack of fuel in South Carolina this winter.

This is the opinion expressed by the federal commissioner and the advisory committee which met in Columbia. But thorough co-operation must be had and every family should exert itself to lay in a supply of wood to take the place of coal.

There met in Columbia B. B. Gossett, federal fuel commissioner for South Carolina; H. H. Watkins of Anderson, chairman of the advisory committee; B. E. Geer, deputy fuel commissioner and member of the advisory committee for cotton mills; Russell Acres of Darlington, member of the advisory committee of distribution to oil mills; Leland Moore, member of advisory committee in charge of distribution to public utilities. Other members of the advisory committee at the meeting were: I. C. Strauss, Sumter; Ivy M. Mauldin, Columbia; John H. Cope, Bamberg; L. E. Melkio-John, Cheraw.

The committee reviewed the reports which have been sent in from the various county and city committees and from dealers, as well as reports from cotton mills, oil mills and other industries. These reports had been tabulated in order to present results in concrete form. The reports were not complete because of the failure of certain dealers to make detailed reports. However, sufficient information was had to show the general situation. From this it is known that the situation is still acute and it will take some time and a great deal of co-operation to give full and permanent relief.

It is necessary that all consumers conserve coal and to as great an extent as possible substitute wood.

However, the situation is more encouraging than when the committee met two weeks ago. Coal is moving into the State more freely than formerly and is being more systematically and equitably distributed so as to afford relief. The fuel administrator thinks that actual suffering will be prevented provided the people generally will show a spirit of co-operation. The encouraging part of the situation is that the administration has assurances from certain jobbers and distributors that they will co-operate to the utmost to relieve the situation.

Unfortunately certain dealers of the State have neglected to make out and send in their reports. Some of these dealers seem to think that all that is necessary is for them to telegraph the federal fuel commission for a carload of coal and it will come. Such will not do. If any communities suffer from failure to receive coal the responsibility will be on the dealers in that community who should have co-operated with the administration and sent in prompt reports, so that the administration may know how to distribute the coal.

Medical Advisory Board.

Dr. Robert S. Cathcart of Charleston has been designated by the federal government to co-operate with a medical advisory board in this state. Dr. Cathcart's duties are to aid in dividing the State into convenient districts, select headquarters for advisory medical councils, aid in selecting personnel of such councils and supervise their activities. He will also make a report on the character of the medical work of the local exemption boards.

Dr. Robert Cathcart has also been appointed by the American College of Surgeons a member of the general hospital committee of that body. This committee, composed of seven distinguished American surgeons, with Dr. Mayo of Rochester, Minn., at its head, is charged with the duty of standardizing the hospitals of the United States and of Canada and will pursue a plan parallel to that carried out in the standardization of the medical colleges of the country. Its work will probably extend over a period of eight or ten years. This recognition of Dr. Cathcart's ability is most gratifying to his friends in Columbia.

National Saving a National Need.

F. A. Vanderlip, chairman national war savings committee, is making an appeal to J. E. Swearingen, state superintendent of education, to impress upon the school children and through them upon the families of the country the present national need of economy and saving. The work among the school children in this state is to be directed by R. G. Rhett of Charleston and the co-operation of J. E. Swearingen, superintendent of education, is solicited and of course will be given.

What to Serve on Meatless Days.

Miss Edith L. Parrott, home economics director for South Carolina, acting in the special capacity of home economics director of the food administration, has the following to say on what to serve on meatless days in this state:

"Thousands of women in South Carolina have signed the food conservation pledge cards. In as many homes at least one wheatless and one meatless day will be observed each week. The question comes, what may we constantly serve on our meatless day? On no account must we eat too little food to keep each and everybody in perfect health. The food served on the meatless day may be just as nutritious as that on any other day. If some other kind of food is to take the place of meat, this food must contain the same power to furnish needed material to the body.

"Meat is an essentially protein food; that means it gives nitrogen for body growth. It is true that nitrogen is as necessary for growing bodies as it is for growing plants. If the use of meat is restricted, other nitrogen foods must be supplied. These nitrogen foods are milk, eggs, fish, poultry, cheese, dried beans and peas, and nuts. We are not asked to conserve these products and an increasing use of such materials will render our diets both more varied and more wholesome.

"Of all the growing foods, milk is the best. A child's weight is generally increased three fold during the first year of his life, and his normal food during this growth period is milk. Milk is also rich in minerals so necessary for strong bones and pure blood. Iron is not found in large quantities in milk, and must be supplied by other foods. Too much emphasis can not be placed on the importance of a liberal use of milk and milk products. Where there are children in the family milk is almost a necessity, and even where its price is highest milk should be bought and economy practiced along other lines if necessary.

"Cottage cheese is an excellent substitute for meat dishes; so is other cheese, both American and foreign makes. A liberal use of cheese would reduce the consumption of meat.

"Too many of us know very little of fish. It is not available in many districts, except dried or salted, or canned. Fish furnishes, pound for pound, the same amount of protein as meat. Every housekeeper can save many pounds of meat if she will plan to use more fish on her table.

"This year peanuts are very plentiful in our state. Peanuts are excellent sources of fat as well as protein and there are a variety of ways of using these nuts. Cookies and nut breads as well as nut-loaf and peanut butter are always popular with school children and can well be used in place of meat in lunches.

"For years the Chinese, as a nation, have depended on soy beans to furnish protein to their diet and we may consider beans and peas in our study of meat substitutes. There are so many ways of preparing and serving beans that one need not tire of them though they become one of the staple foods on our American tables. Baked beans, soup, stewed beans, bean loaf, and bean bread are only a few of the delicious dishes that may be prepared from this excellent meat substitute."

National Council for Coordination.

The South Carolina State Council of Defense is in receipt of a resolution adopted by the national council at its meeting of November 2, urging the co-ordination of the work of voluntary patriotic organizations and committees and the county councils under the guidance of the state council of defense so that the state council of defense may be the central agency for all voluntary patriotic work within the state directed toward assisting in the prosecution of the war. The resolution follows:

"Whereas, it appears that there are many voluntary organizations and committees engaged in patriotic service throughout the country, and

"Whereas, the opinion of the Council of National Defense, such organizations and committees can render the most effective service if properly co-ordinated, and

"Whereas, a state council of defense has been organized in each state to coordinate the war activities within the state and to co-operate with the Council of National Defense, therefore

"Be it resolved, that the Council of National Defense strongly urges that wherever practicable, voluntary patriotic organizations and committees in each state work through and under the guidance of the State Council of Defense so that the State Council of Defense may be the central, coordinating agency for all voluntary patriotic work within the state directed toward assisting in the prosecution of the war."

Reason Why of Higher Prices.

D. C. Heyward, collector of internal revenue, has received instructions from the internal revenue department in Washington to report all cases which came to his notice of deliberate misrepresentation on the part of theaters, picture shows and others in attempting to justify increased prices of admissions on the ground that the incomes were necessary to defray the war tax.

The tax placed on theater admissions is one cent for each ten cents or fractional part thereof

LEAVES CAMP JACKSON FOR ANOTHER COMMAND



Major General Francis H. French

FEW SICK AT CAMP JACKSON

Epidemic of Measles Being Circumscribed—Dixie Division Holds High Place in Health Conditions.

Columbia—Camp Jackson stands at the peak among Southern cantonments when the health status of the division is analyzed. Barring the two recently imported epidemics of measles, the number of sick boys in camp now is practically negligible. The division expects no such condition to develop as is said to prevail at Camp Wheeler or Camp Sevier.

On October 18 there was not a single case of infectious disease in the cantonment. Immediately thereafter detachments of troops were transferred from Camp Gordon to the Eighty-first division and 60 cases of measles developed among the Gordonites within the next few days.

Another invasion of measles was incident to the transfer within the last week of 2,500 troops from Camp Pike, Little Rock, Arkansas. Of the approximately 400 cases of measles now engaging the attention of the medical staff of the division, about 200 of these were imported from Arkansas.

From the beginning of the organization of the Dixie Division, the medical staff set up a thorough system of checking and dissembling, which did much to divert the temporarily unfit into direct channels for immediate treatment. At the chief mustering office a staff of ten or 12 physicians made a casual inspection of each potential soldier on his arrival at the camp. Data thus collected was thus considered in a succeeding conference between the division medical staff and the regimental surgeons. The plan hit upon was that no rejections were to be made by regimental staffs because of physical condition. Following this procedure all diseased soldiers were mobilized at one center, where the division staff directed its entire effort. Here under the immediate attention of skilled specialists those only temporarily disabled were hurriedly brought into condition and whose whose health had been permanently impaired were summarily rejected. Rejections for the 1,000 men brought from North Carolina, South Carolina and Florida approximated 10 per cent. There are now 18,000 men in the camp.

Florence Poultry Men Unite.

Florence.—Leading poultry raisers of Florence county have formed the Florence County Poultry Association with the following officers, all breeders of chickens of pure strain: President, John A. Zeigler; vice president, W. H. Commander; secretary and treasurer, Charles M. McCurry. The object of the association is to encourage the raising of pure bred poultry and to stimulate more interest along this line generally in Florence county. A special effort will be made to promote the children's poultry clubs. The association will hold a fair early in December and expects to have a fine exhibit.

SOUTH CAROLINA NEWS ITEMS.

That the next annual meeting of the State Teachers' Association will meet in Columbia March 14, 15, 16, 1918, was announced by Dr. James P. Kinard president of the association, and R. C. Burts, secretary of the association. Florence had extended an invitation for the association to be held there but after considering all phases of the work, it was decided to hold the meeting in Columbia.

Baptists at Liberty have just dedicated a new church building.

Several South Carolina hotels have already inaugurated meatless Tuesdays and wheatless Wednesdays. The movement has become nation wide in hotels, restaurants and dining cars. Ninety per cent of the first class hotels in the country have enlisted with the conservation hosts and the smaller establishments are being rapidly swung into line. In South Carolina about 70 per cent of the hotels have signed the pledge card of the food administration, and those who have not signed are again being called upon. John J. Cain has been appointed hotel food manager.

NEWS OF THE WEEK FROM CAMP SEVIER

CONSTRUCTION OF TRENCHES IS NOW UNDER WAY—MUCH WORK FOR INFANTRY.

FOOD CONSERVED IN CAMP

Every Effort Made by Uncle Sam's Fighting Forces to Conserve Food and Prevent Waste.

Camp Sevier, Greenville. — Actual construction of trenches on a large scale has begun at Camp Sevier under the direction of Colonel Ferguson, commanding officer of the One Hundred and Fifth Engineers, with the advice of Cne. Rousseau, French expert on field fortifications, the first battalion of the One Hundred and Nineteenth Infantry taking part. The next day the Second Battalion and the next day the Third Battalion of the same regiment participated, and next day the First Battalion of the One Hundred and Eighteenth Infantry, one battalion a day being detailed to this work for instruction purposes. Further details will be announced from time to time.

The trenches are being laid out in an area set apart for this purpose secured recently along with that for the rifle range and large enough to contain several miles of trenches. For the present instruction will be limited to rifle companies, but headquarters companies, machine gun companies and battalions, sanitary units, and the field signal battalion will be specially detailed from time to time as the work progresses, and the location of machine guns, one powder gun, and Stokes howitzer emplacements, of dressing stations, of ammunition and supply dumps and of observation stations, and the installation of the signal system becomes desirable. The trench digging machine, capable of digging a trench four feet wide and 12 deep, will be used whenever it is not desired to have the man do a particular bit of work for instruction purposes.

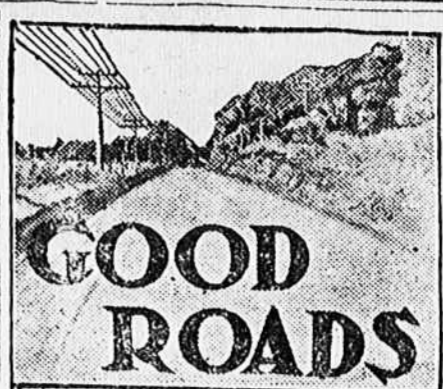
In the effort to conserve in every way possible the nation's food supply, the army camps perhaps lead all other institutions or organizations. Constant inspections of the kitchens and garbage cans are made by the medical and sanitary authorities, and when these indicate wastefulness in the preparation or handling of food, the fact is promptly called to the attention of those concerned. As an instance of what is being done, a number of principles of economy which have proved useful in cutting down the cost of operating the school for bakers and cooks, at Camp Custer, Mich., have been tabulated and published throughout every division. The keynote of the attitude of the army toward food conservation is struck in the first line. "The ration is not sufficient to feed the men and waste at the same time," and the whole is of such general interest that a summary of it is worth while.

More or less extensive changes in the men, as well as regulations prescribing the proper insignia for organizations which have been evolved since the war began, are now in preparation in the war department, according to advance information and are soon to be announced, supplanting those now in use. Perhaps the most notable change is that for the first time the medalion worn on the right side of the collar will bear beside the letters U. S., the number of the man's division or separate brigade, regiment, battalion, train or battery.

Hot water heaters and reservoirs have been distributed to all the companies and are being rapidly installed. The heaters have a capacity of 300 gallons each and the reservoirs hold between 500 and 600 gallons apiece. The bath houses of each company will be equipped with a heater and reservoir. Construction of the company stables and regimental infirmaries is being pushed, these having been started in all outfits except the engineers and the ammunition train.

Six small radio outfits, which may be taken down and packed on the backs of mules, were received last week by the radio company of the Field Signal Battalion and were tested out at short distances about the camp. When firing begins on the artillery range, about 20 miles distant, an effort will be made to maintain communication with the range by means of these small sets. Beside these the radio company is to be equipped with a larger apparatus mounted on a motor truck, used for sending current generated by the truck's motor. Various technical schools are in progress.

Wheat Campaign in Sumter. —The Sumter County Council of Defense has started work immediately following the request of the State council to increase the wheat acreage in the county. It was decided that each township chairman make a house-to-house canvass at once to urge the farmers to plant more wheat and to secure pledges from all farmers as to the acreage they will plant. The members present at the last council meeting pledged themselves to the amount of 270 acres of wheat for this year.

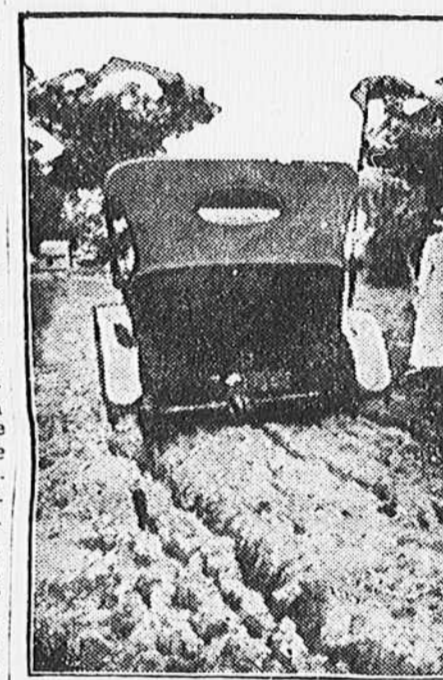


GOOD ROADS ROAD BUILDING LARGE TASK

President of National Highways Association Tells How a Great System Can Be Built.

Thanks to the pushful, pervasive motor car, American road building has "got a move on" at last. There is everywhere the cry for roads. The drawback has been that, as yet, there has been no co-ordination of these multitudinous enterprises. The president of the National Highways association, Charles Henry Davis, in a recent paper stated that we spent last year \$240,355,967, or more than two-thirds the total of money expended so far on the construction of the Panama canal—for road improvements throughout the country. Mr. Davis' contention is that good roads, roads that run for thousands of miles through state after state, are, properly, not the responsibility of the state, but of the nation. He would have the federal government build a system of national roads joining the West with the East, the North and the South, connecting every part of the country, as is the case with the national highways of Europe, and, as history shows, such as was the essential equipment of every first-class power of the past, according to the Boston Evening Transcript.

How would such an enormous construction be paid for and kept up? "Suppose," asks this eminent engineer, "the government built 100,000 miles of properly planned roads, and at the same time purchased, say, 300



Good Road Needed.

feet of land on either side? This land would so continually increase in value and in demand for leasing on long rental, that the cost of the road and the land purchase would soon be paid. A rental rate of \$0.66 per acre would pay the interest on the cost of construction. But such would rent at vastly higher rates in cities and towns, high enough to give the nation an income equal to its total annual expenditures, from these national highways alone!"

GOOD HIGHWAYS IN ONTARIO

Approximately 55,000 Miles of Road in Province—43,000 Miles in Fairly Good Condition.

The province of Ontario has approximately 55,000 miles of road. More than 43,000 miles have been treated and are in fairly good condition. About 20,000 miles are well-graded earth roads; about 3,000 miles are surfaced with broken stone and about 10,000 are surfaced with gravel. In the city of Toronto there is one motorcar to every twenty-five inhabitants.

INCREASED VALUE OF FARMS

Influence of Road Improvement on Rural Property Is Described by Baltimore Financier.

The influence of road improvements on the value of rural property was described in a letter recently sent to the Manufacturers' Record by the president of the Baltimore Commercial bank, who wrote: "Around my home town in Virginia property could be bought three years ago for \$60 to \$80 an acre. We put a fine road several miles through that county, and today you cannot buy anything for less than \$100, and some is held at \$150 per acre."

Net-Work of Good Roads.

This whole country will some of these days be a net-work of good roads, which will have a place on the maps along with the railroads. The Lincoln highway linking the East and the West, the Jefferson highway, linking the lakes and the gulf, and the Dixie Overland highway, are a beginning.

Georgia's Good Roads.

Between the years 1909 and 1914, Georgia surfaced 6,364 miles of state roads.

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No advance in price for this 20-year-old remedy—25c for 24 tablets—Some cold tablets now 30c for 21 tablets—Figured on proportionate cost per tablet, you save 9 1/2c when you buy Hill's—Cures Cold in 24 hours—grip in 3 days—Money back if it fails. 24 Tablets for 25c. At Any Drug Store

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KIDNEY TROUBLE NOT EASILY RECOGNIZED

Applicants for Insurance Often Rejected

Poor Men. "You say this young actress has been married six times?" "Her press agent can give you the names and dates." "She doesn't look it." "Probably not. Most of the wear and tear was suffered by her six husbands."

An examining physician for one of the prominent life insurance companies, in an interview of the subject, made the astonishing statement that one reason why so many applicants for insurance are rejected is because kidney trouble is so common to the American people, and the large majority of those whose applications are declined do not even suspect that they have the disease.

Judging from reports from druggists who are constantly in direct touch with the public, there is one preparation that has been very successful in overcoming these conditions. The mild and healing influence of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its remarkable record of success.

We find that Swamp-Root is strictly an herbal compound and we would advise our readers who feel in need of such a remedy to give it a trial. It is on sale at all drug stores in bottles of two sizes, medium and large.

Typical Housecleaning. A woman wouldn't think she was housecleaning if she didn't get all the articles her husband needed most in the most inaccessible places the very first day.

A BRIGHT, CLEAR COMPLEXION is always admired, and it is the laudable ambition of every woman to do all she can to make herself attractive. Many of our southern women have found that Tetterine is invaluable for clearing up blotches, itchy patches, etc., and making the skin soft and velvety. The worst cases of eczema and other torturing skin diseases yield to Tetterine. Sold by druggists or sent by mail for 50c. by Shuptrine Co., Savannah, Ga.—Adv.

C. G. Danielson of Irandin, Colo., cleared \$50 an acre this year on 18 acres of oats; expenses deducted.

To Cure a Cold in One Day. Take LAXATIVE. Granulated Hyalids. Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. H. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 20c.

New South Wales cuts unripe wheat for hay.

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