

SUGAR SUPPLY IS ASSURED PACKERS

FOOD PRODUCTS MANUFACTURERS ADVISED THEY WILL BE ABLE TO OBTAIN NECESSARY REQUIREMENTS.

EQUIPMENT OF WAR PLANES

Each Aircraft Needs Extra Material and Staff of Skilled Men—Removal of Officers From Medical Reserve Corps.

Washington—Manufacturers of essential food products have been advised by the food administration that they will be able to obtain their full requirements of sugar for manufacturing purposes during the coming year.

This applies particularly to packers of fruit, condensed milk, such vegetables for the preservation of which sugar may be necessary, as well as to the housewives, for usage in preserving purposes. As soon as the car shortage is relieved, according to the food administration statement, supplies of sugar will be available for these purposes. Shipments from Cuba are steadily increasing.

All canners have been advised to hold for war purposes such quantities of canned corn, peas, tomatoes, string beans, and salmon as they may have on hand. Such quantities are not wanted to be released within a few days after receipt of reports showing stocks on hand, which must be submitted to the food administration before March 15.

After three years of warfare the total number of airplanes able to take the air at any one time on either side of the western front has not been over 2,500. Each plane in the air requires a force of 46 men, two replacement planes on the ground, and one training plane for every pilot who eventually reaches the front, with an extra engine for each plane.

The life of a plane is not more than two months, and the engine must be overhauled after each 75 hours. Now that American battle planes are going overseas, the great problem is to secure the thousands of skilled mechanics, engineers, motor repair men, wood and metal workers needed to keep the planes in perfect condition. This engineering and mechanical force at the airfields, the flying fields, and repair depots, both here and behind the lines in France, is a vital industrial link in the chain of air supremacy.

From the declaration of war to February 23, the surgeon general of the army has removed 1,650 officers of the Medical Reserve Corps. In the following table the reason assigned for discharge does not isolate under "inaptitude for the service" all those whose dismissal was in considerable degree due to inefficiency or incompetence, since these reasons had weight in many cases otherwise classified.

Discharged for physical disability, 411; inaptitude for the service, 154; to join other branches, 306; domestic difficulties, 59; resignation, 88; needed by communities, hospitals, schools, 32.

During the same period there have been 2,265 promotions, including some officers promoted more than once.

Plans have been announced for the organization of "Junior Four-Minute Men" in every school in the country. According to the division of Four-Minute Men of the committee of public information, bulletins especially prepared for school children will be sent during the third Liberty loan campaign for distribution by superintendents to all schools in the United States. Addresses will be prepared from the material in these bulletins just as regular Four-Minute speakers in motion-picture houses prepare their own speeches from bulletins supplied by the government.

In each school the children submitting the best speeches are to deliver them in public. According to plans the boy or girl awarded first prize is to get a certificate from the United States government as a Junior Four-Minute Man.

Packages containing dutiable gifts sent to members of the expeditionary forces temporarily serving in England will be delivered free of duty, provided the contents contain bona fide gifts, the quantity is not beyond the personal requirements of the addressee, and that the parcels are addressed for delivery to the regimental address of the recipient.

A navy base hospital with a capacity of 500 beds has reached the war zone. It will take care of navy personnel, both ashore and afloat, and if accommodations exist will also be available for army and allied sick and wounded.

All persons or firms engaged in importing, manufacturing, storing, or distributing fertilizers of fertilizer ingredients must secure licenses on or before March 20. Application must be made to the Law Department, License Division, United States food administration, Washington, D. C.

It is reported from Germany that wood is being largely used in place of celluloid, ivory, and other substances for the manufacture of combs. Excellent toilet combs are made from thinly cut birch and beechwood.

A memorandum made public by the war department concerning the use of armed guards about industrial plants contains the following:

"The soldier in training who has offered his life for the defense of country should not sacrifice his effectiveness by performing police duty in the protection of property back of the lines. This is the duty of the citizen at home.

"The theater for operations for armed soldiers is the battlefield of Europe. Each civilian should aid his country by acting as a guard for the detection and prevention of intrigue, deceit, and all the familiar stealthy operations of the enemy, in our midst. Each soldier unnecessarily detailed as a guard in this country aids and abets the enemy in Europe.

"Often a guard may be needed for the safety of a factory. When it is, it should be supplied by the owner of the factory, by the municipality, or by the state.

"These measures apply not only to manufacturing plants, but are equally applicable to shipyards, grain elevators, and stores of supplies."

The necessity for thorough and continuous training of troops in gas defense is shown by a statement proved by captured German documents:

"The Germans at a certain position on the western front knew the British were planning to deliver a gas attack on a German division equipped with masks, but poorly trained in their use. In spite of the fact that they had several days to drill before conditions were suitable for the British attack, when it was finally made hundreds of German casualties resulted.

Many kinds of gases are used in modern warfare. Some merely affect the eyes temporarily, and are more inconvenient than serious. Other gases are terrible in their effect unless proper protection is available. They are employed in clouds, or in shells, bombs, and hand grenades.

It is the work of the field training section of the gas defense service to bring home to the American soldier the importance of his gas mask, to thoroughly drill him in its use and to inspire confidence in its efficiency.

According to an announcement by the war trade board a special license has been issued covering shipments made by persons in the United States to, and for the personal use of, individuals serving in the United States army or navy or the American Red Cross abroad.

This license does not permit shipments by persons in this country to American prisoners of war, but has been issued to facilitate small personal shipments to soldiers and sailors and Red Cross workers by doing away with the necessity of securing an individual export license in each case. Shipments by mail under this license must be made in accordance with the regulations of the post office department. If it becomes necessary later to limit this license to certain specified commodities notice will be given through the press.

The United States rifle, model of 1917, commonly called the modified Enfield, has now been tested in the service of the army a sufficient time to warrant the assertion that it more than justifies the claims made for it, according to a statement authorized by the secretary of war.

The new rifle takes a 30-caliber cartridge, which has the advantage over the British Enfield of being rimless. It has been found that unless rim cartridges are fed through the magazine uniformly with the rim of the top cartridge ahead of the rim of the one immediately below, jams are likely to occur.

The model of 1917 has an overall length of 46.3 inches; a total weight including oiler and thong case and bayonet of ten pounds and five ounces. The breech mechanism is of the bolt type.

In the new school opened at Rochester, N. Y., to train photographers for the Signal Corps, the primary training will cover four weeks along highly specialized developments brought out in the war. At its close the successful graduates will be sent on for a month's advanced training, after which they will be organized into units and sent overseas.

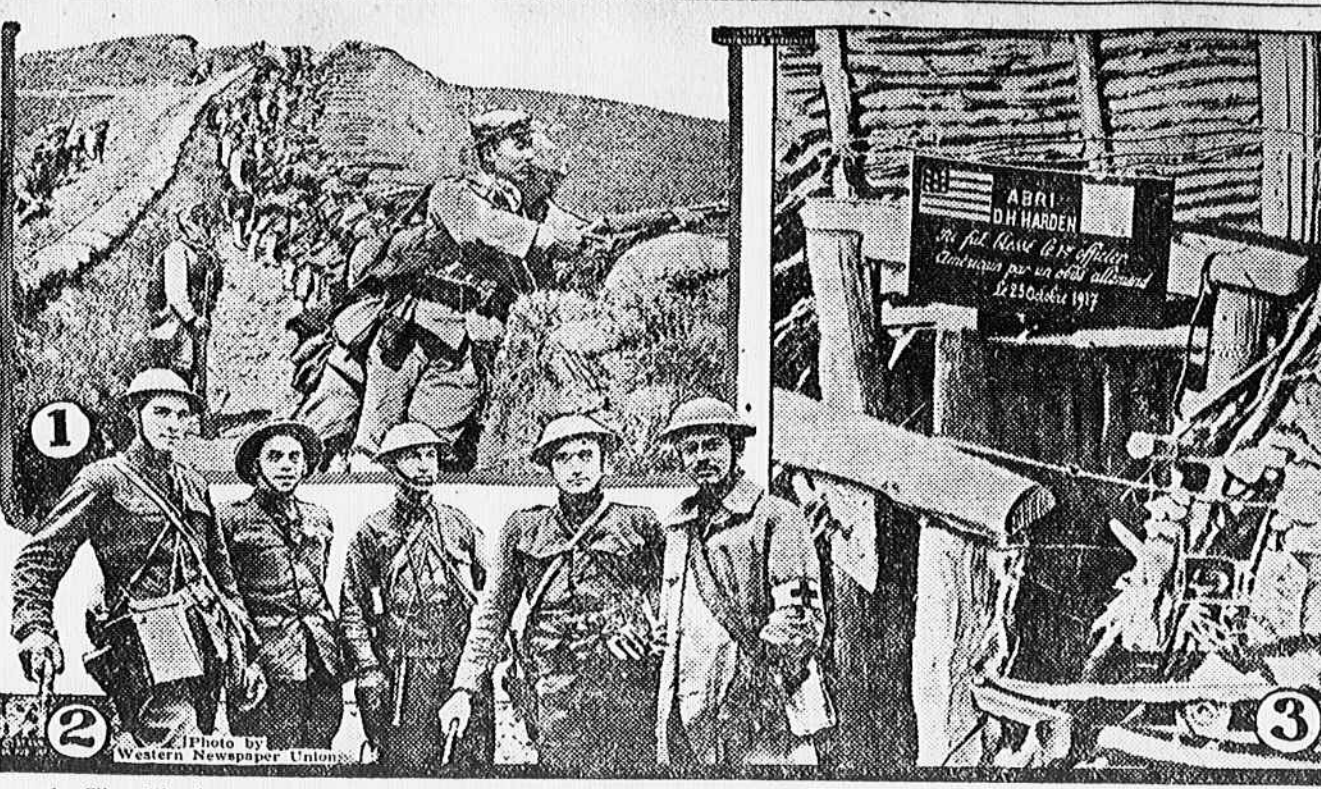
Men with the highest grades will be given still further training for commissions as photographic intelligence officers, first at a school and then in actual flights at the flying fields.

During the month of January \$11,787,517 were paid out to farmers of the United States by the federal land banks on long-time first-mortgage loans, according to a statement by the federal farm loan board.

On February 1 the total amount of money paid out to farmers since the establishment of the federal land banks was \$50,782,432, covering 24,020 loans closed. The total amount of loans applied for up to February 1 was \$260,556,891, representing 112,140 applications.

Near beer and temperance drinks coming within the designation of malt liquor are included in the President's proclamation limiting brewers of beer to 70 per cent of the amounts of grains and other food materials that were used last year.

Massachusetts and Michigan chapters of the Daughters of the Revolution are establishing "mending rooms" in cantonments. These departments are opened for hospitals, where hundreds of garments are mended each week.



1—The Siberian situation as the outgrowth of the Russian debacle is now holding the attention of those following the world war. This picture shows some of the Japanese troops who may soon be sent to Siberia. 2—Officers in command of an American trench in the Lorraine sector on the western front. 3—Dugout where the first American officer, Lieutenant Harden of the Signal Corps, was wounded by a German shell; the dugout is decorated with American and French colors.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

Russia Makes Humiliating Peace But Kaiser's Soldiers Continue Invasion.

AMERICANS REPEL RAIDERS

Pershing's Troops, Now Occupying Eight-Mile Front, Hurl Back Strong Forces of Germans—Fight Like Veterans.

Extreme chaos has continued to mark the Russian situation, the only thing that has seemed really clear being that Germany is determined to take advantage of the utter collapse of Russia to seize such territory and supplies as she desires. The bolshevik envoys presented the humiliating spectacle of signing a peace treaty without discussion, fearing as they announced, that negotiations would only result in the imposition of more onerous terms. But even after the Russian peace delegates had thus debased themselves the Germans continued their invasion of Russian territory.

Whether the masses of the Russian people will accept the humiliating peace terms agreed to by the bolshevik delegates is a question that only time can settle.

The bolshevik government abandoned Petrograd as the German troops advanced upon that city and moved the administrative offices to Moscow, which city, it was announced, would be made the Russian capital. Leon Trotzky, the bolshevik foreign minister, indicated that he and his associates are concerned with the future of the revolution, rather than the future of Russia as a national entity. He announced that the bolshevik leaders are prepared to withdraw even as far as to the Ural mountains rather than submit to the defeat of the revolution.

The haste of the Russian envoys in signing a treaty of peace with Germany was explained on the ground that the terms proposed by the Teutonic envoys were growing more onerous hourly. At the last minute the Germans demanded three great trans-Caucasian provinces—Karabagh, Kars and Batoum—presumably for their Turkish ally, and they got them, of course. The Russian envoys shut their eyes and signed the document as it was pushed across the table by the Hun envoys.

With Russia in thorough subjection, so far as the bolshevik government was concerned, the central powers turned their attention to Roumania, and, as was to be expected, they forced that country to sign a preliminary peace treaty which is little less humiliating than that forced upon the Russians. Under the terms of this treaty Roumania cedes the province of Dobrudja, as far as the Danube, to the central powers, agrees to evacuate all occupied Austro-Hungarian territory, promises to demobilize its army and agrees to "support with all its strength the transport of troops of the central powers through Moldavia and Bessarabia to Odessa." The submission by Roumania to any terms imposed by the central powers was expected, as that country, abandoned by Russia, and entirely cut off from all possible aid from the allied powers, was absolutely at the mercy of the Teutonic powers. A peace treaty between Russia and Finland has also been signed.

While Germany was working its will in Russia and Roumania, the diplomatic situation growing out of the proposal of Japan to intervene in Siberia for the purpose of protecting the vast stores of supplies paid for with money furnished by the allies, occupied the attention of the United States and the entente governments. It was indicated that there was some divergence of opinion between President Wilson and

the leaders in England, France and Italy, as to the wisdom of giving Japan a free hand in this connection.

American troops in the front line trenches in France have had their real baptism of fire. They have taken part in several engagements with the enemy, one of which approached the dignity of a real battle. The Americans have repulsed several raids made by the Germans and inflicted heavy losses upon the enemy. The most pretentious engagement was that which resulted from a strong German attack upon the American lines in the Toul sector. A large force of German "shock" troops, trained especially for this operation, attacked the American line after heavy artillery fire had practically leveled the American trenches. The American troops, undismayed by the terrific bombardment, stood their ground and engaged in a hand-to-hand struggle with the German raiders in the trenches. The Germans were driven back into No Man's Land, leaving three prisoners and many dead in the American trenches. The Americans pursued the fleeing Germans and inflicted further losses as the enemy retreated to their own lines. The Americans suffered severe casualties, the dead including three officers and seventeen men, but the American lines were maintained at all points and the raid was declared a complete failure. Many cases of individual heroism on the part of the Americans were reported and several officers and men were decorated by the French premier for bravery.

Other raids upon the American lines in the Chemin des Dames sector and in Lorraine were also repulsed with severe losses to the enemy. In all these engagements the American troops have shown that, despite their inexperience in the new type of warfare, they are now perfectly at home in the trenches and are able to hold their own against the enemy.

The increasingly large part which Pershing's troops are taking in the fighting on the west front is indicated by the announcement that the Americans are now holding something over eight miles of trenches on the battle front. This front is liable to extension at any time to the regular trench allotment for an army corps. The present American sector is understood to be a divisional frontage, which means that at least three divisions of American troops are there to give the necessary support for the front lines. The growing activity of the American troops is further shown by the daily casualty lists which are now coming from General Pershing.

Announcement has been made that the third American Liberty loan will be offered soon. The campaign for subscriptions will open on April 6, the first anniversary of the entry of the United States into the war, and will continue for three or four weeks. The amount of the loan, the interest rate and other features have not been made public but the fact that further legislation will be sought from congress in anticipation of the loan indicates that the amount of the issue will be more than \$3,600,000,000, the remainder of authorized but unissued bonds. The campaign work for the new loan has already been started throughout the country and every district will have been thoroughly organized before the drive begins.

Several steps have been taken by the United States government to further co-ordinate and centralize the work of war preparation. The two outstanding developments along this line were the appointment of Bernard M. Baruch of New York as chairman of the war industries board with greatly enlarged powers, and the assumption by Maj. Gen. Peyton C. March of his duties as acting chief of staff.

Mr. Baruch, according to the president's own announcement, made in his letter of appointment, will have greater powers even than it was proposed by certain members of congress to confer upon a minister of munitions. He will be, in fact, a practical dictator over industrial problems relating to the war and will have, among other things, the last word in determining priority of supplies for the government whenever there is competitive or other conflict of interest among departments. The power placed in the hands

of Mr. Baruch as chairman of the board is indicated by the direction of the president that the ultimate decision of all questions, except the determination of prices, shall rest always with the chairman, the other members of the board acting in an advisory and co-operative capacity. Under this plan, the president seems to have provided for the centralization of power to an even greater degree than has been proposed by those demanding some action of this kind.

The death of John Redmond, the Irish national leader, removes the leading champion of home rule for Ireland and one of the most striking figures that English politics has produced in the past quarter of a century. For more than twenty-five years Redmond had fought for home rule in Ireland and during the greater part of that time, he was the recognized leader of Ireland's "struggle for liberty." His determined fight in parliament for home rule earned for him the sobriquet of "stormy petrel of the house." In paying tribute to the memory of Redmond in the house of commons, Sir Edward Carson, Ulster leader and long-time opponent of Redmond, made this significant statement: "Indeed, we were not very far apart in our attempts at a settlement of the Irish question." Redmond was well-known in the United States, having visited this country in 1908 and again in 1910.

In the case of General March, the new acting chief of staff, the idea of centralization of power is also to be carried out. It is announced that General March will have full power to reorganize the general staff with a view of giving it the highest efficiency in its work of directing the strictly military end of the war. He has been given the power to select his own assistants. One of General March's first acts was to establish the "open door" policy. He arranged to see newspaper correspondents once every day and indicated that he will endeavor to relax the censorship to such an extent that Americans may learn more about what their soldiers are doing in France. The appointment of General March to this position has won wide approval as, in his work as chief of all the American artillery forces in France, he has been in close touch with General Pershing and is intimately familiar with all conditions abroad.

Speculation as to Germany's well-advised offensive on the western front has continued, with opinion divided as to whether such an offensive really will be launched. In some quarters it is believed that Germany is so fully occupied with developments in Russia and is so intent upon accomplishing her designs in the east that she will not undertake an offensive in the west but will be content to maintain a defensive attitude. Those taking this view believe that Germany's idea is that a deadlock on the west front will force the allies to agree to a peace by negotiation and that under such circumstances she will be able to attain all her imperialistic designs in the east.

On the other hand, further concentration of troops on the western front is taken by some authorities as indicating that Germany really intends to launch a determined offensive in France. General Maurice, chief director of military operations at the British war office, declares that the enemy is now ready to strike on the western front at any moment suitable to his purpose. He declares that the allies remain superior in guns, rifles and aircraft, but that the margin of advantage in these particulars is steadily diminishing and an equalization of strength is being approached.

More frequent and more pretentious raids undertaken by both sides along the entire western front are regarded as forerunners of an offensive. The raids are made to feel out the enemy, to find, if possible, the weak spots in his lines. The many German raids believed to have been made necessary by the air superiority of the allies along the greater part of the western front. Unable to gain the information they need through their armies, the Germans have been forced to resort to raids in order to learn the strength of the opposing forces at various points on the front.

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"Look here, you loafer! You cowardly snacker! Why don't you look where you are going?"
Brown gulped, reddened perceptibly and demanded:
"Who showed you my question-naire?"—Pittsburgh Sun.

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The man who boasts of near success is like the chap with a nickel in a six-cent-fare trolley car.

Barcelona, Spain, has 80,000 inhabitants.

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