

**ALLIES HOLD WHIP
HAND OVER U-BOATS**

More Submarines Destroyed in December Than Germany Built That Month. End in Sight by August?

Washington, March 7.—More submarines were destroyed by the Allied and American naval forces in December than Germany was able to build during that month, according to information reaching Washington. This fact developed today in discussions of the statement made to Parliament Tuesday by Sir Eric Geddes, first lord of the British admiralty, that the submarines were being checked.

Whether succeeding months have shown net loss in German submarines is not known here. It is believed, however, that the anti-submarine campaign has proved so effective that increased efforts this spring will see a steady decrease in the number of u-boats available to prey on allied and American shipping.

What officials know of plans for pressing home the attack with increasing vigor, explains the feeling of optimism that prevails in official circles despite continued heavy drains on ship tonnage through the u-boats. The gradual decline in tonnage losses was graphically pictured to Parliament by Sir Eric with curve charts.

American naval officials appear to be satisfied that the weapons with which they expect to crush finally the submarine menace are forthcoming. Increased numbers of patrol vessels of various types, appliances and devices to make them more effective against under-water craft and the increased skill of navy personnel are among the things upon which they count. It has taken time to devise and build the weapons, but they are beginning to become available now.

When the United States entered the war the navy contributed promptly all that it had available to join in the submarine hunt. Sir Eric paid high tribute in his remarks to the spirit and efficiency of American naval units, crediting them with a fair share of what had been accomplished. Vice Admiral Sims' destroyer forces, however, constituted only the advance guard of what the American navy planned to furnish for the fight. Even with that limited aid the Allied navies have held the enemy and are now destroying one out of every four or five German u-boats that put to sea.

Now America's real contribution to the naval warfare is about to be felt. With every passing week the strength of the force will grow, for it is embodied in the most extensive construction program ever undertaken for the navy or for any power.

The new destroyers and other craft must be added to the patrol fleets gradually as they are constructed. Therefore no sudden falling off of tonnage losses is to be expected. It has been stated publicly by high British naval authorities, however, that next August will show beyond question that the u-boats have been overcome. There are officials here who are hopeful that decided results will be apparent before that, perhaps as early as May or June.

CLASS FOR EVERY DRAFTEE.

Next Draft Runs According to Physical Condition.

Washington, March 7.—Reclassification according to physical condition of the men called in the next army draft is provided in revised instructions for medical advisory boards, which are being sent to the local boards throughout the country. The new regulations made public tonight require that every man summoned before the board shall be placed in one of the following four classes:

(a) Acceptable for the general military service; (b) acceptable for general military service after being cured of remedial defects; (c) acceptable for special or limited military service in specified capacity or occupation; (d) rejected and exempted from any military service.

The Third Liberty Loan.

The campaign for the Third Liberty Loan will be opened on the 6th of April, the anniversary of the declaration of a state of war between the United States and Germany.

The amount, terms, and conditions of the loan are dependent upon further legislation and will be announced as soon as Congress has granted the necessary powers.

Secretary McAdoo chose the 6th of April as the day to open the campaign as the most fitting date to call for a patriotic response to the summons to duty of every American, to ask from the people at home the same fervent patriotism that actuates our gallant sons on the battlefields of France and on the waters of the Atlantic.

Bad Taste in Your Mouth.

When you have a bad taste in your mouth you may know that your digestion is faulty. A dose of Chamberlain's Tablets will usually correct the disorder. They also cause a gentle movement of the bowels. You will find this to be one of the best medicines you have ever become acquainted with.

**PIGS AND PEANUTS
MAKE PROSPERITY**

Alabama Farmers Reap Harvest from Raising of Hogs and Planting of Peanuts.

How the farmers of Alabama have prospered from the raising of hogs and cultivation of peanuts may be gathered from a recent issue of The Montgomery Advertiser in which is an account of a hog sale held at Ozark, Ala., under the auspices of a co-operative association of farmers. The account of this sale is of particular interest here at this time, when the movement for more hogs has been recently stimulated by the sale of a carload of brood hogs by the farm demonstrator in co-operation with the Enterprise National Bank. The communication to The Montgomery Advertiser from Ozark is as follows:

Ozark, Ala., Feb. 2.—Ozark again enthroned pigs and peanuts this week.

The rain probably kept at least five carloads of porkers away, still, there were about five cars in sight at the sale. B. L. Andrews, clerk of Dale county, cries the sale every fortnight. On the first day of this month the sale brought \$27,561 for 1192 head of hogs. The second sale of a fortnight ago offered 1011 head of fine porkers and they went off at 22,154.39. On Jan. 15 a special car was shipped out that brought \$2,000. Today were sold 700 head which brought 18,000. Pork buyers are here from Atlanta, Nashville, St. Louis, Birmingham, Hartford, Alabama and Moultrie, Ga.

The association handling the sales and the method of conducting its business originated in Ozark and was the plan of B. L. Andrews and ten other men who got together two years ago and launched the movement. They started with nineteen cooperating farmers and now the association has a membership of nine hundred and thirty-six.

Foreign buyers were hard to interest at the inception of the work of the association but now they wire in that they will be present and if delayed ask that the hour for sale be postponed until they get there. The main reason lies in the fact that they have learned that the hogs are here and that they can get them when they want them and at prices that the buyers are glad to pay. Local buyers take just so great interest in the sale as do the foreign and cooperate with the association in the active work of the combine.

The peanut did it. The introduction of the best stock and the maintenance of the standard of registered porkers keep the business going forward with leaps and bounds. As an illustration of the productivity of the peanut and the market values, your correspondent gathered the information from the following men: E. C. Martin, planted the North Carolina variety of runners, used one hundred pounds of phosphate to the acre, seeded sixteen acres and sold from that area eleven hundred bushels of peanuts for \$119 a ton. Barney Caraway planted eight acres of the same variety and gathered 650 bushels and used no fertilizer whatever. L. R. Berndon gathered 58 bushels to the acre and used no fertilizer. M. A. Averitt made 60 bushels to the acre with 100 pounds of phosphate. J. P. Watkins harvested 43 bushels on five acres with no fertilizer. There is no accounting made here for the hay and the feed for hogs left in the ground after harvesting nor the seed reserved for planting another year. Here is a good illustration on forty acres owned by B. L. Andrews. Mr. Andrews used no fertilizer; planted the 40 acres in runners, at a total cost of every item in the transaction of \$600 and gathered this year the following totals: peanut \$1,329.50; 225 bushels corn sold for \$1,025; 300 bushels of sweet potatoes sold for 50c a bushel; 22 tons of peanut hay for \$20 a ton. That the forty acres yielded to Mr. Andrews this last year a total of \$2,198.50 at a total cost of \$600.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the Books of Registration for the registration of the names of the qualified electors of the City of Laurens are open at the office of the undersigned, in the City of Laurens, and will remain open until ten days before the municipal election to be held for the election of municipal officers on the 9th day of April, 1918. The books will remain closed for ten days before the holding of said election. The production of a certificate of registration from the board of registration of Laurens County entitling the applicant to vote in a polling precinct within the City of Laurens and proof of the applicant's residence within the limits of the City of Laurens for four months preceding said election, and proof of payment of all taxes assessed against him due and collectible for the previous fiscal year shall entitle the applicant to registration.

R. E. BABB,

Supervisor of Registration.

PAGE GHOST OF MUNCHAUSEN

Prince of Story Tellers Would Be Interested in This Wonderful Tale of Adventure.

One of the big ocean liners was several days out from New York on a trip across the Atlantic. It was dinner time, and those at the table fell to telling stories about their experiences at sea. Finally it was the turn of a person who had previously been boasting of his lineage. He told this "yarn" says the Youth's Companion.

"It happened a number of years ago," said he, "on my fifteenth trip across the ocean, when we ran short of some provisions, particularly eggs, milk, fruit and fresh meat. We were very fortunate to have on board a resourceful fellow named Brand, who pulled us out of the difficulty in good shape. First he went to the hatchway for eggs, but, as they were a little too old to eat, they were used for cooking, and he requested the captain to have the ship lay to. This operation was repeated until we had eggs enough to go round.

"Then, at Brand's suggestion, the captain fired a ship's rocket into the Milky Way, and all we had to do was to hold buckets and catch the milk as it poured out of the hole made by the rocket. For a fruit supply we let down buckets over the side of the ship and picked up enough ocean currants to last for a week. The next day we had foul weather, which provided us with plenty of ducks and chickens. Some of these we ate and others we kept to replenish our egg supply."

"I was on that very trip," spoke up a wag at the end of the table. "It was the steamer Baltic, in October, 1908, New York to Liverpool. We also had on board a fair-sized goose, which was overlooked in some way. I'm sure they never ate the bird, but I've wondered, all these years until today whatever became of it."

VALUABLE ARTICLE OF FOOD

**Banana Really Is Not Appreciated
Anything Like as Much as It
Ought to Be.**

The banana is one of the most useful of all foods. When the population of the earth becomes overcrowded, we shall have to eat more bananas and less bread. An acre in wheat will yield 900 pounds of food. An acre in bananas will yield 120,000 pounds.

The banana resembles in composition the sweet potato. Both contain 1 1/2 per cent of protein and 20 per cent carbohydrates. The banana contains more starch than fruits of the temperate climate. As it ripens, the starch gradually turns to sugar.

The late Edgar Wallace Conable said that the banana is the only food which may safely be eaten when it has been picked green. This, he explained, is because the green bananas draw nourishment out of the great central stem, which gradually shrinks and withers. A banana should never be eaten until the skin is beginning to turn black. Some claim that they should be entirely black. However, it is not necessary to go so far as that. As they turn black the starch turns to sugar. Scrape the white material from beneath the skin before you eat the fruit.

The Brute.

"Where have you been tonight?" she asked bitterly, as he sauntered in about 11 o'clock. "Was it business again this evening?"

He made no reply, but sat down to the cold supper that was on the table.

"Aha, the difference in a short time!" she went on. "I have been trying to solace myself tonight by reading some of your love letters. Here is one," holding it up, "that you wrote one month before we were married; in this you say that you feel as if you could eat me. Oh, the affection, the passionate love expressed in those words! It is one month after marriage," she continued, beginning to weep pearly tears, and sob like the throb of a steamboat engine, "only one month after marriage, and now—"

"I wish to goodness I had!" mumbled the unfeeling brute, with his mouth full of ham.

Novel Bed for Paralytics.

One of the great problems in certain cases of spinal wounds with paralysis is how to move the patient sufficiently to make his bed and tend his wounds without increasing his sufferings by moving him. The new bed solves the problem. Surrounding the bed just at the edge of the mattress is a rectangular framework of hollow metal piping. Connecting the two parallel sides are broad bands of webbing stretched across the mattress, and on these the patient lies. The two short sides of the framework, the one at the head of the bed and the other at the foot, are connected by a geared wheel with a vertical steel post so that by simply turning a handle at the head or foot of the bed the framework, with the patient lying on the webbing, can be lifted off the mattress without his position being changed in the least.

Cornmeal in Honduras.

Because of the marked success of recent governmental and private efforts to promote the production of more cereals during the period of the war, writes Consul Walter F. Boyle, Puerto Cortes, an American company has imported and erected the first mill for the milling of cornmeal. This was purchased in the United States and has been erected at San Pedro, Sula, Honduras. It is a small equipment, but marks the beginning of a new industry.

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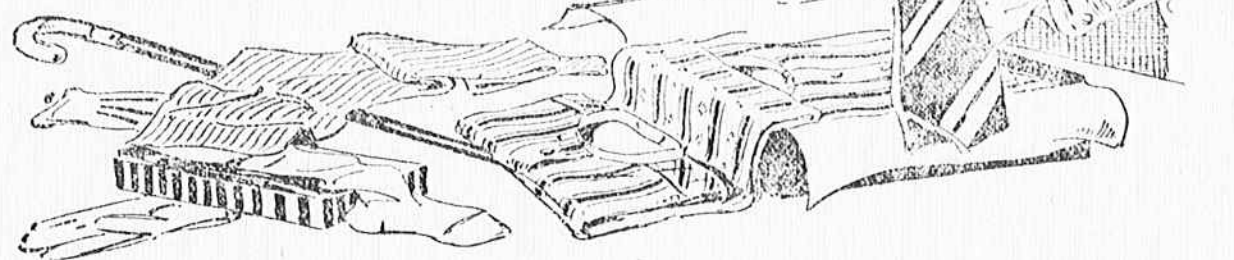
Hosiery

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