

Health About Gone

Many thousands of women suffering from womanly trouble, have been benefited by the use of Cardui, the woman's tonic, according to letters we receive, similar to this one from Mrs. Z. V. Spell, of Hayne, N. C. "I could not stand on my feet, and just suffered terribly," she says. "My suffering was so great, and he had tried other remedies, Dr. had us get Cardui. . . I began improving, and it cured me. I know, and my doctor knows, what Cardui did for me, for my nerves and health were about gone."

TAKE

CARDUI

The Woman's Tonic

She writes further: "I am in splendid health. . . I can do my work. I feel I owe it to Cardui, for I was in dreadful condition. . . If you are nervous, run-down and weak, or suffer from headache, backache, etc., every month, try Cardui. Thousands of women praise this medicine for the good it has done them, and many physicians who have used Cardui successfully with their women patients, for years, endorse this medicine. Think what it means to be in splendid health, like Mrs. Spell. Give Cardui a trial.

All Druggists

ACTION BY JAPAN SEEMS IMMINENT

GERMANY'S DECISION TO OCCUPY FINLAND HASTENS ACTION BY THE JAP.

TOKIO HAS CLOSE CENSORSHIP

Japanese Expected to Move Quickly to Check Germany's Influence in Siberia.

London.—The British, French, Italian ambassadors in Tokio intend jointly to ask Japan to take the necessary steps to safeguard allied interests in Siberia, according to The Daily Mail. The newspaper adds that the American ambassador was not expected to join the request but that no disturbing conclusions are to be drawn from this fact, as no American opposition is expected.

Washington.—Military action by Japan in eastern Siberia to check German influence and protect war stores at Vladivostok is believed here to be imminent. The United States has not yet expressed its views on the proposed step, but it was said in diplomatic quarters that the Japanese probably would move quickly to meet emergency conditions, leaving to the pending diplomatic exchange development of an understanding with America and all the allies upon the scope and purposes of the enterprise.

While it has no direct bearing upon the situation in Asiatic Russia, the news which came to the Swedish legation that Germany has given notice of her intention to occupy the whole of Finland will tend to hasten an agreement upon Japan's plans. The German explanation to the Swedish foreign office, which has protested against the proceeding, that the occupation is to restore order and without intent to take permanent possession, is regarded as a very clear indication of what the Russians may undertake in any event. It has been forced to accept their hard peace terms.

Officials and diplomats here profess ignorance of what preparations have been made by Japan for the operations about to be undertaken. As a matter of course, secrecy has been observed, and a strict censorship in regard to the Siberian question is in force at Tokio. Possibly the next word to come out of Japan on the subject will be an announcement of something accomplished.

GOOD FEEDS FOR DAIRY COWS

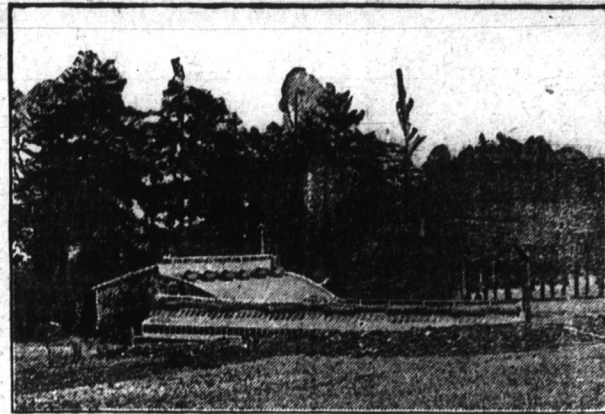
Those Who Can Obtain Fish Meal Should Give It Consideration in Arranging Rations.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Dairymen who can obtain fish meal, by-product of the fish cannery, should give it consideration in making up the rations for their dairy cows. When used in a ration for milk production fish meal proved to be worth from 20 to 25 per cent more than cottonseed meal and had no ill effect upon the flavor of the milk, says the annual report of the bureau of animal industry, United States department of agriculture. Potato silage was found to be as palatable as corn silage and of equal feeding value; penultimate meal from unshelled nuts was found to be as palatable as meal, and 128 pounds of potato meal equalled 100 pounds of cornmeal as a feed for dairy cows, according to experiments conducted by the bureau.

HOME BEAUTIFUL

Flowers and Shrubs Their Care and Cultivation



Hot Houses One of the Helps on the Flower Farm.

Few persons realize the enormous money value of flowers sold in the great cities of the United States. The demand for choice flowers never fails to consume all that may be offered. They must be good, though.

The city man who wishes flowers for a special decoration does not care how much they cost if they are of the best that can be grown.

Flower-farming is an agreeable occupation. But little hired help is required. The costly adjuncts of ordinary farming are not required; such as curing, drying, housing and storing, all necessary in the raising of the standard farm crops.

The plants rapidly increase in value, and once a place is going it continues to increase in productive capacity with each succeeding year.

The peony is one of the hardest of plants and should be grown on the flower farm. It is a hardy plant, withstanding the most severe winters without protection.

The Chinese varieties are later in blooming than the native varieties. These are the products of centuries of crossing and have in the blooms all of the delicate shades so popular in decorative art.

They must be heavily manured to produce a profusion of flowers, and the ground must be well stirred so that it will hold moisture around the roots of the plant.

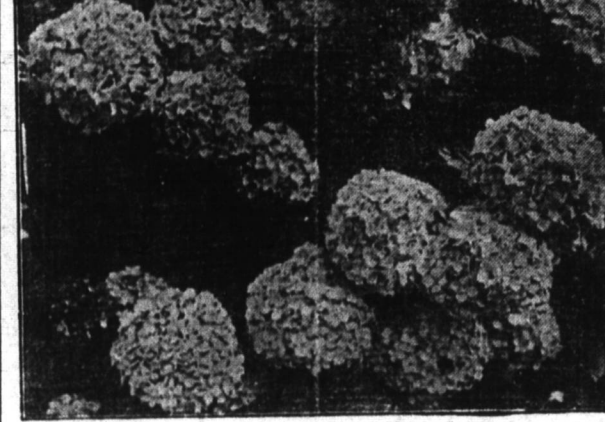
The blooms are fragrant, lasting and durable and when properly prepared can be successfully shipped 500 to 700 miles to market.

The flowers are produced one at a time and this makes it advisable to have a large number of the plants of the same variety, so that a quantity of the blooms can be cut each day in the same state of development.

The plants remain in the ground from five to seven years, when they must be taken up and divided. If planted in the fall the peony will bloom the first season, but young plants are apt to be too quick in getting out in the spring and the buds may be injured by late frost.

The older plants are more sedate and keep under cover of the ground several days longer and are rarely touched by the frosts.

It costs upward of \$1,000 to produce an acre of full blooming plants. A field-grown cut flower must be large and durable. It must have a



Hydrangea Hortensae—A Fine, Healthy Shrub, Decorative and Easily Grown.

long stem and some green foliage. It must be a single flower perched on the top of the stem.

The hardy Hydrangea fills all these requirements and besides is very suitable for the field cultivation, requiring no fertilizing in ordinary trucking soil. To get results the new wood of each year's growth must be cut away and the bush made to send forth new vigorous stems from the roots or the old top.

In this way a great number of flowers can be secured. One thousand bushes three years old will produce 30,000 flowers.

The blooms unfold slowly and a full month is given to cut and market the flowers.

Being nearly imperishable, no great effort is required to secure the crop.

Often the flowers need only to be cut each two or three days. The value of the crop depends upon getting the flowers early in the season, therefore the far south, and far north sections are the locations best adapted to the cultivation for profit.

HOW TO POT HOUSE PLANTS

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Here are suggestions which should help the amateur gardener who wishes to pot plants in the flower garden and bring them into the house for the winter. The following equipment and material is needed: A workbench, suitable soil, a coarse soil sieve, a sprinkling can, a shovel, material for drainage, pots, and plants. The soil should be light in plantfood and should contain sufficient sand and organic matter to prevent any tendency for it to harden or bake upon drying. When moist, it should fall apart readily when squeezed in the hand. Equal parts of a good loam, clean sand, and well-rotted manure or compost, all worked through a

strainer, will be found to be a good mixture.

How is it you never married, Norah?"

"O'long wid yu, Mike! Shure the man I'd marry ain't born yet, an' his mother's dead."

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE GLEANER.

VON HERTLING IS NOW IN AGREEMENT

CAN FUNDAMENTALLY AGREE WITH THE FOUR PRINCIPLES OF SPEECH.

SPEAKS IN THE REICHSTAG

"But These Principles Must Actually be Recognized by All States and Peoples."

Amsterdam.—Speaking before the Reichstag the Imperial German chancellor, Count von Hertling, made this declaration: "I can fundamentally agree with the four principles, which in President Wilson's view must be applied in a mutual exchange of view, and this declaration with President Wilson that a general peace can be discussed on such a basis.

"Only one reserve need be made in this connection: These principles must not only be proposed by the President of the United States, but must also actually be recognized by all states and peoples."

"But this there still no yet been reached. There is still no court of arbitration established by all the nations for the preservation of peace in the name of justice. When President Wilson incidentally says that the German chancellor is speaking to the tribunal of the entire world, I must decline this tribunal as prejudicial, joyfully as I would greet it, if an impartial court of arbitration exists and gladly as I would co-operate to realize such ideals.

"When England talks about the peoples' right of self-determination, she does not think of applying the principle to Ireland, Egypt and India.

"It has been repeatedly said that we do not contemplate returning Belgium, but that we must be safeguarded from the danger of a country, with which we desire after the war to live in peace and friendship, becoming the object or jumping-off ground of enemy machinations. If, therefore, a proposal came from the opposing side, for example, from the government in Havre, we should not adopt an antagonistic attitude, even though the discussion at first might only be unbinding.

"Meanwhile, I readily admit that President Wilson's message of February 11 constitutes perhaps a small step toward a mutual rapprochement."

TWELVE PERSONS KILLED IN REAR-END COLLISION

Southern Train No. 42 From Asheville Crashes Into No. 18 From Greenville.

Columbia, S. C.—Ten persons were killed outright, two died of injuries and between 25 and 35 others were more or less seriously injured when train No. 42 of the Southern railway from Spartanburg, crashed into the rear of train No. 18 from Greenville, near Frost's station, five miles north of here.

Railroad officials said all the dead were passengers on train No. 18. The dead are:

W. C. Tomlinson, Raleigh, N. C.; Sarah W. Pethel, Kannapolis, N. C.; J. B. Marshall, Anderson, S. C.; P. Frank Baxter, contractor, Newberry, S. C.

M. A. Leaman, traveling salesman, Greenwood, S. C.

Otis B. Brodie, Wagener, S. C.

J. F. Nathias, address unknown.

H. I. Ivester, Ware Shoals, S. C.

Joe P. Meade, Newberry, S. C.

Mrs. Sarah Ellen Johnson, Columbia, S. C.

W. W. Richardson, traveling salesman, Atlanta.

Seriously hurt:

All of the injured are in hospitals here. Among those reported to be seriously hurt are: M. Kirby, Princeton, S. C.; R. Anderson, Seneca, S. C.; W. C. Davies, Dover, Ohio; J. A. Shands, Troy, S. C.; A. S. Tompkins, Edgemoor, S. C.

Forty-four are found alive on the Floridel.

St. Johns, N. F.—Boat crews from the Newfoundland steamer Prospero, braving the breakers which are battering to pieces the wreck of the Red Cross liner Floridel on the ledge north of Capt. Race, took off 44 survivors of all that were alive on the ship's company of 136. The death list stands at 92. Of the rescued, 17 are passengers. Only two of the 12 women on board and none of the four children were saved.

FIVE KILLED IN AIRPLANE ACCIDENTS IN FRANCE

Washington.—The deaths of a lieutenant and four cadets resulting from airplane accidents were reported to the war department by General Pershing. The dead are: Lieut. Leland J. Hagador, Orleans; T. Cadan, Mark B. Nichols, Philadelphia; J. F. Stillman, New York city; Donald E. Carlton, Providence, R. I. and Arthur H. Wilson, Philadelphia. The message gave no details of the accidents.

TO PRODUCE BETTER CATTLE

Improvement Made by Breeders New or More Rapid Than at Present—Poor Cows Not Wanted.

The tendency to produce better cattle has gained the ascendancy in the minds and efforts of cattle breeders and improvement has never been more rapid than now. A very poor grade of heifers or cows would find a very slow sale under the present influence of quality and growth.

The farmer who has had the rough feed believes this kind of an investment cannot help but result profitably. It is this belief that is going to be the salvation of the meat problem of the country, in the matter of general meat supply. The big, growthy animal may consume a little more grass and rough feed, but its pounds of growth and gain will pay the bill and leave a balance in its favor when the feed yard period has passed.

RUB-MY-TISM—Antiseptic, Relieves Rheumatism, Sprains, Neuralgia, etc.

NINE PAIRS SHOES FOR PERSHING MEN

GENERAL ASKS FOR LARGE FOOTWEAR SUPPLY FOR SOLDIERS IN FRANCE.

AIRPLANE MISHAPS ARE FEW

With Hundreds of Men Learning to Fly, War Department Records Show Number of Accidents at Military Aviation Fields Comparatively Small.

Washington.—Gen. Pershing has requested shipment of 18,500 pairs of shoes for each 25,000 men monthly, which is approximately nine pairs of shoes per man per year. This quantity is in excess of actual consumption and is being used to build up a reserve for all troops in France. When such a supply is accumulated, the quantities per man will be reduced.

The quartermaster general's department now of using funds and due on outstanding contracts, 7,564,000 field shoes and 7,778,000 marching shoes. It will be necessary to secure more than a million additional shoes during the year.

Records of the war department show that from the beginning of training in June, 1917, to beginning of training in June, 1918, there have been 21,918, the fatalities at military aviation fields in this country have been 51; 10 officers and 29 cadets killed in training flights, and 12 men killed in unauthorized flights and ground accidents.

Since the training began in the United States, the number of accidents have been considerably more than 100,000 miles. Hundreds of hitherto inexperienced men have been learning to fly. Their early flights are under the guidance of instructors, and prior to these flights two or more months are spent in ground school work. There comes a time, however, when every student aviator must take his machine up alone, and every precaution has been taken to reduce the number of accidents and safeguard the aviator in his solo flights.

The fuel administration is carrying on a series of conferences covering all industries which use large quantities of fuel, with a view to learning the requirements of each line during 1918. The industries themselves are playing a leading part in these discussions. The order which has been issued limiting the use of fuel for the production of window glass to 50 per cent of the amount manufactured in 1917 is the result of one of these conferences.

A survey of the field indicates that the supply of window glass, 5,000,000 boxes of window glass would be used in 1918, competitive conditions were likely to result in an overmanufacture of at least 2,000,000 boxes.

It is through this system of limitation, together with large economy in the use of fuel, that the fuel administration expects to supplement the production of coal this year. It is hoped, as the railroads strengthen their facilities, that it will be possible to mine and transport a larger quantity of coal this year than last, but it is essential that methods of reducing consumption that a repetition of this year's shortage is expected to be prevented.

Rifle and cartridge production in the United States has developed in volume and in quality on a scale assured by satisfactory equipment of the army, according to a statement authorized by the secretary of war.

To achieve the rifle and ammunition production program the government has expended or has obligated itself to expend, during 10 months of war, \$40,000,000. Twenty officers, 80,000 men, and 10,000 women have been engaged exclusively in the manufacture of rifles and cartridges. Two government plants and three privately owned plants are engaged in making rifles and one government plant and nine privately owned plants are engaged in cartridge manufacture. Ordnance experts in this country and in Europe are in agreement that the United States army is being equipped with two of the best three rifles in the world.

"Stars and Stripes" is the name of the weekly newspaper being published in France for American troops, under the direction of the Intelligence section. Practically the entire paper is devoted to American news, including a daily radio report of about 1,400 words compiled by the committee on public information to the French government.

Exports of corn to Canada for feeding and manufacturing purposes have been limited to those varieties and grades which are not suitable for seed purposes.

Divisional athletic directors who have received commissions will accompany their contingents to France, according to the war department commission on training camp activities. Boxing instructors will not be sent with the troops, as at present the need for these men is considered greater on this side.

A Swiss commercial paper states that there is a great shortage in coal of all kinds, an insufficient supply of wood for fuel, and small reserves in oils and grease throughout Switzerland. Fresh eggs have disappeared from the market. Dry vegetables are becoming more scarce. A project to manufacture flour from potatoes had to be abandoned because sufficient supplies of potatoes could not be secured.

In Holland coal and coke prices have been advanced. In American terms the maximum price for anthracite is about \$25 a ton; coke, \$10 a ton; coal briquets, \$22 a ton. Distribution is carefully regulated by cards, in specified quantities. The amount allowed, especially in peace times, is much smaller than in peace times.

New French food regulations forbid eating houses to serve of course fresh or packed butter of any kind in the preparation of food. Curdled or sour milk is prohibited as well as cream and specified kinds of cheese. The making of pastries, biscuits and confectionery is prohibited. Only in dining cars and railroads refreshment stations may fresh or con-

ditioned milk or cream be served after 9 in the morning, by itself or mixed with coffee, tea, or other preparation. No solid foods may be served between 4:30 and 8:30 in the evening. When the price of a meal exceeds \$1.20 the customer may be served with not more than two dishes with or without vegetables, or more than one small loaf of ordinary bread. The bread is limited to about 3 1/2 ounces. All grain which may be used for making bread is reserved for human food.

At each entrenchment in the United States a school has been established where every officer and man receives instruction in gas defense. The American gas mask, similar to the British, is as mechanically perfect as the best experts have been able to produce. The face piece, with glass or celluloid eyepieces, is connected by a flexible tube with a canister carried in a knapsack. The incoming breath comes through several layers of chemicals which neutralize or render harmless the gas in the air. Outgoing breath passes through the face piece through a small valve.

The student in gas defense soon learns to get his mask on in a hurry, it seconds being the standard time when the knapsack containing the mask is hanging at his chest in the "alert" position. After intensive training a gas attack is arranged. The class is put in trenches, and without warning, clouds of smoke and chlorine are liberated by the instructors, masks are hurriedly put on, alarms sounded, and the attack begins in dugouts around. When the attack ceases the trenches are cleared of gas, the air is tested, and permission is given to remove masks.

Describing the American Red Cross as a body authorized to do everything possible for the comfort and welfare of the soldiers, and to make use of such agencies as are authorized and are in a position to contribute to that end in addition to the provisions made by the government, a general statement by the war department outlines certain approved activities:

To distribute sweaters, mittens, helmets, socks, comfort kits, etc.

To render emergency relief of every kind upon request of an officer in charge.

To relieve anxiety and sustain the morale of soldiers who are worried about their families at home, and to promote the comfort and well being of these families.

To conduct canteen service stations for furnishing refreshments to soldiers when traveling through the country; to furnish emergency relief to the sick and wounded when en route and to see that they are conveyed to a hospital when necessary and requested by the commanding officer.

A representative of the Red Cross may be attached to each base hospital to furnish emergency supplies when called upon, to communicate with families of patients, to render home service to patients and such other assistance as pertains to Red Cross work.

When the first Liberty motor was ready to be tested it was taken to Pike's Peak that it might be studied while running under atmospheric conditions obtaining at high altitudes. This difficulty of bringing the motor to the mountain is now overcome at the department of commerce bureau of standards at Washington, by bringing the mountain to the motor.

Airplane motors are now tested at the bureau of standards in a laboratory where various conditions corresponding to high altitudes and low temperatures are secured. The engine is placed in an air-tight concrete room, provided among other things with refrigerator coils and a large pump to reduce the pressure of the air. By use of this apparatus motors may be observed under conditions similar to those at different altitudes, which might otherwise be done only by actual airplane flights.

Plans of the American Library association include the establishment of book and library service in army and navy hospitals in America and France.

The government is today the greatest employer of labor in the United States, not considering railroad employees.

In normal times approximately 400,000 civilians are employed, and in the last year the number has increased to 600,000. In comparison one steel corporation employs 300,000 men, and one railroad 250,000.

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Children Cry for Fletcher's CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Dr. J. C. Fletcher, and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic and Diarrhoea; allaying Feverishness arising therefrom, and by regulating the Stomach and Bowels, aids the assimilation of Food; giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher

In Use For Over 30 Years

The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

CAREFULLY LOOK OVER SEED

Corn Should be Graded Before It is Shelled to Secure Uniformity in Size and Shape.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

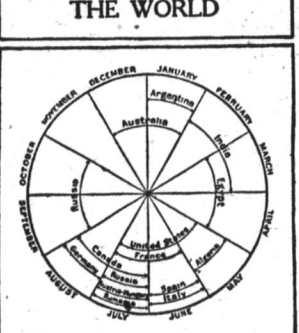
Shelled corn is not easily graded and all seed corn should therefore be looked over carefully before the ears are shelled. The grading is done to secure uniformity of size and shape in each lot of kernels, so that they will be dropped evenly from the corn-planter when it is set for special lots of seed.

If the seed ears vary as to size of kernel they should be separated into two or three grades, according to the type of grain they bear. These grades should be shelled separately—always by hand and not by a mechanical sheller—and then tested in the corn planter. After finding the numbers on the planter plates which drop the kernels most uniformly, each lot should be numbered with corresponding figures. All this should be done when work is slack in the winter and before the spring sowing begins.

Be sure there is enough for two years' planting. You may need it yourself if the first planting is drowned out; and there never was a time when there was not a demand for seed corn known to be good.

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WHEAT HARVESTS OF THE WORLD



WINTER CARE FOR CHICKENS

Where Hens Are Compelled to Use Energy in Fighting Cold They Will Not Produce Eggs.

Keep the hens warm and comfortable, yet provide constant ventilation to keep the air pure, for a hen that must use her energy in fighting the cold cannot put the same energy into egg production.

GROWTH OF CHEESE MAKING

Twelve New Factories Established in West—Big Improvement Seen in Milk Supply.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Work to develop cheese manufacture in the Western states, begun in July, 1910, has resulted in 12 new cheese factories, says the annual report of the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States department of agriculture. Improvement of the milk supply produced a better quality of cheese and greater yields. One factory reported that the improvement of the milk supply alone increased the net income of cheese at least \$3,000 a year. Possibilities for expansion of cheese work in the West are said to be almost limitless, but no effort is being made to encourage the establishment of factories where there are not cows enough or where other circumstances prevent successful operations.

DON'T DISTURB LAYING HENS

Undue Excitement in Poultry House is Bound to Reduce Egg Yield of Young Fowls.

It pays to be quiet and careful in the houses containing laying hens, especially if they are pullets from the range which have just commenced to lay. Strangers that visit poultry plants should realize that undue excitement is bound to reduce the egg yield and make every effort not to frighten the birds by sudden movements. A strange child running through a poultry house will frighten the hens and seriously reduce the laying for that day.

Used 40 Years

CARDUI

The Woman's Tonic

Sold Everywhere

17Feb01