

CORNCOBS MADE INTO GLUE, SUGAR, CELLULOSE, ALCOHOL

Till recent years cottonseed was the great waste of American agriculture and millions of tons was destroyed by fire, dumped into streams to be carried to the ocean or piled up to rot and poison the air. Every one knows the almost essential part cottonseed now takes in industry, commerce and dietetics. Not an atom of the grain is lost, and the seed is nearly as valuable to the planter as the cotton itself. Even after the oil is extracted for domestic uses the remaining cake and hulls provide a most efficient stock feed, and any residue unfit for that use goes into fertilizer.

Next after cotton seed perhaps the most gigantic loss in agriculture was the corn cob. Time was that aside from the comparatively few that were made into "Missouri meerschau" pipes, all the corn cobs were used either as fuel or were spread upon the farmer's land to rot and add a mite to the humus and fertility. Then the government chemists set to work to discover the possibilities of the corn cob.

One of the first discoveries was that the corn cob could be profitably turned into glue. This adhesive, a dark brown, gummy substance, is said to be suitable for use in making fibre board and paper boxes, bill posting, labeling and wherever a colorless adhesive is not required. The process of manufacture is simple and the yield is large, the grade A adhesive amounting to as much as 45 per cent by weight of the corn cobs, and the grade B to as much as 30 per cent additional. If this material should replace all other adhesives enough could be manufactured from 3 per cent of the corn cobs produced in the United States to meet the demand. Use of this substance in place of starch, dextrin and flour paste would make possible an enormous saving of foodstuffs.

The chemists of the department of agriculture have proved that practically the entire cob can be converted into valuable substances. About 37 per cent by weight of the cob may be converted into crystalline glucose. The cellulose remaining after the adhesives are removed is practically a pure product, very absorbent, and might be used for a number of purposes. Alcohol can be manufactured by fermentation of the corn cob glucose. A certain amount of sugar may be obtained from the cobs. About 2.5 per cent by weight of acetic acid is recovered as a by-product in the manufacture of the corn cob adhesive. Whether it will prove profitable to recover all of the by-products in the manufacture of adhesives can only be determined by commercial development, but a big hominy manufacturer in the middle west has been convinced that it will pay and is installing a plant to convert the millions of corn cobs that heretofore have been used for fuel, chiefly to be rid of them.

PLENTY FUNDS FOR ROADS, HARBORS, HEALTH SERVICE

An encouraging statement comes from the department of labor that despite the failure of Congress to pass several appropriation bills at the last session, the Federal government is still in position to take the lead in construction of public works and buildings. State and municipal authorities from one end of the country to the other have been urged to proceed with public works so that the problems of reconstruction may be met more easily.

The Federal government finds that it has large funds for good roads, rivers and harbors and certain constructions of the public health service. It is shy, however, on money for the construction of postoffices in various sections, and it is asserted that the failure of the last Congress to provide for the building program of the treasury department is holding up about 150 projects. Almost every State in the Union is represented in this last of deferred projects, which would involve expenditure on the present basis on material and labor cost of about \$23,000,000. Many of these projects were contemplated before the war and money appropriated to cover the construction costs on the then prevailing prices. Estimates at that time showed these buildings would cost approximately \$16,500,000. The present estimates are about \$6,000,000 more, and before the work can be undertaken Congress must appropriate enough money to take care of this increase in building costs. There is little doubt but that the next Congress will take care of this.

The spending of \$266,000,000 appropriated for Federal aid for road building depends upon the several States. Some are hastening to avail themselves of this opportunity to enjoy Federal assistance in building States roads; other States appear to be slow in taking advantage of the opportunity. However, the money is or will be available and the Federal government is anxious that States make the most of their opportunities during the current year, as road-building will do much to stimulate business and to provide buffer employment for labor until the industrial transition from war to peace has been effected.

The boys finished their work over there. Get busy now and finish yours over here. Buy Victory Loan bonds.

RECIPE TO CLEAR A PIMPLY SKIN

Pimples Are Impurities Seeking An Outlet Through Skin Pores

Pimples, sores and boils usually result from toxins, poisons and impurities which are generated in the bowels and then absorbed into the blood through the very ducts which should absorb only nourishment to sustain the body.

It is the function of the kidneys to filter impurities from the blood and cast them out in the form of urine, but in many instances the bowels create more toxins and impurities than the kidneys can eliminate, then the blood uses the skin pores as the next best means of getting rid of these impurities, which often break out all over the skin in the form of pimples.

The surest way to clear the skin of these eruptions, says a noted authority, is to get from any pharmacy about four ounces of Jad Salts and take a tablespoonful in a glass of hot water each morning before breakfast for one week. This will prevent the formation of toxins in the bowels. It also stimulates the kidneys to normal activity, thus coaxing them to filter the blood of impurities and clearing the skin of pimples.

Jad Salts is inexpensive, harmless and is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia. Here you have a pleasant, effervescent drink which usually makes pimples disappear; cleanses the blood and is excellent for the kidneys as well.

GUNFIRE AT ST. MIHIEL

34 TIMES GETTYSBURG'S
Statistics compiled by the general staff of the army, and just made public, show the extent to which the expenditure of artillery in the war against Germany was in excess of that in great battles of the past.

At the battle of Chickamauga in two days the Union army fired 7,325 rounds of artillery, while at Gettysburg the Union army fired 32,781 rounds. In one day at St. Privat, in 1870, the German army fired 39,000 rounds. In 1904 the Japanese in one day, at Nan Shan, fired 31,047 rounds, while in the same year the Russians in nine days fired 134,400 rounds of artillery at Liao Yang, and fired 274,300 rounds in the same year at Sha Ho.

The high water mark of the use of artillery in offensive battles was reached in the war against Germany at the Somme and Messines Ridge before the effective use of tanks was developed. In 1915, at Neuve Chapelle, the British fired 197,000 rounds of artillery in three days. At Souchez, in 1915, the French in four hours fired 300,000 rounds.

In 1916, at the Somme, the British in seven days of intermittent firing used 4,000,000 rounds of artillery. At Messines Ridge in 1917 the British in seven days of intermittent firing used 2,753,000 rounds, while in 1918, at St. Mihiel, the American army in four hours of firing spread over four days fired 1,093,217 rounds.

"One of the most striking developments of the present war has been the great increase in the use of artillery to precede infantry action in battle," says the general staff announcement. "This is illustrated by a comparison of the expenditure of artillery ammunition in characteristic battles of recent wars with that in important battles of the present war."

FROM A TO Z IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY

The first name on the alphabetical list of the American expeditionary force is Private Aae and the last is Corporal Zeppenfeldt. Between the two names are more than 2,000,000 others.

George Washington, Abraham Lincoln, Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, Robert E. Lee, Woodrow Wilson, several Casars and a few Bismarcks adorn the ranks with intermittent frequency. Excluding the commander-in-chief of the army and navy, there is but one Woodrow Wilson. He is a private, and according to Stars and Stripes, has just been placed in the working personnel of base hospital No. 27, which was organized in Pittsburgh.

There is an abundance of the names of great men, including 74 George Washingtons. The name of the first President is surpassed by 79 Robert E. Lees, who holds the record for bearers of the name of great men. There are but two Abraham Lincolns and seven Grants, twelve Casars and four Bismarcks.

Among the "common people" there are about 51,000 Smiths. True to their traditional predominance of the directories of most cities, they dominate the American expeditionary force in numbers. There are 39,000 Johnsons, 22,500 Joneses and a like number of Greens. Sullivans aggregate 10,500, Browns 9,000 and Cohens 4,500.

Although the peace treaty has not yet been signed, sixty-five enemies—fresh from German soil—will be bound for American ports within the next three weeks. The saving features of this journey, however, is that none of them will be allowed to land—unless insane, according to a dispatch from Washington.

MUCH HUMAN INTEREST IN NEW DRAFT REPORT

Human interest is by no means wanting in Provost Marshal General Crowder's second report on the draft, submitted to Secretary of War Baker and now in circulation. This most momentous undertaking in American history was accompanied by unnumbered episodes, humorous, pathetic, tragic, patriotic and romantic.

Interspersed in the formal recital of facts and figures are numerous little etchings of American life and viewpoint, of fun and philosophy, which the greatest conflict of the ages not only did not stifle, but even served to inspire.

There is the story, for instance, of the young man who wanted to enter the army, but who was prevented by his wife's objections. Then came the order that those of military age and fitness must either "work or fight" to preserve their exemptions. This was the young man's opportunity. He quit his good position and became a loafer. The local board was compelled in obedience to the war department's order to send him into the army. He had outwitted his wife and cast his weight against the kaiser.

One registrant boldly professed that it was against his religious convictions to work—and he was scrupulous in observing them. He loitered all day in the streets or in pool rooms. His father supported him. In vain the young man's relatives urged him to get a job. His objections to labor were as firm as they were conscientious. At last an appeal was made to the local board, which notified the young man that he must either work or fight.

"D— the work. I'll fight," he answered. And he did. The record showed that he made a good soldier. He worked as hard to be a fighter as he had previously fought to keep from being a worker.

"I ask in the name of God that you send my husband to fight the Germans and not a defenseless woman," was the burden not of one, but of many letters received from wives of unworthy and cruel husbands. The draft took hundreds of such for their own betterment and the good of their wives.

When the German government, in 1872, banned the speaking of French in Alsace-Lorraine, it was the making of a soldier for America's war

Words From Home

Statements That May Be Investigated—Testimony of Lenoir Citizens

When a Lenoir citizen comes to the front, telling his friends and neighbors of his experience, you can rely on his sincerity. The statements of people residing in far away places do not command your confidence. Home endorsement is the kind that backs Doan's Kidney Pills. Such testimony is convincing. Investigation proves it true. Below is a statement of a Lenoir resident. No stronger proof of merit can be had.

J. F. Crisp, carpenter, says: "Two years ago I was in bad shape with kidney trouble and rheumatic pains. My back was so lame and sore it was impossible for me to bend. Whenever I moved quickly sharp pains shot through my back. Any cold, damp weather made the rheumatic pains bother me more. Doan's Kidney Pills fixed me up in fine shape and it is very seldom now that I am troubled."

Price 60c, at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mr. Crisp had. Foster-Milburn Co., Mfgs., Buffalo, N. C. 29-30

against the kaiser. A man whose French parents abhorred the Germans and their orders sent him to the United States. Though technically a German—he was born after the cession of Alsace-Lorraine by the French and had only his "first papers"—this man was an American at heart and a French man in sympathy. He overcame objections to his enlistment, found his way into Uncle Sam's forces overseas, and was in every way worthy of his French ancestry and his American citizenship.

TWO AND A HALF MILLION MEN UNFIT FOR SERVICE

That 2,500,000 men between the ages of 21 and 30 were unfit for military service, and that 12,500,000 boys and girls of school age in America have defects and ailments that impede their normal development, are the two outstanding facts in the first annual report of the executive committee of the National Physical Education Service. Thirty-three per cent of the men of the first selective service draft were rejected as physically unfit.

FEBEL MEXICAN CHIEFTAINS REQUESTED TO GET TOGETHER

A call for all revolutionary chieftains in Mexico to meet, prepare a plan of campaign and select a provisional revolutionary president, was received in El Paso, Tex., by a Villa agent for transmission to Francisco Villa and to other Villa representatives in San Antonio, New York and Los Angeles. It was understood by Villa agents that the meeting would be held somewhere in the state of Nuevo Leon early in May.

The purpose of the call, as stated in the copy received in El Paso, was to unite all factions in rebellion against the Mexican government and to apply the laws of civilized warfare to their campaign.

CAPTURED WAR MATERIAL

Captured enemy war materials are the property of the United States and not of the individual organization capturing them, the war department has ruled. Steps have been taken to collect and catalogue all such materials, it was announced, "in order to make intelligent distribution in such manner as Congress may prescribe."

WHEN YOU SUFFER FROM RHEUMATISM

Almost any man will tell you that Sloan's Liniment means relief

For practically every man has used it who has suffered from rheumatic aches, soreness of muscles, stiffness of joints, the results of weather exposure.

Women, too, by the hundreds of thousands, use it for relieving neuritis, lame backs, neuralgia, sick headache. Clean, refreshing, soothing, economical, quickly effective. Say "Sloan's Liniment" to your druggist. Get it today.



No Wasting of Bar Soap!



NO—decidedly no, when GRANDMA is around. No bar soap lying in waterwasting away. No chipping, slicing or shaving off more than you need. GRANDMA is a wonderful soap—and it is Powdered. That's the big secret. You just measure out what you need, no more. Sprinkle it in the tub and presto—just like magic, millions of glorious, cleansing suds in an instant. Then, the whitest, cleanest, freshest clothes that ever hung on a wash line.

Try this Powdered Soap Today!
Grandma's Powdered Soap
Saves TIME—Saves WORK—Saves SOAP
Your Grocer Has It!

"Satisfy"

The one thing you've always wished a cigarette would do—SATISFY.
Chesterfields do it. They touch the "smoke-spot." They let you know you're smoking. They satisfy.
Yet, they are mild!
That's some combination for a cigarette to "put across."
But Chesterfields do it!
It's the blend, a new blend of pure Turkish and Domestic tobaccos—and the blend can't be copied.
Try Chesterfields—today.

Lights by the way Tobacco Co.

You Said it

Mild? Sure!—and yet they "Satisfy"

Chesterfield CIGARETTES

of IMPORTED and DOMESTIC tobaccos—Blended



The extra wrapper of glassine paper keeps 'em Fresh

Weighed 90 Pounds Before Taking PERUNA

Now Weigh 135 Pounds

Miss Clara Lohr, 21 N. Gold St., Grand Rapids, Mich.

In her letter opposite Miss Lohr tells in convincing words of the benefits she received from Peruna.

Liquid or Tablet Form

Recommends it to Her Friends
"I don't need Peruna any more. I am all well. I have taken six bottles. I weighed ninety pounds before I started with Peruna. I was just as poor and so weakly. I had given up hopes of ever getting well; such a cough and spitting, and could not eat anything. Now since taking Peruna I weigh one hundred and thirty-five pounds. All my friends said I would never get well. I was just a shadow. I have surely recommended your Peruna to many of my friends, and they are using it. I will recommend Peruna, for I am so thankful for what it has done for me."

Sold Everywhere