

A Medicine for Women

For Forty Years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has Relieved the Sufferings of Women.

It hardly seems possible that there is a woman in this country who continues to suffer without giving Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial after all the evidence that is continually being published, proving beyond contradiction that this grand old medicine has relieved more suffering among women than any other medicine in the world.


Mrs. Kieso Cured After Seven Month's Illness.

Aurora, Ill.—"For seven long months I suffered from a female trouble, with severe pains in my back and sides until I became so weak I could hardly walk from chair to chair, and got so nervous I would jump at the slightest noise. I was entirely unfit to do my house work, I was giving up hope of ever being well, when my sister asked me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I took six bottles and today I am a healthy woman able to do my own housework. I wish every suffering woman would try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and find out for herself how good it is."—Mrs. KARL A. KIESO, 596 North Ave., Aurora, Ill.

Could Hardly Get Off Her Bed.

Cincinnati, Ohio.—"I want you to know the good Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me. I was in such bad health from female troubles that I could hardly get off my bed. I had been doctoring for a long time and my mother said, 'I want you to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.' So I did, and it has certainly made me a well woman. I am able to do my house work and am so happy as I never expected to go around the way I do again, and I want others to know what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me."—Mrs. JOSIE COPNER, 1668 Harrison Ave., Fairmount, Cincinnati, Ohio.

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.



For Constipation
Carter's Little Liver Pills
will set you right over night.
Purely Vegetable
Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price

Carter's Iron Pills
Will restore color to the faces of those who lack iron in the blood, as most pale-faced people do.

Wait on Yourself.
"Everything comes to him who waits."
"Maybe so, but the cafeteria idea is gaining ground."

Don't Neglect Kidneys
Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Prescription, Overcomes Kidney Trouble

It is now conceded by physicians that the kidneys should have more attention as they control the other organs to a remarkable degree and do a tremendous amount of work in removing the poisons and waste matter from the system by filtering the blood.

The kidneys should receive some assistance when needed. We take less exercise, drink less water and often eat more rich, heavy food, thereby forcing the kidneys to do more work than nature intended. Evidence of kidney trouble, such as lame back, annoying bladder troubles, smarting or burning, brick-dust or sediment, sallow complexion, rheumatism, maybe weak or irregular heart action, warns you that your kidneys require help immediately to avoid more serious trouble.

The Business Craze.
"Even the fowls on the farm seem struck with this idea of combination."
"How do you mean?"
"I notice that when the ducks hatch their eggs, they start at once to pool the issues."

Folly to Make Promises.
It isn't policy to promise me things; they like better to be uncertain of you.

When Your Eyes Need Care
Try Murine Eye Remedy
No Stinging—Just Eye Comfort. 50 cents at Druggists or mail. Write for Free Book. MURINE EYE REMEDY CO., CHICAGO

TO SAVE THE STATE CORN CROP

GOVERNOR REQUESTS BOARDS TO DEVISE A METHOD.

NEWS FROM STATE CAPITAL

Items of Varied Interest Gathered from Reliable Sources at the State House

Governor Neville has issued a proclamation requesting school boards and university heads to devise some means whereby students may be utilized in harvesting the huge corn crop.

The governor does not attempt to suggest any methods by which student labor may be released during the husking period. His proclamation is in line with what the national and state councils of defense are doing toward the conservation of foodstuffs and prevention of waste in seeing crops are properly cared for.

The proclamation follows: The shortage of labor available for husking Nebraska's enormous corn crop and the necessity for its being cribbed at the earliest possible moment creates a situation that should challenge the attention of the people of the state.

The largest crop in our history is assured, as is also the greatest shortage of labor. Thousands of available corn huskers have been enlisted or selected for service in the military establishment. Many who are available, taking advantage of the unprecedented conditions, are demanding prohibitive prices for their labor. Men must be supplied to fill the depleted ranks. There are, without doubt, many students in schools, colleges and universities of the state who could render valuable service as corn huskers. Various methods in schools, colleges and universities have been suggested. Among others, to declare a general holiday of three weeks in November, to shift the regular holiday season coming later in the year to November; to dismiss the grades from which corn huskers could reasonably be expected to be obtained; to furnish students pledging themselves to assist in harvesting the corn crop.

After careful investigation, I am convinced that I have no legal authority to prescribe any particular method, and, further, that no method suggested could reasonably be expected to meet the radically different conditions in local communities throughout the state. I, therefore, call upon the board of regents of the state university, the state normal board, the governing boards of the various colleges, the boards of education in the cities and towns of Nebraska, the school authorities in the rural districts and all county superintendents to adopt the method that will first make available the greatest number of corn huskers at the proper season, and, second, that will protect the students enlisting in this work against the loss of credits to the end that no penalty be placed upon their patriotism.

Seventh Regiment Now in Service

Under an order from the adjutant general's office the new national guard regiment of Nebraska, of which Governor Keith Neville was appointed colonel, has been designated as an active militia organization and will hereafter have the same status as other regiments of the state before they were taken into federal service.

It is to be known as the Seventh Infantry, Nebraska National Guard.

Following is the composition of the Seventh Infantry under the new order: Headquarters company, Lincoln. Supply company, Grand Island. Machine gun company, Kearney. Sanitary detachment, Lincoln. Company A, Seward.

Company B, Crete. Company C, Nebraska City. Company D, Beatrice. Company E, F and G, Omaha. Company H, Lincoln. Company I, Minden. Company K, Loup City. Company L, Scottsbluff. Company M, Trenton.

Status of Eligibility

Any man between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years may enlist in the Seventh Nebraska national guard regiment, of which Governor Neville is colonel. But any one subject to draft who enlists in this regiment must leave the regiment and respond to a call for examination for draft, if he should receive such a call before the regiment is actually called into the federal service. If the regiment is called into the United States service all enlisted men will remain members of the regiment; and if they should then be called for draft they still remain in the regiment, and counties from which such enlisted men came will be given credit for such enlistments when furnishing their quota under the draft. Men may enlist in the regiment, but up to the time it is taken into the federal service the draft law takes precedence and governs.

\$20,000 for Ashland Toll Bridge

In a finding prepared by Chairman T. L. Hall the state railway commission has valued the Ashland toll bridge at \$20,000. This finding will go to the state board of irrigation and highways before whom the question of purchasing the bridge with state and county funds, for the purpose of opening the bridge free to the public, is pending. The state aid bridge law provides that when a bridge is bought with public funds a valuation shall first be placed upon such bridge by the state railway commission.

Fixing Prices for Corn Husking

Six cents a bushel for husking corn in Nebraska is the price fixed by the joint state council of defense and Hoover administration committee which met in Omaha last week. Farmers had been protesting against paying the 10 cents a bushel that had been demanded for huskers. The price prevails only in good corn, where machine unloading facilities are provided. When the corn is poor or when it has to be unloaded by hand, the rate—while not definitely fixed—is to be proportionately greater.

PROCLAIMS CLEAN-UP DAY

Governor Neville Asks for its Observance November 2

"Clean-Up Day for Nebraska, as a protection against fire and a consequent step in conservation essential in war time, has been set for November 2, in a proclamation issued by Governor Neville.

Following is the proclamation. To the People of the State:

I feel it incumbent upon me as governor of the state to subscribe the interests of every one living in the state. We are in every possible way defending ourselves against those who would despoil us of our chief glory as a republic. Our sons are under arms; the daughters of the republic are supplementing every movement of the government in order that the fundamental principles of our country be preserved.

But there is another foe that we all should guard against threatening property and life and that foe is fire. Let us fortify ourselves against the ravages of the enemy by taking care of that upon which he preys. This we can do by a general cleaning up. There fore, I set apart November 2, 1917, as "Clean-Up Day," and ask all to join in the effort to protect our own and our neighbor's property.

KEITH NEVILLE, Governor.

Awards Contracts for Coal

Coal for nine state institutions will be purchased by the board of control from an Omaha firm, during the next eight months, on a basis of 5 per cent per ton profit over the mine prices fixed by the United States government plus freight charges and physical cost of delivery.

A contract of that kind was awarded Saturday. The institutions which will receive their coal through the Omaha firm are the penitentiary, insane hospital and orthopedic hospital at Lincoln, school for deaf at Omaha, school for blind at Nebraska City, institute for feeble-minded at Beatrice, soldiers' home and women's industrial home at Milford, and girls' industrial school at Geneva.

It is expected that from 20,000 to 25,000 tons of fuel from different fields will be delivered under this contract, which is to run until June 1, 1918. The margin of profit is smaller than has been paid by the board heretofore.

More Nebraskans for Fort Funston

A batch of soldiers for the National Army left Lincoln Sunday for the South. It was composed of sturdy cornhuskers from north Nebraska counties mostly, virile young men called to the colors in defense of democracy. They were not a demonstrative lot, but there was little to suggest recent farewells at the home towns, and they faced the future soberly, but not dejectedly. They marched behind the bands quietly, bared their heads in the presence of the Grand Army and imitated their cadet guides as best they could in marching. They went from the trains to a local hotel where they were fed, passing into that building under colors held aloft by a union and a confederate soldier, at their fill and were ready for the remainder of the night trip. They will go to Fort Riley, when after the necessary preliminaries, they will become a part of the regular army.

Social Events at State University

Social events at the University of Nebraska are to be few in number this year and to be as simple as possible. That is the decree of the interfraternity council, which is composed of representatives from each fraternity, at a meeting Wednesday night. On account of the war emergency, those men who for some good reason are at home, did not believe they should have the elaborate social functions they are accustomed to have while such a great number of their fellow students are at war undergoing the hardships of military life. As a result, the interfraternity council, fraternities have decided to limit themselves to two dances throughout the entire school year. These are to be very simple and inexpensive affairs.

Iowa Defeated at Lincoln

Lincoln.—Nebraska crushed Iowa university Saturday afternoon with a score of 47 to 0. Pulverizing attacks on the line and sweeping end runs were the destruction of the Hawkeyes who flashed their entire offensive in the first minute of play when they claimed a yardage of twenty-eight yards on a forward pass.

Lincoln.—Five hundred and fifty veterans of the civil war left here Sunday afternoon on two special trains for Vicksburg, Miss., to attend the national reunion of the blue and the gray to be held October 16 to 19. This probably will be the last of the great soldier assemblies that will be held by civil war veterans. The reunion has been officially named by congress the National Celebration and Peace Jubilee in commemoration of a half century of peace and good fellowship which has existed thruout the republic.

Illinois Farmers Hoarding Potatoes

Chicago.—The farmer, immune to the anti-hoarding law, is hoarding his potatoes, according to Harry A. Wheeler, food director of Illinois, under Mr. Hoover. Mr. Wheeler issued a warning that as the crop was the greatest on record, not mentioning the unrecorded crops of tens of thousands of gardens, the farmers were riding to a fall. He said that when the hoard began to disgorge it would come all at once, unless the hoarding was stopped, and prices would drop to zero.

LIBERTY LOAN LAGS

COUNTRY TARDY IN ANSWERING THE APPEAL.

DELAY FOOD PLEDGE WEEK

Not to Be Permitted to Interfere With Liberty Loan Campaign—What the War Has Cost France.

Washington.—The tardiness of the country in responding to the second liberty loan is causing deep concern to officials here. President Wilson and his cabinet are watching the campaign with great interest. It has become apparent to officials that a new and tremendous impetus must be given to the campaign if the subscription is to approximate the \$5,000,000,000 hoped for.

The whole weight of the administration is to be thrown into the balance for the rest of the campaign, and a drive of dimensions unapproached heretofore is to be made during the two weeks that remain before the closing of the subscription books.

Appoints Liberty Day

Washington.—President Wilson, in behalf of the liberty loan, has issued a proclamation setting aside October 24 as liberty day and urging the people of the nation to assemble on that day in their respective communities and "pledge to one another and to the government that represents them, the fullest measure of support."

"Let the result be so impressive and emphatic," the president urges, "that it will echo thruout the empire of our enemy as an index of what America intends to do to bring this war to a victorious conclusion."

What War Has Cost France

New York.—France has for a year been producing 250,000 shells a day for the famous "75" guns, as compared with 12,000 daily when the war began, Alexandre Retardieu, high French commissioner in the United States, said in a statement here. His estimate of credits voted by France from August, 1914, until America entered the conflict was nearly \$21,000,000,000, of which more than \$19,500,000,000 came, he said, from the savings of the French people. The statement adds:

"In our country the amount raised by annual taxes reached this year five and one-half billion francs, which is the highest figure ever attained even in times of peace, the 12,000,000 French people are either mobilized for the army or the factories or kept in invaded regions.

FOOD PLEDGE WEEK DELAYED

Not Allowed to Interfere With Liberty Loan Campaign

Washington.—Food pledge week, set for October 21 to 27, has been postponed to the week of October 28 to November 4 by Food Administrator Hoover at the request of President Wilson so that it will not conflict with the final week of the second liberty loan drive. The president, in his letter to the food administrator, said that it seemed to him undesirable in "the interest of both these capital matters" that they should be in a motion at the same time, and he laid emphasis upon the importance of the work of enrolling the people of the nation in food conservation.

Plans had been laid by the food administration to have its corps of 500,000 workers in the food pledge campaign assist in the flotation of the liberty loan while enrolling families under the food administration and these will be carried out. The president in his letter said he wished particularly to express his great appreciation of the service which this additional tax on their time will impose upon the volunteer workers.

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INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By REV. F. B. FITZWATER, D. D., Teacher of English Bible in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.) (Copyright, 1917, Western Newspaper Union.)

LESSON FOR OCTOBER 21

THE TEMPLE REBUILT AND DEDICATED.

LESSON TEXT—Ezra 3:1-3; 6:14-18. GOLDEN TEXT—Enter into his gates with thanksgiving, and into his courts with praise.—Psalms 100:4.

The remnant which returned had now become settled in their new homes. As it would be a considerable time before the temple could be rebuilt, arrangement was made for the religious life as early as possible, as religion was the very heart of the nation's life. They first set up the altar of the God of Israel (3:1-3) and offered burnt offerings thereon. They next revived the annual festivals (3:4-7) which had a powerful, unifying influence upon them.

I. The Appointment of Officers to Set Forward the Work of the Lord's House (v. 8, 9). Overseers were needed to direct this great work. Rubbish needed to be cleared away so the building operations could begin; timber needed to be cut in the Lebanon forests and floated down to Joppa; stones needed to be cut from the quarries; intelligent and consecrated men were needed to direct this work, as it was needful that it be done with the utmost expedition. The Lord's house demands the most systematic adjustment of its labors. Mere zeal will not make up for lack of intelligence.

II. The Foundation of the Temple Laid (3:10-13). This was done amid great rejoicing. The consciousness that the Lord's house was taking shape, even though the mere foundations could be seen, provoked great enthusiasm on the part of the people. Musicians were appointed to furnish music while the work was being done. Under the influence of music men will do better work, armies will march and fight better when bands are playing. While there was great joy, there was also, mingled sorrow. This was on the part of the elders who had seen the former temple. The meanness of the present temple in comparison with Solomon's temple caused their praise to be drowned with their sorrow. These people belonged to that class who think that nothing now is so good as in the former days. So completely were these voices commingled that the people could not discern the one from the other.

III. The Building of the Temple Delayed by Opposition. (Chapters 4 and 5). For a time matters went smoothly with them, but as soon as the work had taken such shape as to show that there was some prospect of success, the half-heathen Samaritans began to oppose them. No vital work of God will be allowed to go on without opposition. Satan resents and bitterly opposes all inroads upon his kingdom. These Samaritans sought to frustrate this work of God by:

(1) An Alliance With the Jews (4:2, 3). They wanted to bring the work in harmony with their own religious practices, as God's pure worship would be a constant rebuke to them. This is ever the way of the world, to seek to effect a compromise with God's children; but God's call is separation. "Come out from among them" (2 Cor. 6:14-18). Nothing so weakens God's cause as worldly alliance and compromise. There is but one answer to be given to such an offer of compromise. "Ye have nothing to do with us in building a house unto our God." We are in the world, but not of the world.

(2) Weakening the Hands of the People (4:4). Doubtless this included the withdrawal of supplies, the spreading of dissension among the workmen, and the employment of counselors against them.

(3) Letters of Accusation to the Persian King (4:3, 7). So severe was this opposition that the building was delayed for a term of years. These counselors succeeded in creating doubt as to whether Cyrus had ever issued a decree for their return. This wicked opposition resulted in the undoing of the opposers, for search was made and a copy was found. Darius confirmed this by his own decree, and directed that aid be given from the royal taxes so that the house of God might be built.

IV. The Temple Completed and Dedicated (6:14-18). The Prophets Haggai and Zachariah now appear, and by warnings, exhortations and entreaties stir up the people so that the work goes forward to a successful completion. Without their aid probably the work would never have been completed. Human nature at times needs to be cheered and urged forward. These prophets did not themselves work in the building of the walls, yet their work was of even greater importance.

It is generally found that this is so with the religious leaders today. The words of cheer and encouragement of the Christian minister are needed daily for those who labor in the building of the Lord's house. Were it not for them many would give up the struggle. When the building was finished it was dedicated to God with great joy. This was possible because they had builded and finished their task according to the commandment of the God of Israel. The service of dedication was much after the order of that of Solomon's temple, only on a less magnificent scale.

YOU BET I'M HELPING SAVE THE WHEAT
says Bobby



POST TOASTIES
For me 3 times a day