



1—Happy British Tommies on their way to the snow-covered trenches. 2—Riveting the keel plates in one of the ships America is building in large numbers. 3—Scene during the enforced registering of enemy aliens in Chicago.

A KLONDIKE TO THE REAL FARMER

A Western Canada Crop Estimated at \$12,000, Makes \$19,000.

Messrs. Harris, formerly of Audubon, Iowa, wrote the "Audubon Advocate," expressing their satisfaction of things in Western Canada. They located at Makepeace, Alberta. They say there are those who make good, and those who fail. The former are those that land agents refer to when advertising their land. "But," continues the letter, "A great many of the farmers in this vicinity pay for their land with their first crop. A man near here bought a section of land in the year 1915 for \$23 per acre. He broke 300 acres of the land during the summer of 1915. In the fall of 1916 he threshed 16,000 bushels of wheat, which paid for his land, all expenses and had a balance of \$4,000. In the fall of 1917 he threshed nearly as much off the other half of the section. At the present time he would not take \$50 per acre for his land.

"We have had five crops in Alberta. The two dry years (1914-1917) our wheat made 20 and 30 bushels to the acre respectively. In 1916 we raised 50 bushels of wheat to the acre on summer fallow. The best results are obtained by plowing or breaking in the summer, working it down in the fall so that it will retain the moisture. Thus farming one-half your ground each year.

"Persons owning land here and still living in the States should, if they don't feel themselves able to come up here and finance themselves until they could get their first crop, get some of their land broken and worked down in the fall before they come. The next spring they could come and put in the crop, fence and put up their buildings. This way they have to wait only one summer for their first crop.

"It is not advisable for a person to come here in the spring, break out land and put it in crop the first year, because the moisture is not in the ground and a failure is almost certain unless it is an exceptionally wet year.

"One of the boys from that locality, Mr. Peder M. Jensen came to Alberta last spring. He bought a 30-60 Rumely Oil-Pull engine on the 8th day of June, 1917. After that date he broke 1,100 acres of prairie sod for which he received an average of \$5.00 per acre.

"Mr. Hansen from your community, was up here last fall with several prospective land buyers from that neighborhood. At that time he inquired the value of the crop on the section we were farming. We told him that it would probably make in the neighborhood of \$12,000. This same crop when sold brought nearly \$19,000. The most of it being sold when prices were low for the year."

The Main Thing.
"Don't take any notice of the cook, Maria." "I haven't dear, but she's just given it."

Red Cross Ball Blue, made in America, therefore the best, delights the housewife. All good grocers. Adv.

Conservation of space is a good idea—but a man doesn't have to locate a brewing-vat in his stomach.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are the original little liver pills put up 40 years ago. They regulate liver and bowels. Ad.

A man may make a profitable business reputation even by the way he scrapes and washes his barn.

RECIPE FOR GRAY HAIR.

To half pint of water add 1 oz. Bay Rum, a small box of Barbo Compound, and 1/4 oz. of glycerine. Any druggist can put this up or you can mix it at home at very little cost. Full directions for making and use come in each box of Barbo Compound. It will gradually darken streaked, faded gray hair, and make it soft and glossy. It will not color the scalp, is not sticky or greasy, and does not rub off. Adv.

The lawyer's version: "Let me act as attorney for the nation, and I care not who writes its songs."

Alfalfa, \$6; Red Clover, \$8; Sweet Clover, \$17; Pedigreed Barley, \$2. J. Mulhall, Sioux City, Ia.—Adv.

Try to cast all the follies of life into the discard, with the bell-crown hat and the pug dog.

Based On Cost Per Tablet
It Saves 9 1/2c.

HILL'S CASCARA QUININE

No advance in price for this 20-year-old remedy—25c for 24 tablets—Some cold tablets now 9c for 21 tablets—Figured on proportionate cost per tablet, you save 9 1/2c when you buy Hill's—Cures Cold in 24 hours—grip in 3 days—Money back if it fails—24 Tablets for 25c. At any Drug Store.

W. N. U., LINCOLN, NO. 7-1918.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

Sinking of Transport Tuscania Inspires Nation to Carry War On to Victory.

LADS FACED DEATH BRAVELY

America Ready With New Methods to Combat the Submarine—Russian Bolsheviks Fighting All Their Neighbors—President Wilson Asks Further Powers.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

The United States sustained its first severe blow in the war on Wednesday, when the transport Tuscania, carrying American troops to Europe, was torpedoed off the north Irish coast and sank in two hours. At the time of writing the number of missing, presumably dead, is 101. Of these 57 were American officers and enlisted men, the others being members of the British crew. That the losses were so small was due to the excellent work of the convoying vessels and the time the Tuscania remained afloat.

The fact that such disasters as this were expected in the process of transporting hundreds of thousands of men to Europe does not lessen the shock to the nation or mitigate the anguish of the relatives of the victims. But those relatives have the great consolation of knowing that their boys met their fate bravely and calmly, as American soldiers should, and that they gave their lives for their country and for civilization as truly as if they had died on the field of battle. Most of these troops were but partly trained members of forestry and other contingents going over to work behind the lines, but when the first excitement of the explosion had passed these lads, like veteran soldiers, lined up on the deck and sang national airs while they waited their turns in lifeboats.

The sinking of the Tuscania has served to weld the determination of the entire nation to see the war through to a victorious finish. It also has brought forth the information that the American navy, which so far has been fighting the U-boats with makeshift devices, is now about ready to put into operation new devices and methods that, it is confidently believed, will prove most effective in dealing with the murderous submarines. The movement of troops to the other side will not be checked in the slightest by the loss of this one transport. Says Secretary of the Navy Daniels: "Just as fast as our ships can carry men to Europe they will go, and just as fast as they are equipped they will be sent, and ships will carry them, and no man living will ever again see the day when our goods will be carried across the Atlantic except in ships flying the flag of the United States."

For a bunch that is determined to have peace, the bolsheviks of Russia are getting plenty of fighting these days. And according to reports, they are not getting the best of it. Undertaking to coerce Finland into a revolution like their own in Russia, they and the Finnish Red guards have been defeated in long and bloody battles at Uleaborg and Tammerfors by the government forces commanded by General Mannerheim, known as the White guard. Uleaborg was the chief military depot of the Russians in northern Finland, and both there and at Tammerfors the White guard captured considerable stores of munitions and arms. So far Sweden has refused to permit supplies to be sent across the border to General Mannerheim, despite the demands of the Swedish press and people.

To the south the bolsheviks are fighting both the Ukrainians and the Roumanians in Besarabia and apparently getting well whipped. In one fight the Roumanians captured and disarmed two entire divisions of Russians. In western Siberia General Kaledines was said to be working his way toward Omsk, while farther east another force of Cosacks was moving north from

the Chinese border to take the railway. The Tartars occupied Yalta, in the government of Taurida, and were advancing to Sebastopol, the great naval base on the Black sea.

Adding to their own troubles, the bolsheviks decreed the separation of church and state and seized all church property for the people, which aroused the patriarch of Russia to excommunicate some of them and to call for a holy war.

An unconfirmed report said Polish troops had captured Mohilev, headquarters of the bolshevik army, and had captured Commander in Chief Krylenko and his staff.

A deadlock over the question of the Ukraine put an end, for the present at least, to the peace negotiations at Brest-Litovsk. The Germans, it was said, then demanded their terms be accepted at once, threatening otherwise to march on Petrograd. The Russian soldiers' council at Moscow called on the government to form a volunteer socialist army and continue resistance.

Meanwhile economic and food conditions in Petrograd and other parts of Russia are growing steadily worse.

It is quite evident that Trotsky has been counting on a real revolution of the workers of Germany, and it is equally evident that no such revolution is forthcoming in the near future. The widespread strikes which were hailed with joy by the foolishly optimistic were quickly crushed by the military power of the government, many of the leaders forced into the army and the rank and file of the workers driven back to their labor. In this internal struggle the German autocracy seemingly did not yield a single point to the democracy, though some effect of the strikes may appear in the future. The radical leaders in the empire are not backing water, any more than are their autocratic opponents, and the situation there is still critical.

As a substitute for the war cabinet and munitions directorate bills which he so firmly opposes, President Wilson on Wednesday had introduced in the senate by Senator Overman a bill designed to do away with bureaucratic inefficiency and to give the chief executive vast powers. It was drafted for Mr. Wilson by the attorney general and authorizes the president during the war to distribute, co-ordinate, consolidate and otherwise reorganize any and all existing administrative functions and agencies and create such new agencies as he deems necessary for the conduct of the war. He is also authorized to transfer appropriations from one department, bureau or commission to any other agency he may designate.

Those who support the measure say it properly confers on the president, as commander in chief of the nation's armed forces, whatever power he deems necessary to perform his task with efficiency. Other congressmen declared the bill actually creates a military dictatorship. There doesn't seem to be much difference between these two views.

Ships, ships and more ships, is still the cry of the United States and the entente allies, and all are agreed that ultimate victory hangs largely on the ability of America to turn out the required amount of tonnage to transport its troops and the immense quantities of food and munitions necessary. The present lack is not shipyards and material, but labor. Already the government is operating great yards on both coasts, and others are being rapidly completed, but even those now in operation are working but one shift of men where three should be worked. The appeal for laborers in the yards is urgent and should meet with ample response, not only for patriotic reasons, but for selfish reasons, too, for the pay assured is large. The United States now has in all services about 4,000,000 tons of shipping, approximately one-fourth of which is engaged in bringing in materials that have been considered industrial essentials. The government is considering a plan to make a 50 per cent reduction in imports by eliminating articles that are not essential to the winning of the war. This would help some, and of course the allies can supply a certain amount of tonnage, but there will still be left a wide discrepancy between the available amount of shipping and the amount we must have in order that Secretary Baker's promise of half a million men in Europe by spring and a million and

a half more this year may be realized.

Mr. Baker was sharply challenged in regard to that forecast, and admitted that it might not be exact. On the other hand, Rear Admiral Harris of the naval bureau of yards and docks, was rather optimistic concerning the shipbuilding progress, stating that under favorable conditions the government would complete this year its original program of 6,000,000 tons of construction. Chaitman Flood of the house foreign affairs committee also added a cheerful note when he said the United States "will furnish more men and more money for the war in a far shorter time than has been the fondest hope of our own people or the patious with which we are associated."

Directly connected with the question of ocean transportation is the proposition of the British government that 150 battalions of Americans be trained in English camps so they can be hurried to the front in Flanders and to the sector held by General Pershing. This would serve to relieve the existing congestion at the French ports where Americans now are debarked. This and similar plans are still under discussion.

Although General Maurice, director of military operations, says the allies are still numerically superior on the west front and have no fear of the results of the expected German drive there, Great Britain and France are urging America to get as many men as possible into the fighting lines. The German concentration movement has been going on steadily and the German press says all is ready to strike the blow whenever Hindenburg says the word, and that the greatest battle of the war is about to begin. Hindenburg himself gave the word a long the other day when he told a group of editors that he would be in Paris by next April 1.

During the week the Germans attacked the French rather strongly in the Aisne and Verdun regions but were utterly repulsed. All along the west front the activity of the aerial forces reached a high pitch, and the artillery fighting was continuous. The American expeditionary force, whose sector has been revealed as lying east of St. Mihiel and north of Nancy, was subjected to every form of attack the enemy could devise, and stood it all well, replying vigorously and effectively. There is no lingering doubt as to how well and bravely Pershing's boys will fight. The accurate fire of their batteries is especially noteworthy.

There has been little change in the situation in Italy, the invaders having lost ground if anything. The Italian aviators did excellent work in bombing the enemy's rear lines and munition stations, while the Boche airmen devoted their efforts mainly, and characteristically, to attacks on Venice, Treviso, Padua and Mestre, where the greatest damage they could do was to women and children, hospitals and architectural treasures.

Uncle Sam is putting the clamps on the enemies within his borders in a way that probably will check their nefarious operations. In New York Franz von Rintelen and six of his fellow conspirators were found guilty and given the maximum sentence. The enforced registration of all enemy aliens was begun throughout the country. The government's determination to keep out spies and epidemic-causing germs sent by the Germans was exemplified in the minute examination given the passengers and cargo of a Dutch steamship that arrived at New York. Of necessity most of the secret service work of the government remains secret, but its increasing effectiveness becomes apparent.

Milder weather and the earnest efforts of the men who run the railways served to relieve the coal famine to a considerable extent, though fuel conditions are very bad, especially in the Atlantic coast states. The federal fuel administration took over the control of fuel oil.

Food Administrator Hoover placed more stringent restrictions on the use of wheat and meat throughout the country, and ordered all public eating houses to observe a two-ounce ration of wheat bread. The people are urged to make larger use of potatoes in order to save wheat, the crop of the tuber being the biggest the country ever had.

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Vegetable Preparation for Simulating the Food by Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of

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or secure some of the low priced lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Think what you can make with wheat at \$3 a bushel and land so easy to get. Wonderful yields also of Oats, Barley and Flax. Mixed farming and cattle raising.

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Should Profit by the Experience of These Two Women

Buffalo, N. Y.—"I am the mother of four children, and for nearly three years I suffered from a female trouble with pains in my back and side, and a general weakness. I had professional attendance most of that time but did not seem to get well. As a last resort I decided to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound which I had seen advertised in the newspapers, and in two weeks noticed a marked improvement. I continued its use and am now free from pain and able to do all my household work."—Mrs. B. B. ZELINSKA, 302 Weiss Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Portland, Ind.—"I had a displacement and suffered so badly from it at times I could not be on my feet at all. I was all run down and so weak I could not do my household work, was nervous and could not lie down at night. I took treatments from a physician but they did not help me. My Aunt recommended Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I tried it and now I am strong and well again and do my own work and I give Lydia E. Pinkham's Compound the credit."—Mrs. JOSEPHINE KIMBLE, 935 West Race Street, Portland, Ind.

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