GREATER EFFICIENCY. GERMANY GUILTY REDUCED COST

Grow Grain in Western Canada, Make Profits, and Show Greater Patriotism.

The nation-wide cry of "More Efficlency" has now reached even the most remote agricultural sections and there Is a general interest amongst the farmers to increase their products and to reduce their expenses. The need of foodstuffs is greater than the world has ever before known, and every effort is being used to meet the world's food requirements, becoming more apparent every day. While it is true that this desire is attested by a general patriotism, there is an underlying factor in this extension work to secure some of the benefits that are being offered by a ready market at maximum prices. Wide-spread attention has been given to the opportunity in this respect in Western Canada, where fortunes are being made in a few crops out of grain at present

prices.

It has been found that the open, level prairie can be cultivated for wheat and other small grains at a minimum price, and during the past few years the yields have been more than satisfactory. Wheat crops of forty bushel to the acre have been common in Western Canada in the inst three or four years, and with a present avail- mer made rules as to the care of the able price of over \$2.00 per bushel this sick and wounded and established the means a return on investment and Red Cross. At the first meeting at Gelabor that cannot be duplicated else- neva, in 1804, it was agreed, and until where. This is made possible by the low priced lands that can be secured for grain growing. The range in price tors and nurses who cared for them runs from \$15 to \$25 per acre, according to location and other local conditions. In this period of "more agricultural efficiency" it is apparent at a tional rules to soften the usages of war glance that the farmer on low priced but high grade lands, growing his ants and conquered lands. Germany grain at a minimum cost, is reaping | took a prominent part in these meet a golden harvest with the highest percentage of profit.

The cultivator of high priced farm lands has a big handicap to overcome an computing his profits on a \$200 an acra farm as compared with the agriculturist reaping as great, if not greater return from \$25 an acre land.

It therefore becomes a question for

the farmer himself to answer, whether he is doing himself and his country the best service, by devoting all his energies to working high priced land that yields no better return than land that can be secured at one-eighth the price. It is a case of getting either minimum or maximum quantity. Many have already decided on the alternative, and with their spare money invested in and now working Western Canada lands, they are allowed to speak for themselves. Apparently they are satisfied, for we learn of cases where on a \$4,000 investment, in one year they have had their money back, with a profit of from 50% to 100%. Such is one of the steps in progressiveness now being demonstrated in the Canadian Government is using every in the opening chapter of his master attention of the agricultural world, in | says: order to secure the necessary increased grain production so greatly needed. The farmer in Western Canada is exempt from all personal taxes. His buildings, stock and implements are not assessed; and every encouragement is given to farmers to improve and increase their farm output. Reduced railway rates are being offered so new settlers to look over the country and to size up an unprecedented epportunity in farm'ng. - Advertise-

Take Cover!

Lord Northcliffe, apropos of a Zeppelin attack on London, said at a dinmer in New York:

"Nowadays in my country, when we want to proclaim a man a fool, we say he hasn't sense enough to come in out of the raid."

GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER

Has been used for all allments that are caused by a disordered stomach and inactive liver, such as sick headache, constipation, sour stomach, nervous indigestion, fermentation of food, palpitation of the heart caused by gases in the stomach. August Flower ta a gentle laxative, regulates digestion both in stemach and intestines, cleans and sweetens the stomach and alimentory canal, stimulates the liver to secrete the bile and impurities from the blood. Sold in all civilized countries. 80 and 90 cent bottles .- Adv.

Pay No Attention to Him. "What do they mean by a presiding genius?"

"One who can keep order at a woman's club," growled the grizzled grouch.

Keeping the Quality Up LAXATIVE BROWN QUININE, the World-Famous Ourse for Colds and Grip, is now the per box. On account of the advance in the price of the say different Medicinal, Concentrated Extracts and Chemicals contained in LAXATIVE BROWN QUININE, it was necessary to increase the price to the bruggist. It has stood the test for a Quarter of a Century. It is used by every Civilized Nation.

A Plain Feason.

"Why is it that pantomimes don't "How can they when money talks?"

Always use Red Cross Ball Blue, Delights the laundress. At all good grocers. Adv.

The first step to "preparedness" is to attend well to your own business

Onk Park, Ill., prohibits auto driving by children under sixteen.

OF BARBARITIES IN WAR CONDUCT

Atrocious Treatment of the Helpless Part of Campaign Plans of Military Leaders.

POLICY OF FRIGHTFULNESS

Terrorism Declared a Necessary Principle in National Warfare-Brutalities May Be Said to Be Directly Attributable to the Emperor Himself.

A pamphlet just Issued by the Committee on Public Information tells of the horrors deliberately and systematically inflicted upon the people of Belgium by the German soldiers, under the orders of their commanding officers. Quotations given are from documents already made public or in the possession of the government at Wash-

For many years leaders in every civflized nation have been trying to make warfare less brutal. The great landmarks in this movement are the Geneva and Hague conventions. The forthe present war it has been taken for granted, that the wounded, and the docwould be safe from all attacks by the

enemy. The Hagne conventions. drawn up in 1899 and 1907, made addiand especially to protect noncombatings, and with the other nations solemnly pledged her faith to keep all the ru'es except one article in the Hague regulations. This was article 44. which forbade the conqueror to force any of the conquered to give information. All the other rules and regulations she accepted in the most binding manner.

But Germany's military leaders had no intention of keeping these solemn promises. They had been trained along different lines. Their leading generals for many years had been urging a policy of frightfulness. In the middle of the nineteenth century Von Clausewitz was looked upon as the greatest military authority, and the methods which he advocated were used by the Prussian army in its successful by the Prussian army in its successful cause these wars had been successful. the wisdom of Von Clausewitz' methods seemed to the Prussian army to be fully proved.

Policy of Frightfulness.

Now, the essence of Von Clausewitz' teachings was that successful war ineffort to create greater efficiency. The | volves the ruthless application of force. effort to bring these conditions to the work, "Vom Kriege" ("On War"), he

"Violence arms itself with the inventions of art and science. . . Selfmposed restrictions, almost impercepdble and hardly worth mentioning. termed usages of international law. accompany it without essentially impairing its power. . . . Now, philanthropic souls might easily imagine that there is a skillful method of disarming or subduing an enemy without causing too much bloodshed, and that this is the true tendency of the art of war. However plausible this may appear, still it is an error which must be destroyed; for in such dangerous things as war, the errors which proceed from a spirit of 'good-naturedness' are precisely the worst. As the use of physical force to the utmost extent by no means excludes the cooperation of the intelligence, it follows that he who uses force ruthlessly, without regard to bloodshed, must obtain a superiority, if his enemy does not so use it."

In 1877-78, in the course of a series of articles upon "Military Necessity and Humanity," General von Hartmann wrote, in the same spirit as Von Clausewitz:

"The enemy state must not be spared the want and wretchedness of war: these are particularly useful in shat tering its energy and subduing its will." "Individual persons may be harshly dealt with when an example is made of them, intended to serve as a warning. . . . Whenever a national war breaks out, terrorism becomes a necessary military principle." "It is a gratultous illusion to suppose that modern war does not demand far more brutality, far more violence, and an action far more general than was formerly the case." "When international war has burst upon us, terrorism becomes a principle made necessary by military considerations."

"War Established by God." In 1881 Von Moltke, who had been commander in chief of the Prusian ---- in the Franco-Prussian war, decinred:

"Perpetual peace is a dream and not even a beautiful dream. War is an element in the order of the world established by God. By it the most noble virtues of man are developed, courage and renunciation, fidelity to duty and the spirit of sacrifice—the soldier gives his life. Without war, the world wou'd degenerate and lose itself in materialism." "The soldier who endures suffering, privation and fatigue, who courts dangers, cannot take only 'in proportion to the resources of the

essary to his existence. One has no ! right to demand of him anything superhuman." "The great good in war is that it should be ended quickly. In view of this, every means, except those which are positively condemnable must be permitted. I cannot, in any way, agree with the declaration of St. Petersburg when it pretends that 'the weakening of the military forces of the enemy' constitutes the only legitlmate method of procedure in war, No! One must attack all the resources of the enemy government, his finances, his ralireads, his stock of provisions and even his prestige. . .

Many other examples might be cited from the writings of German generals. The very best illustration of this attitude, however, is to be found in the emperor's various speeches, and especially in his speech to his soldiers on the eye of their departure for China in 1900. On July 27 the kaiser went to Bremerhaven to bid farewell to the German troops. As they were drawn up, ready to embark for China, he addressed to them a last official message from the fatherland. The local newspaper reported his speech in full. In t appeared this advice and admonition from the emperor, the commander in chief of the army, the head of all Germany:

Soldiers Told to Be Merciless.

"As soon as you come to blows with the enemy be will be beaten. No mercy will be shown! No prisoners will be taken! As the Huns, under King Attila, made a name for themselves, which is still mighty in traditions and legends today, may the name of German be so fixed in China by your deeds that no Chinese shall ever again dare ven to look at a German askance. . . Open the way for Kultur once for ail."

Even the imperial councilors seem to mve been shocked at the emperor's peech, and efforts were promptly nade to suppress the circulation of his exact words. The efforts were only eartly successful. A few weeks later. when the letters from the German solliers in Chinn were being published. n local German papers, the leading ocialist newspaper, Vorwaerts, exrerpted from them reports of atrocities under the title "Letters of the Huns." Many of the leaders in the eichsing felt very keenly the brutality of the emperor's speech. The obnoxions word "Huns" had excited almost universal condemnation. When the reichstag met, in November, the speech was openly discussed. Herr Lieber of the center (Catholic party), after quoting the "no mercy" portion of the speech, added, "There are, alas, in Germany groups enough who have regarded the atrocities told in the letters which have been published as the dutiful response of soldiers so addressed and encouraged." The leader of the social democrats, Herr Bebel, spoke even more pointedly. Toward the end of a two-hour address on the atrocities committed by the German soldiers in China and on the speech of the emperor, he said:

"If Germany wishes to be the bearer of civilization to the world, we will follow without contradiction. But the ways and means in which this world policy has been carried on thus far, in which it has been defined by the em-. are not, in our opinion eror the way to preserve the world position of Germany, to gain for Germany the respect of the world."

The consequences of the emperor's speech Bebel aptly described:

"By it the signal was given, garbed in the highest authority of the German empire, which must have most weighty consequences, not only for the troops who went to China but also for those who stayed at home. An expedition of revenge so barbarous as this has never occurred in the last hundred years and not often in history; at least, nothing worse than this has happened in history, either done by the luns, by the Vandals, by Genghis Khan, by Tamerlane, or even by Tilly when he sacked Magdeburg."

Atrocities in China. These atrocities in China or "Letters of the Huns" continued to be published in the Vorwaerts for several years and appeared intermittently in the debates of the reichstag as late as 1906. At that time the socialist, Herr Kunert. reviewing the procedure in a trial of which he had been the victim in the previous summer, stated that he had offered to prove "that German soldiers in China had engaged in wanton and brutal ravaging; that plunder, pillage. extortion, robbery, as well as rape and sexual abuses of the worst kind, had occurred on a very large scale and that German soldiers had participated in them," He had not been given an opportunity to prove his allegations, but had been sentenced to prison for three months for assailing the honor of the "whole German army." The outrageousness of this sentence was made clear by the revelations, made in the reichstag shortly afterwards, of similar atrocities committed by German officials and soldlers in Africa in the campaign against the Hereros.

These ideas, which have come to control the minds of the military class, are best shown in the "German War Book" ("Kriegsbrauch im Landkriege), published in 1902. The tone of this authoritative book may be judged from the following extracts:

Teachings of German War Book, "But since the tendency of thought in the last century was dominated essentially by humanitarian considerations which not infrequently degene rated into sentimentality and flabby emotion (Sentimentalitat und welchlicher Gefuhlschwarmerei), there have not been wanting attempts to laftaence the development of the usages of war in a way which was in fundamental contradiction with the nature of war and its object.' Attempts of this kind will also not be wenting in the future, the more so as these agicountry.' He must take all that is nec- tations have found a kind of moral

recognitica in some provisions of the Geneva convention and the Brussels

and Hague conferences," "By steeping himself in military his tory an officer will be able to guard blmself against excessive humanitarian notions; it will teach him that cer taln severities are indispensable to war, nay more, that the only true humanity very often lies in a ruthless application of them."

For the guidance of the officers in case the inhabitants of conquered tercitory should take up arms against the German army, the "German War Book" quotes with approval the letter Napoleon sent to his brother Joseph when the inhabitants of Italy were at tempting to revolt against him:

"The security of your dominion de pends on how you behave in the conquered province. Burn down a dozen places which are not willing to submit themselves. Of course, not until you have first looted them; my soldiers must not be allowed to go away with their hands empty. Have three to six persons hanged in every village which has joined the revolt; pay no respect to the cossack" (that is, to members of the clergy).

Officers Trained to Be Savages. Some of the rules laid down in the 'German War Book" are illustrated, and their spirit made more definite in "L'Interprete Militaire zum Gebrauch im Feindesland" ("Military Interpreter for Use in the Enemy's Country"). This is a manual edited at Berlin in 1906. "It contains," says the introduction, "the French translation of the greater part of documents, letters, and proclamations, and some orders of which it may be necessary to make use in time of war," Thus, eight years before this war began, the German military authorities were not only preparing their officers to wage war in a manner wholly contrary to The Hague regulations, but also were looking forward to the use of these proclamations in French or Belgian territory. Among its forms, ready for use by inserting names, date, and places, are the following:

"A fine of 600,000 marks in conse quence of an attempt made by to assassinate a German soldier, is imposec on the town of O. By order

"Efforts have been made, without result, to obtain the withdrawal of the

"The term fixed for payment expires tomorrow, Saturday, December 17, at

"Bank notes, cash, or silver plate will be accepted."

"I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated the 7th of this month, in which you bring to my notice the great difficulty which you expect to meet in levying the contributions. . . I can but regret the explanations which you have thought proper to give me on this subject; the order in question which emanates from my government is so clear and precise, and the instructions which I have received in the matter are so categorical that if the sum due by the town of R- is not paid the town will be burned down without pity!"

Ruthless Destruction Ordered.

On account of the the bridge of F-, I order: The district shall pay a special contribution of 10,000,000 francs by way of amends. This is brought to the notice of the public, who are informed that the method of assessment of the said sum will be enforced with the utmost severity. The village of F- will be destroyed immediately by fire, with the exception of certain buildings occupled for the use of the troops,"

These forms have been of great use to the German commanders in Belglum and northern France. The closeness with which they have been followed in these conquered lands, during the present war, may be seen by reading these two proclamations:

"The City of Brussels, exclusive of its suburbs, has been punished by an additional fine of 5,000,000 francs on account of the attack made upon a German soldier by Ryckere, one of its police officials,

"The Governor of Brusesls, "BARON VON LUETTWITZ." November 1, 1914.

Placard posted on the walls of Luneville by order of the German authori-

"Notice to the People: "Some of the inhabitants of Luneville made an attack from ambuscade on the German columns and wagons (trains). The same day (some of the) inhabitants shot at sanitary formations marked with the Red Cross. In

addition German wounded and the mir

itary ambulance were fired upon. "Because of these acts of hostility a fine of 650,000 francs is imposed upon the commune of Luneville. The mayor is ordered to pay this sum in gold or silver up to 50,000 francs. Septemher 6, 1914, at nine o'clock in the morning, to the representative of the German military authority. All protests will be considered null and void. No delay will be granted.

"If the commune does not punctually obey the order to pay the sum of 650,000 francs, all property that can be levied upon will be seized.

"In case of non-payment, visits from house to house will be made and all the inhabitants will be searched. If anyone knowingly has concealed money or attempted to hold back his goods from the seizure by the military authorities, or if anyone attempts to leave the city, he will be shot.

"The mayor and the bostages taken by the military authorities will be held responsible for the exact execution

of the above orders. "The mayor is ordered to publish immediately this notice to the com-

"VON FASBENDEE."

Comped the Ladder.

R. L. O'Donnell, new assistant general manager of eastern Penusylvania railway lines, began railroading as a rodman in 1888.

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, that famous old remedy for infants and children, and see that it Bears the Signature of Chart Hillithirs. In Ese for Over SO Years. Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

Tonawanda and North Tonawanda, N. Y., are to consolidate governments.

If there were no fools the fads would



No Raise



Carter's Little Liver Pills For Constipation

A vegetable remedy that always gives prompt relief in consti-pation. Banishes that tired feeling altogether and puts you right over-night, stimulates the Liver gently, but quickly restoring it to full and healthy action, and the stomach and bowels to their natural functions. Making life worth living.

ROSY CHEEKS or HEALTHY GOLOR Indicates Iron in the Blood. Pale or faces usually show its absence. A con-dition which will be much helped by

Deserved Rebuke. "John Henry Bibbles, would you take the bread out of your children's months to buy gasoline?"

"Tut, tut, my dear. Why this melodramatic attitude? Am I doing anything of the sort?"

"It amounts to that. You've rulned your credit with our grocer, but you take precious good care to pay your garage bills promptly."

DON'T WORRY ABOUT PIMPLES

Because Cuticura Quickly Removes Them-Trial Free.

On rising and retiring gently smear the face with Cuticura Ointment. Wash off the Ointment in five minutes with Cutlcura Soap and hot water, using plenty of Soap. Keep your skin clear by making Cuticura your every-day

toilet preparations. Free sample each by mail with Book. Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. L. Boston. Sold everywhere .- Adv.

When Noise Don't Count.

One of the peculiarities of the noise of a boiler shop that makes the of so many luxuries. boilers.

Takes Bride's Name.

Murray Cohen, who married Helen Bernays in New York, will hereafter be known as Murray C. Bernays to keep alive the bride's family name.

When it comes to digging in the fields the Chinese woman is equal to any man.

Death loves a shining mark, but love

Isabel, nged eight, daughter of a

Winchester couple, was at the dinner table when the conversation was on in regard to a neighbor woman who the day before received a decree of divorce. Isabel's mother said to her older daughter, "Who got her divorce for Little Isabel quickly spoke up and sald, "Why, mamma, I reckon she just went downtown and got it herself."-Indianapolis News.

State of Ohio. City of Toledo, Lucas County—ss.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senlor partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforessid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE.

Sworn to before me and subscribed is my presence, this 6th day of December.

A. D. 1888.

(E'al) A. W. Gleason, Notary Public.

HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is taken internally and acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System.

Druggists, 75c. Testimonials free.

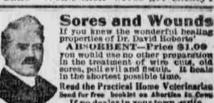
F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio. State of Ohio. City of Toledo, Lauras

Necessities and Luxuries.

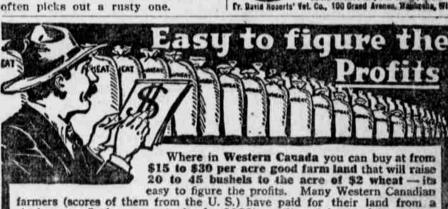
The trouble with economy is that leather-lunged individual is that he it would be so much easier to prachasn't discovered that it isn't the tice if we hadn't made necessities out

> Doubly Henpecked. June-Meek men will inherit the

earth, it is said. Jane-Won't their wives get chesty?



A B-ORBENT—Price \$1.00
you would then no other proparation
in the treatment of wire cuts, old
sores, poll svil and fistuit. If heals
in the shortest possible time.
Read the Prectical Home Veterinarias
bend for free beaket on Abertica In.Come
If no dealer in your town, sprite
fr. Band hoperts' Vet. Co., 100 Grand Avenus, Wandrells, Wis-



is worth investigation. Canada extends to you a hearty invitation to settle on her

Free Homestead Lands of 160 Acres Each or secure some of the low priced lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Think what you can make with wheat at \$2 a bushel and land so easy to get. Wonderful yields also of Oats, Barley and

single crop. Such an opportunity for 100% profit on labor and investment

The climate is healthful and agreeable; railway facilities excellent; good schools and churches convenient. Write for literature and particulars as to reduced railway rates to Supt. Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to

M J. Johnstone, Drawer 197, Watertown, S. D.; R. A. Garrett, 311 Jackson St., St. Paul, Minn. Canadian Government Agents

Silk From Wood. The manufacture of silk from wood pulp is now quite an important indus-

Flax. Mixed farming and cattle raising.

The best way to broaden yourself s to try to get hold of the other 'ellow's viewpoint.

try in England and France.

Most particular women use Red Cross Ball Blue. American made. Sure to please At all good grocers. Adv.

It is difficult for a man be careul without being called stingy,

INE Granulated Eyelids, Sore Eves, Eyes Indamed by Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by Murine. Try it in YOUR EYES No Smarting, Just Eye Comfort furine Eye Remedy At Your Drogwist's or by mall, 5th per bottle. Murine has Salve, in Tobes 20c. If " Hook of the Eve - Proc. ive Saive, in Tubes the. If a Hook of the Ever Frac. Ask Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago .

Every Woman Wants ANTISEPTIC POWDER FOR PERSONAL HYGIENE Dissolved in water for douches stops pelvic catarrh, ulceration and inflam-mation. Recommended by Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co. for ten years. A healing wonder for nasal caterri, sore throat and sore eyes. Economical.

las extraordinary cleaning and germicidal ex Sample Frem, 50c, all druggists, or postpoi mail. The Paxton Toilet Company, Boston, Mi

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