For Coughs PERUNA An Efficient Remedy

Compounded of vegetable drugs in a perfectly appointed laboratory by skilled chemists, after the prescription of a successful physician of wide experience, and approved by the experience of tens of thousands in the last forty-five veara.

Peruna's Success

rests strictly on its merit as a truly scientific treatment for all diseases of catarrhal symptoms. It has come to be the recognized standby of the American home because it has deserved to be, and it stands today as firm as the eternal hills in the confidence of an enormous number.

What Helped Them May Help You Get our free booklet, "Health and How to Have It," of your druggist, or write direct to us.

The Peruna Company Columbus, Ohio



Same Thing.

"A lyric was a poem intended for use by a lyre."

"Just like a modern fish story?"

Soothe Itching Scalps.

On retiring gently rub spots of dandruff and itching with Cutleura Ointment. Next morning shampoo with Cuticura Soap and hot water. For free samples address, "Cuticura, Dept. X, Boston." At druggists and by mall, Sonp 25 Ointment 25 and 50 .- Adv.

Admonition Wasted.

"Say, old chap, lend me ten dollars." "This engerness for money is very bad; don't you know that money, after all, is nothing but trouble?" "Well, it's my disposition to be bor-

rowing trouble." When Sin Will Decrease.

Sin will never be legislated away. It will never be rubbed or scoured from the texture of society. But its black and hideous stains will be wonderfully diminished when the church of Christ shall understand its own potency in social salvation .- J. M. Denn.

Scarcity of Oil.

Large numbers of Danish lighthouses will shortly be extinguished, or else will show a greatly diminished light, owing to the shortage of oil. This, it is declared, will mean additional difficulty in the way of Danish navigation and Danish exportation towards the west. In addition the allowance of oil curtailed.

Mahogany Embargo Removed.

Consul General Skinner reports from London that the controller of timber til further notice, of the restriction on sales of mahogany of all kinds. Notice was given recently that the board of trade had taken possession of all stocks of mahogany exceeding 5,000



The Rich Flavor Grape-Nuts

is due to the blending of malted barley with whole wheat flour. Wheat alone does not possess this rich flavor. The wonderfully easy digestion of GrapeNuts is also partly due to the barley for the barley contains a digestive which wheat lacks.

"There's a Reason" For Grape-Nuts

BELGIANS FORCED TO AID GERMANS

Kalser's Officers Showed Open Disregard of International Law.

WORKMEN SEIZED AS SLAVES

Cardinal Mercier Moved to Bitter Condemnation of Acts of German Authorities Which Aroused Detestation of Christendom.

Contrary to rules laid down by the Hague convention, and all principles of civilized warfare, German authorities forced Belgians to aid them in the prosecution of the war. The committee on public information gives the facts concerning these atrocious deeds in a pamphlet recently made public, from which we take the following:

October 12, 1915, the German authorities took a long step in the development of their policy of forcing the Belgians to aid them in prosecuting the war. The decree of that date reveals the matter and openly discloses a contempt for international law.

"Article 1. Whoever, without reason, refuses to undertake or to continue work sultable to his occupation, and in the execution of which the military administration is interested, such work being ordered by one or more of the military commanders, will be liable to imprisonment not exceeding one year. He may also be transported to Ger-

"In voking Belgian laws or even international conventions to the contrary, can, in no case, justify the refusal to work.

"Article 2. Any person who by force, threats, persuasion, or other means attempts to influence another to refuse work as pointed out in Article 1, is Hable to the punishment of imprisonment not exceeding five years.

"Article 3. Whoever knowingly by means of ald given or in any other way bets a punishable refusal to work, will be liable to a maximum fine of 10,000 marks, and in addition may be condemned to a year's imprisonment.

"If communes or associations have rendered themselves guilty of such an offense the heads of the communes will be punished.

"Article 4. In addition to the penaltles stated in Articles 1 and 3, the Germen authorities may, in case of need, impose on communes, where without reason, work has been refused, a fine or other coercive police measure

"This present decree comes into

force immediately. "Der Etappeinspekteur,

"VON UNGER, "Generalleutnant.

"Ghent, October 12, 1915." "Slavery," Sald Cardinal Mercier.

Cardinal Mercier's brief comment is as follows: "The injustice and arbitrariness of this decree exceed all that could be imagined. Forced labor, collective penalties and arbitrary punishments, all are there. It is slavery, neither more nor less."

Cardinal Mercier was in error, for the German authorities were able to imagine a much more terrible measure. for domestic lighting has been greatly In October, 1916, when the need for an additional labor supply in Germany had become urgent, the German govproment established the system of forced labor and deportation which has aroused the detestation of Chrissupplies announces the withdrawal, un- tendom. The reader will not be misled by the clumsy effort of the German authorities to mask the real purpose of the decree.

"I. l'eople able to work may be compelled to work even outside the place where they live, in case they have to apply to the charity of others dependents on account of gambling, frunkenness, loafing, unemployment or

dleness. "II. Every inhabitant of the country ts bound to render assistance in case of accident or general danger, and also to give help in case of public calamities as far as he can, even outside the place where he lives; in case of refusal he may be compelled by force.

"III. Anyone called upon to work, under Articles I or II, who shall refuse the work, or to continue at the work assigned him, will incur the penalty of imprisonment up to three years and of a fine up to 10,000 marks, or one or other of these penalties, unless a severer penalty is provided for by the laws in force.

"If the refusal to work has been made in concert or in agreement with several persons, each accomplice will be sentenced, as if he were a ringleader, to at least a week's imprison-

"IV. The German military authorities and military courts will enforce the proper execution of this decree. THE QUARTERMASTER GEN-

ERAL. SAUBERZWEIG. *Great Headquarters, 3d October, 1916.

Military Rulers Responsible.

The responsibility for this atrocious program rests upon the military rulers of Germany, who had labored so zenlpasty to infect the army and the people with the principles of ruthlessness. It is significant that the decree of Getober 3, 1916, followed hard upon the elevation of Hindenburg to the su-I me command with Ludendorf as his point of staff. In his long report of in some the swall distincted to memorie apportunition."

says: (On file in state department,) "Then, in August, Von Hindenburg was appointed to the supreme com mand. He is said to have criticized Von Bissing's policy as too mild; there was a quarrel; Von Bissing went to Berlin to protest, threatened to resign, but did not. He returned, and a German official here said that Belgium would now be subjected to a more terrible regime-would learn what war was. The prophecy has been vindicated. Recently I was told that the drus-"c measures are really of Ludendorf's inspiration; I do not know. Many German officers say so."

If Von Bissing had opposed the polley of deportation when his own judgment was overruled, he consented to become the "devil's advocate" and de fended the system in public. Especially instructive is the following conversation reported by Mr. F. C. Walcott:

"I went to Belgium to investigate conditions, and while there I had opportunity . . . to talk one day with Governor General Von Bissing, who died three or four weeks ago, a man seventy-two or seventy-three years old, a man steeped in the 'system,' born and bred to the hardening of the heart which that philosophy develops There ought to be some new word coined for the process that a man's heart undergoes when it becomes steeped in that system.

"I said to him, Governor, what are you going to do if England and France stop giving these people money to purchase food?

Von Bissing Relied on Starvation.

"He said, 'We have got that all worked out and have had it worked out for weeks, because we have expected this system to break down at any time."

"He went on to say, 'Starvation will grip these people in thirty to sixty days. Starvation is a compelling force, and we would use that force to compel the Belgian workingmen, many of them very skilled, to go to Germany to replace the Germans, so that they could go to the front and fight against the English and the French.'

"'As fast as our railway transportation could carry them, we would transport thousands, of others that would be fit for agricultural work, across Europe down into southeastern Europe, into Mesopotamia, where we have huge, splendld irrigation works. All that land needs is water and it will blossom like the rose.

"'The weak remaining, the old and the young, we would concentrate opposite the firing line, and put firing squads back of them, and force them through that line, so that the English and French could take care of their own people.

"It was a perfectly simple, direct, frank reasoning. It meant that the German government would use any force in the destruction of any people not its own to further its own ends,"-Frederick C. Walcott, in National Geographical Magazine, May, 1917.

A brief general view of the character of the deportations can perhaps be gained best from the report of Minister Whitlock.

"The deportations began in October in the Etape, at Ghent, and at Bruges, as my brief telegrams indicated, 'The policy spread; the rich industrial districts of Hainault, the mines and steel works about Charlerol were next attacked; now they are seizing men in Brabant, even in Brussels, despite some indications and even predictions of the civil authorities that the policy was about to be abandoned.

[The etapes were the parts of Bel gium under martial law, and included the province of western Flanders, part of eastern Flanders, and the region of Tournal. The remainder of the occupied part of Belgium was under civil government.]

Pitiable and Distressing Scene.

"During the last fortnight men have been impressed here in Brussels, but their seizures here are made evidently with much greater care than in the provinces, with more regard for the appearances. There was no public announcement of the Intention to deport, but suddenly about ten days ago cerfor the support of themselves or their | tain men in towns whose names are on the list of chomeurs received summons notifying them to report at one of the railway stations on a given day; penalties were fixed for failure to respond to the summons and there was printed on the card an offer of employment by the German government, elther in Germany or Belgium. On the first day out of about 1,500 men ordered to present themselves at the Gare du Midi about 750 responded. These were examined by German physicians and 300 were taken. There was no disorder, a large force of mounted Uhlans keeping back the crowds and barring access to the station to all but those who had been summoned to appear. The commission for relief in Belgium had secured permission to give to each deported man a loaf of bread, and some of the communes provided warm clothing for those who had none and in addition a small financial allowance. As by one of the ironies of life the winter has been more excessively cold than Belgium has ever known it, and while many of those who presented themselves were adequately protected against the cold, many of them were without overcoats. The men shivering from cold and fear, the parting from weeping wives and children, the barriers of brutal Uhlans, all this made the scene a pitiable and distressing one.

"It was understood that the seizures would continue here in Brussels, but on Thursday last, a bitter cold day, those that had been convoked were sent home without examination. It is supposed that the severe weather has noted the Germans to postpore the

WILSON OUTLINES RAILROAD POLICY

Tells Congress Taking Over of Lines Was Necessary to Safety.

WILL CONSERVE INTEREST

Proper Returns to the Roads Will Be Guaranteed-Urges Prompt Action and "Dealing With Great Matter in a Great Way."

Washington, Jan. 5,-President Wil son yesterday laid before congress, as sembled in joint session, his recommendations for carrying out government operation of railroads. Bills to carry out the president's ideas already had been prepared under the supervision of the department of justice and were immediately introduced, with plans for prompt consideration, in both house and senate.

The president spoke as follows:

"Gentlemen of the Congress: I have sked the privilege of addressing you in order to report that on the 28th of December last, during the recess of congress, acting through the secretary of war and under the authority conferred upon me by the act of congress approved August 29, 1916, I took possession and assumed control of the rallway lines of the country and the systems of water transportation under their control. This step seemed to be imperatively necessary in the interest of the public welfare, in the presence of the great tasks of war with which we are now dealing.

"As our experience develops difficul ties and makes it clear what they are, I have deemed it my duty to remove those difficulties wherever I have the legal power to do so. To assume control of the vast railway systems of the country is, I realize, a very heavy responsibility, but to fail to do so in the existing circumstances would have been a much greater. I assumed the lesser responsibility rather than the weightier.

Complete Mobilization Needed.

"I am sure that I am speaking the mind of all thoughtful Americans when I say that it is our duty as the representatives of the nation to do everything that it is necessary to do to se cure the complete mobilization of the whole resources of America by as rapld and effective a means as can be found. Transportation supplies all the arteries of mobilization. Unless It be under a single and unified direction the whole process of the nation's action is embarrassed.

."It was in the true spirit of America and it was right, that we should first try to effect the necessary unification under the voluntary action of those who were in charge of the great railway properties; and we did try it. The directors of the rallways responded to the need promptly and generously.

Praises Railway Executives.

"The group of railway executives who were charged with the task of actual co-ordination and general direction with patriotic zeal and marked ability, as was to have been expected, and did, I believe, everything that it was possible for them to do in the circumstances. If I have taken the task out of their hands it has not been because of any dereliction or failure on their part, but only because there were some things which the government can do and present management cannot. We shall continue to value most highly the advice and assistance of these gentlemen, and I am sure we shall not find them withholding it.

Government Control Needed. "It had become unmistakably plain that only under government administration can the entire equipment of the several systems of transportation be fully and undreservedly thrown into a common service without injurious discrimination against particular properties. Only under government administration can an absolutely unrestricted and unembarrassed common use be made of all tracks, terminals, terminal facilities and equipment of every kind. Only under that authority can new terminals be constructed and developed without regard to the requirements or limitations of particular roads. But under government administration all these things will be possible-not instantly, but as fast as practical difficulties which cannot be merely conjured away give way before the new management.

Little Disturbance as Possible

"The common administration will be carried out with as little disturbance of the present operating organizations and personnel of the railways as possible. Nothing will be altered or disturbed which it is not necessary to disturb. We are serving the public interest and safeguarding the public safety, but we are also regardful of the interest of those by whom these great properties are owned and glad to avail ourselves of the experience and trained ability of those who have been managing them. It is necessary that the transportation of troops and of war materials, of food and of fuel, and of U. S. Troops and Texas Rangers Chase everything that is necessary for the full mobilization of the energies and resources of the country, should be first considered, but it is clearly in the public interest also that the ordinary should be interfered with and disturbed as little as possible, and the public may rest assured that the inter-

shipper will be as carefully served and safeguarded as it is possible to serve and safeguard it in the present extraordinary circumstances.

To Keep Lines in Good Repair. "While the present authority of the executive suffices for all purposes of administration and while, of course, all private interests must for the present give way to the public necessity, it is, I am sure you will agree with me, right and necessary that the owners and creditors of the railways, the holders of their stocks and bonds, should receive from the government an unqualifled guaranty that their properties will be maintained throughout the period of federal control in as good repair and as complete equipment as at present, ando that the several roads will receive under federal management such compensation as is equitable and just alike to their owners and to the general public.

"I would suggest the average net rallway operating income of the three years ending June 30, 1917. I earnestly recommend that these guarantees be given by appropriate legislation and given as promptly as circumstances

"Deal Justly With Securities." "I need not point out the essential Justice of such guarantees and their great influence and significance as elements in the present financial and industrial situation of the country. Indeed, one of the strong arguments for assuming control of the railroads at this time is the financial argument. It is necessary that the values of railway securities should be justly and fairly paid and that the large financial operations evcry year necessary in connection with the maintenance, operation and development of the roads should, during the period of the war, be wisely related to the financial operations of the govern-

"Our first duty is, of course, to conserve the common interest and the common safety and to make certain that nothing stands in the way of the successful prosecution of the great war for liberty and justice, but it is an obligation of public conscience and of public honor that the private interests we disturb should be kept safe from unjust injury, and it is of the utmost consequence to the government itself that all great financial operations should be stabilized and co-ordinated with the financial operations of the government. No borrowing should run athwart the borrowings of the federal treasury and no fundamental industrial values should anywhere be unnecessarily impaired. In the hands of many small investors in the country, as well as in national banks, in insurance companies, in savings banks, in trust companies, in financial agencies of every kind, railway securities, the sum total of which runs up to some \$10,-000,000,000 or \$11,000,000,000, constitute a vital part of the structure of credit, and the unquestioned solidity of that structure must be maintained.

"The secretary of war and I easily agreed that, in view of the many com plex interests which must be safeguarded and harmonized, as well as because of his exceptional experience and ability in this new field of governmental action, Hon, William G. Me-Adoo was the right man to assume direct administrative control of this new executive task. At our request he consented to assume the authority and duties of organizer and director general of the new railway administration. He has assumed those duties and his work is in active prog-

May Need Treasury Grants.

"It is probably too much to expect that even under the unified rallway administration which will now be possible sufficient economies can be effected in the operation of the railways to make it possible to add to their equipment and extend their operative facilities as much as the present extraordinary demands upon their use will render desirable without resorting to the national treasury for the funds. If it is not possible, it will, of course, be necessary to resort to the congress for grants of money for that purpose. The secretary of the treasury will advise with your committee with regard to this very practical aspect of the matter. For the present I suggest only the guarantles I have indicated and such appropriations as are necessary at the outset of this task. I take the liberty of expressing the hope that the congress may grant these promptly and ungrudgingly. We are dealing with great matters and will, I am sure, deal with them greatly."

WAGE BOARD AGREED UPON

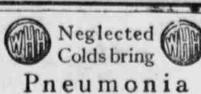
Railway Director McAdoo and Brotherhood Chiefs Come to An Understanding on Plan.

Washington, Jan. 5 .- Rallway Director McAdoo and the brotherhood chiefs agreed upon the creation of a wage board to have jurisdiction over the wages of railroad employees while they are under control of the government. The board also will adjust disputes that may arise, and will be appointed and at work within 30 days, according to the plan.

BANDITS ARE DRIVEN BACK

Mexicans Across the Border-Two Robbers Killed.

Macfa, Tex., Jan. 5 .- Mexican bandits who raided the Drite ranch near activities and the normal industrial Candelaria, have been driven back and commercial life of the country across the border by United States troops and Texas rangers, according to reports here. Neither the rangers nor the troops crossed the border. Two of est and convenience of the private the handle it is reported were killed,



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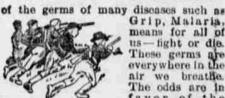
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Medical Discovery that it does all this in a way peculiar to itself. It cures troubles caused by torpid liver or impure blood.

Send 10 cents to Dr. V. M. Pierce, Buffalo,

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N. Y., for trial package of tablets, CLINTON, IOWA .- "About ten years ago took Dr Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery for a rheumatic condition and to purify the blood. Two bottles of this medicine absolutely cured me. I am glad

to recommend it to other people."-H.

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