

For Coughs and Colds 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...

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

EAT SKINNER'S THE BEST MACARONI. Includes image of a woman's face and a box of macaroni.

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

"Just like a modern fish story?"

Soothe Itching Scaps. On retiring gently rub spots of dandruff and itching with Cuticura Ointment.

Admission Wasted. "Say, old chap, lend me ten dollars." "This eagerness for money is very bad; don't you know that money, after all, is nothing but trouble?"

When Sin Will Decrease. Sin will never be legislated away. It will never be rubbed or scoured from the texture of society.

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.

Mahogany Embargo Removed. Consul General Skinner reports from London that the controller of timber supplies announces the withdrawal, until further notice, of the restriction on sales of mahogany of all kinds.

The Rich Flavor of Grape-Nuts is due to the blending of malted barley with whole wheat flour. Wheat alone does not possess this rich flavor.



The Rich Flavor of 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 Grape-Nuts 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

Kaiser'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.

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.

"Article 1. Whoever, without reason, refuses to undertake or to continue work suitable 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.

"In violating 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 liable to the punishment of imprisonment not exceeding five years.

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

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

"Der Etappenspektator. "VON UNGER. "Generalleutnant. "Ghent, October 12, 1915."

"Slavery," Said Cardinal Mercier. Cardinal Mercier's brief comment is as follows: "The injustice and arbitrariness of this decree exceed all that could be imagined.

Cardinal Mercier was in error, for the German authorities were able to imagine a much more terrible measure. In October, 1915, when the need for an additional labor supply in Germany had become urgent, the German government established the system of forced labor and deportation which has aroused the detestation of Christendom.

"I. People 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 for the support of themselves or their dependents on account of gambling, drunkenness, loafing, unemployment or idleness.

"II. Every inhabitant of the country is 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.

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

"THE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL 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 zealously to infect the army and the people with the principles of ruthlessness.

Then, in August, Von Hindenburg was appointed to the supreme command. He is said to have criticized Von Bisling's policy as too mild; there was a quarrel; Von Bisling 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.

If Von Bisling had opposed the policy of deportation when his own judgment was overruled, he consented to become the "devil's advocate" and defended the system in public.

"I went to Belgium to investigate conditions, and while there I had opportunity . . . to talk one day with Governor General Von Bisling, 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.

"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 workmen, 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, splendid irrigation works.

"The week 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."

"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 Charleroi 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 Belgium under martial law, and included the province of western Flanders, part of eastern Flanders, and the region of Tournai. 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 certain 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, either in Germany or Belgium.

"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 convoyed were sent home without examination. It is supposed that the severe weather has caused the Germans to postpone the deportations."

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 Wilson yesterday laid before congress, assembled in joint session, his recommendations for carrying out government operation of railroads.

"The president spoke as follows: "Gentlemen of the Congress: I have asked 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 railway lines of the country and the systems of water transportation under their control.

"As our experience develops difficulties 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.

"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 secure the complete mobilization of the whole resources of America by as rapid and effective a means as can be found.

"I 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 railways 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.

"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 undoeservedly thrown into a common service without injurious discrimination against particular properties.

"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.

"Bandits Are Driven Back. "U. S. Troops and Texas Rangers Chase Mexicans Across the Border—Two Robbers Killed.

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 unqualified guaranty that their properties will be maintained throughout the period of federal control in as good repair and as complete equipment as at present, and 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 railway 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 permit."

"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 every 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 government."

"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.

"The secretary of war and I earnestly agreed that, in view of the many complex 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. McAdoo 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 progress."

May Need Treasury Grants. "It is probably too much to expect that even under the unified railway 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.

WAGE BOARD AGREED UPON. Railway Director McAdoo and Brotherhood Chiefs Come to An Understanding on Plan.

Washington, Jan. 5.—Railway 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.

MARFA, TEX., Jan. 5.—Mexican bandits who raided the Drite ranch near Candelaria, have been driven back 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 the bandits, it is reported, were killed.

Neglected Colds bring Pneumonia. HILL'S CASCARA QUININE. The old family remedy—in tablet form—safe, sure, easy to take.

HILL'S CASCARA QUININE. The old family remedy—in tablet form—safe, sure, easy to take. No opiates—no unpleasant after effects.

Distemper Can Be Controlled. Dr. David Roberts' Vet. Co., 100 Grand Avenue, Washington, D.C.

PARKER'S HAIR BALM. A toilet preparation of Eucalypti. Helps to eradicate dandruff.

RICE BROTHERS. Live Stock Commission Merchants at SIOUX CITY, Chicago or Kansas City. W. N. U., SIOUX CITY, NO. 2-1918.

Self-interest is the principal ingredient in the interesting things of life.

MILLIONS USE RED CROSS. Millions of good housewives use Red Cross Ball Blue. Each year its sales increase. The old friends use it and tell others. Red Cross Ball Blue will make your old clothes look like new.

Throwing mud at a good man soils one's hands.

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.

Genius is the ability to make other people furnish the money to carry out your plans.

Catarrhal Deafness Cannot Be Cured by local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Catarrhal Deafness, and that is by a constitutional remedy. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System.

The man who has no price is the only one really worth buying.

TO RESIST THE ATTACK

of the germs of many diseases such as Grip, Malaria, means for all of us—light or die. These germs are everywhere in the air we breathe. The odds are in favor of the germs, if the liver is inactive and the blood impure.

What is needed most is an increase in the germ-fighting strength. To do this successfully you need to put on healthy flesh, rouse the liver to vigorous action, so it will throw off these germs, and purify the blood so that there will be no weak spots, or soil for germ-growth.

We claim for Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery that it does all this in a way peculiar to itself. It cures troubles caused by torpid liver or impure blood.

CLINTON, IOWA.—"About ten years ago I 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. BOERM, 122 N. 4th Street.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA.—"Some time ago I had the La Grippe and it left me in a run-down, weakened condition. My bronchial tubes were affected and I had a terrible cough. I took Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and it built me up to health and strength and relieved me of all this trouble, and since that time, whenever anyone in my family gets run-down or has a bad cough I give this medicine and it has never failed once to give relief. I always recommend the 'Discovery' to my friends."—Mrs. A. F. WILLIAMS, 1724 2nd Avenue.

Fame is the goddess of printer's ink—and she keeps the names of her favorites in the newspapers.

To keep clean and healthy take Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They regulate liver, bowels and stomach.—Adv.

Consistency is often but another name for contrariness.

When Your Eyes Need Care Try Murine Eye Remedy. No Smarting—Just Eye Comfort. 25 cents a bottle.