

LOOK AT CHILD'S TONGUE IF SICK, CROSS, FEVERISH

HURRY, MOTHER! REMOVE POISONS FROM LITTLE STOMACH, LIVER, BOWELS.

GIVE CALIFORNIA SYRUP OF FIGS AT ONCE IF BILIOUS OR CONSTIPATED.



Look at the tongue, mother! If coated, it is a sure sign that your little one's stomach, liver and bowels need a gentle, thorough cleansing at once.

When peevish, cross, listless, pale, doesn't sleep, doesn't eat or act naturally, or is feverish, stomach sour, breath bad; has stomach-ache, sore throat, diarrhoea, full of cold, give a teaspoonful of "California Syrup of Figs," and in a few hours all the foul, constipated waste, undigested food and sour bile gently moves out of the little bowels without griping, and you have a well, playful child again.

You needn't coax sick children to take this harmless "fruit laxative;" they love its delicious taste, and it always makes them feel splendid. Ask your druggist for a bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," which has directions for babies, children of all ages and for grown-ups plainly on the bottle. Beware of counterfeits sold here. To be sure you get the genuine, ask to see that it is made by the "California Fig Syrup Company." Refuse any other kind with contempt.—Adv.

The Kind.

"Have they any soft drinks here?"
"Yes, all but the hard water."—Baltimore American.

Get New Kidneys!

The kidneys are the most overworked organs of the human body, and when they fail in their work of filtering out and throwing off the poisons developed in the system, things begin to happen. One of the first warnings is pain or stiffness in the lower part of the back; highly colored urine; loss of appetite; indigestion; irritation, or even stone in the bladder. These symptoms indicate a condition that may lead to that dreaded and fatal malady, Bright's disease, for which there is said to be no cure.

Do not delay a minute. At the first indication of trouble in the kidney, liver, bladder or urinary organs start taking Gold Medal Haarlem Oil Capsules, and save yourself before it is too late. Instant relief is necessary in kidney and bladder troubles. A delay is often fatal.

You can almost certainly find immediate relief in Gold Medal Haarlem Oil Capsules. For more than 200 years this famous preparation has been an unfailing remedy for all kidney, bladder and urinary troubles. It is the pure, original Haarlem Oil your great-grandmother used. About two capsules each day will keep you toned up and feeling fine. Get it at any drug store, and if it does not give you almost immediate relief, your money will be refunded. Be sure you get the GOLD MEDAL BRAND. None other genuine. In boxes, three sizes.—Adv.

Time is a file that wears but makes no noise.

GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER

Has been used for all ailments 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 is a gentle laxative, regulates digestion both in stomach and intestines, cleans and sweetens the stomach and alimentary canal, stimulates the liver to secrete the bile and purifies from the blood. Sold in all civilized countries. Give it a trial.—Adv.

When a fool opens his mouth, you can see right through him.



NEW HERRING, round .05, dressed .055
Big Reduction on all kinds Fish.
Heavy production here means low prices

SEMI-SOLID BUTTERMILK For Hogs and Poultry

Sold direct from factory to consumer. If you want to get the best results for the least money write or call on Consolidated Products Co. LINCOLN, NEBRASKA

Profits Guaranteed

By experienced broker. Through our method of scale buying and selling of grain futures, loss is almost impossible. No limit to profits you might make. Write for particulars. We also buy and sell all oil stocks on commission.

J. E. WEBER & CO. 702 COMMERCE BLDG., KANSAS CITY, MO.

TEXT OF WORLD LEAGUE PACT OUT; PLANS TO PREVENT NEW WARS

Economic Isolation by Nations Is Relied Upon to Halt Offending State if Arbitration, the First Step Toward Agreement, Should Not Be Found Effective.

President Wilson Reads Covenant to Peace Conference at Paris—United States Executive Empowered to Call First Meeting of New League—Wide Powers Given to This Country, Great Britain, France, Italy, and Japan—All Armaments Are to Be Cut Down.

Paris.—President Wilson, as the chairman of the commission, read the full draft of the league of nations covenant at a meeting of the plenary commission at the Quai d'Orsay. The text follows:

Covenant.
Preamble.—In order to promote international co-operation and to secure international peace and security by the acceptance of obligations not to resort to war, by the prescription of open, just and honorable relations between nations, by the firm establishment of the understandings of international law as the actual rule of conduct among governments, and by the maintenance of justice and a scrupulous respect for all treaty obligations in the dealings of organized people with one another, the powers signatory to this covenant adopt this constitution of the league of nations:

Article I.
The action of the high contracting parties under the terms of this covenant shall be effected through the instrumentality of a meeting of a body of delegates representing the high contracting parties, of meetings at more frequent intervals of an executive council, and of a permanent international secretariat to be established at the seat of the league.

Article II.
Meetings of the body of delegates shall be held at stated intervals and from time to time as occasion may require for the purpose of dealing with matters within the sphere of action of the league. Meetings of the body of delegates shall be held at the seat of the league or at such other places as may be most convenient, and shall consist of representatives of the high contracting parties. Each of the high contracting parties shall have one vote, but may have not more than three representatives.

Article III.
The executive council shall consist of representatives of the United States of America, the British empire, France, Italy and Japan, together with representatives of four other states, members of the league. The selection of these four states shall be made by the body of delegates on such principles and in such manner as they think fit. Pending the appointment of these representatives of the other states, representatives of (blank left for names) shall be members of the executive council.

Article IV.
The first meeting of the body of delegates and the executive council shall be summoned by the President of the United States of America.

Article V.
The permanent secretariat of the league shall be established at (blank) which shall constitute the seat of the league. The secretariat shall comprise such secretaries and staff as may be required, under the general direction and control of a secretary general of the league, who shall be chosen by the executive council; the secretariat shall be appointed by the secretary general subject to confirmation by the executive council.

Article VI.
Representatives of the high contracting parties and officials of the league when engaged in the business of the league shall enjoy diplomatic privileges and immunities and the buildings occupied by the league or its officials or by representatives attending its meetings shall enjoy the benefits of extra territoriality.

Article VII.
Admission to the league of states not signatories to the covenant and not named in the protocol as states to be invited to adhere to the covenant, requires the assent of not less than two-thirds of the states represented in the body of delegates, and shall be limited to fully self-governing countries, including dominions and colonies. No state shall be admitted to the league unless it is able to give effective guarantees of its sincere intention to observe its international obligations, and unless it shall conform to such principles as may be prescribed by the league in regard to its naval and military forces and armaments.

Article VIII.
The high contracting parties recognize the principle that the maintenance of peace will require the reduction of national armaments to the lowest point consistent with national safety and the enforcement by common consent of international obligations

having special regard to the geographical situation and circumstances of each state.

The high contracting parties agree that the manufacture by private enterprise of munitions and implements of war leads itself to grave objections, and direct the executive council to advise how the evil effects attendant upon such manufacture can be prevented, due regard being had to the necessities of these countries which are not able to manufacture for themselves the munitions and implements of war necessary for their safety.

Article IX.
A permanent commission shall be constituted to advise the league on the execution of the provisions of Article Eight and on military and naval questions generally.

Article X.
The high contracting parties shall undertake to respect and preserve, as against external aggression, the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all states, members of the league. In case of any such aggression, or in case of any threat or danger of such aggression, the executive council shall advise upon the means by which the obligation shall be fulfilled.

Article XI.
Any war or threat of war, whether immediately affecting any of the high contracting parties or not, is hereby declared a matter of concern to the league, and the high contracting parties reserve the right to take any action that may be deemed wise and effectual to safeguard the peace of nations.

Article XII.
The high contracting parties agree that should disputes arise between them which cannot be adjusted by the ordinary processes of diplomacy, they will in no case resort to war without previously submitting the questions and matters involved either to arbitration or to inquiry by the executive council, and until three months after the award by the arbitrators or a recommendation by the executive council; and that they will not even then resort to war as against a member of the league which complies with the award of arbitration or the recommendation of the executive council.

Article XIII.
The high contracting parties, whenever any dispute or difficulty shall arise between them which they recognize to be suitable to arbitration, and which cannot be satisfactorily settled by diplomacy, will submit the whole matter to arbitration. For this purpose the court of arbitration to which the case is referred shall be the court agreed on by the parties or stipulated in any convention existing between them. The high contracting parties agree that they will carry out in full good faith any award that may be rendered. In the event of any failure to carry out the award, the executive council shall propose what steps can best be taken to give effect thereto.

Article XIV.
The executive council shall formulate plans for the establishment of a permanent court of international justice and this court shall, when established, be competent to hear and determine any matter which the parties recognize as suitable for the submission to it for arbitration under the foregoing article.

Article XV.
If there should arise between states members of the league any dispute likely to lead to rupture, which is not submitted to arbitration as above, the high contracting parties agree that they will refer the matter to the executive council; either party to the dispute may give notice of the existence of the dispute to the secretary general, who will make all necessary arrangements for a full investigation and consideration thereof.

Where the efforts of the council lead to the settlement of the dispute, a statement shall be published indicating the nature of the dispute and the terms of settlement, together with such explanations as may be appropriate. If the dispute has not been settled, a report by the council shall be published, setting forth with all necessary facts and explanations the recommendations which the council thinks just and proper for the settlement of the dispute. If the report is unanimously agreed to by the members of the council other than the parties to the dispute, the high contracting parties agree that they will not go to war with any party which complies with the recommendations, and that, if any party shall refuse to comply, the council shall propose measures necessary to give effect to the reason. If no such unanimous report

can be made, it shall be the duty of the majority and the privilege of the minority to issue statements indicating what they believe to be the facts, and containing the reasons which they consider to be just and proper.

Article XVI.
Should any of the high contracting parties break or disregard its covenants under Article XII it shall thereby ipso facto be deemed to have committed an act of war against all the other members of the league, which hereby undertake immediately to subject it to the severance of all trade or financial relations, the prohibition of all intercourse between their nationals and the nationals of the covenant-breaking state, and the prevention of all financial, commercial or personal intercourse between the nationals of the covenant-breaking state and the nationals of any other state, whether a member of the league or not.

Article XVII.
In the event of disputes between one state member of the league and another state which is not a member of the league the high contracting parties agree that the state or states not members of the league shall be invited to accept the obligations of membership in the league for the purposes of such dispute, upon such conditions as the executive council may deem just, and upon acceptance of any such invitation the above provisions shall be applied with such modifications as may be deemed necessary by the league.

In the event of a power so invited refusing to accept the obligations of membership in the league for the purposes of the dispute, the high contracting parties agree that the provisions of Article XVI shall be applicable as against the state taking such action.

Article XVIII.
The high contracting parties agree that the league shall be entrusted with general supervision of the trade in arms and ammunition with the countries in which the control of this traffic is necessary in the common interest.

Article XIX.
To those colonies and territories which as a consequence of the war have been placed under the sovereignty of the states which formerly governed them and which are inhabited by peoples not yet able to stand by themselves under the strenuous conditions of the modern world, the principle that the wellbeing and development of such peoples form a sacred trust of civilization and that securities for the performance of this trust should be embodied in the constitution of the league.

The best method of giving practical effect to this principle is that the tutelage of such peoples should be entrusted to advanced nations who by reason of their resources, experience or geographical position, can best undertake this responsibility, and that this tutelage should be exercised by them as mandatory powers on behalf of the league.

Certain communities formerly belonging to the Turkish empire have reached a stage of development which their existence as independent nations can be provisionally recognized subject to the rendering of administrative advice and assistance by a mandatory power until such time as they are able to stand alone. The wishes of these communities must be a principal consideration in the selection of the mandatory power.

Such are territories, such as southwest Africa and certain of the south Pacific islands, which, owing to the sparseness of their population, or their small size, or their remoteness from the centers of civilization, or their geographical continuity to the mandatory state, and other circumstances, can be best administered under the laws of the mandatory state as integral portions thereof, subject to the safeguards mentioned in the interests of the indigenous population.

In every case of mandate, the mandatory state shall render to the league an annual report in reference to the territory committed to its charge.

Article XX.
The high contracting parties will endeavor to maintain a minimum of fair and humane conditions of labor for men, women and children, both in their own countries and in all countries to which their commercial and industrial relations extend, and to that end agree to establish, as a part of the organization of the league a permanent bureau of labor.

Article XXI.
The high contracting parties agree that provision shall be made through the instrumentality of the league to secure and maintain freedom of transit and equitable treatment for the commerce of all states members of the league, having in mind, among other things, special arrangements with regard to the necessities of a region devastated during the war of 1914-1918.

Article XXII.
The high contracting parties agree to place under the control of the league of international bureaus general treaties if the parties to such treaties consent. Furthermore, they agree that all such international bureaus to be constituted in the future shall be placed under control of the league.

Article XXIII.
The high contracting parties agree that every treaty or international engagement entered into hereafter by any state member of the league shall be forthwith registered with the secretary general, and as soon as possible published by him, and such as possible published by him, and such as possible published by him, and such as possible published by him.

Article XXIV.
It shall be the right of the body of delegates from time to time to advise the reconsideration by states members of the league of treaties which have become inapplicable, and of international conditions of which the continuance may endanger the peace of the world.

Article XXV.
The high contracting parties severally agree that the present covenant is accepted as abrogating all obligations entered into which are inconsistent with the terms thereof, and solemnly engage that they will not hereafter enter into any engagements inconsistent with the terms thereof. In case any of the powers signatory hereto should subsequently be admitted to the league, before coming a party to this covenant, have undertaken any obligations which are inconsistent with the terms of this covenant, it shall be the duty of such power to take immediate steps to procure its release from such obligations.

Article XXVI.
Amendments to this covenant will take effect when ratified by the states whose representatives compose the executive council and by three-fourths of the states whose representatives compose the body of delegates.

LAND OF WEALTH

Western Canada Has Unbounded Possibilities.

Glorious Opportunities for the Stock Raiser, the Wheat Grower, and the Mixed Farmer—Its Fields to Feed the World.

Before there were any cattle in Alberta, or it was known that it was possible to feed them outside all the year round, the Indian hunters could always find the buffalo during the winter months pasturing in the foothills. In the summer the herds wandered on the plains and fed on the prairie grasses. The plains have since become grain fields, but the foothill district extending north from the international boundary for a thousand miles will always be a natural feeding ground for live stock. In the southern part of Alberta the altitude is greater than in the more northerly districts, but while the herds in the south have wider tracts of treeless pasturage, in the north from Red Deer on into the Peace river country there are more trees, a richer vegetation and more natural shelter.

Those who have been advocating stock raising and mixed farming for the past few years point to the number of hogs marketed as an evidence of the increased production of the Western Provinces. They may also take credit for the increase in cattle and sheep, which is very great, but perhaps not so marked as what has been accomplished in hog raising. For the first six months alone last year about half a million hogs were shipped from Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. A very conservative estimate value of these animals to the farmer would be \$25,000 a head.

The Canadian West is fast forging to the front of the wheat-producing countries of the world, and "No. 1 hard" is without doubt the best wheat in the market today. When it is considered that the three hundred and forty-three million four hundred and seventy-three thousand bushel crop of 1915 was from only eleven million acres of her hundreds of millions of acres, it gives an idea of what her future will be.

It is felt, however, that on account of the great money there will undoubtedly be in growing wheat during the next few years there is a possibility that farmers may be tempted to drop the growing of coarser grains, which might result in less stock being raised. Every effort is being made by the Agricultural Departments of the various Provinces to impress on the farmers that forage crops and coarse feed in abundance mean production of flesh and milk, and that in the long run the great future of the Western Provinces lies in mixed farming which will found her prosperity on a more enduring basis.

Mixed farming has always been the rule in the Eastern Provinces where the formation of the land invites variety of crop, but it has not been as common in the Western Provinces, though the practice has grown in recent years. Hitherto the man raising wheat from the rich soil has purchased most of his household food and necessities, his energies being devoted to getting every possible bushel of grain out of every foot of his land, and he has paid prices for his supplies that have made a big dent in his profits. It has now dawned on him that he can raise vegetables and poultry, and supply his own table; that with very little effort he can raise a lot of garden produce and in a very simple manner solve his own problem of the cost of living. Further, that there is an increasing market for domestic necessities such as poultry, eggs, butter, milk and cheese, which command very high prices, and that there are other roads to prosperity besides that through the wheat field.

In 1916 Canada imported 7,980,260 pounds of butter, most of it from as far away as New Zealand, and for the first time in 60 years failed to ship butter to England, a condition due to the home consumption, which is estimated to be increasing at the rate of \$3,000,000 worth a year, being greatly in excess of the increased supply. This condition has brought about a change in farming methods that is far-reaching, and will result in greatly increased production all round of the necessities demanded by the home market.

Natural Resources.
One of the most important considerations to the farmer is fuel. In northern Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, where portions of the country are well wooded, the settler has little difficulty in getting all the wood he requires, and thousands of men find employment in the winter cutting wood, which is shipped all over the prairie portions of the provinces. There is an abundance of coal throughout the country. It is estimated that the coal deposits in Alberta cover over 81,000 square miles and represent an available tonnage of over ten hundred thousand million tons, while those in Saskatchewan cover an area of 13,000 miles, containing over 50,000,000 tons. In Manitoba the coal reserve is not as large, but even there 100,000,000 tons is considered a conservative estimate. At the present time these deposits are only worked to a small extent, but there is no doubt that they will be a great feature in rebuilding the country and will exercise a powerful influence on its commerce.

It is a common thing in the coal districts for farmers to get their coal supply off their own farm. Near Edmonton, for example, the farmers not only supply themselves, but they carry coal to the city market and find it

a considerable source of revenue in the winter time. The Edmonton coal fields under and around the city have an estimated content of sixty thousand million tons. Farmers sell the coal at \$4 a ton for domestic use.

The pioneer of Western Canada knew little of the enjoyments of life, compared with the farmer in that country today. The continual extension of railway lines affords facilities undreamed of a few years ago, closing up the gaps of communication, creating immense business for the East in the West and the West in the East, and drawing the farmer all the time nearer to the zones of commerce. In creating wider markets the railways are doing more than any other agency can do for Western Canada and the country as a whole. The products of the farms, which are now readily marketed, and the vast train of employment that follows the enlargement of the farming industry, is creating new agricultural centers and causing towns and cities of importance to grow all along its lines.

An admirable system of agricultural instruction has been developed through the efforts of the Dominion government and the various provincial Departments of Agriculture. This forms part of the educational system of Western Canada and is doing much for all branches of agriculture. Experimental farms have been established at various points in the provinces, which have done wonders in developing improved methods of farming.

The result has been a great awakening to the necessity of better methods of tillage, scientific stock raising and dairying. Farmers are beginning to realize that to get what they are entitled to out of the land, they must adopt scientific methods, and as a result, careful seed selection, proper rotation and summer fallow is the order of the day. Under the favorable conditions generally anticipated, prospects point to an all round increase in production that will leave a great deal of money in the hands of the western farmer this year, and prosperity for Western Canada as a whole. It will be years before Europe will make up arrears in agricultural production, caused by the enforced idleness and wholesale destruction, and Western Canada will play a big part in filling the void.

The result of the continued shortage in cattle, the future price of beef and the solution of the perplexing problem of feeding the world are vital questions uppermost in the minds of many thinking people today.

There is no doubt that the wide acres of Western Canada can, and will, be made to play an important part in bringing about a proper balance in supply and demand. In the northern parts of Manitoba and Saskatchewan and in Alberta are many thousands of acres of the richest pasture in the world, well watered and treated by the sunniest of climates. These rolling hills for the greater part are still unpeopled and untraced by the hoofs of domestic animals.

One of the causes assigned for the decline in stock-raising is the reduction in the areas available for grazing on account of so many big ranches being converted into farms. Experiments, conducted at Vermilion, Alberta, would rather go to show that the old grazing grounds were too large, and that the feeding is really better when the animal is confined to a comparatively limited area, providing the pasturage is of the right kind and there is plenty of water.—Advertisement.

Base Ballistically Speaking.
"Do you favor a league of nations?"
"Yes," replied the baseball fan. "But I doubt whether all the nations can get into one league. There always has to be a few minor leagues for the development of talent."

UPSET STOMACH

PAPE'S DIAPEPSIN AT ONCE ENDS SOURNESS, GAS, ACIDITY, INDIGESTION.

Don't stay upset! When meals don't fit and you belch gas, acids and undigested food. When you feel lumps of indigestion pain, flatulence, heartburn or headache you can get instant relief.



No waiting! Pape's Diapepsin will put you on your feet. As soon as you eat one of these pleasant, harmless tablets all the indigestion, gases, acidity and stomach distress ends. Your druggist sells them. Adv.

A man must have conscience in order to detect the wrongs of his neighbors.

It is willingness to pay a good rental that gives his Satanic majesty the choice of apartments in some homes.

Your Granulated Eyelids.
Eyes inflamed by exposure to Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by **Murine Eye Remedy**. No Smarting, Just Eye Comfort. At Your Druggist or by mail 50c per Bottle. For Book of the Eye free write **Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.**