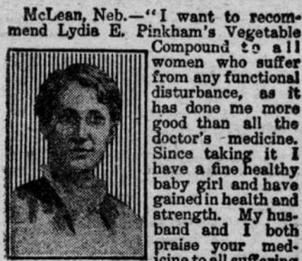


# TO ALL WOMEN WHO ARE ILL

This Woman Recommends Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound—Her Personal Experience.



McLean, Neb.—"I want to recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to all women who suffer from any functional disturbance, as it has done me more good than all the doctor's medicine. Since taking it I have a fine healthy baby girl and have gained in health and strength. My husband and I both praise your medicine to all suffering women."—Mrs. JOHN KOPPELMANN, R. No. 1, McLean, Nebraska.

This famous root and herb remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, has been restoring women of America to health for more than forty years and it will well pay any woman who suffers from displacements, inflammation, ulceration, irregularities, backache, headaches, nervousness or "the blues" to give this successful remedy a trial.

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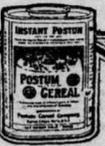
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Many Holders of Small Denominations Have Mistaken Idea in Not Collecting Interest When Due.

It seems that many holders of Liberty bonds are not collecting the interest when it falls due. If it is a small bond the half-yearly interest is a small sum. Perhaps he does not know how to do it. Every six months an interest coupon, attached to the bond, falls due. It is as good as money at any respectable bank. Cut it off and hand it in at the bank. Then put the amount into War Savings stamps or into another Liberty bond subscription. We have found bondholders who failed to clip coupons with the idea that by letting the government keep the interest money they were helping on with the war. But that is not the way to do it. When interest falls due the treasurer must hold in readiness a sum sufficient to pay it all. By collecting the interest and investing the proceeds in stamps you take it off the treasury's hands and clean up the books. Take your Liberty bond investment seriously. Clip the coupons when they fall due.—Saturday Evening Post.

It takes a versatile man to make a different kind of fool of himself each day.



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You'll like this excellent table beverage with its rich mild coffee-like flavor & the results of the change will appeal to you. That's why so much Postum is sold nowadays

# HERE IS TEXT OF FIRST WORLD CONSTITUTION, PRESENTED TO PEACE CONFERENCE BY WILSON

By United Press. Paris, Feb. 14.—The full text and covenant of the league of nations was officially announced today as 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 regard 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 1. "The action of the high contracting parties under the terms of this covenant shall be affected through the instrumentality of 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 2. "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 place as may be found 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 3. "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."

"Meetings of the council shall be held from time to time as occasion may require and at least once a year at whatever place may be decided on, or failing any such decision, at the seat of the league and any matter within the sphere of action of the league or affecting the peace of the world may be dealt with at such meetings. "Invitations shall be sent to any power to attend a meeting of the council at which matters directly affecting its interests are to be discussed and no decision taken at any meeting will be binding on such power unless so invited."

Article 4. "All matters of procedure at meetings of the body of delegates or the executive council including the appointment of committees to investigate particular matters shall be regulated by the body of delegates or the executive council and may be decided by a majority of the states represented at the meeting."

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

Article 5. "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. "The secretary-general shall act in that capacity at all meetings of the body of delegates or of the executive council."

"The expenses of the secretariat shall be borne by the states, members of the league in accordance with the apportionment of the expenses of the international bureau of the universal postal union."

Article 6. "Representatives of the high contracting parties and officials of the league when engaged on 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 benefit of extra territoriality."

Article 7. "Admission to the league of states not signatories to the covenant and not named in the protocol hereto 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."

Article 8. "The high contracting parties recognize the principle that the maintenance of peace will require the reduction of national armament to the lowest point consistent with national safety and the enforcement by common action of international obligations, having special regard to the geographical situation and circumstances of each state; and the executive council shall formulate plans for effecting such reduction. The executive council shall also determine for the consideration and action of the several governments what military equipment and armament is fair and reasonable in proportion to the scale of forces laid down in the program of disarmament and these limits, when adopted, shall not be exceeded without the permission of the executive council."

"The high contracting parties agree that the manufacture by private enterprise of munitions and implements of war tends 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.

"The high contracting parties undertake in no way to conceal from each other the condition of such of their industries as are capable of being adapted to warlike purposes or the scale of their armaments and agree that there shall be full and frank interchange of information as to their military and naval programs."

Article 9. "A permanent commission shall be constituted to advise the league on the execution of the provisions of Article 8 and on military and naval questions generally."

"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 get 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 10. "The high contracting parties 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 11. "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."

"It is hereby also declared and agreed to be the friendly right of each of the high contracting parties to draw the attention of the body of delegates or of the executive council to any circumstances affecting international intercourse which threaten to disturb international peace or the good understanding between nations upon which peace depends."

Article 12. "The high contracting parties agree that should dispute 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 the arbitrators or the recommendation of the executive council."

"In any case under this article, the award of the arbitrators shall be made within a reasonable time and the recommendation of the executive council shall be made within six months after the submission of the dispute."

Article 13. "The high contracting parties agree that whenever any dispute or difficulty shall arise between them which they recognize to be suitable for submission to arbitration and which cannot be satisfactorily settled by diplomacy, they 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 given to give effect there."

Article 14. "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 submission to it, for arbitration under the foregoing article."

Article 15. "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 general secretary, who will make all necessary arrangements for a full investigation and to consideration thereof. For this purpose the parties agree to communicate to the secretary-general as promptly as possible, statements of their case with the relevant facts and papers, and the executive council may forthwith direct the publication 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 recommendation 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 so to comply, the council shall propose measures necessary to give effect to the recommendation. 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."

"The executive council may in any case under this article refer the dispute to the body of delegates. The dispute shall be so referred at the request of either party to the dispute that such request must be made within 14 days after the submission of the dispute. In any case referred to the body of delegates all the provisions of Article 12, relating to the action and powers of the executive council shall apply to the action and powers of the body of delegates."

Article 16. "Should any of the high contracting parties break or disregard its covenants under Article 12, it shall thereby de 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 and 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."

"It shall be the duty of the executive council in such case to recommend what effective military or naval force the members of the league shall severally contribute to the armed forces to be used to protect the covenants of the league."

"The high contracting parties agree further, that they will mutually support one another in the financial and economic measures which may be taken under this article, in order to minimize the loss and inconvenience resulting from the above measures, and that they will mutually support one another in resisting any special measure aimed at one of their number by the covenant-breaking state, and that they will afford passage through their territory to the forces of any of the high contracting parties who are co-operating to protect the covenants of the league."

Article 17. "In the event of disputes between one state member of the league and another state which is not a member of the league or between states not members of the league, the high contracting parties agree that the state of states not members of the league 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."

"Upon such investigation being given, the executive council shall immediately institute an inquiry into the circumstances and merits of the dispute, and recommend such action as may seem best and most effectual in the circumstances."

"In the event of a power so invited refusing to accept the obligations of membership in the league for the purposes of such dispute, and taking any action against a state member of the league which in the case of a state member of the league would constitute a breach of Article 12, the provisions of Article 16 shall be applicable as against the state taking such action."

"If both parties to the dispute when so invited refuse to accept the obligations of membership in the league for the purpose of such dispute, the executive council may take such action and make such recommendations as will prevent hostilities and will result in the settlement of the dispute."

Article 18. "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 19. "To those colonies and territories which as consequences of the late war have ceased to be 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, there should be applied the principle that the well being and development of such peoples form a sacred trust of civilization and that securities for the performance of this trust shall 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, their experience or their geographical position can best undertake this respectively and that this tutelage should be exercised by them as mandataries on behalf of the league."

"The character of the mandate must differ according to the stage of the development of the people, the geographical situation of the territory, its economic conditions and other similar circumstances."

"Certain communities formerly belonging to the Turkish empire have reached a stage of development where 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 mandatory power."

"Other peoples, especially those of central Africa, are at such a stage that the mandatory must be responsible for the administration of the territory subject to conditions which will guarantee freedom of conscience or religion, subject only to the maintenance of public order and morals, the prohibition of abuses such as the slave trade, the arms traffic and the liquor traffic and the prevention of the establishment of fortifications or military and naval bases and of military training of the natives for other than police purposes and the defense of territory and will also secure equal opportunities for the trade and commerce of other members of the league."

"There are territories such as southwest Africa and certain of the South Pacific Isles 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 above mentioned, in the interests of the indigenous population.

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

"The degree of authority, control or administration to be exercised by the mandatory state shall, if not previously agreed to establish at the seat of the parties, in each case be explicitly defined by the executive council in a special act or charter."

"The high contracting parties further agree to establish at the seat of the league a mandatory commission to receive and examine the annual reports of the mandatory powers and to assist the league in ensuring the observance of the terms of all mandates."

Article 20. "The high contracting parties will endeavor to secure and maintain 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 part of the organization of the league a permanent bureau of labor."

Article 21. "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 the regions devastated during the war of 1914-1918."

Article 22. "The high contracting parties agree to place under the control of the league all international bureaus already established by general treaties if the parties to such general treaties consent. Furthermore, they agree that all such international bureaus to be constituted in future shall be placed under control of the league."

Article 23. "The high contracting parties agree that every treaty of international engagement entered into hereafter by any state of the league shall be forthwith registered with the secretary-general and as soon as possible published by him, and that no such treaty or international engagement shall be binding until so registered."

Article 24. "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 25. "The high contracting parties severally agree that the present covenant is accepted as abrogating all obligations inter se, 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 or subsequently admitted to the league shall, before becoming 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 26. "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."

The Hamburger Nachrichten publishes an opinion by Prince Heinrich of Prussia, that expresses Germany's future goals as follows: "The restoration of Germany to her old state of power and prestige for rebuilding and strengthening her economic life as before the war, the restoration of the old monarchy under the old dynasty with Prussian leadership, the restoration of the old dynasties in the federal states, removal of the most parasitical soldiers and workers' councils, and the formation of a well-disciplined power by land and by sea on the old model. By these means only can Germany be able to have a weighty voice in the so-called people's league. The further repulsion of Jewish influence in commerce, industry and politics also is urged."

"It is reported that Germany is out upon a blackmail campaign. French troops near Mannheim are supposed to have relaxed their discipline to a very serious extent. British and American troops are described as partly mutinous, and the result of these stories is that people begin to believe the entente cannot enforce the terms which Germany passively declines. As a sort of corollary to this proposition, it seems to be supposed that with the fall of the temporary government bolshevism would be deliberately let loose in Germany and all people who might possibly command authority would refuse to make any effort, and the entente would be faced by a Germany completely anarchistic and utterly unable to make any contribution whatever to the restoration of Belgium and northern France. In short, the German negotiation would hold bolshevism at the heads of the entente authorities as a big pistol."

The progress made by the government of Great Britain in the government housing scheme is revealed by the London Times in a recent issue. "The general aim will be to secure that there shall be only 12 houses to the acre in urban, and eight in rural areas. A great number of them, in addition to a kitchen, larder, scullery, three bedrooms, washhouse, and bathroom or bath, should, in the opinion of the local government board, be provided with a comfortable living room or parlor and garden. Practically all the essential fittings are being standardized, including doors, windows, kitchen ranges, baths, bolts, locks, door handles, and general fittings, designs of which have been prepared and samples chosen. Arrangements are being made with the ministry of munitions to place orders for these standardized fittings, and, where practicable, existing munition factories and works will be used to produce fittings to provide employment for as many munition workers as possible."

Criticism of former President Taft, joint chairman of the national war labor board, and a statement that the New York harbor strike may be renewed shortly, are voiced by Thomas L. Delahanty, president of the marine workers' affiliation. "The marine workers are irritated," said Delahanty, "because Taft has allowed the league of nations congress to take precedent over the settlement of their controversy with ship owners."

It has been noted that the year 1919 marks the 100th anniversary of the birth of James Russell Lowell, Charles Dana Walt Whitman and Julia Ward Howe.

## Weekly Health Talks

### GOING BACK TO NATURE

BY DR. W. LUCAS.

People get sick because they go away from Nature, and the only way to get well is to go back. Something grows out of the ground in the form of vegetation to cure almost every ill. Some of these vegetable growths are understood by man, and some are not. Animals, it would seem, know what to do when they are sick better than men and women. Observers have noted that a sick horse, dog or cat will stop eating food and seek out some vegetable growth in the field or yard, which, when found and eaten, often restores appetite and health. Haven't you seen these animals do this very thing yourself?

Dr. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., long since found the herbs and roots provided by Nature to overcome constipation, and he had these vegetables collected and made up of Maysapple, leaves of Aloe, root of Jalap, into little white sugar-coated pills, that he called Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. You must understand that when your intestines are stopped up, poisons and decayed matter are imprisoned in your system, and these are carried by the blood throughout your body. Thus does your head ache, you get dizzy, you can't sleep, your skin may break out, your appetite declines, you get tired and despondent. As a matter of fact, you may get sick all over. Don't you see how useless all this suffering is? All that is often needed is a few of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets, which he has placed in all drug stores for your convenience and health. Try them by all means. They are probably the very thing you need right now.

## Calf Enemies

### WHITE SCOURS BLACKLEG

Your Veterinarian can stamp them out with Cutter's Anti-Calf Scour Serum and Cutter's Germ Free Blackleg Filtrate and Aggressor, or Cutter's Blackleg Pills.

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