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HEALTH

HOSTETTER'S Stomach Bitters

It is excellent in cases of stomach or bowel ailments

KIDNEY TROUBLE Is a deceptive disease and don't know it. You can make no mistake by using Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney medicine. At druggists in fifty-cent and dollar sizes. Sample size bottle by Parcel Post, also pamphlet telling you about it. Address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., and enclose ten cents, also mention this paper.

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ECZEMA! Money back without question if HUNT'S CURE fails in the treatment of ECZEMA, RINGWORM, FETTER or other itching skin diseases. Price 50c at druggists, or direct from A. S. Richards Laboratory, Berkeley, Cal., or Chicago, Ill.

Kill All Flies! THEY SPREAD DISEASE. Flies everywhere. They fly through your nose and into your food. They are the carriers of typhoid, cholera, diphtheria, and other deadly diseases. Kill them with DAILY FLY KILLER. It is a powerful disinfectant and kills all flies. Write for booklet and testimonials. 50-dose pkg. Daily Fly Killer, \$1.00. 100-dose pkg. Daily Fly Killer, \$2.00. Sold by druggists, or direct from A. S. Richards Laboratory, Berkeley, Cal., or Chicago, Ill.

NEBRASKA NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY LINCOLN, NEBRASKA. Fire, tornado and hail insurance, farm and town property, automobile and threshing machinery. Policyholders and agents participate in the profits of this company. Agents wanted in open territory. 18th year. Incorporated Jan. 4, 1899.

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D. C. Advice and books free. Cases reasonable. Highest references. Best service.

W. N. U., LINCOLN, NO. 20-1917.

Dogs and the Dye-Pot. The Chinese sleeve dogs, called Pekinese, are so fashionable nowadays and fetch such high prices that breeders of them are making a lot of money in the business. Also dealers. Unfortunately the dealers are not always honest, and it is just as well to avoid buying such dogs from street vendors and other non-responsible persons. The animals may not be exactly what they seem. The color specially desired for a Pekinese is a delicate shade of brown. Dogs of this kind are of various hues; but an unscrupulous dealer finds no serious difficulty in making them brown, to match any shade. He simply dips doggy into a pall of hydrogen peroxide a few times until his coat is well bleached and then dyes him, by like means, of the fashionable tint.

FRECKLES

Now Is the Time to Get Rid of These Ugly Spots. There's no longer the slightest need of feeling ashamed of your freckles, as the prescription ointment—double strength—is guaranteed to remove these homely spots. Simply get an ounce of ointment—double strength—from your druggist, and apply a little of it night and morning and you should soon see that even the worst freckles have begun to disappear, while the lighter ones have vanished entirely. It is so simple that more than one ounce is needed to completely clear the skin and gain a beautiful clear complexion. Be sure to ask for the double strength ointment, as this is sold under guarantee of money back if it fails to remove freckles.—Adv.

Town Turns Back on Tramps. On the ground that no man ought to be unemployed at the present time, the guardians of an English town have decided to ignore the existence of tramps and to provide neither food nor lodging for them. They will have their reward, for the fraternity will give the place a wide berth.

YES! MAGICALLY! CORNS LIFT OUT WITH FINGERS

You say to the drug store man, "Give me a small bottle of freezone." This will cost very little but will positively remove every hard or soft corn or callus from one's feet.

A few drops of this new ether compound applied directly upon a tender, aching corn relieves the soreness instantly, and soon the entire corn or callus, root and all, dries up and can be lifted off with the fingers.

This new way to rid one's feet of corns was introduced by a Cincinnati man, who says that freezone dries in a moment, and simply shrivels up the corn or callus without irritating the surrounding skin.

If your druggist hasn't any freezone tell him to order a small bottle from his wholesale drug house for you.—adv.

Her Weapon. "That girl is fishing for admirers." "Then I suppose, she uses a bean line."



1—The 1918 class of France, young men born in 1898, just called to the colors, marshaled in front of the Gare Montparnasse, Paris, to be taken to training garrisons. 2—Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, new commander of the department of the Northeast, and his aide, Lieut. N. S. Simpkins, in headquarters at Boston. 3—British officer leading a raiding party amidst the bursting of German shells. 4—Princess Maude of Wite, who is to marry her cousin, the Prince of Wales. 5—Lieut. Com. D. C. Bingham, fleet gunnery officer on staff of commander of Atlantic fleet.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

War Revenue Measure to Raise \$1,800,000,000 Introduced in the House.

MAKES ENTIRE NATION HELP

Compromise Reached on Army Conscription Bill—Nine Regiments of Engineers Going to Europe Soon—Desperate Fighting in Northern France and Macedonia.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD. The house of representatives received from the ways and means committee on Wednesday the completed war revenue bill designed to raise \$1,800,000,000, which is additional to the normal revenue of \$1,500,000,000. The measure is so drafted that every home, every individual, will share in the burden. Under its provisions the American people will be paying direct taxes of \$33 per capita for the year 1917. The people of the British isles now pay per capita taxes of \$90. The principal features of the levy are the increases in income and profits taxes, in internal revenue rates and in customs duties, but the household and indeed everyone is hit, for light, heat, and telephone bills, admission tickets to amusements, fire and life insurance, railway tickets, automobiles, automobile tires and tubes, soft drinks, postage rates, golf clubs and baseball bats, club dues, and a host of other everyday necessities or luxuries come under the taxation. At the last minute the committee added a paragraph placing a tax of 2 cents a pound on tea and 1 cent a pound on coffee, and an additional tax was placed on sugar. The bill proposes a normal tax of 2 per cent on individuals having incomes between \$1,000 and \$3,000, if single, and \$2,000 and \$4,000, if married or the head of a family. An additional normal tax of 2 per cent would be added in the case of larger incomes. At \$5,000 an additional surtax, graduated until at \$500,000 and over it reaches 33 per cent, would be imposed. All articles of import now on the free list will be taxed 10 per cent, and an additional 10 per cent tax is placed on all articles now on the dutiable list. The tax on excess profits is 16 per cent on profits over 8 per cent and \$5,000. Heavy taxes are placed on beer, spirits, whisky and tobacco and its manufacturers. The first-class mail rate goes up to 3 cents and the second-class rate is increased according to the zone system. **Army Bill Compromise.** Spurred to action by the president, the senate and house conferees compromised the differences over the army conscription bill. The amendment authorizing the Roosevelt expeditionary force of volunteers was eliminated. The age limit for the draft was set at twenty-one to thirty years inclusive. Liquor is barred from the training camps and immoral resorts from their vicinity. The pay of enlisted men is raised \$10 a month to \$25, and that of other grades proportionately. The machinery for draft exemption is provided. It is estimated that under the bill more than 10,000,000 men are liable for war service. From these will be taken the first 500,000 recruits for the conscription army, the second 500,000 when the president decides to call for them, and the men necessary to bring the regular army and National Guard up to maximum war strength if volunteers do not come forward in sufficient numbers. Reports during the week concerning the submarine warfare were conflicting and confusing. Germany claimed its campaign was still successful beyond its expectations, while Great Britain issued figures showing a considerable decrease in the number of U-boat victims. Great Britain reported the sinking

of two more hospital ships by the Germans. The news also came of the torpedoing of the British steamship City of Paris in the Mediterranean early in April. The vessel carried 266 passengers and a large crew and only 23 were saved. American inventors by the thousand are seeking means of combating the submarine, and Chairman Saunders of the naval consulting board made a statement which, though deprecated by navy officials, gave assurance that some of the devices submitted would solve the problem in the near future. The war department announced on Monday that nine regiments of engineers, made up largely of railroad men, would be sent to France as soon as possible. These men and doctors and nurses will be the first to reach the war zone. Members of the French war commission, after their trip through the central West, were received enthusiastically in Philadelphia and New York; some of the British commissioners addressed congress, and all of them prepared to return home, confident that the arrangements made with America ensured the prosecution of the war to a victorious conclusion. The finance committee of the French chamber of deputies, in reporting on a bill, asserted that France must have a "peace that pays;" in restoration of Alsace-Lorraine, compensation in kind for thefts and damages in the invaded region, rebuilding of the ruined towns and villages by German hands, ships to replace those sunk, and guarantees for annual payments. It was stated authoritatively in Washington Thursday that President Wilson had informed Mr. Balfour that the United States will make war and peace in common with the allies. **Ferment in Germany.** Of the greatest interest and importance were the events of the week in Germany. Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg, finding himself between two fires, maintained silence concerning Germany's aims in the war. On the one hand, the peace-without-annexation socialists attacked him and the government fiercely, virtually demanding that he step down and out. On the other hand, the conservatives and Pan-Germans assailed him for apparently yielding to the other faction, and also boldly blamed his hesitant policy for the long duration of the war. Sweeping internal reforms in the empire are demanded by the radicals, and some of them—but not enough yet—venture to urge the wiping out of Prussia's baleful predominance and even the deposition of the reigning dynasty. A logical result of these agitations was the reported attempt of an assassin to shoot the kaiser in Berlin. Had his aim been truer his bullet would have removed not alone Wilhelm, but the whole house of Hohenzollern. Closely related to events in Germany were the developments in Russia. The provisional heads of the new republic were forced to agree to form a coalition government with the delegates of the soldiers' and workers' councils. This quieted the disturbances for the time being, but the German socialist emissaries continued to spread their propaganda. Borgjerg, Danish socialist, who is in Petrograd, made known the peace terms proposed by the German socialist democratic party, the majority faction. They include recognition of the right of nations to freedom of development, the introduction of compulsory international arbitration, the restitution by Germany of all conquered territories, a plebiscite in Russian Poland, with freedom to choose between independence or annexation by Russia or Germany; the restoration of independence to Belgium, Serbia, and Roumania; the restoration to Bulgaria of the Bulgarian districts of Macedonia, and the granting to Serbia of a free port on the Adriatic. The radical socialists of Petrograd at once declared that their party should have nothing to do with Borgjerg and his propositions, which they asserted were wholly pro-German. **Stand of American Socialists.** Leading American socialists gave out a statement denouncing the international socialist conference called for Stockholm early in June as "the most dangerous of all the kaiser's plots for

cash in his military victories," and characterizing the American socialist delegates, Morris Hillquit and Alger non Lee, as radically pro-German. In Greece matters moved rapidly toward a climax. The king is losing supporters daily in large numbers, and on Sunday 40,000 persons assembled in Saloniki and with great enthusiasm adopted a resolution proclaiming the deposition of King Constantine and his dynasty. Germany is attempting to start in Italy the same campaign of disintegration she is carrying on in Russia. Baron Sonnino is the object of attack by radical journals in the southern country, as is Milyoukov in Petrograd. A war mission from Italy is now on its way to America. It is headed by the prince of Udine, and Marconi is one of the members. The Italians are coming to discuss especially the problems of transporting food and munitions from America and the purchase of coal and railway rolling stock. The submarine warfare has caused a grievous shortage of coal in Italy. **The Food Problem.** Herbert C. Hoover, chairman of the food committee of the Council of National Defense, strongly advocated the government measures that give the president and the department of agriculture direct control of the country's food resources. He also urged a more limited use of wheat in this country, and his talk on that topic was followed immediately by a government report showing that the winter wheat crop will be only about 366,000,000 bushels, the smallest since 1904. The acreage abandoned is the largest on record. In Great Britain the "meatless day" was abandoned because Baron Devonport, food controller, found a diminution in the consumption of breadstuffs was of more importance. Food riots took place in many cities and towns of Sweden, and according to an official statement, the vast majority of Germans are underfed. Sweden's predicament, however, was lessened greatly on Wednesday when England agreed to release the Swedish ships laden with food and other necessities that had been detained in British harbors. In return Sweden agreed to release 900,000 tons of allied shipping that had been tied up in the gulf of Bothnia since the beginning of the war. **Desperate Struggle in France.** The desperate battle for possession of the coal fields of Lens in northern France continued unabated through the week. Crown Prince Ruprecht of Bavaria brought up great masses of reserve troops and every available gun to check the unceasing British attack, and on Tuesday he succeeded in retaking Fresnoy village and wood. But that night and the next day the British returned to the assault and again took possession of most of the lost ground. There was heavy fighting at other points along the Drocourt-Queant line, which evidently is regarded by the Germans as of vital importance. Bad weather lessened the severity of the fighting along the French front. The expected general offensive by the allies on the Macedonian front began after several days of intense artillery activity and according to London advices it was fairly successful. Between Lake Ochrida and Lake Doiran there was fierce fighting, the British capturing Bulgarian trenches for a stretch of two miles. In the Cerna river bend the Russians took several enemy trenches, and in the upper Moglenica river valley the Serbians, fighting to regain their own land, hit the Teutonic allies hard blows. As usual, Berlin claimed that all these attacks by the entente allies were repulsed. An interesting development of the week was the announcement that Japan had been asked to supply ships for the transportation of American troops and supplies to Europe, and the resulting discovery that Japan itself was planning to send a large number of soldiers to the Russian front this summer. President Wilson on Thursday created a war council of the Red Cross and Henry P. Davison of J. P. Morgan & Co. was placed at its head. In accepting that post Mr. Davison said all the vast facilities of the Morgan firm would stand behind the Red Cross for the duration of the war.

PREPARE MORE LAND -GROW MORE FOOD

"Seed and Feed" the Slogan of the Year.

The papers are filled with the appeal for soldiers, sailors and farmers, and all are timely, all are necessary. The sailor is needed to man the ships that protect the shores, police the seas and clear the ocean of tormenting and meddlesome masked buccaners, to give help to the allies, to make more efficient the present fighting units that are keeping free the sealanes and ocean routes. The soldier is required to keep alive and intact the unity of the nation and the freedom of the world, to protect the lives of its citizens from incursions without and raids within, to guard the honor and preserve the dignity of the great United States, to render not only sentimental but practical assistance to those who for two and a half years on the battlefields of Flanders and the steppes of the East have been fighting for the freedom of the world against a dominant autocratic and militarist Prussianism, which were it to become successful, would mean autocracy, militarism and Prussianism, and a "get-off-the-sidevalkism" over the entire world. The allies are proud to welcome these new accessions to the fighting forces, which mean an earlier termination of the war and the dawn of an era that will be historic, one that we will all be proud that we lived in. Throughout all Canada, Great Britain, France, and all the allied countries, when the news was received that the United States had entered the war, a thrill went up and down the nation's sides, and the pulses throbbled with a new life, keenly appreciative of the practical sentiment that had brought to their sides an ally of the strength and virility of the United States. But the soldier and the sailor need to be fed, and therefore the cry for agricultural enlistment. The strength of the fighting man must be maintained. In his absence from the field there comes the necessity for provision to take his place. The appeal for farm help is well timed, opportune and important. There are vacant lands aplenty in the United States that, given a fair opportunity under competent advisement and reasonable help, will produce abundantly. Western Canada also provides an excellent field for the prosecution of work in growing wheat and other grains, and while it is not the desire of the Canadian Government to draw from the resources of the United States, believing that it is the duty of every patriotic citizen to do all he possibly can to build up the stores of depleted foods and making use of every energy at home, the wish is to lay before the public the fact that Canada has millions of acres of excellent land capable of producing wonderful crops. If for any reason the reader, having patriotism and a love of his country in his heart, and a desire to forward the cause of the allies, cannot avail himself of the opportunities afforded in the United States, Western Canada will be glad to render him any assistance it can in locating him on its vacant areas, where large crops can be grown at minimum of cost. Let us grow the grain, raise the cattle, produce the food to feed our soldiers, our sailors and provide food for our allies, no matter whether it is done to the North or to the South of the boundary line that in the object in view should not be known as a boundary. Let us keep up the spirit of patriotism, whether it be growing grain in the United States or in Canada, but Canada, fully alive to the necessity, joins in the appeal of its allies—the United States—for more food and more food.—Advertisement.

Natural Elation. Why the ecstatic frame of mind I asked the man he met as he stepped off the car. "You seem supremely happy. Has the beauty of spring got into your blood; has a rich uncle died and left you a million; have you a new baby in the family, or has the boss raised your salary?" "None of those things," answered the man who had the grin, "but something almost as nice. The conductor didn't take up my fare."

HEAL BABY RASHES That Itch, Burn and Torture With Cuticura—Trial Free. A hot Cuticura Soap bath is soothing to irritated skins when followed by a gentle application of Cuticura Ointment. Use Cuticura for every-day toilet preparations to prevent such troubles. After this treatment baby sleeps, mother rests and health follows. Free sample each by mail with Book. Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

Power of a Name. "Don't call this play 'A Cloudy Night.'" "Why not?" "How then can you star in it?" Nothing to Worry Over. Guest—Gracious! You've split wine over my dress. Host—So sorry, but luckily none of it has gone on the carpet.

When Your Eyes Need Care Try Murine Eye Remedy No Stinging—No Irritation. 25 Cents at Druggists or by Mail. Write for Free Eye Book. MURINE EYE REMEDY CO., CHICAGO

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