

medicine for catarrh and stomach trouble, from which I suffered several years. I took it for several months, found my health was re-stored and have felt splendidly even since. I now take it when I contract a cold, and it soon rids the sys-tem of any catarrhal tendencies."



Those who object to liquid medicines can procure Peruna Tablets.

Fall Run of Distemper

MAY RE WHOLLY AVOIDED BY USING "SPOHNS" A small outlay of money brings very great results. It is a sure cure and a preventive if you use it as per directions. Simple, safe and sure. The \$1 size is twice the quantity and an ounce more than the 50c size. Get your horses in best condition for late fail and winter. All druggists, harness deal-ers or manufacturers.

SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Manufacturers, Goshen, Ind.

She Did Her "Bit."

There are many ways for one to do his bit, but a young woman, riding on the latest soldier song bravely. He the hurricane deck of a Fifth avenue whistled it cheerfully. When he apbus, discovered a new way, relates the proached the door he wiped his feet New York Times. The bus was just about to go under the elevated structure, which is only a few feet above the heads of those seated on its top when a young man in khaki jumped These were bad symptoms, to his feet to join a woman friend in a seat that had just been vacated. The conductor sprang forward to grasp the soldier, but a young woman seated near by was quicker. "Sit down," she commanded sharply, at the same time jerking the arm of Sammy. The khaki- owns a candy factory." clad young man lost his balance and the next moment he was seated-in the young woman's lap. The girl blushed a bright pink, and the soldier apologized, and everybody smiled. "I don't care," said the young woman to her friend. "I feel that I have done my bit in saving that soldier's head from being battered by the low bridge."

Same Old Prices.

The voice of an anxious woman called the city clerk's office on the telephone the other day, relates the Indianapolis News.

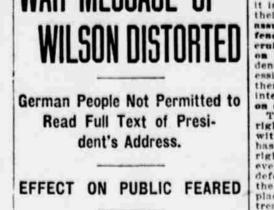
"Is this the marriage parlor?" she asked. When told there were no marriage parlors connected with the office, she said she was anxious to get some information about the "price of marriage."

"I heard some talk about the price of marriage going up and I wanted to know if they had a standard price during the war," she explained.

She gave a sigh of relief when informed that the price of marriage licenses had not been increased, and that most justices of the peace and ministers still relied on the generosity of the bridegroom for their compensation for performing the ceremony.

THE TORIGINAL CHEMICAL

CLOUD, NEBRASKA, RED WAR MESSAGE OF



Copy Issued by Committee on Public Information Shows Important Passages That Were Suppressed.

The German government did not dare to communicate to the German people the full text c! President Wilson's war message of April 2, 1917. It feared the influence which the unabridged text of this message might have upon the opinion of the people. Therefore the official message of the president of the United States was presented to Germany in an abridged and distorted form.

The committee on public information of the United States government has prepared a copy of this message showing the passages which were suppressed in the report of the Wolff Telegraph bureau when the message of the president was published to the whole world. These passages are shown in bold-faced type in the following copy of the message. The Wolff Telegraph bureau is not only under censorship control of the German government, but has been consistently employed by the government for the promulgation of official opinions.

Gentlemen of the Congress:

I have called the congress into extra ordinary session because there are serious, very serious, choices of policy made, and made immediately, which It is neither right nor constitutionally permissible that I should assume the re-

sponsibility of making. On the 3d of February last I officially laid before you the extraordinary an-nouncement of the Imperial German government that on and after the 1st day of February it was its purpose to put aside all restraints of law or of hu manity and use its submarines to sink every vessel that sought to approach either the ports of Great Britain and Ireland or the western coasts of Europe or any of the ports controlled by the enemies of Germany within the Medi-terranean. That had seemed to be the object of the German submarine war-fare earlier in the war, but since April of last year the Imperial government had somewhat restrained the commanders of its undersea craft in conform-ity with its promise. then given to us that passenger boats should not be sunk, and that due warning would be given to all other vessels which its submarines might seek to destroy, when no resistance was offered or es-cape attempted, and care taken that

submarines are in effect outlaws, when use as the German submarines have been used against merchant shipping it is impossible to defend ships agains their attacks, as the law of antions has assumed that merchantmen would defend themselves against privateers or cruisers, visible craft giving chase upa the open sea. It is common prudence in such circumstances, grim nec-essity indeed, to endeavor to destroy them before they have shown their own intention. They must be dealt with upon sight, if dealt with at all.

CHIEF

The German government denies th right of neutrals to use arms at al within the areas of the sea which i has proscribed even in the defense of rights which no modern publicist has ever before questioned their right to defend. The intimation is conveyed that the armed guards which we have placed on our merchant ships will be treated as beyond the pale of law and subject to be dealt with as pirates would be. Armed neutrality is ineffec-tunl enough at best; in such circum-stances and in the face of such pretensions it is worse than ineffectual; it is likely only to produce what it was meant to prevent; it is practically certhe rights or the effectiveness of the belligerents. There is one choice we cannot make, we are incapable of making We will not choose the path of submission and suffer the most sacred rights of our nation and our people to be nored or violated. The wrongs against which we now array ourselves are no common wrongs; they cut to the very roots of human life.

With a profound sense of the solemn and even tragleal character of the ster I nm taking and of the grave responsi-bilities which it involves, but in unhesitating obedience to what I deem my constitutional duty. I advise that the congress declare the recent cours the Imperial German government to be in fact nothing less than war against the government and people of the United States; that it formally ac cept the status of belligerent which has thus been thrust upon it; and that it take immediate steps not only to put the country in a more thorough state of defense, but also to exert all its power and employ all its resources to bring the government of the German empire to terms and end the war What this will involve is clear. will involve the utmost practicable co-

operation in counsel and action with the governments now at war with Germany, and as incident to that, the ex-tension to those governments of the most liberal financial credits, in order that our resources may so far as possible be added to theirs.

It will involve the organization and mobilization of all the material resources of the country to supply the materials of war and serve the incl-dental needs of the nation in the most abundant and yet the most economical and efficient way possible. It will involve the immediate full

equipment of the navy in all respects but particularly in supplying it with the best means of dealing with the ene my's submarines.

It will involve the immediate addi tion to the armed forces of the United States, already provided for by law in case of war, of at least 500.000 men, who should in my opinion, be chosen upon the principle of universal liabil-ity to service, and also the authorization of subsequent additional increments of equal force so soon as they may be needed and can be handled in training

It will involve also, of course, the granting of adequate credits to the government, sustained, I hope, so far as they can equitably be sustained by the present generation, by well-con-ceived taxation.

I say sustained so far as may be equitable by taxation, because it seems to me that it would be most unwise to base the credits, which will now be necessary, entirely on money borrowed.

successfully worked out only under cover and where no one has the right to ask questions. Canningly contrived plans of deception or aggression, carried, it may be from generation to gen eration, can be worked out and kept from the light only within the privac of courts or behind the carefully guarded couffdences of a narrow and privi-leged class. They are happily impossible where public opinion commands and insists upon full information concern-ing all the nation's affairs. A steadfast concert for peace can

never be maintained except by a partnever be maintained except by a part-nership of democratic nations. No an-tocratic government could be trusted to keep faith within it or observe its covenants. It must be a league of honor, a partnership of opinion. In-trigue would eat its vitals aways the plottings of inner circles who could plan what they would, and render account to no one, would be a corruption seated at Its very heart. Only free peo ple can hold their purpose and their honor steady to a common end, and prefer the interest of mankind to any narrow interest of their own.

Does not every American feel that assurance has been added to our hope for the future peace of the world by the wonderful and heartening thing that have been happening within the inst few weeks in Russia? Russia was known by those who knew her best to have been always in fact democratic at heart in all vital babits of her thought, in all the intimate relation-ships of her people that spoke their natural instinct, their habitual attitude toward life. The autocracy that crowned the summit of her political struc-ture, long as it bad stood and terrible as was the reality of its power, was not in fact Russian in origin, character, or purpose, and now it has been shaken off and the great generous Russinn people have been added, in all their native majesty and might, to the forces that are fighting for freedom in the world, for justice, and for peace. Here is a fit partner for a league of honor.

One of the things that have served to convince us that the Prussian auto-cracy was not and could never be our friend is that from the very outset of the present war it has filled our ansuspecting communities, and even our offices of government, with spies and set criminal intrigues everywhere afon against our national unity of counsel. our peace within and without, our industries, and our commerce. Indeed in Is now evident that its sples were here even before the war began and it is unhappily not a matter of conjecture. but a fact proven in our courts of justice, that the intrigues which have more than once come perilously near to disturbing the peace and dislocating the industries of the country, have been carried on at the instigation, with the support, and even under the personal directions of official agents of the Imperial government accredited to the government of the United States.

Even in checking these things and trying to extirpate them we have sought to put the most generous Interpretation possible upon them, because we knew that their source lay not in any hostile feeling or purpose of the German people toward us (who were. no doubt, as ignorant of them as we ourselves were), but only in the selfish designs of a government that did what it pleased and told its people nothing. But they have played their part in serving to convince us at last that that government entertains no real friendship for us and means to act against our pence and security at its convenience. That it means to stir up enemies against us at our very doors, the Intercepted note to the German minister at Mexico City is eloquent evidence.

We are accepting this challenge of hostile purpose because we know that in such a government, following such methods, we can never have a friend, and that in the presence of its organized power, always lying in whit to accomplish we know not what pur-

all who are in fact loyal to their neighbors and to the government in the hour of test. They are most of them as true and loyal Americans as if they had never known any other fealty or alnever known any other fealty or al-legiance. They will be prompt to stand with us in rebuking and restraining the few who may be of a different mind and purpose. If there should be dis-loyalty, it will be dealt with with a firm hand of stern repression; but if it lifts its head at all, it will lift it only here and there and without coun-ference excent from a lawless and tenance except from a lawless and malignant few.

It is a distressing and oppressive duty, gentlemen of the congress, which I thave performed in thus addressing you. There are, it may be, many months of "ery trial and sacrifice ahead of us. It is a fearful thing to lead this great, penceful people into war, into the most terrible and disastrous of all wars, civilization itself sceming to be in the inlance.

But the right is more precious than peace, and we shall fight for the things which we have always carried nearest our bearts-for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own govern-ments, for the rights and liberties of mall nations, for a universal dominion of right by such a concert of free peothe as shall bring peace and astety to all nations and make the world itself at last free.

To such a task we can dedicate out lives and our fortunes, everything that we are and everything that we have, with the pride of those who know that the day has come when America is privileged to spend her blood and her might for the principles that gave her birth and happiness and the peace which she has treasured. God helping her, she can do no other.

CALLS BOYS TO THE COLORS

President Wilson Asks All Between Ages of Sixteen and Twenty-One to Join Working Reserve.

Young men of the country between he ages of sixteen and twenty-one, not now employed, are called upon by President Wilson to serve the nation by joining the United States Boys' Working reserve. In a letter made public by Secretary Wilson of the la-

bor department, the president says it is the patriotic duty of these young men to use their spare time in productive work and help support the nation in the present cirisis. The president's letter follows: "Permit me to express my great ap

preciation of the great work undertaken by the United States Boys' Working reserve of the employment service of the department of labor. To give to the young men between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one the privilege of spending their spare time in productive enterprises without interrupting their studies at school, while their older brothers are battling in the trenches and on the seas, must greatly increase the means of providing for the forces at the front and the maintenance of thoes whose services are needed here. It is a high privilege, no less than a patriotic duty, to help support the nation by devoted and intelligent work in this great crisis,

"Let me express the hope that the young men of the country not now permanently employed may eagerly enter the Boys' Working reserve to fit themselves by training and study for good citizenship and productive service. In this way they can show themselves worthy of patriotic fathers who have fought for democracy in the past, sustain their patriotic brothers who are fighting for it today, and command the affectionate pride of the brave mothers who are silently bearing the burdens at home."

A Friend Indeed. The little boy came home whistling on the mat, and he closed the front door behind him.

"What's the matter with you, Harold?" inquired his mother anxiously.

"I'm happy !" shouted Harold, flinging his speller at the cat.

"Because school is out?" "Naw!" he remonstrated. "Naw! you see, I am getting acquainted with a nice feller at school. His father

You're Flirting With Death! **Stop Kidney-Ills Now**

Thousands Die Yearly From Ravages of Kidney Troubles for White Dodd's Pills Give Quick Relief.

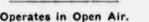
Take heed! Never disregard nature's warnings of that great destroyer—Kid-ney Trouble. You know the signs— backache, shooting pains through the loins, stiffness in stooping or lifting, spots before the eyes, dizziness, rheu-matic pains, swollen joints, bed-wetting, nightly arising.

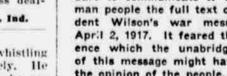
At the first sign of Kidney derangements, get in your preventive work with DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS. Take no chances. Stop thinking "I'll be all right in a day or two." That's the road to dreaded Bright's disease.

Every druggist has DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS. Remember-the name with the three Ds. You don't have to take box after box, and wait weeks for results. The first box is guaranteed to help If it doesn't, your druggist will gladly refund your money.

But, to get results, you must refuse substitutes and accept no remedy of similar name. DODD'S do the work-To-day, get DODD'S you want. To-day, get DODD'S PILLS and start on the road to Kidney-health. Your

drug store has the genuine-your druggist guarantees them. Adv.





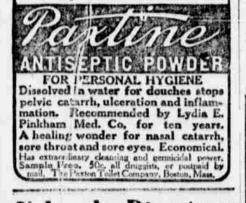


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Every Woman Wants





Dept. K, 1212 O St. Lincoln, Neb.

W. N. U., LINCOLN, NO. 45-1917.

Operating in public and in the open air, a surgeon amputated a man's arm

in Cincinnati. The man was a machinist, and had been caught in a concrete mixer, and was only released after an hour's work by the fire department. An Ambulance was summoned, and the doctor decided the only hope of saving the man's life, because of loss of blood, was to operate at once. Then. surrounded by a ring of policemen, holding back the hundreds who gathered round, the surgeon commenced work. The operation took only a few minutes and the man was fully conscious.

The Bore.

The man who knows, and knows he knows, he is a bore-blackball him.-



Will help this condition

their crews were given at least a fair chance to save their lives in their open boats. The precautions taken were meager and haphazard enough, as was proved in distressing instance after instance in the progress of the cruel and unmanly business, but a certain degree of restraint was observed.

The new policy has swept every re-striction aside. Vessels of every kind. whatever their fing, their character their cargo, their destination, their errand, have been ruthlessly sent to the bottom without warning and without thought of help or mercy for those on board, the vessels of friendly neu-trals along with those of belligerents Even hospital ships and ships carrying relief to the sorely bereaved and stricken people of Belgium, though the lat-ter were provided with safe conduct through the proscribed areas by the German government itself and were distinguished by unmistakable marks of identity, have been sunk with the me reckless lack of compassion of of principle.

was for a little while unable to believe that such things would in fact be done by any government that had hitherio subscribed to the humane practices of civilized nations. Inter-national law had its origin in the sttempt to set up some law which would be respected and observed upon the seas, where no nation had right of dominion and where lay the free highways of the world. By painful stage after stage has that law been built up with meager enough results, indeed after all was accomplished that could be accomplished, but always with clear view, at least, of what the hear and conscience of mankind demanded This minimum of right the German government has swept aside under the

plea of retailation and necessity and because it had no weapons which it could use at sea except these, which It is impossible to employ as it is employing them, without throwing to the wind all scruples of humanity or of respect for the understandings that were supposed to underlie the inter-Tam not now thinking of the loss of

property involved, immense and serious as that is, but only of the wanton and wholesale destruction of the lives o non-combatants, men. women, and chil dren, engaged in pursuits which have always, even in the darkest periods of modern history, been deemed innocent and legitimate. Property can be paid for: the lives of peaceful and innocent people cannot be. The present German submarine, warfare against commerce is a warfare against mankind.

It is a war against all nations. Amer-Ican ships have been sunk, American lives taken, in ways which it has stirred us very deeply to learn of, but the ships nad people of other neutral and friendly nations have been sunk and overwhelmed in the waters in the same way. There has been no diserimination.

The challenge is to all mankind. Each nation must decide for itself how it will meet it. The choice we make ourselves must be made with a moderation of counsel and a temper-ateness of judgment befitting our character and our motives as a nation. We must put excited feelings away. Our motive will not be revenge or th victorious assertion of the physical might of the nation, but only the vin-dication of right, of human right, of which we are only a single champion. When I addressed the congress on the 26th of February last I thought it would suffice to assert our neutral rights with arms, our right to use the seas

against unlawful interference, our right to keep our people safe against unlaw-ful vielence. But armed neutrality, it appears, is impracticable. Because

is our duty, I most respectfully urge to protect our people, so far as we my, against the very serious hardships and evils which would be likely to arise out of the inflation which would be produced by vast loans.

In carrying out the measures by which these things are to be accom-plished we should keep constantly in mind the wisdom of interfering as little na possible in our own preparation and in the equipment of our own mill-tary forces with the duty-for it will be a very practical duty-of supplying the nations already at war with many with the materials which they can obtain only from us or by our as-sistance. They are in the field, and we should help them in every way to be

effective there. I shall take the liberty of suggesting, through the several executive departments of the government, for consideration of your committees, measures for the accomplishment of the several objects I have mentioned I hope that it will be your pleasure to deal with them as having been framed after very careful thought by the branch of the government upon whom the responsibility of conducting the war and safeguarding the nation will most directly fall.

While we do these things, these deep ly momentous things, let us be very clear, and make very clear to all the world, what our motives and our jects are. My own thought has not been driven from its habitual and normal course by the unhappy events of the last two months, and I do not he lleve that the thought of the untion has been altered or clouded by them. have exactly the same things in mind now that I had in mind when I ad-dressed the senate on the 22d of Janu-ary last; the same that I had in mind when i addressed congress on the 3d of February and on the 26th of February Our object now, as then, is to vindicate principles of pence and justice in the the life of the world as against selfish and autocratic power, and to set up among the really free and self-goveraed peoples of the world such a cert of purpose and of action as will henceforth insure the observance

these principles. Neutrality is no longer feasible desirable where the peace of the world is involved and the freedom of its peo ples, and the meance to that peace and freedom lies in the existence of auto ratic governments, backed by organized force which is controlled wholly by their will, not by the will of their We have seen the last of neupeople. trality in such circumstances. We are at the beginning of an age in which it will be insisted that the same standards of conduct and of responsibility for wrong done shall be observed among nations and their governments that are observed among the individual citizens of civilized states.

We have no quarrel with the German cople. We have no feeling toward people. them but one of sympathy and friend-It was not upon their impulse ship. that their government acted in enter-ing the war. It was not with their previous knowledge or approval. It was a war determined upon as wars used to be determined upon in the old unhappy days, when peoples were nowhere consulted by their rulers and wars were provoked and waged in the interest of dynasties or of little groups of ambitious men who were accustome to use their fellow men as pawns and tools

stif-governed nations do not fill their neighbor states with spies or set the course of intrigue to bring about some critical posture of affairs which will give them an opportunity to strike and make conquest. Such designs can be

pose, there can be no assured security for the democratic governments of the world. We are now about to accept the gage of battle with the natural foe to liberty, and shall, if necessary, spend the whole force of the nation to check and nullify its pretensions and its pow er. We are glad now that we see the facts with no vell of false pretense about them, to fight thus for the ulti-mate peace of the world and for the liberation of its peoples, the German peoples included; for the rights of nations, great and small, and the privilere of men everywhere to choose their way of life and of obedience.

The world must be made safe for democracy. Its peace must be planted upon the tested foundations of political liberty. We have no selfish ends to serve. We desire no conquests, no dominion. We seek no indemnities for ourselves, no material compensation for the sacrifices we shall freely make. We are but one of the champions of the rights of mankind. We shall be made as secure as the faith and the freedom of nations can make them.

Just because we fight without rancor and without selfish object, seeking nothing for ourselves but what we shall wish to share with all free people, we shall, I feel confident, conduct our operations as belligerents without passion and ourselves observe with proud punctillo the principles of right and of fair play we profess to be fighting for.

I have said nothing of the govern ments ailled with the Imperial ernment of Germany because they have not made war upon us or challenged us to defend our right and our honor. The Austro-Hungarian government has indeed, avowed its unqualified indorse ment and acceptance of the reckless and lawless submarine warfare, adopted now without disguise by the Imperial German government, and it has therefore not been possible for this covernment to receive Count Tarnowski, the ambassador recently accredited to this government by the Imperial and Royal government of Austria-Hungary; but that government has not netually engaged in warfare against citizens of the United States on the seas, and I take the liberty, for the present at least, of postponing a discussion of our relations with the authorities at Vienna. We enter this war only where we are clearly forced into it because there are no other means of defending our rights.

It will be all the easier for us to conduct ourselves as belligerents in a high spirit of right and fairness because we not without animus, not with coulty toward a people or with the desire to bring any injury or disadvantage upon them, but only in armed opposition to an irresponsible govern-ment which has thrown aside all considerations of humanity and of right and is running amuck.

We are, let me say again, the sin-cere friends of the German people, and shall desire nothing so much as the early re-establishment of intimate relations of mutual advantage between us. however bard it may be for them for the time being to believe that this is spoken from our hearts. We have horne with their present government through all these bitter months because of that friendship, exercising a attence and forbearance which would otherwise have beer "apossible.

We shall happily still have an opportunity to prove that friendship in our daily attitude and actions toward the millions of men and women of German birth and native sympathy who live among us and share our life, and we shall be proud to prove it toward

University Functions.

What is the matter with our universities is that all the students are schoolboys, whereas it is of the very essence of university education that they should be men, writes George Bernard Shaw. The function of a university is not to teach things that can now be taught as well or better by university extension lecturers or by private tutors or modern correspondence classes with gramophones. We go to them to be socialized; to acquire the hall mark of communal training; to become citizens of the world instead of inmates of the enlarged rabbit hutches we call homes; to learn manners and become unchallengeable ladies and gentlemen. The social pressure which effects these changes should be that of persons who have faced the full responsibilities of adults as working members of the general community, not that of barbarous rabble of half emancipated schoolboys and unemancipatable pedants.

Growing a Character.

Character is what you are. Reputation is what folks think you are. Sometimes they are so well balanced that you can't tell one from the other, says Grit. But more often the one is a libel on the other. Folks exalt virtues that do not exist and condemn follies that are purely subjective and personal. Much depends on who reports you. Friends are always charitable and interpret our lives to best advantage. Enemies can see no good in us and report as they see. So reputation may flatter or condemn. Not so with character. This is something beyond external observation. It is the life itself as lived/amidst its motives and obstacles. Few people can know its real value, for even you do not always know just what you are capable of being until the emergency demands display your worth. What you are in the face of severe testing is character.

Just Missed It.

An old gentleman from the country, tremulous with fear after hearing bombs and gunfire, in an air raid, emerged from his hotel with his wife, relates the London Chronicle. In the street they inquired of an imperturbable police constable if it was "all over." The policeman, imagining they were eager sightseers, said, "Well, I'm afraid, sir, it is all over; but they may return in 'alf an 'our." Rapid departure of the "sightseers."