

GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER has been a household remedy all over the civilized world for more than half a century for constipation, intestinal troubles, torpid liver and the generally depressed feeling that accompanies such disorders. It is a most valuable remedy for indigestion or nervous dyspepsia and liver trouble bringing on headache, coming up of food, palpitation of heart and many other symptoms. A few doses of August Flower will immediately relieve you. It is a gentle laxative. Ask your druggist. Sold in all civilized countries.—Adv.

Wise Selection. "How did the poet you speak of come to be all the talk?" "He wrote about a woman's tongue."

Catarh Cannot Be Cured by LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarh is a local disease, greatly influenced by constitutional conditions. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE will cure catarh. It is taken internally and acts through the blood on the mucous membrane of the System. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is composed of some of the best tonics known, combined with some of the best blood purifiers. The perfect combination of the ingredients in HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is what produces such wonderful results in catarhal conditions. Druggists Testimonials free. F. J. Cheney & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

It is estimated that this year's business in electric ranges will be in the neighborhood of \$3,000,000.

RECIPE FOR GRAY HAIR. To half pint of water add 1 oz. Bay Rum, a small box of Barbo Compound, and 1/2 oz. of glycerine. Any druggist can put this up or you can mix it at home at very little cost. Full directions for making and use come in each box of Barbo Compound. It will gradually darken streaked, faded gray hair, and make it soft and glossy. It will not color the scalp, is not sticky or greasy, and does not rub off. Adv.

Nature supplies a man with character, but the neighbors furnish his reputation.

No Older Than Your Face. Is true in most cases. Then keep your face fair and young with Cuticura Soap and touches of Cuticura Ointment as needed. For free samples address, "Cuticura, Dept. X, Boston." Sold by druggists and by mail. Soap 25, Ointment 25 and 50.—Adv.

Ingratitude makes us doubt the success of the teachings of civilization.

Beautiful, clear white clothes delights the laundress who uses Red Cross Ball Blue. All grocers. Adv.

Honesty is the best policy in publishing war news as in other things.

American Women No Slackers

We can well be proud of our American girls and women. In France and England women are taking up the work of men resolutely, and have shown their ability to do almost all kinds of work. When it becomes necessary women will show their worth in countless shops, stores, factories and offices. No one hears them complain of their hard work. These are the days when American men have caused to respect, love and honor their mothers, wives and sisters. If a woman is borne down by the weakness and sufferings of womanhood, she should be helped by a herbal tonic made with glycerin which has had such uniform success during the past half century. She should be well, instead of sick and suffering; healthy and vigorous, instead of worn-out and weak; bright eyes, clear skin, rosy cheeks—you wouldn't think it was the same woman, and it's all due to the use of a few bottles of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. All druggists. Tablets or liquid. Tablets, 60c.

What this medicine has done for thousands of delicate women, it will do for you. If you're over-worked and debilitated, it will build you up—if you're borne down with the chronic ache, pains and weaknesses peculiar to your sex, it relieves and cures. It regulates and promotes the proper functions of womanhood. This old and tried Prescription of Dr. Pierce's invigorates the system, purifies the blood, improves digestion, and restores health, flesh and strength. Consult the specialist at Dr. Pierce's Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., for free confidential medical advice or for free book on Women's Diseases.—Adv.

On Wheatless Days and at the Daily Wheatless Meal Be Sure to Serve Iken Wheat-Saving Foods

baked just right in the IKEN SNOW WHITE BAKERIES, including Corn Crackers, Corn Dodgers, Liberty Wafers, Oatmeal Biscuit, Oatmeal Raisin Cookies, Graham Biscuit, etc.

Your grocer has them or can get them for you quickly.

TYPHOID is no more necessary than Smallpox. Army experiments have demonstrated the almost miraculous efficacy, and harmlessness, of Antityphoid Vaccination. Be vaccinated NOW by your physician, you and your family. It is more vital than house insurance. Ask your physician, druggist, or send for "Have you had Typhoid?" telling of Typhoid Vaccination, results from use, and danger from Typhoid Carriers. Producing Vaccines and Serums under U. S. License The Cutter Laboratory, Berkeley, Cal., Chicago, Ill.

THE PAXTON HOTEL Omaha, Nebraska EUROPEAN PLAN Rooms from \$10 up single, 75 cents up double. CAFE PRICES REASONABLE

BIG INCREASE IN FOOD SUPPLY IS DEMANDED

Agricultural Department's Program for 1918 Points Out Needs of Nation and Allies.

GROW MORE SPRING WHEAT

Necessity of Producing Large Supply of Foods and Feedstuffs Is Emphasized—More Hogs Demanded—South Is Urged to Feed Itself.

Washington, D. C.—The planting of an increased acreage to spring wheat and the production of an increased supply of other food products and of live stock, especially hogs, is recommended in a supplementary food production program issued by the United States department of agriculture.

This program re-emphasizes and amplifies the food-production program for 1918 issued by the department in August, 1917, and other suggestions made in the fall and the first of this year regarding increased pork production and increased production of foodstuffs in the South. Taken in connection with the recommendations previously made, it suggests in full the proposals which the department thinks it desirable to offer with a view to secure enough meat and dairy products, cereals, sugar and other staple and perishable foods, wool and cotton for the nation, its armies, and the allies. It gives suggestions for the approaching spring operations, based upon the latest available information as to the condition of the fall-planted crops of winter wheat and rye and as to the number of meat and dairy animals reported for 1917. They represent the best thought of the specialists of the department who have had the benefit of advice from agricultural leaders throughout the country.

Our Best Efforts Required.

"Notwithstanding an increased production of staple crops in the United States in 1917, there is need for more food," the program states. "Taking into account our own needs, the needs of the nations associated with us in this war, and the needs of friendly neutral nations, our best efforts will be required to provide enough food in 1918. Whether the war continues or not, the demands on this country, because of the increasing population and the needs of Europe will be great. An especially strong demand will be made on this country for meats and live stock. In 1917, notwithstanding the many difficulties encountered, the farmers planted the largest acreages in the history of the nation, harvested record crops of most things except wheat, and succeeded in greatly increasing the number of live stock."

"The situation is such that chief emphasis should be given to the production of the great staple food products, with special stress on wheat and hogs, the leading war foods."

The South is urged to provide food for its own people and feed for its live stock and then to plant as much cotton as can well be cultivated and harvested. To raise the world need for meats and fats is made clear. Farmers are urged to join with the men on the ranges in providing sheep whose wool is needed to equip soldiers.

The program discusses the farm labor problem, points out the lines of effort for relief, and outlines the activities of the federal and state agencies to furnish assistance.

Spring Wheat. In dealing with the question of spring wheat, the program states: "The acreage of spring wheat should be increased in order to make certain that we shall have an adequate supply of wheat for our own uses and to meet the needs of the allies."

"While the area of winter wheat sown in 1917 was the largest on record, the condition of the crop, as reported on December 1, was the lowest ever recorded, indicating a probable production of only 540,000,000 bushels. Whether the actual production will be greater or less than the estimate will depend upon conditions prevailing between now and the time of harvest. If there were planted to spring wheat in the United States this year an acreage equal to the sum of the record planting in each spring wheat state within the last ten years, there would be sown approximately 23,300,000 acres. If there should be planted an acreage equal to the sum of the record planting for each state within the last five years there would be sown approximately 21,000,000 acres. The record planting for any year was 20,381,000, in 1911. The acreage for 1917 was 18,511,000.

"The department of agriculture has carefully studied all these records and other data in connection with the present war conditions and needs, and believes that it will be possible this year to secure an acreage in excess of the record acreage which was planted in 1911. It is believed that increased acreages can be secured in states and sections where spring-wheat production is known to be reasonably promising, and that such increases can be made without upsetting farm plans.

The total acreage will be greatly influenced by what is done in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana and Idaho, where the conditions have not been the

most favorable and where, in some sections, they have been decidedly unfavorable during the past two years. North Dakota's acreage in the last five years was that of 1917—7,000,000; Minnesota's, 3,200,000 in 1917; Montana's, 390,000 in 1913, and Idaho's, 200,000 in 1913. North Dakota's record acreage in the last five years was 8,350,000 in 1915; Minnesota's 4,150,000 in 1913; Montana's 1,122,000 in 1917, and Idaho's 375,000 in 1917. North Dakota's five-year average (1912-1916) was 7,657,000; Minnesota's 3,995,000; Montana's 568,000, and Idaho's 231,000. Montana's annual planting has shown increases during the last four years as follows: 1914-15, 321,000; 1915-16, 185,000; 1916-17, 187,000. What these states can do this spring it is difficult to determine.

It is hoped that many farmers, especially in the northern part of the corn belt, will find it possible to plant five to ten acres additional in wheat. In some cases they will plant more. In a number of states in the eastern and central portions of the country where spring wheat has not been grown in recent years, the crop is now being re-established and it is recommended that this movement be encouraged.

To a small extent the acreage in oats, if necessary, could be reduced in the interest of wheat. Likewise, a very small portion of the acreage which normally would be planted to corn in the northern part of the corn belt might be sown to spring wheat.

If the acreage of spring wheat indicated for some of the states cannot be planted, the barley acreage, which is known to grow better in some localities, might be increased. The use of barley for food is increasing in this country and it is a welcome food in Europe.

Summary of Other Recommendations. Following is a summary of other important recommendations regarding cereals, meat, poultry, and perishables.

Hogs. The number of hogs should be increased by at least 15 per cent during the year 1918.

Sugar. Effort should be made to maintain the acreage of sugar cane and sugar beets, and to increase these areas in so far as these crops are well established or are necessary to sound agricultural practice.

Production of satisfactory substitutes for sugar, including sorghum, corn and cane sirup, maple products and honey can and should be increased.

Sorghum sirup, it is pointed out, may be produced in nearly every state in the Union, and increased production of sorghum sweets would enable the public to conserve still further the sugar supply in the form most available for transportation to our soldiers.

Dairy Products. The supply of dairy products should be maintained to meet the needs of this country and to help supply the increasing demands of the allies.

Poultry. Poultry production should be increased greatly, especially in back yards and on farms where waste material is available and the purchase of expensive grains and other material is not required.

Corn. An acreage of corn approximately equal to that of 1917 should be planted, with possible slight reductions in certain sections to free areas for spring wheat.

Oats, Barley, Rice, Buckwheat and Flaxseed. The area in oats should be maintained, especially in regions and on soils which are not so well adapted to other grains, but with a small reduction to provide for increasing the wheat acreage. Barley production should be increased in regions where it grows best, especially in the northern edge of the corn belt and in sections north and west of the belt; and rice, buckwheat and flaxseed production should be maintained and, if possible, increased.

Grain Sorghums. The production of grain sorghums (kafir, milo, feterita, etc.) should be increased greatly throughout the drier portion of the Plains region. Kafirs are the most certain grain crops in this section and they can be made to supplement wheat as human food and to replace corn as animal food.

Potatoes. The normal acreage of Irish and sweet potatoes should be maintained in 1918, notwithstanding the large crops in 1917.

Hay, Forage and Pastures. Wherever feasible, the area devoted to hay, forage and silage crops should be increased and these products should be used to a greater extent in place of grains and other concentrates.

Beef Animals. The number of beef animals should be maintained and, in areas where it is clearly the best range and farm practice, should be increased.

Beans, Peas and Peanuts. The production of beans and peas should be increased in regions to which they are adapted, because of their high food value, keeping qualities, and availability for domestic or export trade. Soy beans and peanuts should be increased in order to supplement beans and peas as human food, as a source of much needed oil, and as animal feeds.

Perishables. (a) Market gardens near large consuming centers should be increased so as to meet, as nearly as possible, the needs of the community, and in order to obviate the necessity of transporting such products from distant points.

It is important to do all that is possible to relieve the strain upon transportation facilities.

(b) The planting of home gardens, especially for family needs and for preserving food for future use, again should be emphasized.

CALL FOR 250,000 SHIPYARD HELPERS

Each State Asked to Contribute Volunteers to Speed Merchant Fleet.

FORM RESERVE ORGANIZATION

Workmen to Stand Ready When Called—Standard Scale of Wages and Good Housing Conditions Assured.

Two hundred and fifty thousand workmen are to be enrolled in a reserve organization of American mechanics, skilled workers in many lines, to bring to completion the gigantic shipbuilding program to win the war. The organization is known as the United States Shipyard Volunteers of the Public Reserve. Those who enroll will stand ready to respond when they are called to report at the shipyards for duty.

An appeal for volunteers has been made by the department of labor, the council of national defense, the shipping board, the 20,000 four-minute men, governors of the various states, organized labor and business men. The aim is to fill all the present and future needs of the government's shipyards.

Pay of volunteers will be in accordance with the prevailing wage in the shipyards at the time they are called. Construction of houses for the workers is being pushed with energy, and the necessary homes will be ready when the men are called.

Cards are issued to all applicants, bearing statements of the purpose of the shipyard volunteers, classifying them according to trades and asking signers to respond when called. Buttons will be given to volunteers bearing the inscription, "U. S. Shipyard Volunteers." In addition, the worker will receive a certificate signed by Chairman Hurley, which reads:

"This is to certify (name of volunteer) (city, state), has enrolled in the United States Shipyard Volunteers of Public Service Reserve to aid the nation in its imperative needs for merchant ships with which to overcome the submarine menace and maintain our forces at the front."

Shipyards to Win or Lose. "The world war will be won or lost in the American shipyards. Every rivet driven is a blow at the Kaiser. Every ship turned out brings America nearer to victory."

"Those who give their strength and influence to the speedy construction of ships render service that is patriotic and highly essential to the successful termination of the war."

Plans for the organization of the Shipyard Volunteers were laid with the view to interfere as little as possible with the private industrial concerns and to cause the minimum of inconvenience to the workers themselves.

Under this system, when an acetylene or electrical welder, blacksmith, boiler maker, carpenter or any other of the skilled workers or laborers is enrolled, he need not fear that he will be called upon to quit his present position without notice and go immediately to a shipyard. The government does not contemplate issuing calls to the volunteers until the yards are ready to receive them.

When a man is enrolled he may make his personal plans in accordance with the government's wishes and be ready when the call comes. He will then have awaiting him a definite job at a definite place, at a definite, generous rate of pay.

Quota of Each State. Each state has been assigned a quota, based upon the population and industries. The quota is as follows:

Table listing state quotas for shipyard volunteers, including Maine (2,972), New Jersey (11,948), Pennsylvania (25,771), Ohio (19,802), Massachusetts (14,321), Indiana (10,847), Rhode Island (2,355), Illinois (22,692), Connecticut (4,786), Michigan (11,734), New York (39,825), Wisconsin (9,511), Minnesota (8,762), Alabama (8,994), Iowa (8,531), Mississippi (7,458), Missouri (11,512), Arkansas (6,022), North Dakota (2,584), Louisiana (7,064), South Dakota (2,393), Oklahoma (8,492), Nebraska (4,400), Texas (17,023), Kansas (6,330), Montana (1,852), Delaware (211), Idaho (1,321), Maryland (6,289), Wyoming (418), Dist. of Col. (1,390), Colorado (3,320), Virginia (8,465), New Mexico (1,428), West Virginia (5,327), Arizona (588), N. Carolina (9,254), Utah (1,669), S. Carolina (4,253), Nevada (386), Georgia (11,061), Washington (5,905), Florida (8,435), Oregon (3,204), Kentucky (8,290), California (11,310), Tennessee (7,262).

Trades Needed in Shipbuilding.

The department of labor has provided the following list showing the kind of trades most needed in shipbuilding, and a special appeal is addressed to men in those occupations to enroll in the United States Shipyard volunteers: Acetylene and electrical welders, asbestos workers, blacksmiths, angle-smiths, drop-forge men, flange turners, furnace men, boiler-makers, riveters, reamers, carpenters, ship carpenters, dock builders, chippers and calkers, electrical workers, electricians, wiremen, crane operators, foundry workers, laborers (all kinds), loftsmen, template makers, machinists and machine hands (all sorts), helpers, painters, plumbers and pipe fitters, sheet metal workers, copper-smiths, shipfitters, structural iron workers, erectors, bolters up, cementers and crane men.

Scenes of Prosperity Are Common in Western Canada



The thousands of U. S. farmers who have accepted Canada's generous offer to settle on homesteads or buy farm land in her provinces have been well repaid by bountiful crops of wheat and other grains.

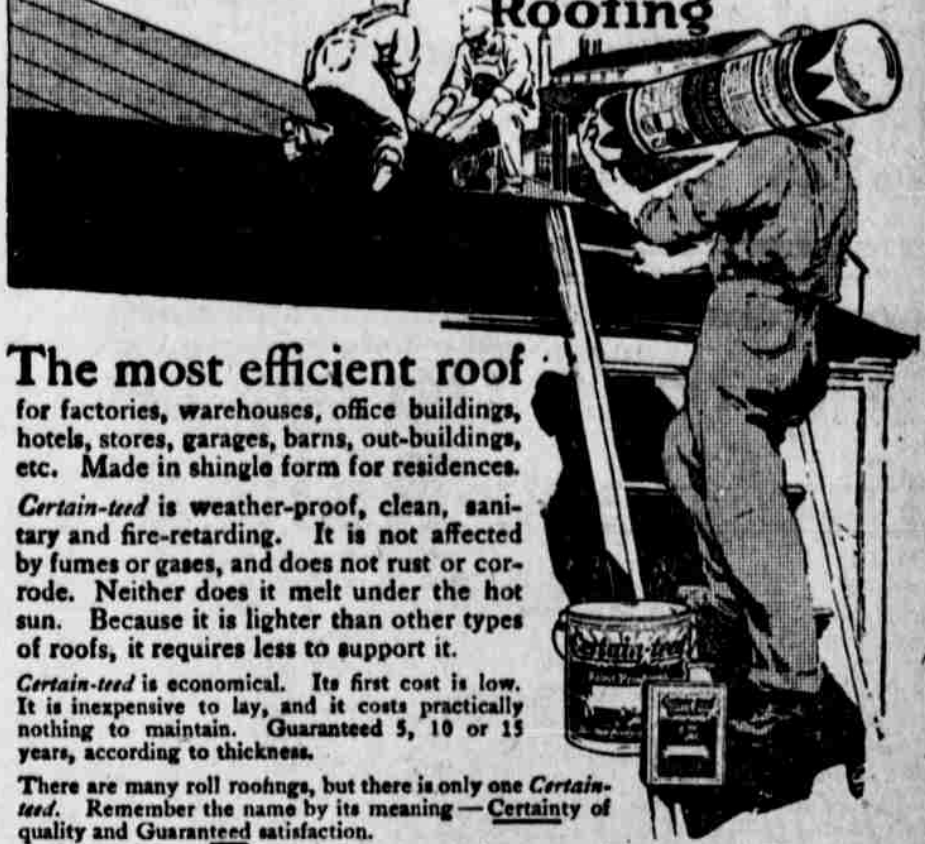
Where you can buy good farm land at \$15 to \$30 per acre—get \$2 a bushel for wheat and raise 20 to 45 bushels to the acre you are bound to make money—that's what you can do in Western Canada.

In the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta you can get a HOMESTEAD OF 160 ACRES FREE

and other land at very low prices. During many years Canadian wheat fields have averaged 20 bushels to the acre—many yields as high as 45 bushels to the acre. Wonderful crops also of Oats, Barley, and Flax. Mixed Farming is as profitable an industry as grain raising. Good schools, churches, markets convenient, climate excellent. Write for literature and particulars as to reduced railway rates to Supt. of Immigration, Ottawa, Can., or to

W. V. BENNETT Room 4, Bee Bldg., Omaha, Neb. Canadian Government Agent

Certain-teed Roofing



The most efficient roof

for factories, warehouses, office buildings, hotels, stores, garages, barns, out-buildings, etc. Made in shingle form for residences.

Certain-teed is weather-proof, clean, sanitary and fire-retarding. It is not affected by fumes or gases, and does not rust or corrode. Neither does it melt under the hot sun. Because it is lighter than other types of roofs, it requires less to support it.

Certain-teed is economical. Its first cost is low. It is inexpensive to lay, and it costs practically nothing to maintain. Guaranteed 5, 10 or 15 years, according to thickness.

There are many roofings, but there is only one Certain-teed. Remember the name by its meaning—Certainty of quality and Guaranteed satisfaction.

For sale by best dealers, everywhere. CERTAIN-TEED PRODUCTS CORPORATION Manufacturers of Certain-teed Roofing—Paints—Varnishes Office and Warehouse in Principal Cities in America

No Light on the Subject.

"Who is the author of the saying, 'Meeting the devil before day?' asks a correspondent of the Adams Enterprise, and the editor replies: 'Dunno. Sometimes we are under the impression that we said it ourself, after we had successfully dodged a well-aimed kerosene lamp on a 3 a. m. stairway.'

Cause of Hatred.

"What have you against Henry?" "Nothing, except he's the man my wife is always wishing I would imitate."

The Variety.

"That bride is a peach!" "So she is, but she's got a lemon." "Well, that's a fine sort of pair!"

Smile, smile, beautiful clear white clothes. Red Cross Ball Blue, American made, therefore best. All grocers. Adv.

Knife wounds heal more quickly than those caused by a sharp tongue.

Even a clever girl if wise will learn to cook.

A girl's idea of masculine revenge is when her best beau elopes with her chaperon.

Alfalfa, 30; Red Clover, 35; Sweet Clover, 17; Pedigreed Barley, \$2. J. Mulhall, Sioux City, Ia.—Adv.

The man who tries to live beyond his means usually winds up by having to live without his friends.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets are best for liver, bowels and stomach. One Little Pellet for a laxative, three for a cathartic. Adv.

The top of a new table is hinged to fold back and reveal a writing desk with its usual accessories.

Are Your Livestock and Poultry Free From Lice? Don't use a liquid insecticide in cold weather. It is dangerous—Use Old DAVID ROBERTS' DIOLICE and Poultry Louse Powder. Effective dry powders that are inexpensive and easy to apply. See ad this page. Read the Practical Home Veterinarian. Send for free booklet on American Insects. If no dealer in your town, write Dr. David Roberts' Vet. Co., 103 Grand Avenue, Washington, Wc.

W. N. U., LINCOLN, NO. 9-1918.

Win the War by Preparing the Land Sowing the Seed and Producing Bigger Crops

Work in Joint Effort the Soil of the United States and Canada CO-OPERATIVE FARMING IN MAN POWER NECESSARY TO WIN THE BATTLE FOR LIBERTY

The Food Controllers of the United States and Canada are asking for greater food production. Scarcely 100,000,000 bushels of wheat are available to be sent to the allies overseas before the crop harvest. Upon the efforts of the United States and Canada rests the burden of supply.

Every Available Tillable Acre Must Contribute; Every Available Farmer and Farm Hand Must Assist

Western Canada has an enormous acreage to be seeded, but man power is short, and an appeal to the United States allies is for more men for seeding operation.

Canada's Wheat Production Last Year was 225,000,000 Bushels; the Demand From Canada Alone for 1918 is 400,000,000 Bushels

To secure this she must have assistance. She has the land but needs the men. The Government of the United States wants every man who can effectively help, to do farm work this year. It wants the land in the United States developed first of course; but it also wants to help Canada. Whenever we find a man we can spare to Canada's fields after ours are supplied, we want to direct him there.

Apply to our Employment Service, and we will tell you where you can best serve the combined interests.

Western Canada's help will be required not later than April 5th. Wages to competent help, \$50.00 a month and up, board and lodging.

Those who respond to this appeal will get a warm welcome, good wages, good board and find comfortable homes. They will get a rate of one cent a mile from Canadian boundary points to destination and return.

For particulars as to routes and places where employment may be had apply to: U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF LABOR



STRANGLES

Or Distemper in stallions, brood mares, colts and all others is most destructive. The germ causing the disease must be removed from the body of the animal. To prevent the trouble the same must be done. SPOHN'S COMPOUND Will do both—cure the sick and prevent those "exposed" from having the disease. 10 cents and 25¢ a bottle; 45¢ and \$1.00 the dozen. All druggists, harness houses, or manufacturers. SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Manufacturers, Goshen, Ind., U. S. A.