



Is your home Certain-teed?

You pay for insurance against a fire loss that may happen. Are you equally protected against loss that surely will happen if your home remains unpainted,—or poorly painted? Is your property Certain-teed against deterioration and decay?

Wherever there is need for paint or varnish, that need is supplied by a Certain-teed Paint or Varnish made for the purpose. For interior walls, ceilings, woodwork, floors and furniture; for exterior walls, roofs, porches, outbuildings and porch furniture — there is a Certain-teed product made to withstand the use or exposure to which it will be subjected.

Certain-teed

Paints and Varnishes

are more decorative than ordinary paints,—their colors and finish more clear and lustrous. And they are, in the ultimate, more economical; for they spread farther and last longer, and each color is priced according to its cost of production; whereas most paints are sold at a flat price, based upon the production cost of the most expensive color.

For Porch and Lawn Furniture

The man in the illustration is giving his porch and lawn furniture a coat of Certain-teed Porch Furniture Enamel. The sun will not fade its color; rain will not dim its lustre; hot weather will not soften its surface. This enamel, like all other Certain-teed products, is compounded of pure materials, properly proportioned, accurately mixed by machinery under the supervision of paint experts.



Certain-teed Paints and Varnishes are made for all uses, in all colors and in all sizes of cans. Any store that sells paints can supply you. If the dealer you apply to, cannot immediately supply you what you want, he can obtain it promptly.

Certain-teed Products Corporation
Offices and Warehouses in the Principal Cities of America
Manufacturers of

Certain-teed Paints—Varnishes—Roofing

The Disturbance.

"Don't you love the silent watches of the night?"
"I would, if it were not for the moonlight chatter of these lovelorn Luna-ticks."

Its Destined Change.

"What is going to become of the kaiser's divine right after this war?"
"It is going to be left."

Rugs Made From Tissue Paper. Rugs are now being made entirely from fine tissue paper and mixtures of paper and wool. The tissue paper is twisted into threads and woven into a compact heavy mat or fabric.

Gone Stale.

"What is this, waiter?"
"War bread, sir."
"Hang it! It's too old entirely for active service."—Life.

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
OMAHA, NEBRASKA

Boys and Girls of Nebraska ATTENTION!

Our government wants you to help raise more poultry in our state. You can win some special poultry prizes in an interesting contest, open only to boys and girls fifteen years of age and under living in the state of Nebraska. Write today for further information—a postal card with your name, address and age will be sufficient.

Address, Prof. O. C. UFFORD, Extension Dept.,
M. C. PETERS MILL CO., South Side Station, OMAHA, NEB.

SHOE PRICES CUT IN TWO COUNTRIES

ENGLAND AND ITALY BENEFIT BY STANDARDIZATION AND CONTROL OF PROFITS.

GOODS ARE ALL OF LEATHER

Agricultural Department Estimates Show Range of War Emergency Work—Vast Amount of Food Sent by America to Allies.

(From the Committee on Public Information.)

Washington.—There has already been a drop in the prices charged by retailers for footwear in England in view of the government's action in placing on the market standardized shoes made at controlled rates of profit, according to a report to the United States department of commerce.

At a recent exhibition of "wartime" boots 39 samples were shown, ranging from heavy boots for carters and laborers to shoes for ordinary street use, and children's shoes. Prices range from \$2.06 to \$6.38 a pair. The shoes are made entirely of leather and the retailer's price is stamped on the sole.

Italian shoe factories are manufacturing standardized shoes, using leather furnished by the government, which controls the system of sales to the public.

In England the manufacture of standard cloth for men's suits has made rapid progress, 24 patterns being included in the first goods shown. As now planned, provision is made for 750,000 to 1,000,000 suits ready for delivery from June to August. The project may later include production of certain classes of cloth for woman's wear.

Of the total of nearly \$20,000,000 asked for war emergency activities by the department of agriculture it is proposed to use \$8,000,000 for the purchase and sale of seed to farmers for cash at cost; \$6,100,000 for the development of the co-operative agricultural extension work in co-operation with the state agricultural colleges; \$1,269,655 for combating animal diseases, stimulating the production of live stock, and encouraging the conservation and utilization of meat, poultry, dairy and other animal products; \$911,800 for the prevention, control, and eradication of insects and plant diseases, and the conservation and utilization of plant products; \$2,368,958 for extending and enlarging the market news service of the bureau of markets, preventing waste of food in storage, in transit or held for sale, giving advice concerning the market movement or distribution of perishable products, making inspections and certifications regarding the condition of perishable agricultural products, and gathering information in connection with the demand for and the production, supply, distribution and utilization of food; and \$1,080,980 for dealing with the farm-labor problem, enlarging the informational work of the department, printing and distributing emergency leaflets, posters and other publications, and extending the work of the bureau of chemistry, the bureau of entomology, and the bureau of biological survey.

Statistics compiled by the food administration show that the grand total of all food exported to the four allies—the United Kingdom, France, Italy and Russia—from July 1, 1914, to January 1, 1918, would furnish complete yearly rations for 57,100,933 adult persons, with a surplus of protein capable of supplying this portion of the diet for 22,104,570 additional men.

Since the beginning of the war the United States has averaged to supply the allies with food enough each year to support 16,314,552 persons, and with an excess of both protein and fats sufficient for several millions more.

The total exports of wheat and wheat flour to the three principal allies, Russia getting but a very small per cent of the whole, were equivalent to about 384,000,000 bushels, or an average of about 110,000,000 bushels a year. Of this total amount the United Kingdom got 145,348,000 bushels of wheat and 5,512,000 barrels of wheat flour; France got 79,798,000 bushels of wheat and 5,462,000 barrels of wheat flour; Italy 87,136,000 bushels of wheat and 1,895,000 barrels of wheat flour. Russia received only 130,000 bushels of wheat and 25,000 barrels of wheat flour.

The total exports of pork products were nearly 2,000,000,000 pounds, a yearly average of about 570,000,000 pounds. The total sugar exports were over 2,200,000,000 pounds, a yearly average of about 645,000,000. Of corn there was exported 23,332,000 bushels; oats, 207,981,000; rye, 3,407,000.

Reports based on figures from the department of agriculture show that January 1, 1918, the number of meat animals in the United States was greater by more than 6,000,000 head than it was January 1, 1917. The number of inspections for slaughter indicate a decrease in consumption.

The summary shows the total number of cattle in the United States January 1, 1918, was 60,830,000, an increase of 1,247,000 head over the same day the year before. Hogs increased 3,781,000 head, or 5.7 per cent. The increase in sheep was 1,284,000 head.

Of the 3,082,949 persons called under the selective service act, 252,204, or 8.18 per cent, failed to appear for examination, according to a statement issued by the provost marshal general. This number, however, included men who had previously enlisted or been commissioned and had failed to notify their boards, some who had died, and many who were transferred to other boards but by mistake had been carried on the books of their local boards—estimated at 100,000.

Many of the remaining 150,000 were aliens, a number of whom left the country to enlist in their own armies. The statement estimates the number of real "slackers" at not more than 50,000, or an average of less than ten for each local board.

Translations of editorial comment in the German press, made public by the committee on public information, include the following from the Berliner Tageblatt:

"The terms of the ultimatum to Russia will please even the most unrelenting advocates of violence. It would be interesting to hear Hertling, who accepted Wilson's second principle that people are not to be bartered about from sovereign to sovereign, explain just what differences exist between the political methods of the past and those of today. It may be conceded that today the German reichstag is informed of coming changes, but not until the matter has been settled without it. We all hope this policy will bring peace and prosperity, but we cannot conceal our anxiety at the birth of these new states."

Soldiers, sailors, or their beneficiaries under the soldiers' and sailors' insurance law need not employ attorneys or claim agents to collect the insurance, according to the treasury department. Circulars have lately been sent out by claim agents and attorneys offering to assist persons entitled to the benefits of this insurance in collecting their claims.

The procedure for the presentation and collection of insurance claims is simple. Blanks may be secured from the bureau of war-risk insurance at Washington. The name of the person in service who was killed or injured, and the relationship which he bore to the person making the claim, should be given.

Germany's war leaders are using the submarine to prevent fulfillment of America's agreements to feed and relieve European neutrals, according to a statement by the war trade board. It says:

"A mass of cumulative evidence and indications in the possession of the war trade board shows that Germany is employing the submarine menace to prevent neighbor neutrals receiving any food or favors at the hands of the United States and its associates in the war, and to coerce these neutrals through starvation and political and economic dependence upon Germany, quite as much as to strike at the communications of its opponents—Germany's ostensible aim in proclaiming the ruthless submarine campaign.

"Further indications tend to show that the submarines are being used along similar dog-in-the-manger lines, to destroy neutral shipping without regard to its employment."

Persons who send mail to members of the expeditionary forces are particularly requested, in a statement issued by the post office department, to use ink only in writing the addresses. Every piece of mail matter should also bear the name and address of the sender.

Heavy paper, canvas, or cloth should be used for wrapping packages. When canvas or cloth is used the address should be written on a shipping tag, with the name and address of the sender on the reverse side.

Given names should be written in full, instead of initials. The title of the addressee and the full name of the unit or organization to which he is assigned should be added, it being sufficient in the way of further address to use the words "American Expeditionary Forces."

Over \$41,000 in 5-cent Smilge coupons has come in from the big camps to headquarters at the commission on training camp activities in Washington. These coupons represent admissions to theatrical events at the camps. Soldiers from the smaller towns received their books early, because of the prompt response of these places when Smilge books were placed on sale, and in many cases have used them up.

An investigation for the purpose of improving methods for prevention and control of communicable diseases, especially near army camps, is being made by the United States public health service. The work will relate largely to the standardization and preparation of serums.

The first serum to be studied will be that used in cerebro-spinal meningitis, which has lately been prevalent in camps.

Although bakers who use less than three barrels of flour and meal a month are not required to secure food administration licenses, a recent rule gives them the right to come under license.

The new submarine fighters which are being built at the Ford plant will be known as "Eagles" and will constitute the Eagle class of boats.

The sale of British and Irish wool to persons other than those authorized by the government has been forbidden.

HOW WAR MIGHT BE ENDED

London Newspaper Suggests Trying the Effect of Ring of Ill Omen on the Kaiser.

Could the king of Spain end the war at once?

According to a French writer this should be possible.

In Madrid, in a certain public square, stands a statue of Our Lady of Almudena; on a gold chain about the neck of the statue hangs a ring richly set with diamonds. Nobody meddles with it. Even thieves let it severely alone.

The reason is plain. For the ring is endowed with a terrible power, as its history proves.

Alfonso XII made a present of it to his wife, Queen Mercedes. Queen Mercedes died a month later. Then the king gave the bauble to his sister, the Infanta Maria. A few days afterward the infanta died. The ring reverting to the royal giver, was next presented to his late queen's grandmother, Queen Christina, who was dead within three months.

After that the monarch kept the ring in his own jewel casket. Within the year he was dead. Ever since then the ring has hung about the neck of Our Lady of Almudena.

The French suggestion is this: Why shouldn't the present king of Spain send the ring to the kaiser?—Tit-Bits.

"Horizon Blue."

Our khaki suits are good. But "horizon blue," the color which the French use for their uniforms, is said to be better still, according to the Popular Science Monthly.

Against certain backgrounds it is altogether invisible from a distance. The reason for this is that it is the color of distance. An artist painting a landscape puts his objects "back" by washing them over with a mixture of white and blue, the horizon blue. This makes it appear as if there were air between the objects and our eyes, so that the objects themselves appear indistinct.

The uniforms of horizon blue make the wearers appear, if not actually a part of the landscape, at least considerably farther away than they are. And since a man is recognized by his shape rather than by his color, the blending of his clothes with the color of the horizon helps his camouflage considerably.

Cash Via Rolling Pin.

A New York magistrate, after listening to the complaint of a wife against a tightwad husband, who refused to give her enough money on which to run the house, advised women to take the law in their own hands and use the one-two punch. He further remarked that rolling pins, knitting needles and flatirons were obsolete and had no effect on nickel-nursing husbands. Tears were entirely out of the question. This fourth wise man asserted that nothing annoys men so much as bare knuckles massaging their chins or the force of the right arm sunk into their tummies. As far as he is concerned, women may use the old one-two without incurring his disfavor, which is a double punch, a left to the jaw followed by a smashing right to the tummy. So therefore, husbands, beware.

Chopping Him Off.

"Ah, Mr. Gloom!" began the suave representative of a large Eastern publishing house, who called on only the few persons in each community who were of sufficient culture to appreciate the valuable works which he was purveying. "I recognized you instantly. A gentleman told me of your remarkable resemblance to Daniel Webster, and—"

"Ah, yes!" interrupted J. Fuller Gloom. "The likeness is truly astounding—neither Dan nor I ever had more than one nose. But, still more amazing, I also greatly resemble the late Captain Kidd, in that I never give nor ask quarter, especially to or from a book agent."—Kansas City Star.

As She Understood It.

Mary's mother was buying some changeable silk. After the purchase was made Mary said, "Mamma, do they call that changeable because you can take it back tomorrow if you want to?"

Patrons of matrimonial agencies pay their money and take their choice.

Being bad all the time is doubtless monotonous.

Strength Gave Out

Mrs. Schmitt Was Miserable From Kidney Trouble Until Doan's Came to Her Assistance. Now Well.

"My kidneys gave out during the change of life," says Mrs. Margaret Schmitt, 63 Alabama Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. "My back ached and pained as if it were broken. When I moved in bed, sharp, darting pains caught me across my back and I couldn't turn. Mornings I was stiff and sore and it felt as if heavy weights were tied to me. I was so worn-out, I often came near falling from dizziness and flashes of fire would come before my eyes, blinding me."

"I had the most severe headaches and my kidneys didn't act regularly. The secretions passed too often and caused much distress. I was hardly able to do my housework and just to walk upstairs took all my strength."

"As soon as I began taking Doan's Kidney Pills, I improved and six boxes put me in better health than I had enjoyed for years."

Mrs. Schmitt gave the foregoing statement in 1916 and on April 6, 1917, she said: "My cure has been permanent. I keep Doan's on hand, however, and take a few doses occasionally."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 60c a Box
DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

THE PAXTON HOTEL

Omaha, Nebraska
EUROPEAN PLAN
Rooms from \$1.00 up single, 75 cents up double.
CAFE PRICES REASONABLE

1916 Seed Corn

Field, grass, garden seeds and pure bred poultry. Free book, AYE BROS., Box 22, BLAIR, NEBR. Seed Corn Center of the World.

Cause and Effect.

"This war has changed nearly everything," remarked Mr. Dubwaite.

"No doubt," said Mrs. Dubwaite, looking wise.

"I ordered a Spanish omelet in a restaurant the other day. They are not what they used to be."

"I'm not surprised to hear that," said Mrs. Dubwaite. "I was reading in a newspaper only this morning that Spain had been hard hit by the war."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Tired of It.

"What is all that discussion about anyway?"

"I should say, about the limit!"

Tactful Retort.

She—Do you believe in spells?
He (tenderly)—No, but I do in witches.

Some Student.

Bugs—"He uses an awful lot of automobile terms." Bugs—"Sure, but he rides in the street cars all the time."

Our idea of a society man is one who neglects to say anything when he speaks.

The mountain we climb often worries us less than the grains of sand in our shoes.

It may be all right to give credit where credit is due, but spot cash is always preferable.

Pessimism is the fog of life, optimism the sunshine. Make your life one of continued sunshine.

The "Lay of the Ancient Mariner" had an end, but the hen lays on forever.

Where now are the men who used to say: "The women do not know enough to vote?"

If you have no beauty in your soul—the mind—then how can you radiate beauty?

Occasionally there are men who would rather pay their debts than be bored to death by bill collectors.

If you would become a bondholder keep a hen.

He who loves and runs away will have fewer bills to pay.

Talk is cheap, women are fond of bargains—and that's all there is to it.

A man is never too old to learn. If he is, then he is too old to live.

Easy to figure the Profits

Where in Western Canada you can buy at from \$15 to \$30 per acre good farm land that will raise 20 to 45 bushels to the acre of \$2 wheat—its easy to figure the profits. Many Western Canadian farmers (scores of them from the U. S.) have paid for their land from a single crop. Such an opportunity for 100% profit on labor and investment is worth investigation.

Canada extends to you a hearty invitation to settle on her

Free Homestead Lands of 160 Acres Each

or secure some of the low priced lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Think what you can make with wheat at \$2 a bushel and land so easy to get. Wonderful yields also of Oats, Barley and Flax. Mixed farming and cattle raising.

The climate is healthful and agreeable; railway facilities excellent; good schools and churches convenient. Write for literature and particulars as to reduced railway rates to Supt. Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to

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