

A GUARANTEED REMEDY FOR HAY FEVER--ASTHMA

Your money will be refunded by your druggist without any question if this remedy does not benefit every case of Asthma, Bronchitis and the Asthmatic symptoms accompanying Hay Fever. No matter how violent the attacks or obstinate the case.

DR. R. SCHIFFMANN'S ASTHMADOR

AND ASTHMADOR CIGARETTES positively give INSTANT RELIEF in every case and has permanently cured thousands who had been considered incurable, after having tried every other means of relief in vain. Asthmatics should avail themselves of this guarantee offer through their own druggist. Buy a 5-cent package and present this announcement to your druggist. You will be the sole judge as to whether you are benefited and the druggist will give you back your money if you are not. We do not know of any fairer proposition which we could make.

R. Schiffmann Co., Proprietors, St. Paul, Minn.

W. N. U., CHARLOTTE, NO. 37-1917.

An Expert

In the basement at the Birmingham (Eng.) art school is an art model—a plaster figure of a very big man with a decided corporation. Across it, in chalk letters, appear the familiar words, "Eat less bread."

MOTHER!

Have you ever used MOTHER'S JOY SALVE for Colds, Coughs, Croup and Pneumonia, Asthma, and Head Catches? If you haven't get it at once. It will cure you.—Adv.

Not Yet.

"The governor ought to be glad of one thing," remarked the back platform wag as he called loudly for a W. I. transfer.

"Oh, pull it," requested the gentleman who rides the stockyards line, impatiently.

"He won't have to worry about a coal shortage on any city cars until October at least."—Indianapolis News.

MINNESOTA DRUGGIST

PRaises DR. KILMER'S SWAMP-ROOT

I believe you have a splendid, reliable kidney, liver and bladder medicine in Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and my customers who have taken it during the past thirty-six years have nothing but praise for what it accomplished for them. On account of the splendid reputation which it enjoys in the trade I have no hesitancy in recommending it for the troubles for which it is intended.

Yours very truly,
J. G. SIEBEN, Druggist,
Hastings, Minn.

Letter to
Dr. Kilmer & Co.,
Binghamton, N. Y.

Prove What Swamp-Root Will Do For You. Send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample size bottle. It will convince anyone. You will also receive a booklet of valuable information, telling about the kidneys and bladder. When writing, be sure and mention this paper. Large and medium size bottles for sale at all drug stores.—Adv.

SHE SAW DANGER IN DELAY

Owing to Circumstances, Fair Maid Was Willing to Make Momentous Decision at Once.

"Hary," she began, in sweet, timorous voice, "what's all this talk about gold and silver?"

Henry, who reads the papers, and was about as thoroughly ignorant on the subject as everybody else, plunged in bravely, but she stopped him.

"I don't want to know about that," she faltered, "but is gold getting so awful scarce?"

"Awful scarce!" echoed Henry, dismally.

And is it all being taken away to pay for the war?"

"It is," said Henry.

"And if they continued to take it away, there won't be any left in this country by and by and we'll have to use silver?"

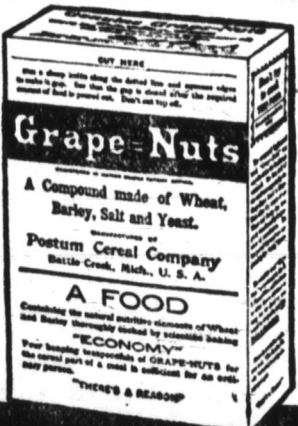
"Yes," sighed Henry.

"Henry," she whispered, "I told you I would give you my decision in the summer—but I repeat, it—it is 'Y—yes.' Henry, don't—don't you think," she continued, after a moment's silence, "that it would be well to get the ring now, before all the gold is taken away?"—London Answers.

No Doubt.

Bill—Did you notice how heartily Jones shook hands with me? He grabbed both of my hands.

Jack—Yes, I suppose he thought his watch would be safer that way.



The wholesome nutrition of wheat and barley in most appetizing form

HOME-READING COURSE for CITIZEN-SOLDIERS

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YOUR POST OF HONOR.

You have been called to serve as a soldier in the national army, because that is one of your obligations as a citizen of the United States. The citizens of a republic must always be ready in the hour of need to leave their homes and take up arms in defense of their rights and principles. Otherwise the republic could not long continue to exist. The men who now enter military service deserve the gratitude and respect of their fellow citizens.

You are doubtless making a heavy sacrifice in order to perform this duty to your country. Hundreds of thousands of other young men and their families are face to face with similar sacrifices. All our citizens will sooner or later be called upon, each to bear his or her share of the burden. Men and women, rich and poor, alike must do whatever is necessary and must give up whatever is necessary. For no personal interests or feelings can be permitted to stand in the way at a time when the safety and honor of the country are at stake.

As a citizen-soldier you are chosen for a post of special distinction. America is justly proud of the soldiers of the past who have won for us the rights today denied and put in serious danger by the high-handed attacks of the German government. America will be no less proud of you.

Your personal responsibility is great. As warfare today is conducted, the individual soldier counts for more than ever before. Your own skill and bravery, no matter how humble your rank, may easily be important factors in deciding whether an engagement is to be won or lost. You cannot depend upon anyone else to carry this personal responsibility for you, you must depend upon yourself.

Americans are well-fitted to meet this test. During the Civil war, at the battle of Antietam, the Seventh Maine Infantry lay, hugging the ground, under a furious storm of shot and shell. Private Knox, who was a wonderful shot, asked leave to move nearer the enemy. For an hour afterwards his companions heard his rifle crack every few minutes. His commanding officer finally, from curiosity, "crept forward to see what he was doing, and found that he had driven every man away from one section of a Confederate battery, tumbling over gunner after gunner as they came forward to fire. At the end of an hour or so, a piece of shell took off the breech of his pet rifle, and he returned disconsolate; but after a few minutes he gathered three rifles that were left by wounded men and went back again."

In the Confederate armies individual soldiers were no less skillful, cool and brave.

Tales of heroic courage can be found in the annals of all armies and of all nations.

Other things being equal, an army made up of self-reliant, thinking men has a great advantage over a merely machine-like army, and this is especially true in present-day warfare.

A second tradition of the American army, which need only be mentioned, is that of fighting fairly and treating even the enemy with as much humanity as his own conduct will permit. As for slaughtering or enslaving the civilian population of captured territory, attacking prisoners or assaulting women, American soldiers would as little commit such crimes in time of war as in time of peace.

There is a third splendid tradition of the American army which you will help to carry forward. It has fought always and everywhere in defense of principles and right—never merely for territory and for power. Even the Civil war resulted from the clash of opposing principles—the principle of an indivisible Union upheld by the North, and that of freedom to withdraw from the Union upheld by the South.

To protect the rights of citizens, the American people have several times opposed tyrannical governments—the English government in 1776 and 1812, the French government for a short period in 1793, the Mexican government in 1848, the Spanish government in 1898. The final effect in each case has been to advance the cause of liberty and democracy throughout the world, even in the countries against which we fought. Our weapons have not willingly been turned against any peoples, but only against the rulers who misgoverned and misled them. In fighting for our own rights, the American army has fought also, in President Wilson's phrase, for the "rights of mankind."

For a like high purpose, the American people have entered into the present war against the German government—a government which in our belief misrepresents and misleads the German people. Only by so doing can we make America and the world "safe for democracy." But one ending can be thought of—an ending that will guarantee the continuance of all those principles and rights which the American army has in the past so nobly fought to establish.

Never lose sight, even for an instant, of the fact that all of your training, your efforts, and your sacrifices have this one great object in view, the attainment of which is worth anything you may cost.

MAKING GOOD AS A SOLDIER.

The national army, in which you have taken your place, truly expresses the American character and ideals. It is a great democratic army. It includes men of all degrees of wealth and education, chosen through fair and open selection by lot. All are brought together on terms of equality. There has been and there will be in this great national army no favoritism and no "pull." The poor man will drill side by side with the man who has been raised in luxury. Each will learn from the other. The place each man makes for himself will be determined by his own work and ability.

The commissioned officers of the first contingent are picked men who have voluntarily gone through the hardest kind of training. The officers of later contingents will be drawn largely from the men enlisted in the first contingents. There is plenty of opportunity here for every man to use his brains and his energy and to earn promotion according to his worth.

In order to make good in the National army you must, first of all, fit yourself to carry with credit the simple title of "American Citizen-Soldier"—one of the proudest titles in the world. This means that you must develop in yourself the qualities of a soldier. The more quickly and thoroughly you cultivate them, the greater will be your satisfaction and success.

There is very little real difference of opinion as to soldierly qualities. They have been determined by ages of experience.

There are three basic qualities, without which no man can be a real soldier, even though he may temporarily wear a uniform. They are:

Loyalty.

Obedience.

Physical fitness.

A man without these qualities is in the way and is a source of weakness to an army, both in the camp and on the field of battle.

The articles of war in the United States set forth the military crimes which are punishable by heavy penalties. Among these crimes are desertion, cowardice, insubordination, drunkenness while on duty, sleeping while on duty as a sentinel, disclosing the watchword, and giving aid or comfort to the enemy. Run over this list and you will see that every one of these military crimes can result only from the absence of one or more of the three basic qualities of a soldier.

A soldier's loyalty governs, first of all, his feelings and actions toward his country, his government and his flag. There can be no such thing as half-way loyalty. The slightest compromise opens the door to treason.

But a soldier's loyalty does not stop here. It governs also his feelings and actions toward the army and toward all the officers under whom he serves. It absolutely forbids disobedience among both officers and enlisted men, or disrespect toward those in authority.

Going a step farther, loyalty governs also the soldier's feelings and actions toward his own regiment, his own company and his own squad. Without this form of loyalty there can be no real comradeship; without it you will never feel that personal pride and satisfaction in the service which should mean so much in your army life.

The second of the soldier's basic qualities is obedience, based on discipline. Without obedience and discipline an army cannot long continue to exist; it will quickly degenerate into an armed mob. As the infantry drill regulations put it, discipline is "the distinguishing mark of trained troops."

Frequently the recruit, with his in-born dislike of being bossed, makes the mistake during his first few weeks in the army of resenting the fact that immediate and unquestioning obedience is required of him. He quickly learns, however, that obedience enforced throughout the army is in all situations the chief safeguard of the rights, the comfort and the safety of every man, from the raw recruit to the commanding general. It is a guarantee that the small number of unruly or cowardly men to be found in every group shall be kept in check and forced to comply with rules made for the benefit of all.

Military discipline is always impersonal. Obedience is required not merely of you, but of every man in the army. It is required of officers by their superiors with fully as much strictness as it is required of you. It will become your duty, whenever you are given authority over other men, to demand from them the same full measure of obedience that others will require of you.

Discipline is not only essential in developing the army, but also in developing your own character as a soldier. "The soldier who is by nature brave, will by discipline become braver."

The third basic quality, physical fitness, is so essential that a large part of the time devoted to your training will be spent in building it up. Physical fitness includes not only muscular development but good health and endurance as well. It is a quality which every man who passes the physical examinations can develop in himself by reasonable care and by obedience to instructions. This is a subject more fully discussed in a later lesson.

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D., Teacher of English Bible in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)
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LESSON FOR SEPTEMBER 16

THE FIERY FURNACE.

LESSON TEXT—Daniel 3. GOLDEN TEXT—When thou walkest through the fire, thou shalt not be burned; neither shall the flame kindle upon thee.—Isaiah 43:2.

I. The Occasion (vv. 1-7). The fact that God said to Nebuchadnezzar, "Thou art this head of gold" (2:38) was too much for him. Though he appeared to have been deeply impressed with Daniel's God, his pride got the better of him. As he grew great and became conscious of it, he grew proud. This moved him to set up a colossal idol of gold in the Plain of Dura to be worshiped by all the people of his realm. It was an attempt at self-deification. It combined with it a political move, the object of which was to weld together the various kingdoms and peoples into one homogeneous body. He inaugurated a religious festival, and called upon all the people to worship the image which he set up. He backed this demand by civil authority. The penalty for refusal to bow down and worship the image was to be cast into the burning fiery furnace. Imposing images are set up in many places, and men and women are being called upon to bow down and worship them. Some of these images are money, fashion, scholarship, worldly ambition, pleasures, etc., and woe be to those who will not worship before them.

II. The Behavior of the Hebrews (vv. 8-18). (1) The accusation by the envious spies (vv. 8-12).

Daniel's three friends had been promoted to positions of honor and responsibility. Certain Chaldeans whose envy had been excited by the promotion of these Hebrews, sought occasion against them. This they found when the Hebrews would not bow down to and worship the image. Envious eyes are always watching God's faithful ones. Had these Chaldeans been faithfully worshipping, they would not have seen the Hebrews.

(2) The king's rage (vv. 13-15).

He calls the Hebrews before him, questions them and gives them another chance. The offense was not serious—they were defying the authority of the one who had honored them in their promotion; it savored of ingratitude. After closely questioning them he gave them another opportunity to consider their position before consigning them to the fire. His supreme mistake was in the challenge he made to the God of the Hebrews. He seems to have forgotten entirely the confession he had made with reference to God (2:47).

(3) The courageous reply of the faithful Hebrews (vv. 16-18).

They replied without passion or fear. The peace of God filled their hearts. Their behavior is an expression of triumphant faith. "We are not careful to answer thee in this matter. If it be so, our God whom we serve is able to deliver us from the burning fiery furnace, and he will deliver us out of thine hand, O king. But if not, be it known unto thee, O king, that we will not serve thy gods, nor worship the golden image which thou hast set up." They courageously showed their contempt for death. They were not afraid to die, but were afraid to sin against God. They knew that to bow down before this image was to disobey and dishonor God. While they did not know what God would do, in the premises they knew that he would do the right thing. These Hebrews were far away from home, exposed to the most severe temptation, but they saw their duty clearly set before them. God's law plainly settled it for them. They did not try to find an excuse to evade their duty, and seeing the way clearly they acted accordingly.

III. The Glorious Issue (vv. 19-30).

(1) The harmless furnace (vv. 19-25). The infuriated king ordered the heat of the furnace to be intensified, his most mighty men to bind the Hebrews and fling them into the fire. Though the heat was so intense that the soldiers who cast them into the furnace were slain, the Hebrews were seen walking loose in the fire without any hurt. Equally astounding was the fact that a fourth one was seen with them.

(2) The convinced king (vv. 26-28).

The spectacle was so wonderful that the king called the Hebrews together out of the fire. They came forth unharmed, for the fire had no power over their bodies; not even a hair of their heads was singed, their coats changed, nor the smell of fire upon them (v. 27).

(3) The king's decree (v. 29).

This was most foolish and wicked. Even a king has no right to kill people for not worshipping God.

(4) Promotion of the Hebrews (v. 30).

Their fidelity in this trying ordeal resulted in their promotion instead of downfall. May we learn from this that:

(a) God alone is Lord of the conscience. One's faith and worship should be determined by the individual before his God. No church, king or ruler has a right to interfere.

(b) We should meet religious intolerance by being obedient to God rather than man.

(c) God will support those who are faithful.

(d) We should prepare for fiery trials, and through them all be true to our conscience.

THE DEEP SEA PERIL



BY VICTOR ROUSSEAU

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