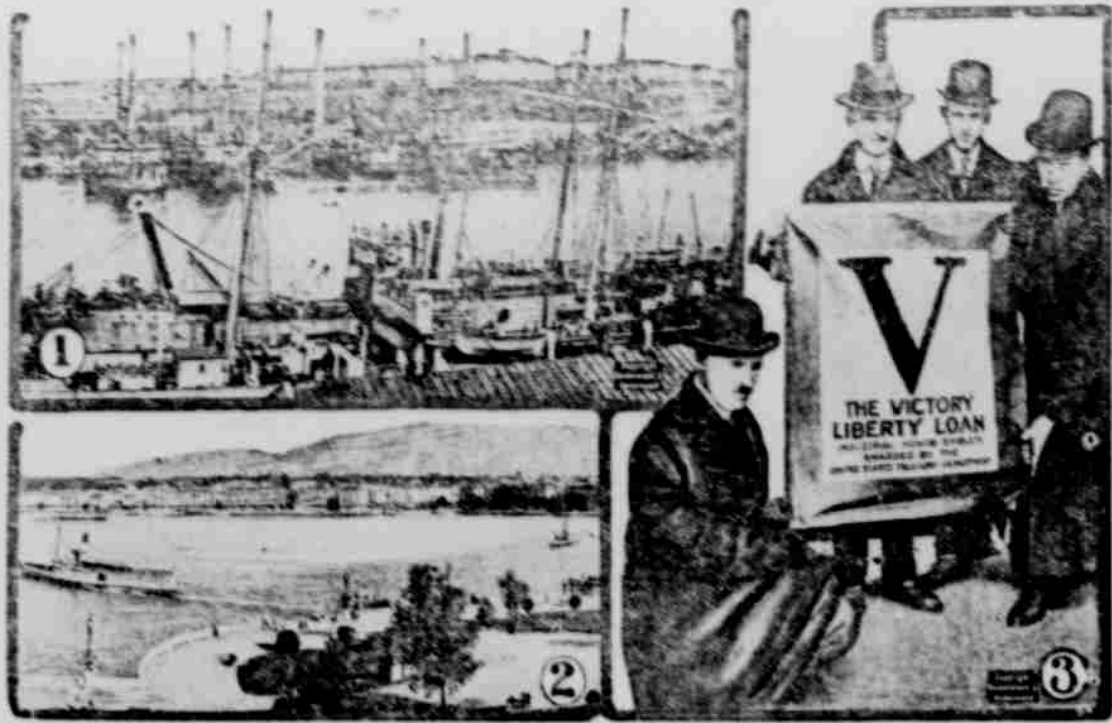


Ugh! Calomel Sickens, Salivates! Please Try Dodson's Liver Tone

I am sincere! My medicine does not upset liver and bowels so you lose a day's work.

You're ill! Your liver is sluggish! You feel hot, dizzy and all knocked out. Your head is dull, your tongue is coated, breath bad, stomach sour and bowels constipated. But don't take salivating calomel. It makes you sick; you may lose a day's work. Calomel is merely a purgative which causes nervousness of the bowels. Calomel causes your bile like the doctor, breaking it up. That's when you feel that awful nausea and vomiting.



1—View of the harbor of Sebastopol, which city may be evacuated soon by the allies. 2—Harbor of Genoa, Switzerland, the city chosen as the seat of the League of Nations. 3—Secretary Glass and aids showing the victory loan flag designed for the Victory loan campaign.

WRIGLEYS The Flavor Lasts!

Always the best buy for the price

The greatest five-cents worth of beneficial refreshment possible to get.



The Flavor Lasts



AND THUS CALUMNY SPREADS

Amusing Reason Why Brother S— Was Made Known to the World as a Stingy Man. She worked at the minister's house for three days and then went to a neighbor and begged her to give her a place for the remainder of the week, so she could get home. 'Why,' said the neighbor, inquiringly, 'I thought you were employed by Mrs. S—? What is the reason that you are leaving?' 'I just can't stay there another minute,' the girl told her. 'Brother S— is the stingiest man I ever knew.'

Means Family Comfort

when the boiling pot of Postum sings its song of health and satisfaction on the kitchen stove.

THE ORIGINAL POSTUM CEREAL

led the way to comfort for many a family of coffee drinkers, for with the coming of Postum, away went the headaches, nervousness, sleeplessness and irritability that so often follow the use of coffee.

You can still buy that original Postum from your grocer—an invigorating drink of rare, delicious flavor—a beverage that is really part of the meal, not merely something to drink.

There's a Reason Two sizes, usually sold at 15c and 25c.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Germans Are Summoned to Versailles to Receive Peace Treaty on April 25.

TERMS NOT TOLD TO PUBLIC

Lloyd George's Spirited Defense of His Policy—No Military Intervention in Russia, but Food if Bolsheviki Cause Hostilities—Communist Government of Bavaria Fighting Hard.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

The peace treaty with Germany is expected to be signed at Versailles on April 25.

The assembled powers have agreed that there shall be no military intervention in Russia, but that they will send food to that country, under such terms as they may see fit to stipulate.

These were the outstanding features of the news of last week, and they have all the appearance of being the final results of a long and arduous process.

The delegation of German plenipotentiaries to the peace conference at Versailles is expected to arrive on April 25.

It is expected that the plenipotentiaries will have the authority and the disposition to accept it without any further delay.

It was asserted in Paris that the allied governments would not wait beyond May 15 for a definite answer as to whether or not Germany would sign the peace.

Of course the press and public in Germany are waiting with renewed interest as it is made more evident that the Huns will be required to pay to the victors the cost of their resources, and that Germany will not submit to the terms laid down in what is called the "treaty of violence."

Even Prince Liekevidsky joined the chorus of protest, saying an unjustly imposed peace can only bring forth fresh armaments, and implying that as a last resort Germany will "go bolsheviki."

All discussion of the treaty, outside the peace congress, is based on unofficial reports, for the allied delegates decided that it would be foolish, if not dangerous, to reveal the terms of the treaty before the rest of the world; but it was sustained by the French chamber of deputies by a vote of 334 to 166, and it was vigorously defended by Premier Lloyd George in his speech in the house of commons.

The British leader argued that if the terms were made public now there would be a wave of necessity to be met, and that it was hopeless to satisfy everyone, and that those criticisms, repeated in Germany, would give the enemy the false idea that the terms were objected to by the British public as too harsh, which would encourage the Germans to refuse to sign the treaty.

Lloyd George's speech was declared to be one of the most eloquent and sensational ever heard in the house of commons. Primarily, he arose to defend himself against the attacks of his critics, and he not only did that, but hurled defiance at those critics. He declared that his pre-election pledges of exacting full payment from Germany and punishing the former kaiser and other guilty Huns were to be kept; that the peace commissioners wanted a peace that was just and sternly severe but not vindictive; that military intervention in Russia would be a great blunder, but that the associated nations would be ready to stop

SAY MANY WERE DISLOYAL

American Missionaries in Bulgaria Reported to Be Facing Charges of Grave Misconduct.

Washington.—Charges of disloyalty have been made against certain American missionaries in the near East, and it is learned on high authority that the charges have been formally presented to the American board of foreign missions in Boston by the state department.

No answer to the charges or explanation of the situation has been received from the American board of foreign missions in Boston, and it was said at the state department that there had not yet been time for such an answer or explanation to be forthcoming.

Assistant Secretary of State Phillips, who sent the documents containing the charges with the result of investigations conducted by the department to the American board, said the matter was under consideration by the

board. The conduct of the missionaries in Bulgaria and Persia has caused embarrassment to the state department, it was learned.

According to information the missionaries in Bulgaria were so pro-German that it is charged they actually aided the enemies of the United States. It is explained in unofficial advices from Boston that this attitude was a result of the intense feeling of devotion to Bulgaria, an ally of Germany, and not by hostility to the United States.

Down in Mexico a new revolt against the government was nipped in the bud when Carranza troops defeated a body of rebels near Chavaxta. Gen. Aureliano Blanquet, who, with Felix Diaz, headed the movement, was killed.

In both Japan and the United States a considerable number of newspapers are busy trying to stir up trouble between the two countries, or professing to find signs of discord in current events. The latest matter to arouse them is the return of Ambassador Ishii, though this may be fairly attributed to the fact that the administration that sent him to Washington has gone out of power. Another possible reason is that Japan's appointment of Baron Yoshida Sakai as financial adviser to China was not approved by the United States. A few days ago the story was published that the American troops in Siberia refused to help a Japanese contingent at Habarovsk because the latter had shot down Russian women and children; the Japanese demand was practically annihilated. Now it appears the mariners were committed by Cossacks and that the Japanese suffered while trying to defend them from another faction of Russians. General Graves would not interfere because American operations there are limited to the protection of property and of the railroad.

The anti-American campaign in the Japanese press is especially lively, and Uncle Sam is accused of being aggressive, hypocritical and selfish, presumably because the Monroe doctrine clause was included in the league of nations convention and the equality of nations left out. Japan is not cutting quite such an important figure in the Paris negotiations as she had expected to, and the people are rather sore as a result. But there is no fear in official circles that friendly relations will be ruptured.

Affairs are not going smoothly in Poland, and for this some blame may be attached to the policy of the peace delegates in yielding to Germany in the matter of Danzig. Though General Haller's divisions already have begun their movement through Germany to Poland, the Paderewski government has lost prestige, for the people fear that the support they so much desire will not be awarded them by the treaty, and even may not be internationalized. There is almost continuous fighting on the borders of the Posen district and it has spread to the East Prussian frontier. Haller's troops are passing through Germany at the rate of three trainloads a day, and each train is accompanied by allied officers and guards. The utmost precautions are taken to prevent conflicts with the German populace.

After having successfully subdued the uprisings in Egypt, Great Britain now is confronted with a yet more serious revolt in the Punjab, India. Martial law was declared in some districts where the governor general said open rebellion exists, and mobs in one city were bombed and subjected to machine gun fire from airplanes.

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THE MAN HE WAS LOOKING FOR

A testimonial from a woman in Goshen, Indiana, who refused to accept a favor from a British officer. She describes how she found a man who was looking for her, and how she helped him.

ITS KIND

A testimonial from a woman in Goshen, Indiana, who refused to accept a favor from a British officer. She describes how she found a man who was looking for her, and how she helped him.

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A testimonial from a woman in Goshen, Indiana, who refused to accept a favor from a British officer. She describes how she found a man who was looking for her, and how she helped him.

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