WHAT IS

A DISESTIVE LAXATIVE -- Pleasant to take In LAX-FOS the Cascara is improved by addition of certain harmless chemicals which increase the efficiency of the Cascara, making it better than ordinary Cascara. LAX-FOS aids digestion; pleasant to take; does not gripe or disturb stomach. Adapted to children and adults. Just try a bottle for constipation or indigestion. 50c.



There was a young lady named Banker, who stept while the ship lay at anchor:
She awoke in dismay when she heard the mate my.
Now hoist up the top sheet and spanker." is Now hoist up the top sheet and spanker."
It's enough to frighten anybody to awake uncovered out of a sound sleep with the first symptoms of a cold clutching at the threat and lungs, with that chilly creepy feeling all over. Quick action is necessary at such times to nip it in the bud and thus prevent bronchikinor serious lung troubles. If you will always keep a bottle

Boschee's German Syrup

handy there is no need to worry. It gently soothes inflammation, eases the cough, insures a good night's sleep, with free expectoration in the morning. This old remedy has been successfuffy used all over the civilized world for the last 51 years. 25c. and 75c. sizes at all druggists and dealers everywhere. Try it and see.

"SKIDDOO" Cleans kid gloves, shoes, cloth-ing, of any color. Postpasid, E.c. package fresh Lavender Flowers sent free with every order. WILT MFG. CO., Kansas City, Mo.

846 ACRE FARM in Albermarle County, Virginia for \$10,000, complete with stock, crops and machinery. 150 acres finest bottom land. Splendid ten room house. Large bearing orchard. Edward S. Wilder & Co., Charlottesville, Va.

Chile's national forests cover about 7.000,000 acres of land.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription makes weak women strong, sick women well, nalcohol. Sold in tablets or liquid.—Adv.

In Chile teaching has attracted native women.

Constipation, indigestion, sick-headache and bilious conditions are overcome by a course of Garfield Tea. Drink on retiring

New Jersey factories employ 232, 000 operatives.

ACTRESS TELLS SECRET.

A well known actress gives the following recipe for gray hair: To half pint of water add 1 oz. Bay Rum, a small box of Barbo Compound, and ½ 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 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.

Don't Call on Pneumonia Patient. "Kissing a pneumonia patient is almost as hazardous as to kiss a diphtheria or scarlet fever patient," Health Officer J. H. Landis asserts in an editorial in the weekly bulletin of the health department, in which he declares that "pneumonia is a communicable disease and that contact is an important factor in its spread." He declares that "numerous physicians have referred to the unusual prevalence of the disease and the severe

type that prevails." "Visitors have no business calling on a pneumonia patient," Doctor Landis states.-Cincinnati Times-Star.

A Student of Human Nature.

"Did you see the boss?" "No," replied the messenger; "but I saw a feller that's tendin' office fur

"How do you know he wasn't the boss?" "No real boss would take a chance

on bein' as fresh as that guy was."

Reason Enough. "Do you think she loves him?" "Desperately."

"Why desperately?" "Because he is her last chance."-Boston Transcript.

Jome Shot. He-If you refuse me I will blow out my brains. She-You flatter yourself !- Puck.

Before starting the youngsters to school give them a piping hot cup of

Instant Postum

School teachers, doctors and food experts agree on two points - that the child needs a hot drink, and that the drink shouldn't be coffee.

Postum fills the need admirably and its very extensive use among thoughtful parents, coupled with the child's fondness for this flavory, nourishing food-drink, show how completely it meets the requirement.

"There's a Reason"

No change in price, quality, or size of package.

MONROE DOCTRINE

President Outlines Peace Terms That Will Satisfy United States.

SECOND STEP TO END WAR

Reads to the Senate His Reply to Peace Proposals.

WANTS A LASTING PEACE

Enforce Peace-Speech Makes a Strong Impression Upon the Senators-Proposes All Nations Avoid Tangling Alliances.

abandon its traditional policy of isolation and no entangling alliances was laid squarely before Congress and the country by President Wilson in a personal address to the Senate.

For the first time in more than a hundred years a President of the United States appeared in the Senate chamber to discuss the nation's foreign relations after the manner of Washington, Adams and Madison.

The text of the President's address was as follows:

"Gentlemen of the Senate:

"On the eighteenth of December last I addressed an identical note to the governments of the nations now at war requesting them to state, more definitely than had yet been stated by either group of belligerents, the terms upon which they would deem it possible to make peace. I spoke on behalf of humanity and of the rights of all neuwhose most vital interests the war puts in constant jeopardy. The Central Powers united in a reply which stated merely that they were ready to meet

cuss terms of peace. "The Entente powers have replied cient definiteness to imply details, the stand them to be. arrangements, guarantees and acts of eparation which they deem to be the indispensable conditions of a satisfactory settlement. We are that much nearer a definite discussion of the peace which shall end the present war. We are that much nearer the discussion of the international concert which must thereafter hold the world at

Must Be Definite Concert.

"In every discussion of the peace for granted that that peace must be and thoughtful man must take that for granted.

United States a Party.

part in that great enterprise. To just settlement of vexed questions of take part in such a service will be territory or of racial and national althe opportunity for which they have legiance. sought to prepare themselves by the very principles and purposes of their policy and the approved practices of their government ever since the days when they set up a new nation in the high and honorable hope that it might in all that it was and did show mankind the way to liberty. They cannot in honor withhold the service to which they are now about to be challenged. They do not wish to withhold it. But they owe it to themselves and to the other nations of the world to state the conditions under which they will feel free to render it.

"That service is nothing less than this, to add their authority and their power to the authority and force of other nations to guarantee peace and justice throughout the world. Such a settlement cannot now be long postponed. I is right that before it comes this government should frankly formulate the conditions upon which it would feel justified in asking our people to approve its formal and solemn adherence to a league for peace. I am here to attempt to state those

conditions. "The present war must first be ended; but we owe it to candor and to a just regard for the opinion of mankind to say that, so far as our participation in guarantees of future peace is concerned, it makes a great it to an end must embody terms which will create a peace that is peace that will win the approval of mankind, not merely a peace that will and purpose hostile to their own. serve the several interests and immediate aims of the nations engaged.

A Guarantor Of Peace. mining what those terms shall be, but very dear by those who have sought made lasting or not by the guarantees spoken of the other conditions of principles of mankind and must preof a universal covenant; and our judg- peace which seem to me clearly in- vail."

afterward, when it may be too late.

there is only one sort of peace that the peoples of America could join in peace must be elements that engage the confidence and satisfy the principles of the American governments elements consistent with their political faith and the practical convictions which the peoples of America have once for all embraced and undertaken to defend.

"I do not mean to say that any American government would throw any obstacle in the way of any terms of peace the governments now at war might agree upon, or seek to upset them when made, whatever they might be. I only take it for granted that mere terms of peace between the belligerents will not satisfy even the belligerents themselves. Mere agreements | cess to the open paths of the world's American Principles Must Be Rec. may not make peace secure. It will commerce. ognized in the Proposed League To be absolutely necessary that a force be created as a guarantor of the permanency of the settlement so much greater than the force of any nation now engaged, or any alliance hitherto formed or projected, that no nation, no probable combination of nations, could Washington.-Whether the United face or withstand it. If the peace States shall enter a World Peace presently to be made is to endure, it League and, as many contend, thereby must be a peace made secure by the organized major forces of mankind.

No Mere Makeshift. "The terms of the immediate peace agreed upon will determine whether it is a peace for which such a guarantee can be secured. The question upon which the whole future peace and policy of the world depends is this: Is the present war a struggle for a just and secure peace, or only for a new balance of power? If it be only a struggle for a new balance of power, who will guarantee, who can ments of the world sincerely desire to guarantee, the stable equilibrium of the new arrangement? Only a tranquil Europe can be a stable Europe. There must be, not a balance of power, but a community of power; not organized rivalries, but an organized com-

mon peace. "Fortunately, we have received very statesmen of both of the groups of opens the wider and perhaps more explicit assurances on this point. The tral nations like our own, many of nations now arrayed against one another have said, in terms that could armies and of all programs of military not be misinterpreted, that it was no part of the purpose they had in mind to crush their antagonists. But the their antagonists in conference to dis- implications of these assurances may not be equally clear to all-may not be the same on both sides of the water. much more definitely and have stated, I think it will be serviceable if I atin general terms indeed, but with suffi- tempt to set forth what we under-

A Peace Without Victory.

"They imply, first of all, that must be a place without victory. It is not pleasant to say this. I beg that I may be permitted to put my own interpretation upon it, and that it may be understood that no other interpretation was in my thought. I am seeking only to face realities and to face them without soft concealments. Victory would mean peace forced upon the loser, a victor's terms imposed upon that must end this war it is taken the vanquished. It would be accepted in humiliation, under durees, at an infollowed by some definite concert of tolerable sacrifice, and would leave a powers which will make it virtually sting, a resentment, a bitter memory impossible that any such catastrophe upon which terms of peace would rest, should ever overwhelm us again, not permanently, but only as upon Every lover of mankind, every sane quicksand. Only a peace between equals can last. Only a peace the very principle of which is equality and a common participation in a common benefit. The right state of mind, the high authority amongst all the peo-"It is inconceivable that the people right feeling between nations, is as ples of the world who is at liberty to of the United States should play no necessary for a lasting peace as is the speak and hold nothing back. I am

Equality Of Rights.

"The equality of nations upon which peace must be founded if it is to last must be an equality of rights; the guarantees exchanged must neither recognize nor imply a difference between big nations and small, between those that are powerful and those that are weak. Right must be based upon the common strength, not upon the individual strength, of the nations upon whose concert peace will depend. Equality of territory, or of resources, there of course cannot be; nor any other sort of equality not gained in the ordinary peaceful and legitimate devlopment of the peoples themselves. But no one asks or expects anything more than an equality of rights. Mankind is looking now for freedom of life, not for equipoises of power.

"And there is a deeper thing involved than even equality or right among organized nations. No peace can last, or ought to last, which does not recognize and accept the principle that governments derive all their just powers from the consent of the governed, and that no right anywhere exists to hand peoples about from sovereignty to sovereignty as if they were property. I take it for granted, for instance, if I may venture upon a single example, that statesmen everywhere are agreed that these should be deal of difference in what way, and a united, independent and autonomous upon what terms, it is ended. The Poland, and that henceforth inviolable treatles and agreements which bring security of life of worship and of industrial and social development should be guaranteed to all peoples worth guaranteeing and preserving, a who have lived bitherto under the power of governments devoted to a faith

Consent Of the Governed. "I speak of this, not because of any We shall have no voice in deter- principle, which has always been held

ment upon what is fundamental and | dispensable because I wish frankly ossential as a condition precedent to to uncover realities. Any peace which permanency should be spoken now, not does not recognize and accept this principle will inevitably be upset. It "No covenant of co-operative peace will not rest upon the affections or that does not include the peoples of the convictions of mankind. The ferthe new world can suffice to keep ment of spirit of whole populations the future safe against war; and yet will fight subtly and constantly against it, and all the world will sympathize. The world can be at peace guaranteeing. The elements of that only if its life is stable, and there can be no stability where the will is in rebellion, where there is not tranquility of spirit and a sense of justice, of

freedom and of right. "So far as practicable, moreover, every great people now struggling toward a full development of its resources and of its powers should be assured a direct outlet to the great highways of the sea. Where this cannot be done by the cession of territory, it can no doubt be done by the neutralization of direct rights of way under the general guarantee which will assure the peace itself. With a right comity of arrangement no nation need be shut away from free ac-

Sea Must Be Free.

"And the paths of the sea must alike in law and in fact be free. The freedom of the seas is the sine qua non of peace, equality and co-operation. No doubt, a somewhat radical reconsideration of many of the rules of international practice hitherto thought to be established may be necessary in order to make the seas indeed free and common in practically all circumstances for the use of mankind, but the motive for such changes is convincing and compelling. There can be no trust or intimacy be tween the peoples of the world without them. The free, constant, unthreatened intercourse of nations is an essential part of the process of peace and of development. It need not be difficult either to define or to secure the freedom of the seas if the governcome to an agreement concerning it.

Mutual Concessions.

"It is a problem closely connected with the limitation of naval armaments and the co-operation of the navies of the world in keeping the seas at once free and safe. And the question of limiting naval armaments difficult question of the limitation of preparation. Difficult and delicate as these questions are, they must be faced with the utmost candor and decided in a spirit of real accommodation, if peace is to come with healing in its wings,

and come to stay. "Peace cannot be had without concession and sacrifice. There can be no sense of safety and equality among the nations if great preponderating armaments are henceforth to continue and main. and there to be bunlt up tained. The statesmen of the world must plan for peace and nations must adjust and accommodate their policy to it as they have planned for war and made ready for pitiless contest and rivalry. The question of armaments, whether on land or sea, is the most immediately and intensely practical question connected with the future fortunes of nations and of man-

His Unique Position.

"I have spoken upon these great matters without reserve and with the utmost explicitness, because it has seemed to me to be necessary if the world's yearning desire for peace was anywhere to find free voice and utterance. Perhaps I am the only person in speaking as an individual, and yet I am speaking also, of course, as the responsible head of a great government, and I feel confident that I have said what the people of the United States would wish me to say. May I not add that I hope and believe that I am in effect speaking for liberals and friends of humanity in every nation and of every program of liberty?

"And in holding out the expectation that the people and government of the United States will join the other civilized nations of the world in guaranteeing the performance og peace upon such terms as I have named I speak with the greater boldness and confidence because it is clear to every man who can think that there is in this promise no breach in either our traditions or our policy as a nation, but a fulfillment, rather, of all that we have professed or striven for.

"I am proposing that all nations henceforth avoid entangling alliances which would draw them into competitions of power, catch them in a net of intrigue and selfish rivalry and disturb their own affairs with influences intruded from without. There is no entangling alliance in a concert of power. When all unite to act in the same sense and with the same purpose all act in the common interest and are free to live their own lives under a

common protection. "I am proposing government by the onsent of the governed; that freedom of the seas which in international conference after conference representatives of the United States have urged with the eloquenc of those who are the convinced disciples of liberty; and that moderation of armaments which makes of armies and navies a power for order merely, not an instrument of aggres-

sion or of selfish violence. "These are American principles, American policies. We could stand desire to exalt an abstract political for no others. And they are also the principles and policies of forwardlooking men and women everywhere, we shall, I feel sure, have a voice in to build up liberty in America, but of every modern nation, of every endetermining whether they shall be for the same reason that I have lightened community. They are the

NAVAL BATTLE IN NORTH SEA

British Flotilla Scatters Enemy's Destroyers.

BIG NEW OFFENSIVE PENDING

The French Replaced By British Troops On the Somme Front, and Both Belligerent Forces Are Jockeying.

London.-In an engagement between British light naval forces and German torpedo-boat destroyers, in the North Sea, a German destroyer was sunk and the other torpedo craft scattered, it was officially announced.

The sinking of a British torpedoboat destroyer in another engagement with German torpedo-boat destroyers in the vicinity of Schouwen Bank, with the loss of 3 officers and 44 of the crew, also was announced.

The official report says: "While our light forces were patroling the North Sea not far from the Dutch coast, they met a division of enemy torpedo-boat destroyers. A short engagement took place, during which one of the enemy torpedo-boat destroyers was sunk and the rest scattered, having suffered considerable punishment. Darkness prevented the full results of the action being ob-

"During the night there was also a short, sharp engagement between enemy torpedo-boat destroyers and our own destroyers in the vicinity of Schouwen Bank. During this engagement one of our torpedo-boat destroyers was struck by a torpedo, the explosion killing 3 officers and 44 of the crew. She subsequently was sunk by our own ships. Relatives of the victims have been informed. Our ships suffered no other casualties."

Reports from Ymulden received by Reuter's Company via Amsterdam say that German torpedo boats attempted to leave Zeebrugge to avoid the ice; They were attacked by a large British squadron. The action opened at short range, and early in the fight the bridge of the German destroyed V-69 was swept away by a direct hit, the commander and two other officers being

The V-69 fired one torpedo and was then hit by another British shell, which knocked the funnel flat on the deck. Still another shell put a hole in the forepart of the vessel. Her guns appear not to have been dam-

The crew of the V-69 numbered about sixty. It would appear from the statements of the men that seven other German vessels were sunk. The V-69 belonged to the home fleet.

Big New Offensive Pending.

Berlin.-Heavy snowfalls, followed by bitingly cold weather on all the battlefronts, have helped, rather than hindered, the fighting, the weather man seemingly has been entirely impartial, for the cold snap, which in the northeast has enabled the Russians to cross the swamps between Riga and Dvinsk and to attack the German positions; also has made it possible for the Germans in Roumania to approach Galatz, which, ordinarily, is protected by swamps.

In the west intensely cold weather has been accompanied only partly by a clear atmosphere, enabling the fliers to resume their activity. Neither side, however, has been specially favored. Artillery duels have increased at frequent intervals all along the line from the coast to the Swiss border.

Exceptionally active patroling by the Entente forces has not prevented the Germans from discovering that the French recently have withdrawn to a large extent from their old positions on the Somme front as far south as Peronne, and that they have been replaced by British troops, presumably in order to give the French divisions an opportunity to rest in preparation for a gigantic test of strength which is expected by every one at the first favorable opportunity.

The impression gained from a visit to any part of the front is that both sides expect an unprecedented offensive before long and that the present artillery and patrol activity to which the fighting now is limited is more or less a kind of jockeying for the start, to enable one opponent to gain the advantage by being the first to assume the offensive.

In the east, the cold weather is holding up operations considerably, but is not preventing the Russians in the eastern Carpathians from mak ing desperate efforts to save themselves from being forced backward to such an extent that their positions on the upper Sereth river will be flanked and taken.

WOULD HONOR COLONEL CODY.

Name Of Highway May Be Changed To Buffalo Bill Trail.

Lincoln, Neb .- A movement is under ... change the name of the automobile road known as the "Old" High way, running from Omaha to Denver, to the "Buffalo Bill Trail." President Roper of the Omaha, Lincoln and Denver Highway Society announced that he will call a meeting of the society to take action on the matter. It is proposed to extend the trail up to the monument on Lookout Mountain.

MOTHERHOOD WOMAN'S JOY

Suggestions to Childless Women.

Among the virtues of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the ability to correct sterility in the cases of many women. This fact is well established as evidenced by the following letter and hundreds of others we have published in these colums.

Poplar Bluff, Mo. - "I want other E. Pinkham's Vegewomen to know what a blessing Lydia table Compound has been to me. We had always wanted a baby in our home but I was in poor health and not able to do my work. My mother and husband both urged me to try Lydia E. Pink-h a m's Vegetable Compound. I did

so, my health improved and I am now the mother of a fine baby girl and do all my own house work."-Mrs. Allia B. Timmons, 216 Almond St., Poplar Bluff, Mo.

In many other homes, once childless, there are now children because of the fact that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound makes women normal, healthy and strong
Write to the Lydia E. Pinkham Medi-

cine Co., Lynn, Mass., for advice—it will be confidential and helpful.



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The Soap to cleanse and purify, the Ointment to soothe and heal. Besides these fragrant, super-creamy emollients prevent little skin troubles becoming serious by keeping the peres free from abstruction. Nothing better at any price for all toilet purposes. Free sample each by mail with Book. Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. L., Boston. Sold everywhere.-Adv.

Since 1901 the Australian public debt has increased 130 per cent.

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Many kinds of work wear out the kidneys, and kidney trouble makes any kind of work hard. It brings norning lameness, backache, headache, nervousness, rheumatism and urinary troubles. If your work is confining, strains the back, or exposes you to extreme heat or cold or damp, it's well to keep the kidneys active. Doan's Kidney Pills are reliable and safe. Thousands

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