

OFFICIAL SUMMARY OF PEACE TREATY

COVENANT OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS IS FIRST SECTION OF THE GREAT DOCUMENT.

ALSACE-LORRAINE RESTORED

Saar Valley and Danzig Internationalized—Germany's Military and Naval Power Made Nominal—Total Reparation to Be Determined Later.

The official summary of the peace treaty submitted to the German representatives at Versailles by the peace conference delegates is as follows:

The preamble names as parties of the one part the United States, the British empire, France, Italy and Japan, described as the five allied and associated powers and as the second part, Bolivia, Brazil, China, Cuba, Ecuador, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, the Hedjaz, Honduras, Liberia, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Serbia, Siam, Czechoslovakia and Uruguay, who with the five above are described as the allied and associated powers; and on the other part, Germany.

Section One—League of Nations.

The covenant of the league of nations constitutes the first section of the treaty, which places upon the league many specific in addition to its general duties. It may be questioned whether at any time for a violation of the neutralized zone east of the Rhine as a threat against the world's peace. It will appoint three of the five allied and associated powers to constitute the Saar commission, oversee its regime and carry out the plebiscite. It will appoint the high commissioner of Danzig, guarantee the free city and arrange for treaties between Danzig and Germany and Poland...

Section Two—Boundaries of Germany.

Germany cedes to France Alsace-Lorraine, 47,000 square miles of it in the southwest, and to Belgium two small districts between the Rhine and the Meuse, totalling 389 square miles. She also cedes to Poland the southeastern tip of Silesia beyond and including the city of Breslau, 47,000 square miles, the northernmost tip of East Prussia, 40 square miles north of the river Memel, and the internationalized areas about Danzig, 729 square miles, and the basin of the Saar, 78 square miles, between the western border of the Rhenish province of Bavaria and the southeast corner of Luxembourg. The Danzig area consists of the V between the Nogat and Vistula rivers made into a bay by the addition of a similar one on the west including the city of Danzig. The southeastern third of East Prussia and the area between the Nogat and the Vistula north of latitude 53 degrees three minutes is to have its nationality determined by popular vote, 6,785 square miles, as is to be the case in the part of Schleswig, 2,377 square miles.

Section Three—European Political Classes.

BELGIUM.—Germany is to consent to the abrogation of the treaties of 1839 by which Belgium was established as a neutral state and to agree in advance to any convention with which the allied and associated powers may determine to replace them. She is to recognize the full sovereignty of Belgium over the contested territory of Moresnet and over part of Prussian territory and to renounce in favor of Belgium all rights over the cities of Eupen and Malmedy, the inhabitants of which are to be entitled within six months to protest against any change of sovereignty either in whole or in part, the final decision to be reserved to the league of nations. A convention shall settle the details of the frontier, and various regulations for change of nationality are laid down.

LUXEMBOURG.—Germany renounces her various treaties and conventions with the grand duchy of Luxembourg, recognizes that it ceased to be a part of the German Zollverein from January 1 last, renounces all right of exploitation of the railroads, and agrees to the abrogation of its neutrality, and accepts in advance any international agreement as to it, reached by the allied and associated powers.

LEFT BANK OF THE RHINE.—As provided in the military clauses, Germany will not maintain any fortifications, nor more than fifty kilometers to the east of the Rhine, nor any manuevers, nor maintain any works to facilitate mobilization.

In case of violation, she shall be regarded as committing a hostile act against the powers who sign the present treaty and as intending to disturb the peace of the world.

By virtue of the present treaty Germany shall be bound to respond to any request for an explanation which the council of the league of nations may think it necessary to address to her.

ALSACE-LORRAINE.—After recognition of the moral obligation to repair the wrong done in 1871 by Germany to France and the people of Alsace-Lorraine, the territories ceded to Germany by the treaty of Frankfurt are restored to France with their frontiers as before 1871, to date from the signing of the armistice, and to be free of all public debts.

Citizenship is regulated by detailed provisions distinguishing those who are immediately restored to full French citizenship, those who have to make formal application therefor, and those for whom naturalization is open after three years.

The last-named class includes German residents in Alsace-Lorraine, as distinguished from those who acquire the position of Alsace-Lorraine as defined in the treaty. All public property and all private property of German ex-residents passes to France without payment or credit. France is substituted for Germany as regards ownership of the railroads and rights over concessions of tramways. The Rhine bridges pass to France with the obligation for their upkeep.

THE SAAR.—In compensation for the destruction of coal mines in northern France and the territory will be counted of reparation, Germany cedes to France full ownership of the coal mines of the Saar basin with their subsidiaries, accessories and facilities. Their value will be estimated by the reparation commission and credited against that account. The French rights will be governed by German law in force at the armistice excepting war legislation, France replacing the present owners whom Germany undertakes to indemnify. France will continue to furnish the present proportion of coal for local needs and contribute in just proportion to local taxes. The basin extends from the frontier of Lorraine as re-annexed to France north as far as St. Wendel, including on the west the valley of the Saar as far as Saarholsbach and on the east the town of Homberg.

In order to secure the rights and welfare of the population and guarantee to France entire freedom in working the mines, the territory will be governed by a commission appointed by the league of nations and consisting of five members, one French, one a native inhabitant of the Saar and three representing three different countries other than France and Germany. The league will appoint a member of the commission as chairman to act as executive of the commission. The commission will have all powers of government formerly held by the German empire. France and Bavaria, will administer the railroads and other public services and have full power to interpret the treaty clauses. The local courts will continue but subject to the commission.

After fifteen years a plebiscite will be held by common consent to ascertain the desires of the population as to continuance of the existing regime under the league of nations union with France or union with Germany.

Section Four—European Political Classes.

GERMAN AUSTRIA.—Germany renounces the total independence of Germany and the treaty of 1915. CZECHOSLOVAKIA.—Germany recognizes the entire independence of the Czechoslovak state, including the autonomy of the Carpathians, and accepts the frontiers of this state as to be determined in the case of the German frontier shall follow the frontier of Bohemia in 1914. The usual stipulations as to acquisition and change of frontiers shall apply.

POLAND.—Germany cedes to Poland the greatest part of upper Silesia, Posen and the province of West Prussia, on the left bank of the Vistula. A field boundary commission of seven—five representing the allied and associated powers and one each representing Poland and Germany—shall be constituted within 15 days of the peace to delimit this boundary. Such special provisions as are necessary to subsequent racial, linguistic or religious minorities and to protect freedom of transit and equitable treatment of commerce of other nations shall be laid down in a subsequent treaty between the allied and associated powers and Poland.

EAST PRUSSIA.—The southern and the eastern frontier of East Prussia is to be determined by plebiscites, the first in the vicinity of Allenstein between the southern frontier of East Prussia and the northern frontier of Regierungsbezirk Allenstein, from where it meets the boundary between East and West Prussia to its junction with the boundary between the circles of Oletzko and Angerburg, thence the northern boundary of Oletzko to its junction with the present frontier, and the second in the area comprising the circles of Stuhm and Rosenberg, thence the northern boundary of Oletzko to its junction with the present frontier, and the second in the area comprising the circles of Stuhm and Rosenberg, thence the northern boundary of Oletzko to its junction with the present frontier.

In each case German troops and authorities will move out within 15 days of the peace and the territories to be placed under an international commission of five members appointed by the five allied and associated powers, with the authority of arranging a free, fair and secret vote. The commission will report the results of the plebiscite to the five allied and associated powers, with a recommendation of the boundary and will terminate its work as soon as the boundary has been laid down and the authorities set up.

The five allied and associated powers will draw up regulations assuring East Prussia full and equitable access to and from the Vistula. A subsequent convention, of which the terms will be fixed by the five allied and associated powers, will be entered into between Poland, Germany and Danzig, to assure suitable railroad communication across German territory on the right bank of the Vistula between Poland and Danzig, while Poland retains the free passage from East Prussia to Germany.

The northeastern corner of East Prussia about Memel is to be ceded by Germany to the allied powers, the former agreeing to accept the settlement made, especially as regards the nationality of the inhabitants.

DANZIG.—Danzig and the district immediately about it is to be constituted into the "free city of Danzig" under the guaranty of the league of nations. A high commissioner appointed by the league and resident at Danzig shall draw up a constitution in agreement with the city and appointed representatives of the city and shall deal in the first instance with all differences arising between the city and Poland. The actual boundaries of the city shall be delimited by a commission appointed within six months from the peace and to include three representatives chosen by the allied and associated powers and one each by Germany and Poland.

A convention, the terms of which shall be fixed by the five allied and associated powers, shall be concluded between Poland and Danzig, which shall include Danzig within the Polish customs frontiers, though a free area in the port; insure to Poland the free use of all the city's waterways, docks and other port facilities, the control and administration of the Vistula and the whole through railway systems within the city, and postal, telegraph and telephonic communication between Poland and Danzig; provide against discrimination against Poles within the city; place its foreign relations and the diplomatic protection of its citizens abroad in charge of Poland.

DEMARK.—The frontier between Germany and Denmark will be fixed by the self-determination of the population. Ten days from the peace German troops and authorities shall evacuate the territory north of the line running from the mouth of the Schlei, south of Kappel, Schleswig and Friedrichsthal, along the Eider to the North sea, south of Tonning; the workmen and soldiers' council shall be dissolved, and the territory administered by an international commission of five, of whom Norway and Sweden shall be invited to name two.

HIGLAND.—The fortifications, military establishments and harbors of the islands of Helgoland and Danzig are to be destroyed under the supervision of the allies by German labor and at Germany's expense. They shall be reconstructed for any similar fortification built in the future.

RUSSIA.—Germany agrees to respect as permanent and inalienable the frontiers of all territories which were part of the former Russian empire, to accept the abrogation of the treaties of Livofsk and other treaties entered into with the Maximilian government of Russia, to recognize the full force of all treaties entered into by the allied and associated powers with states which were a part of the former Russian empire and to recognize the frontiers as determined thereon. The allied and associated powers formally reserve the right of Russia to obtain reparation and reparations of the principles of the present treaty.

Section Five—German Rights Outside Europe

Outside Europe Germany renounces all rights, titles and privileges as to her own or her allies' territories to all the allied and associated powers, and undertakes to accept whatever measures are taken by the five allied powers in relation thereto.

CHINA AND OVERSEAS POSSESSIONS.—Germany renounces in favor of the allied and associated powers her overseas possessions with all rights, titles and privileges. All movable and immovable property belonging to the German empire or to any German state shall pass to the government exercising authority there.

These governments may make whatever provisions seem suitable for the repatriation of German nationals and as to the conditions on which German subjects of European origin shall remain in the Kameruns or on the frontier zone through the acts of German civil and military authorities and of individual Germans from January 1, 1919, to August 1, 1914.

Germany renounces all rights under the conventions of November 4, 1911, and September 29, 1912, and undertakes to pay to France in accordance with the estimate presented by the reparation commission all deposits, credits, advances, etc. thereby secured. Germany undertakes to accept and observe any provisions by the allied and associated powers as to the trade in arms, munitions and articles well as to the general act of Berlin of 1885 and the general act of Brussels of 1890. Diplomatic protection to inhabitants of former German colonies is to be given by the governments exercising authority.

CHINA.—Germany renounces in favor of China all privileges and indemnities resulting from the Boxer protocol of 1901, and all buildings, wharves, barracks, forts, munitions of warships, wireless plants and other public property except

diplomatic or consular establishments in the German concessions of Tientsin and Hankow and in other Chinese territory except Kiaochow and agrees to return to China all consular archives, all astronomical instruments seized in 1901. China will, however, take no measures for the repatriation of German subjects, the abrogation of the concessions at Hankow and Tientsin, China agreeing to open them to international use.

MOROCCO.—Germany renounces all her rights, titles and privileges under the act of Algeciras and the Franco-German agreement of 1904, and all her claims about treaties and arrangements with the Moroccan empire. She undertakes not to interfere in any way with the relations between France and other powers, accepts all the consequences of the French protectorate and renounces the capitulations.

EGYPT.—Germany recognizes the British protectorate over Egypt declared on December 19, 1914, any concessions as from August 4, 1914, the capitulation and all the treaties, agreements, etc. concluded by Egypt. She undertakes not to interfere in any way with the relations between Great Britain and other powers.

There are provisions for jurisdiction over German nationals and property and for German consent to any changes which may be made in the constitution of the public debt. Germany consents to the transfer to Great Britain of the powers given to the late sultan of Turkey by the act of the free navigation of the Suez canal. Arrangements for property belonging to German nationals in Egypt shall be similar to those in the case of Morocco and other countries. Anglo-Egyptian goods entering Germany shall enjoy the same treatment as British goods.

HIGH SPOTS IN PEACE TREATY.

Alsace-Lorraine goes to France.

The Saar valley will be temporarily internationalized. Danzig will be permanently internationalized. Germany renounces all territorial rights outside of Europe. Germany recognizes the independence of Poland and Czechoslovakia.

The German army is reduced to 100,000 officers and men, and conscription within Germany is abolished. The German navy is reduced to 24 warships and no submarines. Germany may have only 100 unarmed airplanes, to search for mines off her coast.

Germany will pay an indemnity, the amount of which is not yet fixed, the initial payment to be 25,000,000,000 marks, about \$6,000,000,000.

Germany cedes a large part of her merchant fleet to the allies. Germany agrees to the trial of the ex-kaiser.

The disposition of the surrendered German fleet, the German colonies and the German cables is left to future action. The league of nations becomes a living organization.

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These governments may make whatever provisions seem suitable for the repatriation of German nationals and as to the conditions on which German subjects of European origin shall remain in the Kameruns or on the frontier zone through the acts of German civil and military authorities and of individual Germans from January 1, 1919, to August 1, 1914.

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Arrangements for property belonging to German nationals in Egypt shall be similar to those in the case of Morocco and other countries.

Anglo-Egyptian goods entering Germany shall enjoy the same treatment as British goods.

TURKEY AND BULGARIA.—Germany accepts all arrangements which the allied and associated powers make with Turkey and Bulgaria with reference to any right, privilege or interests claimed in those countries by Germany or her nationals and not dealt with elsewhere.

SHANTUNG.—Germany cedes to Japan all rights, titles and privileges, notably the Kiaochow concessions, the railroads, mines and cables acquired by her treaty with China of March 6, 1915, and other agreements as to Shantung.

All German rights to the railroad from Tsintau to Tsintau, including all facilities and mining rights and rights of telegraph, pass equally to Japan and the cables from Tsintau to Shanghai and Chiao-chow, the cables from Shanghai to German state property, movable and immovable, in Kiaochow is acquired by Japan free of all charges.

Section Six. In order to render possible the initiation of a general limitation of the armaments of nations, Germany undertakes directly to observe the military, naval and air clauses which follow:

MILITARY FORCES.—The demobilization of Germany's army must take place within two months of the peace. Its strength may not exceed 100,000, including 4,000 officers, with not over 20,000 of them in infantry and cavalry, and to be devoted exclusively to maintenance of internal order and control of frontiers.

Divisions may not be grouped under more than two army corps headquarters staffs. The great German general staff is abolished. The army administrative service, consisting of civilian personnel, not included in the number of effectives, is reduced to one-tenth the total in the 1914 budget. Employees of the German states, such as customs officers, first guards and coast guards, may not exceed the number in 1913. Gendarmes and local police may be increased only in accordance with the growth of population. None of these may be assembled for military training.

ARMAMENTS.—All establishments for the manufacturing, preparation or storage of arms and munitions of war, except those specifically excepted, must be closed within three months of the peace and their personnel dismissed. The exact amount of armaments and munitions allowed is to be determined by the allied and associated powers. The manufacture or importation of apophyzing, poisonous or other gases and all analogous articles is forbidden as well as the importation of arms, munitions and war material. Germany may not manufacture such material for foreign governments.

CONSCRIPTION.—Conscription is abolished in Germany. The enlisted personnel must be maintained by the state for terms of twelve consecutive years, the number of discharges before the expiration of that term not in any year to exceed 5 per cent of the total effectives. Officers remaining in the service must agree to serve to the age of forty-five years and newly appointed officers must agree to serve actively for twenty-five years.

No military schools except those absolutely indispensable for the units allowed shall exist in Germany two months after the peace. No associations such as societies of discharged soldiers, shooting or touring clubs, educational establishments with military matters. All measures of mobilization are forbidden.

FOURTEEN.—All fortified works, fortresses and field works situated in German territory within a zone 50 kilometers east and all analogous works will be dismantled within three months. The construction of any new fortifications is forbidden. The fortifications of the southern and eastern frontiers, however, may remain.

KOSITZKY'S FALSE FIGURES REFUTED

LEAGUE SPEAKER EXPOSES MIS-STATEMENTS BY OFFICIAL OF I. V. A.

Bismark, N. D., May 12.—State Auditor Carl Kositzky's value as an assistant to the Independent Voters' association in its campaign against Nonpartisan League program laws was completely destroyed in this city last Saturday when Walter W. Liggett, league writer and speaker, completely routed the turn-coat state official in a joint debate.

Mr. Liggett's only proved that Auditor Kositzky's assertions about taxations were filled with gross exaggerations and ridiculous errors, but he also showed Mr. Kositzky was falsifying when he recently declared the state was bankrupt, and wound up with an array of damaging facts which indicate that the state auditor is either incompetent or else deliberately attempting to cripple the Fraser administration by refusing to collect more than \$900,000 in outstanding taxes now due the state from various counties.

Mr. Liggett's expose of what looks like either incompetence or double-dealing on the part of the state auditor left that official completely flabbergasted and he was only able to come back with the lamest excuse that he did not know such large amounts in unpaid taxes were outstanding because the various county treasurers had not notified him of this.

State Had Big Balance. Mr. Liggett also proved by figures taken off Auditor Kositzky's own books that on April 1, 1919, the date Kositzky had declared the state bankrupt, State Treasurer had more than \$2400.00 in deposit in various state funds in addition to the \$900,000 in outstanding unpaid taxes.

"Now let me give you some facts which may explain why the general fund seems depleted at the present time," said Mr. Liggett. "I have a record which shows that last month, March, Mr. Kositzky did not collect a single penny in taxes from some 17 counties in the state—17 of the big counties owing the state an aggregate of several hundred thousand dollars.

"I have another sheet, the record of the tax collections for last year, and look to the record of March last year and find that there was not a single county from which the state auditor had failed to collect taxes. But March of this year, when he starts to fight the Nonpartisan league, when he gives out statements that the state is bankrupt, for some mysterious reason or other Mr. Kositzky fails to collect the state taxes from 17 counties. Now I do not know why. Maybe he can explain it when he gets up here on the platform, but I am frank to say that it looks to me as though Mr. Kositzky was trying a little sabotage on the state of North Dakota.

Kositzky Said Didn't Know. To this serious charge the state auditor's only answer was to declare that he did not know how large an amount of taxes were outstanding and that he would collect them as soon as the county treasurer notified him.

The many wild mis-statements which Auditor Kositzky had made about the increase in state taxes were also crushingly refuted and Mr. Kositzky admitted that his position was indefensible by refusing to discuss the figures which Mr. Liggett placed on a large blackboard in full view of the audience.

All Mr. Kositzky's estimates of increased taxes have included \$1,020,000 for interest on the \$17,000,000 bond issue, \$566,666 as a sinking fund

for the bonds, and \$2,478,000 for a two mill school levy.

Mr. Liggett showed that neither interest or principal need be raised on the \$10,000,000 real estate bonds as the money will be paid back by the mortgagors; that the \$7,000,000 bank and elevator bonds do not require a sinking fund until five years from maturity or twenty-five years from now and that the last legislature reduced the school levy from two to one mill.

This proved that Mr. Kositzky's estimates were \$2,406,000 too high and explained why his estimates of state taxes have been so widely exaggerated.

State Levy Only 3.1 Mills. Mr. Liggett showed that the total amount which will have to be raised by state taxes this year is \$3,711,021.05 (and this includes \$600,000 of the soldiers' compensation, \$420,000 interest on \$7,000,000 bonds and \$172,000 on old indebtedness left by former administrations) and proved that a levy of 3.1 mills on the new assessed valuation of \$1,239,615,851 would more than raise this amount.

Mr. Liggett also read a letter from Secretary Lyman Baker of the state tax commission which declared that the state tax levy would not exceed 3.1 mills and probably would be under that sum. Mr. Kositzky had been asserting that the state tax levy would exceed 5 mills.

Mr. Liggett also placed on the blackboard before the audience detailed tables showing that the state tax on the average quarter-section in Burleigh county will be increased \$4.55 this year. Mr. Kositzky refused to discuss these figures although repeatedly challenged to do so by Mr. Liggett and those in the audience.

His evasion was generally taken as an admission that he was cornered and could not dispute the facts concerning Burleigh county with which the Bismark audience was familiar.

Mr. Kositzky has posed as an authority on taxation and state finances, but he dodged the taxation issue and tried to avoid discussion of the financial condition of the state after Mr. Liggett exposed his former falsehood and showed that his own official neglect was responsible for the fact that more than forty per cent of last year's taxes remain uncollected.

The state auditor spent most of his hour and a half abusing A. C. Townley and other leaguers and in reading an article praising himself which recently appeared in the Mandan paper controlled by William Langer. Mr. Kositzky wound up his speech by pulling a red flag out of his pocket waving it, declaring that he would always fight the principals for which it stood and then throwing it away he pulled out a small American flag which he flourished over his head as he walked from the platform.

Hoodlums All For Kositzky. A crowd of hoodlums and town hoodlums, evidently inspired by Kositzky's supporters, interrupted Mr. Liggett. About half the audience of 1,500 was composed of farmers, who enthusiastically applauded Mr. Liggett, but acted like gentlemen and never interrupted Mr. Kositzky. Even Kositzky's supporters, however, were disgusted with his failure to face the issues and the Bismark Tribune, his staunchest supporter, was afraid to print his speech in full because it so plainly showed he was evading the issues and so clearly convicted him of distorting the facts in previous interviews.

URIC ACID IN MEAT CLOGS THE KIDNEYS. Take a glass of Salts if your Back hurts or Bladder bothers you—Drink more water.

If you must have your meat every day, eat it, but flush your kidneys with salts occasionally, says a noted authority who tells us that meat forms uric acid which almost paralyzes the kidneys in their efforts to expel it from the blood. They become sluggish and weaken, then you suffer with a dull misery in the kidney region, sharp pains in the back or sick headache, dizziness, your stomach sour, tongue is coated and when the weather is bad you have rheumatic twinges. The urine gets cloudy, full of sediment, the channels often get sore and irritated, obliging you to seek relief two or three times during the night.

To neutralize these irritating acids, to cleanse the kidneys and flush out the body's urinous waste get four ounces of Jad Salts from any pharmacy here; take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast for a few days and your kidneys will then act fine. This famous salt is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and has been used for generations to flush and stimulate sluggish kidneys, also to neutralize the acids in urine, so it no longer irritates, thus ending bladder weakness. Jad Salts is inexpensive; cannot injure, and makes a delightful effervescent lithia-water drink.

Jacqueline of Golden River
by Victor Rousseau

Only One Corn Peeler, "Gets-It"

Stop Corn Pains; See Corn Peel Off.

It is just when a corn hurts that you want to feel surest about getting rid of it. Why take chances of keeping the corn and having the pain grow worse? You'll use "Gets-It" any sooner, sooner of later; might as well use it sooner. Then you are absolutely sure that the corn will come from your toe so that you can peel the whole thing off painlessly with your fingers, in one complete piece—just like peeling a banana. It takes a second or two to apply "Gets-It." There's no fussing or puttering. Corn-pains will vanish that'll keep you sweet while the "Gets-It" does the rest. Nothing new for corns has been discovered since "Gets-It" was born. Follow the judgment of the millions; use "Gets-It" and be sure to be corn and pain free! You'll say it's magic. "Gets-It," the guaranteed, money-back corn-remover, the only sure way, costs but a trifle at any drug store. M'D by E. Lawrence & Co., Chicago, Ill.

Sold in Williston and recommended by the world's best corn remedy by Williston Drug Co., and S. J. Creaser.

DOG and a damsel are
A by no means unusual in New York City, but they lead a young man through a series of as strange adventures as anyone ever experienced, ending in the snow country of the North. Of course there is a romance that adds to the charm of the story.

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