

# GERMANY WILL POLICE SILESIA

### Refuses to Invite Allies Before They Have Right Under Treaty

### SITUATION CALLED UNSATISFACTORY

### Germans Are Reviving Recent Reign of Terror

Paris, Aug. 25.—Germany has declined to invite allied troops to police Silesia before they have that right under the treaty, which stipulates that they are to safeguard the plebiscite there. The Silesian situation is unsatisfactory, and the Germans are reported to be bringing about a reoccurrence of the recent reign of terror in that province.

# NEW IMMIGRATION BILL IS MOST DRASTIC

### Adoption of Measure Would Mean Literal Fulfillment of the So-called "Gentlemen's Agreement," and Would Keep Japanese Coolies Out of the United States.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 25.—A new method of dealing with the incoming alien problem is embodied in a bill being prepared by the House immigration committee. It is regarded as the most drastic measure of the kind ever presented to Congress.

Adoption of the bill would mean, its framers say, literal fulfillment of the so-called "gentlemen's agreement" between the United States and Japan with respect to immigration, and would keep out Japanese coolies.

Under the Root-Tokihara agreement, Japan is obligated to send no coolies to this country, but it is charged the records disclose that they arrive by the thousands, with passports as merchants, students, and the like. Once here, it is alleged, they remain, send for "picture brides," raise families, and their children become citizens of the United States by right of birth.

Representative Albert Johnson of Hoquiam, Wash., chairman of the House immigration committee, in charge of the preparation of bill, says the requirement that aliens landing at American ports must have passports with a time limit will break up the great inflow of foreigners. The bill provides that aliens coming within exemption clauses of the present law must obtain passports from their own governments, issued by consular agents of the United States, and limited as to time.

But the bill does not stop there. The aliens who under present laws are eligible to citizenship, would be permitted to come to the United States without passports, providing they state in writing their belief that they intend to reside here and become citizens. They must agree to register at least once a year, failure to do so being a cause for deportation. Failure to take out first papers at the end of two years' residence, also, is cause for deportation.

After taking out papers, aliens must remain here five years for final citizenship, with a time allowance off for knowledge of the elements of the American plan of government and proficiency in the English language. If an alien does not acquire citizenship in eight years, he is sent home.

The committee hopes to provide a plan by which citizens of contiguous territory, Canada and Mexico, may visit the United States on cards issued annually.

Chairman Johnson is trying to have Congress send a special committee comprising eastern and middle West members to the Pacific coast to study the Japanese question. "We want the East to study it," he said.

"Immigrants now come to the United States freely and are required to pass mental and physical tests," Chairman Johnson said, explaining his bill. "Many classes, such as lawyers, teachers, students, merchants and actors, are exempted from these tests. These are the class that it is proposed to have come with limited passports. That is to say, they are to come as visitors, and not as prospective citizens. If one comes as a prospective citizen he must, so state, and agree in writing to place himself under probation, reporting at stated intervals. That is all there is to it. Visitors are

# HOW WEAK WOMEN ARE MADE STRONG

### Mrs. Westmoreland Tells in the Following Letter.



Harrison, N. Y.—"When my first child was born I did not know about Lydia E. Finkham's Vegetable Compound and had a very hard time. I read in the newspaper about the Vegetable Compound and when my second child came I took it and was well during the whole time, and childbirth was a hundred times easier. Ever since then I have used it for any weakness and would not be without it for the world. I do all my work and am strong and healthy. I am nursing my baby, and I still take the Vegetable Compound and it keeps a woman in good health. You may publish my testimonial for the good of other women, if you choose to do so."—Mrs. C. WESTMORELAND, Harrison, N. Y.

Women who suffer from displacements, irregularities, inflammation, ulceration, backache, headaches and nervousness should lose no time in giving this famous root and herb remedy, Lydia E. Finkham's Vegetable Compound, a trial, and for special advice write to Lydia E. Finkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

welcome. We have room for desirable immigrants, but must have a guarantee as to their continued desirability and their willingness to acquire not only American citizenship, but all that the word Americanism implies.

Members of the committee say it is not likely a bill suspending immigration for any stated period could pass Congress now. A year ago it could have passed, they add. There is a demand, according to members, for a provision in the new bill for deportation of aliens who withdraw their first papers in order to avoid service with the armed forces of the United States.

# SEVENTEEN AIRMEN READY

### To Participate in the Toronto-New York Flight for \$10,000.

Toronto, Ont., Aug. 25.—Seventeen airmen, 11 Americans and six Canadian and British, were on the grounds of the Canadian national exhibition grounds today, waiting to participate in the first international air race from Toronto, New York and return, scheduled to start from here at noon (New York time). Thirty other aviators were expected to start the round trip from New York. Stops will be made at Buffalo, Syracuse and Albany.

The contestants include army and civilian aviators, the latter competing for a prize of \$10,000 offered by the Hotel Commodore of New York. The army participants have entered to test various types of army planes.

Two of the local contestants have established world altitude records. Major Schoeder, who will fly a Yough machine, held this record at 29,000 feet until recently, when Roland Wolf, who has entered an Oriole plane, set a new mark at 30,600 feet.

Colonel W. C. Barker, a Canadian ace, who will fly a Fokker machine, is to carry a message from the prince of Wales to President Wilson. Letters carried by other contestants will bear special stamps issued by the Aero Club of Canada, which, with the American Flying club, is promoting the contest.

# INDIANA HAS LARGEST SHADE TREE IN 'COUNTRY

To Worthington, Ind., goes the honor of having the largest shade tree in the United States. It is a giant sycamore which is 44 feet six inches in circumference near the ground and is 150 feet high. The sycamore is the tree that is being urged for city planting, for it seems best able to withstand smoke, says the American Forestry Magazine of Washington. Then, too, it is a quick grower, for at 10 years it is large enough for shade and withstands insect attacks well. Plans are going forward all over the country for memorial tree planting this fall and the American Forestry association will send any reader of this newspaper free detailed advice on tree planting.

# AMERICANS QUIT PURSUIT

### Cavalrymen Are Back On Home Soil and Patrolling Border

### HEAVY RAINS WIPED OUT THE TRAIL

### In Six Days Five Bandits Were Killed By Troops and Airmen

Marfa, Texas, Aug. 25.—Three hundred and seventy-five American cavalrymen, who last Tuesday entered Mexico in pursuit of the bandits who held Lieutenants Harold G. Peterson and Paul N. Davis for ransom, were back on American soil to-day, following abandonment of the chase yesterday. The troops today resumed patrol of the border.

Heavy rains yesterday, which obliterated the trails of the bandits, brought a decision to abandon pursuit after contact had been made with Carranza soldiers. During the six days the American punitive expedition was below the border, four bandits were killed by the troops and another by airmen, while nine bandits are reported to have been captured at Coyame by Carranza soldiers. The captured bandits are said to have been members of the Jesus Rentieri band, which captured Lieutenants Peterson and Davis.

Lieutenants George Kreece and U. L. Bouet, American army aviators, who were reported missing below the Rio Grande yesterday after they had left Royce field for Mexico to reconnoiter for the punitive expedition, were located last night at Terlingua, Texas. They had become lost in the rain storm and made a forced landing. Neither was injured.

A report brought to the border by Lieutenant Peterson that Jesus Rentieri, leader of the bandits, was killed by an American aviator, could not be confirmed.

# THREATENING SPIRIT SHOWN BY RUMANIA

### Following Refusal by Rumanian Cabinet to Accept Peace Conference's Decision Regarding Division of Banat and Temesvar.

Paris, Aug. 25 (Havas).—The Rumanian cabinet has refused to accept the peace conference's decision regarding division of Banat and Temesvar between Rumania and Serbia, says The Echo de Paris. Serbia is reported to be considering the general mobilization of her army, it is added.

# Farm Co-operation.

Farmers should be able to make as much money as other business men. The majority of them will not in the long run do so, until their work is organized on a greater scale. The successful men of to-day have attained their wealth by handling production on a large scale, the small individual producer in any industry rarely accomplishes much.

It is very likely impossible to combine farms on a big scale, as factories are combined, on account of the physical difficulties. To get the best result of combination, a large group of workers need to be assembled in some one place like a factory, where they can be efficiently supervised and work according to uniform standards. Naturally farming cannot be done in that way.

But co-operation and combination can be applied to the farming industry a great deal more than has ever been done. Farmers are realizing this all over the country. The new associations are buying costly machinery and arranging for the joint use of it. They market their products on a big scale. They buy fertilizers and other supplies at a discount. They unite to introduce thoroughbred cattle. And so on in a great variety of ways.

A co-operative movement need not attempt anything very big at the outset. It can work at first along two or three lines where the advantages of united action are most obvious. The co-operators will make some mistakes but they will acquire valuable experience. After they have learned how to work together, in a few things, they can go on to take up other lines.—Northfield News.



# Treat your beauty fairly - keep your skin clear with Resinol

No matter how pretty your features are, you cannot be truly attractive with a red, rough, pimply complexion. But Resinol Ointment, aided by Resinol Soap, will usually make poor skins clear, fresh and charming. Resinol contains nothing to injure the tenderest skin and is perfectly deodorized. It can be used on exposed surfaces without attracting undue attention. Resinol Soap and Ointment are sold by all druggists. Why not try them?

# BIG POTTERY RECORD.

### Output in United States in 1918 Was \$65,222,951.

The potter of the United States reported another record year in 1918 in the value of their output, which was \$65,222,951, an increase of \$9,060,429, or 16 per cent over the value in 1917, according to a report prepared by Jefferson Middleton of the United States geological survey, department of the interior, soon to be published.

# Small Imports and Large Demands.

The comparatively small imports of pottery for several years—though they were slightly greater in 1918 than in 1917—caused an increased demand for domestic ware. It was difficult to supply the market even before the United States entered the war, on account of transportation embargoes and shortage of cars, labor, fuel and materials. All these handicaps were greater in 1918 and were then supplemented by others, and the large demand by the government for crockery for the army and the navy made the tasks of the potters still more difficult.

In spite of all obstacles, however, the potters bent their efforts to the great work of winning the war, complying with the regulations without thought of their personal sacrifices. Although the value of the output was the largest yet recorded, the volume was not correspondingly large, owing to the increased cost of production and capacity of production. The principal cause of the failure to reach the capacity of production were the shortage of labor and the indifference of some of the operatives, but scarcity of material and fuel was a contributing cause. Continued efforts were made during 1918 to replace promptly men called to war, to reduce the cost of manufacture, and to increase output by introducing labor-saving machinery, such as improved stoves, automatic spreading and battening out loaders, coal unloaders, and tunnel kilns, all of which made 1918 a notable year in the improvement of the equipment of the potteries of the United States.

A notable event in the pottery industry in 1918 was the placing in the White House of an American-made dining set, which is described in the report to be issued by the geological survey.

# War-Time Restrictions.

The only pottery products whose manufacture was restricted by reductions in the use of fuel imposed by the fuel administration were sanitary ware and stoneware, except chemical stoneware. The allotments of fuel for sanitary ware and stoneware were reduced respectively 50 per cent and 15 per cent below the average quantity used annually in 1915, 1916, and 1917. In spite of the restriction in fuel the value of the stoneware made increased \$588,339, or 15 per cent, over 1917, though the quantity produced was probably less than that in 1917, notwithstanding an increase in the output of crockery, dishes and jars, which were used extensively in the preservation of foods. The value of sanitary ware decreased \$1,359,079, or 11 per cent, a decrease due to the general reduction in building operations, in which this ware finds its chief use.

Not only was the potters' supply of fuel cut down, but the conservation division of the war industries board on September 18 issued an order limiting the number of articles to be manufactured and prohibited the making of new molds for articles not on the permissible list and the addition of new decorative patterns or copper-plate engravings. The potters anticipated this order and voluntarily reduced very substantially the number of articles to be manufactured. The order of September 18 was revised and re-issued on October 30 so to permit the manufacture of a few more articles, principally articles of other sizes than those named in the original order. An order was issued by the priorities division of the war industries board on October 16, restricting the manufacture of pottery to 50 per cent of the output of 1917. This order was subsequently modified to permit three glass fringes a month. These orders were issued late in the year, and as they were canceled soon after the armistice was signed they had little if any effect on the industry.

# Production.

Every variety of ware classified in the report to be issued by the geological survey except red earthenware and sanitary ware increased in value as compared with 1917, and all except these two reached their maximum value. White ware, which includes the common or grades of household wares, valued at \$35,305,928, showed the largest increase, \$4,285,457, or 21 per cent; porcelain electrical supplies, the only pottery product that is used directly in military or naval field operations, were valued at \$12,905,970, an increase of \$3,054,384, or 32 per cent; and china, the pottery of highest grade, was valued at \$6,307,349, an increase of \$1,501,443, or 31 per cent. The value of china in 1918 was four times as great as it was in 1908, which augurs well for the future of the pottery industry in the United States. Red earthenware, valued at \$900,561, decreased in value \$158,324, or 15 per cent. One of the causes assigned for the decrease in red earthenware was the fuel administration's curtailment of fuel to florists, who are large users of flower pots.

# BETTER CEMETERIES

### Can Be Acquired by Building Better Monuments.

"To the reasonable person one of the ghastliest things about a cemetery is the waste of labor, material and money evidenced in the monuments and tombstones crowded and jumbled together in an unimpressive exhibition of the stonecutters' industry. Some of them, singly and with proper surroundings, might appeal to the aesthetic sense. In the usual cemetery conditions these monuments offend the sense of beauty, and experience shows us that usually they fall in the permanency desired by those who erect them."—Life, July 3, 1919.

This paragraph, quoted from the popular humorist weekly, would not command more than passing interest were it not for the fact that it betrays a state of mind which has become alarmingly general. To be sure, this example in particular forms the prelude to an appeal for Life's fresh air fund and the purpose was obviously to contrast the practical good of a memorial gift as against the rather futile cemetery memorial. The comparison may be found in almost every periodical one reads. Especially do we find it often repeated in the now familiar controversy over utilitarian war memorials. There are two salient and serious conditions revealed in this editorial growth of utilitarian memorials; the other is the deplorable conditions which prevail in altogether too many cemeteries. While it is an acknowledged fact that many of our city cemeteries are excelled by none in the world, nevertheless in many smaller communities we find conditions which are nothing short of a national disgrace. The various organizations among cemetery officials, notably the Association of American Cemetery Superintendents, have gone a long way toward creating a fine spirit of pride and professional interest among their members, but unfortunately their sphere of activity is limited and their members rarely need to be urged to beautify their grounds. It is the innumerable cemeteries, the officials of which are not affiliated with these organizations, that require immediate attention. The associations are powerless to enter your community and mine and in any way promote better cemetery conditions. Since we are, on the other hand, residents of the community and frequently lot holders, why can we not stir up popular feeling and better the conditions which are rarely better than the cemeteries which the business serves. The now generally accepted reason for this is that the public has no incentive to erect superior memorials in an inferior cemetery. If the cemetery is ugly, ill-kept and offensive, it is obvious that the public neglect the place and that few if any visitors would ever see a good monument if one placed there. Moreover, it cannot be denied that the average purchaser of a monument is governed largely, in making his selection, by the standards already set in the cemetery. If the work is costly, he is forced by pride to have more regard for the nature of the work he will buy. The conclusion is obvious, it behooves the entire industry to co-operate with the cemetery officials, in a broad campaign to encourage, foster and inspire a greater regard for God's acre in America. Monumental News has for generations conducted a fruitful campaign for better design in cemetery memorials. The refinement and character of present-day memorials bespeaks the success of this propaganda. The problem now confronting the industry is to combine this tendency for higher ideals in design with a sorely needed campaign for better cemetery conditions. "Some of them singly," says the editor of Life, "might appeal to the aesthetic sense," but the woeful neglect and ill-planned surroundings detract from the effect of the monuments. Quarriers, manufacturers and retailers are all affected by this insidious and spreading disregard for the cemetery and the monument. To be sure, the present unprecedented prosperity may divert our attention temporarily, but it should be remembered that a major part of the business secured to-day was accumulated during the war, when families abandoned or deferred their purchases. It is in a sense an abnormal market and the far-seeing should look beyond the present and in common with other industries, study carefully the fundamental problems and tendencies. Of these problems, the psychology of the utilitarian tendency is the most serious, whereof the neglected cemetery is the most immediate and one which offers at least some possibilities for immediate action.

The traveler can name without much difficulty a hundred or more cities of growing population in which the cemeteries are ill-kept. The better element in these cities deplore the condition but they cannot be induced to take action. If the observing dealer would pause to estimate the thousands of dollars forever lost to the craft by virtue of these conditions which discourages the building of better memorials, he would perhaps better appreciate the need of immediate corrective measures. If the quarriers and manufacturers would appreciate the psychological value in dollars and cents of a nation-wide interest and pride in the cemetery, they would also realize that, in the past and present, literally millions of dollars in business has been lost because of these conditions. It is well-known to students of monumental art that in certain cities, known for their beautiful cemeteries, the average price paid for monuments was exceedingly high, whereas in other communities, frequently of greater per capita wealth, the market was nearly negligible.

What shall be done to correct these conditions? Surely, we may in the first place assume that the majority of citizens in any given community would welcome improvement. Again, the associations of cemetery officials could be counted upon to lend their co-operation. A nation-wide movement to inspire pride and interest in the cemetery could not but be advantageous to cemeteries and monument makers.

There unquestionably exists between cemetery authorities and the monument dealer, a common interest, but this has been generally recognized in theory but not always in practice. Not many months ago a writer in these pages dwelt briefly on the fundamental importance, to our trade or craft, of beautifying our cemeteries to such an extent that the public would be attracted to the cemetery. With excellent logic he demonstrated how the public would be inspired to take greater pride in the appearance of its private memorials if the cemeteries attracted more visitors,—if the cemeteries could be made to play a more important and sacred part in our lives. To achieve this desirable end, the

writer insisted that it was first necessary to make the cemeteries veritable garden spots of beauty. The sound, business-like reasoning of this argument is substantially supported by the recognized fact that in certain well-defined sections of our country the public takes great interest in its cemeteries and there the visitor will find a preponderance of costly memorials. On the other hand, there are sections quite as well-known to us in which the character and value of the monuments are decidedly cheap, notwithstanding that in many instances these localities will record a greater per capita wealth than many cities in which we find more costly monuments. Investigation will prove that in one section the public takes pride and interest in the cemetery, and that in the other they do not. Obviously, the importance to the trade of fostering a universal interest in, and regard for, the cemetery is vital.

Many regulations adopted by cemetery authorities appear on the surface to be arbitrary, futile and, in not a few instances, seem to be directed against the monument dealers' interests. Mature deliberation and fair-minded reasoning, however, will in the majority of cases demonstrate that these rules have a sound and useful purpose. It is vitally necessary for the cemetery official to exhaust every means toward the beautification of his grounds. The public demands or prefers that cemetery which is the most beautiful. It is business suicide for the cemetery to be careless in this matter, just as in our field it is ruinous for the dealer to sell and produce mediocre work.

When, or necessity, many of the cemetery regulations work to the immediate disadvantage of the monument dealer, one is liable to conclude that the interests of the cemetery and of the dealer are opposed. In more than the majority of instances, the contrary is true. There is no pecuniary advantage to the cemetery in discouraging stone-work or in any way interfering with the dealer's business. Indeed, if foundation work is a source of revenue, the opposite course were logical. The sole objective, therefore, of all rules concerning memorial work is the ultimate improvement of the cemetery. It has been rightly suggested that the cemetery is the monument dealer's exhibit ground, and any tendency, any force which enhances the beauty of this exhibit ground cannot but work to the good of both dealer and cemetery.

To be sure, we may in many instances feel that certain of the regulations now in force are rather harsh or perhaps unfair. Nothing is to be gained, however, by ill-feeling and opposition of the familiar kind. Rather it is to be desired that the trade as a whole will recognize the fundamental purpose of all these rules and by co-operative effort with the cemetery authorities strive not only to abate some of the rules, but to suggest other, more equitable ones. Throughout the nation, the cemetery is the psychological importance to their business of developing in their communities a genuine interest in the cemetery, they would recognize immediately the need of sincere co-operation with cemetery officials. There are, of course, isolated instances in which the cemetery superintendent shows an unhappy disposition or personality—just as there are dealers with the same failing. The problem before us, however, transcends personalities. It is a big, fundamental question, vital both to cemeteries and to dealers. It is a movement altogether above the level of petty personal differences. Let us inaugurate the better cemetery movement. Let us recognize the importance to an increasing popular pride in God's Acre. Let us manifest a broad, unselfish attitude in the matter of all proper regulations.—Monumental News.

# RECLAIMING SACRAMENTO VALLEY

### It Is Said That the Work Now in Progress Will Bring in 500,000 Acres.

As the result of work going on in pursuance of the settlement of the disturbance growing out of the location of the Sutter by-pass, it is said that work, now nearly completed, will make 500,000 more acres of land formerly subject to overflow available. It is not expected that this land will continue to be held in large tracts but that it will be subdivided into small tracts and settled. Land in no less than 14 counties is included in the area to be eventually reclaimed.

This reclamation is on a co-operative basis, the contributors being the United States, the state and the owners of the property. The United States and the state undertake the control of the river, but the owners build the works for protecting their own lands.

The investment of the state in these works will be profitable as an investment. There is no doubt that within a few years the increased taxes from this property will more than pay interest and sinking fund on the money invested by the state, and when the bonds are paid off there will be a large and increasing revenue coming to the state, forever which the state never could get without this expenditure.

If the average size of the tracts into which this first 500,000 acres is to be subdivided is 40 acres, it will be possible to locate no less than 12,500 families on land in this state hitherto not cultivated. The land is rich and is virgin soil, and with the labor of 12,500 families applied to it will make a notable addition to our agricultural output.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Did He Get Lit Up? Mrs. Blunderly (to her caller)—My nephew hasn't been feeling well lately and the doctor gave him an illuminant.—Boston Transcript.

# Puny Children

### become round, robust, rosy after regular feeding with BOVININE

### The Food Tonic

YOU follow directions on the bottle—give BOVININE three times a day in milk—and in six days you can see the genuine improvement in appetite—in activity—in appearance of child, invalid or tired-out grown-up. Try it—your doctor knows. 6-cents bottle. 12-cents bottle. \$1.15 Sold by druggists since 1877

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Mrs. Blunderly (to her caller)—My nephew hasn't been feeling well lately and the doctor gave him an illuminant.—Boston Transcript.

# Prevents Overeating.

"There's a bright side to everything." "To those high food prices!" "Certainly. Think of the cases of indigestion they have cured!"—Boston Transcript.

# COMMON CLAY

### By VICTOR REDCLIFFE.

(Copyright, 1918, Western Newspaper Union.)

"The same old Warren Boyd!" "Hasn't changed one particle!" Two married sisters of the Elston family stood peering from behind a window curtain at Warren Boyd. He had just arrived, the guest of their brother Harley. It had been over six years since they had been playmates, great changes had transpired since then, but the worldly wise wedded sisters speculatively viewed the young man whom they believed only one influence would ever bring to Walden, and that was Naida. She had been his bright star of hope in boyhood days; he had managed to meet her at least once or twice during a year. "A sneaking fondness I can't get rid of for a divinity," he told Harley sighfully, who declared sturdily that Naida was true blue and was waiting for him to grow up, and no one else.

And now he had shown up, not one particle changed, and as calculating, shrewd witted Mrs. May Tolson turned over this young man in her mind as a possible desirable party for Naida, her admiration of any fine points Warren might have faded away.

"He won't do," she told herself. "He is just the same big overgrown country boy, awkward, self-conscious, clumsy. Why, he lets the little ones play with him as if he was some great good natured dog."

From another window Naida peered also, but the sweet serenity of her face was almost angelic as she read in this great accommodating guest an innate love for children, and saw him enter heart and soul into their innocent pleasures. She had not seen him for a year. Yes, he was the same. Some of the crude lines of face and form had toned down, but there was not a trace of artifice, not the remotest attempt to act other than what he was. The little ones piled upon what he was a good natured big brother. He amazed and delighted them with the various marvelous little parcels of sweetmeats he produced from strange hidden pockets, and when Mrs. Tolson and Mrs. Marcy called down into the garden in all their royal array of dignity and purpose in view, he brushed back his hair as would some embarrassed school boy and sat unobtrusively on the chair between them, feeling somewhat that he was in the presence of unfriendly censors, yet knew not why.

Naida stole a last distant glance at him. She fancied she liked a certain forced repose and guardedness that came into his face as he confronted her officious sisters.

"We learn great news, Mr. Boyd," spoke Mrs. Tolson sweetly. "Your uncle has made permanent provision for your cousin and yourself, we understand."

"The grand old trump!" cried Warren. "He's cared for us orphans, he's educated us and now he's started us out in life—a man to love, truly."

"Has he—has he quite settled his business affairs?" delicately Mrs. Marcy inquired.

"Oh, quite," answered Warren bluntly. "You see, there's the town property and the bank. That was the bulk. He wanted to divide it between Arthur and I. 'No sir!' I said 'Arthur is a cripple, an invalid. He needs a sure income. Give him the sure end of the estate so he'll have no worry.' Dear, brave Arthur! gentle as a girl, patient amid all his great sufferings."

"Why—why—," overflowed the astounded and indignant Mrs. Tolson, "what was left for you?"

"The old brick works down the river. You see, that was a losing investment for Uncle Carr, who never understood the business, and neglected it. I went down there last week and looked it over. I saw all those neat little cottages gone to neglect and ruin. I saw the workmen half employed, half paid, half hearted. 'Oh, Uncle!' I said, 'give me these men, these women, these children. Give me Mud Creek, sunk in the slovenliness of indifference, give me this business to raise to something worth while, these souls to place upon the higher ground of a new existence.' Thank God! he did it, and I have found my life work!"

Naida Elston had come down into the garden. Twenty feet away, she stood fairly entranced by the sudden inspiration that had flashed from the soul of a man who to all had been a mere lump of common clay. Her soul took fire in turn. His face was irradiated, he was at once transformed.

"The blind, perverted idiot!" muttered Mrs. Tolson, under her breath. "When he could have grabbed ease, luxury, wealth!" echoed Mrs. Marcy. "Oh, indeed; this plodder, this being who whittled away his chances would not do for Naida at all!"

"I heard you—it is splendid!" cried Naida, with beaming, overflowing eyes, an hour later. "Yes, yes, dear Warren, say it again," she pleaded, and she clung to his outstretched hands. "You are to go among those poor, forgotten people, a little brother of the poor. You are to have money, absolute control, a free hand. And you come to ask me—"

"If you could suggest some one willing to help me shoulder the burden, and lead the blighted out from the shadow into the glorious sunlight of a new and beautiful life."

"A little sister of the poor, just as you are the friend, the brother, the guide and the leader? Oh, Warren!" and how that dear, sweet face yearned into his rapt, eager own—"make me worthy of this, the proudest duty and privilege that ever fell to the lot of woman!"

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