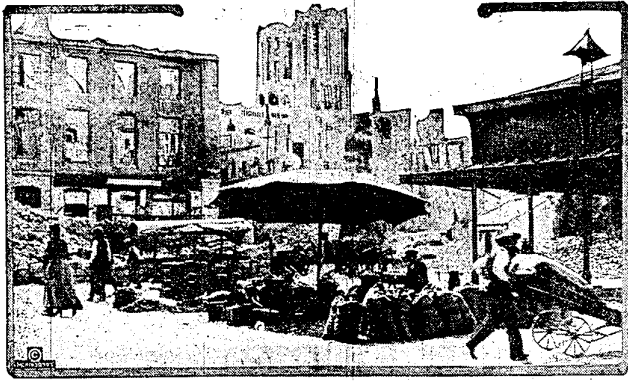
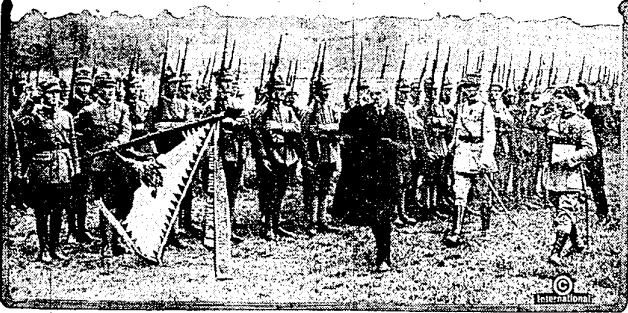


REIMS RESUMES BUSINESS AMID ITS RUINS



Scene in one of the squares of Reims half a mile from the old and battered cathedral. Despite the fact that everything in the city is in ruins, 50,000 inhabitants have returned and once more taken up where they left off.

GERMAN CZECHS REVIEWED BY PRESIDENT MASARYK



Czecho-Slovak soldiers of German descent, who formed a battalion in Italy and swore allegiance to Czecho-Slovakia, being reviewed by President Masaryk and General Felig at Prague.

"FLYING PARSON" WINS WESTWARD RACE

SHE WILL MARRY A SOLDIER



Lieut. H. W. Maynard, the "flying parson," who won the army air race from Mineola to San Francisco and started back to the Atlantic coast. His mascot, Rixie, a captured German dog that accompanied him, also is seen.



Miss Katherine Harding, daughter of the governor of the Panama canal zone and Mrs. Harding, is to marry Capt. William B. Deble, U.S.A. He is at present stationed on a mine planter in the zone.

ENTRY OF D'ANNUNZIO INTO FIUME



This, one of the first photographs to reach America from Fiume since that city was seized by D'Annunzio, shows his triumphant entry and the citizens cheering him.

BITS OF INFORMATION

A New York woman who died recently left her companion \$75,000, her butler \$3,500, and her chauffeur a \$7,000 automobile.

Iceland has been provided with a wireless station that receives daily news bulletins from several European countries.

The department of state announces that the American consulate at Almeria, Spain, has been closed. Consulates usually have 34 legs, but there are often species with as many as 100 or 200 legs.

If it were possible to put all the land on the globe above water level in the Pacific ocean, only one-seventh of the latter would be covered.

Utilizing Sun's Heating Power.

Many attempts have been made to utilize the heating power of the sun for engines, writes Charles G. Abbot, in the Youth's Companion. Sun-power pumping plants have been run experimentally on a large scale in California, New Mexico and Egypt. In some solar-power plants the rays are concentrated on steam boilers by mirrors. In others the sun's heat sends pools of water, with blackened bottoms, and the hot water is used to run sulphur-dioxide or other low-pressure engines. The great trouble is that the first cost of the large contrivances for collecting solar heat and the small efficiency of the engines operating within such narrow ranges of temperature make solar plants a little too costly to compete with other sources of power.

WISE POLICY TO SELECT SEED FOR TWO YEARS FROM THIS SEASON'S CORN CROP



Save Two Years' Seed From This Kind of Field—Iters May Be Nothing Like It Next Year.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The 1919 corn crop is a wonderful crop from which to select seed corn. Over most of the country it is well developed, fully matured, hard and sound—just the sort of corn that a fellow can bank on for a good stand and big yields.

But it takes time to select seed corn. You are busy. Some other job is calling you before you finish the one you are at. You guess you will not take the time to select any seed corn to speak of.

All right—it's your business. But think ahead a little. Imagine that it is the spring of 1921. The year 1920, say, was a poor corn year. First came early and nearly all of the corn was soft. You haven't any that is fit to plant. The busy spring season is at its busiest. A score of things are calling to be done at once. You have to hitch up the horse or crank the car and start scrounging the country for some man who has a crib of old corn. Probably you fail to find him and have to wait while the county agent or somebody "sends down South" and gets you some hard corn to plant. Some waste of time connected with the process, isn't there? After you get it, perhaps it is unsuited to your locality and yields a poor crop of immature corn.

Save for Two Years.

This is one of the reasons why the corn experts of the United States department of agriculture urge farmers to select out of this year's crop enough seed corn to meet their needs for two or three years. No farmer, particularly in the northern portion of the United States, has time not to do it. Still, the mere saving of time is not the only reason. By getting two or three years' supply of seed corn out of

a crop like this, the farmer takes out an insurance policy that he can continue raising a variety of corn that has proved its merits. If he neglects this opportunity, providing himself with a good supply of the right kind of seed, he may have to start over with a variety that he knows nothing about, that may not be adapted to his locality or his land, the fact of the matter is, that in any event, he will have to experiment with for several seasons before he knows what it will do for him and what he may do with it.

Where Every Day Counts.

The saving of seed corn from a crop of the right kind is a matter of importance everywhere, but more particularly so in the northern portion of the country. This is where the vicissitudes of the season are most likely to bring about a sort of crop. There, also, low vitality means the heaviest handicap. The South, with its long-growing season, might sometimes afford a corn crop that gets away to a slow start, but in the north every day counts from the time the corn is put in the ground until the crop is safely harvested. Any there, however, the saving of the right kind of seed has a direct and important bearing on production.

The department of agriculture believes that every farmer can better afford to take the time, however much his labor may seem to be needed elsewhere, to select at least two years' supply of seed corn from this year's crop, than to run the risk of being caught, after next, with no suitable corn to plant, with the resultant delay, waste of actual reduction of yield.

The day or so that the farmer puts in selecting his seed corn will probably be the most profitable day's work he does in the whole year.

subsequently, the custom outfit can do the work at a far less cost to or below the cost of doing it with an individual outfit and still return a profit to the owner.

WASTERS OF SOIL FERTILITY

Quilley—Ten Corn Rows Act as a Channel Which Washes Deep and Does Much Injury.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Gullies are wasters of soil fertility. In many of our farming sections the rows between the corn sometimes act as channels which soon wash deep and carry away much of the best soil of a field. Although it is not a simple matter to reduce these gullies, it is practical to attempt it. A successful scheme presented throughout the corn belt by many farmers consists in dragging a string of grain—where grain follows corn in the crop rotation—at intervals along the gully so that the by-product straw will be deposited in such a manner as to block the gully and prevent further soil erosion. Even though wheat and rye straw are valuable for bedding purposes, it is advisable to sacrifice some of the latter as the farmer will eliminate a material source of loss and an erosion from what is probably an otherwise an attractive field.

GENERAL FARM NOTES

All seed corn should be tested.

A well-built silo will save feed wastes next winter.

A concrete walk from the house to the barn saves many a kitchen floor scrubbing.

By using, in press many farmers are able to save a great quantity of feeds without erecting new buildings.

A barn without plenty of light is not necessarily a very bad barn, but it is a long way from being a good one.

A half hour spent each day planning the work will shorten the total time needed in which to get the work done.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D., Teacher of English Bible in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)
(Copyright, 1919, Western Newspaper Union)

LESSON FOR NOVEMBER 2

TEMPERANCE LESSON.
(World's Temperance Sunday.)

LESSON TEXT—Jer. 35:16, 12-14, 15, 16. GOLDEN TEXT—Whosoever drinketh, ye eat, or drink, or whatsoever ye do, do all to the glory of God.—1 Cor. 10:31.

PRIMARY TOPIC—A true temperance story.

JUNIOR TOPIC—What alcohol does.—Prov. 23:31, 32.

INTERMEDIATE TOPIC—The clean strong life.

SENIOR AND ADULT TOPIC—Our personal responsibility for temperance reform.

I. The Rechabites Tested (vv. 1-5).

In the days of Jehoiakim the Lord charged Jeremiah to bring the Rechabites into the house of the Lord and test them regarding the drinking of wine. This he did in a place where the people might behold them, the aim being to teach Israel by example. 'The father of the Rechabites had given command that they should not drink wine. Their illal obedience put to shame the Israelites for their lack of obedience. Jonadab, the father of the Rechabites, was only a man, but the one whose commands Israel were obeying was the Almighty God, their Creator and Savior. It is God's plan that every man be tested. Being a free agent he only can have character through testing. It was for this reason that God placed Adam and Eve in Eden and permitted the devil to test them. While we should be concerned with the removal of temptations from men, we should be more concerned with teaching them their responsibility and showing them how to overcome.'

II. The Fidelity of the Rechabites (vv. 6-11).

Though they were out of their own country, in the midst of a foreign people, they refused to drink wine, declaring that they had been true to the instruction Jonadab all their lives. Obedience to his instructions had been practiced by all men, women and children. It is a fine thing when children keep in memory their fathers and render obedience to their commands.

III. The Loyalty of the Rechabites in Contrast With the Disloyalty of the Israelites (vv. 12-16).

1. The appeal (vv. 13, 14). He made the appeal on the basis of the fidelity of the Rechabites. He reminded them that the Rechabites were obedient, though their father was dead long ago. He also reminded them that he had spoken to them in person, rising up early to do so.

2. The ministry of the prophets (vv. 15, 16). When the people failed to render obedience to God he sent to them the prophets, who pleaded with them to amend their ways by turning away from their idols. Matthew Henry indicates the points of contrast somewhat as follows: (1) The Rechabites were obedient to one who was but a man; the Jews disobeyed the infinite and eternal God. (2) Jonadab was dead long since and could not know of their disloyalty or correct them from it. God is all-wise and lives forever and will punish for disobedience. (3) The Rechabites were never put in mind of their obligations, but God sent his prophets who rose up early to remind them. (4) Jonadab left the charge, but God gave the people a goodly land and blessed them in it. (5) God never tied up his people to any hard task like Jonadab did, yet God's people disobeyed him and the Rechabites obeyed their father.

IV. Judgment Upon the Jews for Disobedience (vv. 17).

Gullies declared that he would bring judgment upon them according to what he had said. Judgment is determined upon those who disobey and rebel against God.

V. Reward of the Rechabites for Their Loyalty (vv. 18, 19).

Because they had been true to the commands of Jonadab they should have continued representation before God. God has such regard for diligent obedience that he lets no act go unwarded.

God Knows His Own.

The church must keep herself pure. Neither false doctrine, nor false life is allowable. The searching eyes of God see every corner of his dwelling place. Nothing is hidden from him. 'The Lord knoweth them that are his, and them that are not; he cannot deceive him. So, let everyone that smeth the name of Christ, depart from iniquity.'

The Miracle of Divine Grace.

The miracle of divine grace is too great for our understanding. The most dreadful thing about sin is the terrible thing that the sinner can never again be as though that sin had never been. —Rev. Reginald J. Campbell in the Churchman.

Power of Prayer.

Prayer is the summing up of the Christian life in a definite act, which is at once inward and outward; the power of which on the character, life, that of any other act, is proportioned to its intensity.—Benjamin Jowett.

What We Will and Must.

There is no confiding with necessity, and we should be very tender how we measure those that submit to it. 'The one thing to be at liberty to do what we will, and another thing to be tied up to that we must.'—L'Estrange.