# PORTLAND AVIATOR ONE OF SEVERAL OF CORPS YET ALIVE

George Marion Kyle Is Home After Series of Thrilling Adventures in World War.

FATHER WAS BANDIT CAPTIVE

Young Man Is Son of Engineer Now in San Francisco Who Was Held for Ransom in China

George Marion Kyle, who, as a Portland young man with the first Stanford university American ambulance service unit in France, wrote a series of highly interesting stories for The Journal describing vividly what he saw of the horrors and also the pleasantries of war, has returned to Portland and is now with the Lumbermen's Trust company.

He comes from a family in which excitement runs in the blood. He himself an aviator who flew over the enemy lines and scattered bombs over troops and maneuvered his machine while his pilot shot down Hun airplanes, he can still hardly rival his father, George L. Kyle, who is now in San Francisco and who spent a long time in China as a prisoner of a bandit tribe, held for ransonf.

While the elder Kyle was in China liding down rocky mountain sides in the dark, lying in wait while bandits searched for him and doing such things to escape from the robbers by whom he was held for ransom, the vounger Kyle vas in France flying hundreds of miles chind the German lines in search of nunition dumps and factories to bomb. ENLISTED IN 1917

He enlisted first with the ambulance section made up at Stanford university, and which landed in France in Februintered the war he thought the life a until he returned last week. tame one and in search of real adven-ture and to make honself of real use. he entered a French flying school and on October 17, 1917, received his wings as a flyer in the French army-at the grade of corporal. Finally in February. 1918, he was able to transfer to the American army and was immediately commissioned as a second lieutenanthis pay, as he remarked, rising from \$12 to \$141 a month. He was assigned to the 117th aero squadron, which was part of the Lafayette flying corps, being left on the detached service with his original French squadron.

out of his original group of three squad- Unless Rooms in Homes Are rons in which there were 90 aviators. He did a great deal of reprisal work. This was the bombing of German cities in reprisal for the German bombing of nch and English unfortified cities. This work frequently took him a hundred miles or so across the German lines.

quired to build it again.

ONLY GOT THREE SHOTS

"I didn't get any machines myself. and only got a chance to fire my machine gun three times. My observer got several machines, though. The Germans almost never made any sort of a frontal attack, trying to shoot us from the rear, instead. The observer had a machine gun in the rear that he could could only shoot straight ahead. We used to do considerable troop

# Rheumatism

Who Had It-He Wants Every Sufferer to Benefit.

Send No Money-Just Your Address

Years of awful suffering and misery have taught this man, Mark H. Jackson of Syracuse, New York, how terrible an aid in an ykind of propaganda excepting enemy to human happiness rheumatism is, and have given him sympathy with all unfortunates who are within its grasp. He wants every rheumatic victim to know how he was cured. Read what he says:



Had Sharp Pains Like Lightning Flashes

In the spring of 1893 I was attacked by Muscular and Inflammatory Eheuma-tism. I suffered as only those who have it know, for over three years. I tried remedy after remedy, and doctor after doctor, but such relief as I received was only temporary. Finally, I found a rem-

I want every sufferer from any form of rheumatic trouble to try this marvel-ous healing power. Don't send a cent; cus healing power. Don't send a cent; simply fill out the coupon below and I will send it free to try. After you have used it and it has proven itself to be that Jong-looked-for means of curing your Rheumatism, you may send the price of it, one dollar, but, understand, I do not want your money unless you are perfectly satisfied to send it. Isn't that fair? Why suffer any longer when positive relief is thus offered you free? Don't delay, Write today, Mr. Jackson is responsible. Above statement is true.—Adv.

Mark H. Jackson, 182E Gurney bldg., Syracuse, N. Y.: I accept your offer, Send to:

\*

meters, and a second

PORTLAND BOY FLIES OVER ENEMY LINES



Lieutenant George Marion Kyle

work against the Germans and that was how so many of our men got killed. Th Germans had machine guns planted every short distance along any road, and when a machine came down low they would just keep a stream of lead pouring at him. The anti-aircraft guns didn't bother us much at all.

"When we did troop work it usually neant flying along at an altitude of from 300 to 1000 yards, and dropping splatter bombs. Some of them were contact bombs and some time. They could be dropped in a row along a road where troops were marching and when they exploded they splattered out and did a lot of damage. They did not try that very much on our troops because they would not fly in the day time."

Mr. Kyle was sent back after a few months as an instructor just before the Chateau-Thierry drive opened. school was located at Clermont-Ferrand. He came back to the United States four ary, 1917. Then when the United States months ago and has been at Stanford

## HOUSING FACILITIES ARE REQUIRED FOR ROSE FESTIVAL WEEK

Given Visitor May Be Compelled to Walk Streets.

Unless even the finest Portland resi-'We got quite complete reports," he dences are temporarily turned into said, "of the damage we did on those rooming houses, the Rose Festival may trips. Of course, we know that the result in injury to the city, according Germans gor the same things, so per- to the house committee which fears haps it wasn't so unusual. Once when that thousands of out-of-town guests nbed a munitions factory at Rom- will not be able to find suitable accombach, Germany, we received a report just | modations during June 11. 12 and 13. Letters askino blown up the factory and that it was the Portland Ad club to pledge the use estimated that six months would be re- of their spare bedrooms to the Festival guests were mailed last night by the housing committee. The consent of these women, which has practically been assured, will give to the room listing committee in Liberty temple approximately 290 rooms in the most expensive houses Portland Heights, Irvington and

Laurelhurst, it is believed. Portland hotels have already begun to refuse reservations for rooms during point in any direction, but my gun the period of the Rose Festival. Hotel would only shoot straight ahead be- men declare the tourist trade of this tween the propeller blades, so that I spring the largest of any former year and fear that with both the Festival and the Ad club convention in Portland many visitors will have to walk the

Cards for registering rooms in private homes will be distributed the first of the week in alle the public schools where the children live near the heart of the The housing condition is considered so grave by Superintendent Grout Remarkable Home Cure Given by One that his permission to use the teaching force and the school children to make this survey was granted. It constitutes his first exception to the rule he announced immediately following his election as superintendent in which he declared too much outside work was being done by school children and that in the future the school would refuse to

> the Liberty loan drives. Eforts are being made to have a large number of Pullmans brought to Portland and left on outside tracks where they will be available as extra sleeping accommodations. It is also planned, should the situation become too acute, to commandeer sleeping accommodations in boats anchored in the harbor. Arrangements have been made to erect 200 tents near the downtown district to

> be used if necessary. The War Camp Community service has agreed to put its cots at the disposal of service men who participate in the patriotic parade. Negotiations are ngw in process by the War Camp Comservice to lease the floor above the Soldiers' and Sailors' club in the Royal Building to increase the dormi-

#### Horse Drawn Hearse Fast Disappearing

Boston, Mass., May 31.-(I. N. S.)-Scores of horsedrawn hearses are being shipped from here to New Brunswick. The advent of motor vehicles for funerthat cured me completely, and it has never returned. I have given it to a number who were terribly afflicted and even bedridden with Rheumatism, and if effected a cure in every case, inces are putting the hearses to other uses. Instead of being used for conveying the dead, they are employed in some places in Nova Scotia to collect poultry. The rear doors are removed and the opening covered with slats and the chickens and fowls are carried alive to market. Other hearses have been converted into peddler's wagons.

#### Frightened Mule Drags Boy to Death

Rome, Ga., May 31.—(I. N. S.)—James Lewis, 13. living in the Ligon district 11 miles from Rome, is dead as the result of being dragged by a mule for more than a mile. The lad was riding a plough mule from the field when the animal became frightened, throwing the whose foot became entangled in the harness. His head was crushed to

### TEXT OF COVENANT OF LEAGUE OF NATIONS

As Adopted by Paris Peace Conference in Revised Form, April 28, 1919

The following is the text of the Covenant of the League of Nations as presented to the plenary session of the Peace Conference;

PREAMBLE

In order to promote international cooperation and to achieve international peace and security, by the acceptance of obligations not to resort to war, by the prescription of open, just and honorable relations between nations, by the firm establishment of the understandings of international law as to actual rule of conduct among governments, and by the maintenance of justice and a scrupulous respect for all treaty obligations in the dealings of organized peoples with one another, the high contracting parties agree to this covenant of the League of Nations.

ARTICLE I The original members of the League of Nations shall be those of the signatories which are named in the annex to this covenant, and also such of those other states named in the annex as shall accede without reservation to this covenant. Such accessions shall be effected by a declaration deposited with the Secretariat within two months of the coming into force of the covenant. Notice thereof shall be sent to all

Any fully self-governing state, dominion or colony not named in the annex may become a member of the league if its admission is agreed to by two-thirds of the assembly provided that it shall give effective guarantees of its sincere intention to observe its international obligations and shall accept such regulations as may be prescribed by the league in regard to its military and naval forces and armaments.

the members of the league.

Any member of the league may. after two years' notice of its intention so to do, withdraw from the league, provided that all its international obligations and all its obligations under this covenant shall have been fulfilled at the time of its with-

ARTICLE II The action of the league under this covenant shall be effected through the instrumentality of an Assembly and of a Council, with a permanent Secretariat ARTICLE III

The Assembly shall consist of representatives of the members of the

The Assembly shall meet at stated intervals, and from time to time as occasion may require, at the seat of the league, or at such other place

as may be decided upon. The Assembly may deal at its meetings with any matter within the sphere of action of the league or affecting the peace of the world. At meetings of the Assembly each member of the league shall have ne vote, and may have not more than three representatives,

ARTICLE IV The Council shall consist of representatives of the United States of America, of the British Empire, of France, of Italy, and of Japan, together with representatives of four other members of the league. These four members of the league shall be selected by the Assembly from time to time in its discretion. Until the appointment of the representatives of the four members of the league first selected by the Assembly, representatives of ---- shall be members of the Council.

With the approval of the majority of the Assembly, the Council may name additional members of league whose representatives shall always be members of the Council: the Council with like approval may increase the number of members of the league to be selected by the Assembly for representation on the Council.

The Council shall meet from time to time as occasion may require, and at least once a year, at the seat of the league, or at such other place as may be decided upon.

The Council may deal at its meetings with any matter within the sphere of action of the league or affecting the peace of the world. Any member of the league not represented on the Council shall be invited to send a representative to sit as a member at any meeting of the Council during the consideration of matters specially affecting the interests of that member of the

At meetings of the Council, each member of the league represented on the Council shall have one vote, and may have not more than one representative. ARTICLE V

Except where otherwise expressly provided in this covenant, or by the terms of this treaty, decisions at any meeting of the Assembly or of the Council shall require the agreement of all the members of the league represented at the meeting.

All matters of procedure at meetings of the Assembly or the Council, the appointment of committees to investigate particular matters, shall be regulated by the Assembly or by the Council and may be decided by a majority of the members of the league represented at the meeting. The first meeting of the Assembly and the first meeting of the Council shall be summoned by the president of the United States of America. ARTICLE VI

The permanent Secretariat shall be established at the seat of the league. The Secretariat shall comprise a Secretary General and such secretaries and staff as may be required.

The first Secretary General shall be the person named in the annex; thereafter the Secretary General shall be appointed by the Council with the approval of the majority of the Assembly.

The Secretary General shall act in that capacity at all meetings of the Assembly and of the Council. The expenses of the Secretariat shall be borne by the members of the league in accordance with the apportionment of the expenses of the International Bureau of the Universal Postal Union. ARTICLE VII

The seat of the league is established at Geneva. The Council may at any time decide that the seat of the league shall

be established elsewhere. All positions under or in connec tion with the league, including the Secretariat, shall be open equally to

men and women. Representatives of the members of the league and officials of the league when engaged on the business of the league shall enjoy diplomatic privi-The buildings and other property

occupied by the league or its officers or by representatives attending its meetings shall be inviolable. ARTICLE VIII

The members of the league recognize that the maintenance of a peace requires the reduction of national armaments to the lowest point consistent with national safety and the enforcement by common action

of international obligations. The council, taking account of the geographical situation and circumstances of each state, shall formulate plans for such reduction for the consideration and action of the several governments.

consideration and revision at least every 10 years. After these plans have been adopt-

Such plans shall be subject to re-

ed by the several governments, limits of armaments therein fixed shall not be exceeded without the concur-

rence of the council.

The members of the league agree that the manufacture by private enterprise of munitions and implements of war is open to gave objections. The council shall advise how the evil effects attendant upon such manufacture can be prevented, due regard being had to the necessities of those members of the league which are not able to manufacture the munitions and implements of war necessary for their safety.

The members of the league undertake to interchange full and frank information as to the scale of their armaments, their military and naval programs and the condition of such of their industries as are adaptable to warlike purposes. ARTICLE IX

A permanent commission shall be constituted to advise the council on the execution of the provisions of Articles I and VIII and on military and naval questions generally. ARTICLE X

The members of the league undertake to respect and preserve as against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all members of the league. In case of any such aggression or in case of any threat or danger of such aggression, the council shall advise upon the means by which this obligation shall be

ARTICLE XI Any war or threat of war, whether immediately affecting any of the members of the league or not, is hereby declared a matter of concerns to the whole league, and the league shall take any action that may be deemed wise and effectual to safeguard the peace of nations. In case any such emergency should arise, the secretary general shall,

on the request of any member of

the league, forthwith summon a

meeting of the council. It is also declared to be the fundamental right of each member of the league to bring to the attention of the assembly or of the council any circumstance whatever affecting international relations which threatens to disturb either the peace or the good understanding between nations upon which peace depends.

ARTICLE XII The members of the league agra that if there should arise between them any dispute likely to lead to a rupture, they will submit the matter either to arbitration or to inquiry by the council, and they agree in no case to resort to war until three months after the award by the arbitrators or the report of the council.

In any case under this article the award of the arbitrators shall be made within a reasonable time, and the report of the council shall be made within six months after the submission of the dispute. ARTICLE XIII

The members of the league agree that whenever any dispute shall arise between them which they recognize to be suitable for submission to arbitration and which cannot be satisfactorily settled by diplomacy, they will submit the whole subject matter to arbitration. Disputes as to the interpretation of a treaty, as to any question of international law, as to the existence of any fact which, if established, would constitute a breach of any international obligation, or as to the extent and nature of the reparation to be made for any such breach, are declared to be among those which are generally suitable for submission to arbitration. For the consideration of any such dispute the court of arbitration to which the case is referred shall be the court agreed on by the parties to the dispute or stipulated in any convention existing

between them. The members of the league agree that they will carry out in full good faith any award that may be rendered and that they will not resort to war against a member of the league which complies therewith. In the event of any failure to carry out such an award, the council shall propose what steps should be taken to give effect thereto. ARTICLE XIV

The council shall formulate, and submit to the members of the league for adoption plans for the establishment of a permanent court of international justice. The court shall be competent to hear and determine any dispute of an international character which the parties submit to it. The court may also give an advisory opinion upon any dispute or question referred to it by the council or by the assembly. ARTICLE XV

If there should arise between members of the league any dispute likely to lead to a rupture, which is not submitted to arbitration as above, the members of the league agree that they will submit the matter to the council. Any party to the dispute may effect such submission by giving notice of the existence of the dispute to the secretary general, who will make all necessary arrangements for a full investigation and consideration thereof. For this purpose the parties to the dispute will communicate to the secretary general, as promptly as possible, statements of their case, all the relevant facts and papers : and the council may forthwith direct the publication thereof.

The council shall endeavor to effect a settlement of any dispute, and if such efforts are successful, a statement shall be made public giving such facts and explanations regarding the dispute and terms of sattlement thereof as the council may deem appropriate. If the dispute is not thus settled,

the council either unanimously or by

a majority vote shall make and publish a report containing a statement of the facts of the dispute and the recommendations which are deemed just and proper in regard thereto.

Any member of the league represented on the council may make pub-lic a statement of the facts of the garding the same.

If a report by the council is unantmously agreed to by the members thereof, other than the representatives of one or more of the parties to the dispute, the members of the league agree that they will not go to war with any party to the dispute which complies with the recommendations of the report.

If the council fails to reach a re port which is unanimously agreed to by the members thereof, other than the representatives of one or more of the parties to the dispute, the members of the league reserve to themselves the right to take such action as they shall consider necessary for the maintenance of right and justice.

If the dispute between the parties is claimed by one of them, and is found by the council to arise out of a matter which by international law is solely within the domestic jurisdiction of that party, the council shall so report, and shall make no recommendation as to its settlement.

The council may in any case under this article refer the dispute to the assembly. The dispute shall be so referred at the request of either party of the dispute, provided that such request be made within 14 days after the submission of the dispute to the council.

In any case referred to the assembly all the provisions of this article and of Article XII relating to the action and powers of the council shall apply to the action and powers of the assembly, provided that a report made by the assembly. if concurred in by the representatives of those members of the league represented on the council and of a majority of the other members of the league, exclusively in each case of the representatives of the parties to the dispute, shall have the same force as a report by the council concurred in by all the members thereof other than the representatives of one or more of the parties to the

ARTICLE XVI Should any member of the league resort to war in disregard of its govenants under Articles XII, XIII or XV, it shall ipso facto be deemed to have committed an act of war against all the other members of the league, which hereby undertake immediately to subject it to the severance of all trade or financial relations of the covenant-breaking state and the prevention of all financial, commercial, or personal in tercourse between the nationals of the covenant-breaking state and the nationals of any other state, whether a member of the league or not.

It shall be the duty of the council in such case to recommend to the everal governments concerned what effective military or naval forces the members of the league shall severally contribute to the armaments of forces to be used to protect the covenants of the league.

The members of the league agree, further, that they will mutually support one another in the financial and economic measures which are taken under this article, in order to minimize the loss and inconvenience resulting from the above measures, and that they will mutually support one another in resisting any special measures aimed at one of their num-ber by the covenant-breaking state, and that they will take the necessary steps to afford passage through their territory to the forces of any of the members of the league which are cooperating to protect the covenants of the league.

Any member of the league which

has violated any covenant of the league may be declared to be no longer a member of the league by a vote of the council concurred in by the representatives of all the other members of the league represented thereon.

ARTICLE XVII In the event of a dispute between a member of the league and a state which is not a member of the league or between states not members of the league the state or states not members of the league shall be invited to accept the obligations of membership in the league for the purposes of such dispute, upon such conditions as the council may deem just. If such invitation is accepted, the provisions of Articles XII to inclusive shall be applied with such modifications as may be deemed necessary by the council. Upon such invitation being given, the council shall immediately institute an inquiry into the circumstances of the dispute and recommend such action as may seem best and most effectual in the circum-

stances. If a state so invited shall refuse to accept the obligations of membership in the league for the purposes of such dispute, and shall resort to war against a member of the league, the provisions of Article XVI shall be applicable as against the state

taking such action. If both parties to the dispute, when so invited, refuse to accept the obligations of membership in the league for the purposes of such dispute, the council may take such measures and make such recom-mendations as will prevent hostilities and will result in the settlement of the dispute.

ARTICLE XVIII Every convention or international engagement entered into henceforward by any member of the league shall be forthwith registered with the secretariat and shall as soon as possible be published by it. No such treaty or international engagement shall be binding until so registered. ARTICLE XIX

The assembly may from time to time advise the reconsideration by members of the league of treaties which have become inapplicable, and the consideration of international conditions whose continuance might endanger the peace of the world. ARTICLE XX The members of the league sev-

erally agree that this covenant is accepted as abrogating all obligations or understandings inter which are inconsistent with the terms thereof, and solemnly undertake that they will not hereafter enter into any engagements inconsistent with the terms thereof. In case members of the league shall, before becoming a member of

the league, have undertaken any

terms of this covenant, it shall be

the duty of such member to take im-

obligations inconsistent with

mediate steps to procure its release from such obligations. ARTICLE XXI

Nothing in this covenant shall be eemed to affect the validity of international engagements such as treaties of arbitration or regional understandings like the Monroe doctrine for securing the maintenance ARTICLE XXII

To those colonies and territories which as a consequence of the late war have ceased to be under the sovereignty of the states which formerly governed them and which are inhabited by peoples not yet able to stand by themselves under the strenuous conditions of the modern world, there should be applied the principle that the well-being and development of such peoples form a sacred trust of civilization and that securities for the performance of this trust should be embodied in this covenant.

The best method of giving practicable effect to this principle is that the tutelage of such peoples be intrusted to advanced nations who, by reasons of their resources, their experience or their geographical position, can best undertake this responsibility, and who are willing to accept it, and that this tutelage should be exercised by them as mandataries on behalf of the league.

The character of the mandate must differ according to the stage of the development of the people, the geographical situation of the territory, its economic condition and other similar circumstances.

Certain communities formerly belonging to the Turkish empire have reached a stage of development where their existence as independent, nations can be provisionally recognized, subject to the rendering of administrative advice and assistance by a mandatary until such time as they are able to stand alone. The wishes of these communities must be a principal consideration in the selection of the mandatary. peoples, especially those of Central Africa, are at such a stage

that the mandatary must be respon sible for the administration of the territory under conditions which will guarantee freedom of conscience religion, subject only to the maintenance of public order and morals, the prohibition of abuses, such as the slave trade, the arms traffic and the liquor traffic and the prevention of the establishment of ortifications or military and naval bases and of military training of the natives for other than police purposes and the defense of territory, and will also secure equal opportunities for the trade and commerce of other members of the league.

territories, such as Southwest Africa, and certain of the South Pacific islands, which, owing to the sparseness of their population or their small size or their remoteness from the centers of civilization or their geographical contiguity to the territory of the mandatary and other circumstances, can be best administered under the laws of the mandatary as integral portions of its territory, subject to the safeguards above mentioned in the interests of the indigenous population. In every case of mandate, the mandatary shall render to the council an annual report in reference to the territory committed to its charge.

The degree of authority, control or administration to be exercised by the mandatary shall, if not previously agreed upon by the members of the league, be explicitly defined in each case by the council. A permanent commission shall be constituted to receive and examine the annual reports of the mandataries and to advise the council on

all matters relating to the observ ance of the mandates. ARTICLE XXIII

Subject to and in accordance with the provisions of international conventions existing or hereafter to be agreed upon, the members of the league (a) will engeavor to secure and maintain fair and humane conditions of labor for men, women and children both in their own countries and in all countries to which their commercial and industrial relations extend, and for that purpose will establish and maintain the necessary international organizations; (b) undertake to secure just treatment of the native inhabitants of territories under their control; (c) will intrust the league with the general supervision over the execution of agreements with regard to the traffic in women and children, and the traffic in opium and other dangerous drugs; (d) will intrust the league with the general supervision of the trade in arms and ammunition with the countries in which the control of this traffic is necessary in the common interest; (e) will make provision to secure and maintain freedom of communication and of transit and equitable treatment for the commerce of all members of the league. In this connection the spe-

to take steps in matters of inter-national concern for the prevention and control of disease. ARTICLE XXIV There shall be placed under the direction of the league all international bureaus already established by general treaties if the parties to such treaties consent. All such international bureaus and all commissions for the regulation of matters of international interest hereafter constituted shall be placed under

cial necessities of the regions devas-

tated during the war of 1914-1918

shall be in mind; (f) will endeavor

the direction of the league. In all matters of international interest which are regulated by general conventions but which are not placed under the control of international bureaus or commissions, the secretariat of the league shall, subject to the consent of the coun-cil and if desired by the parties, collect and distribute all relevant information, and shall render any other assistance which may be necessary or desirable.

The council may include as part of the expenses of the secretariat the expenses of any bureau or commission which is placed under the direction of the league. ARTICLE XXV

The members of the league agree to encourage and promote the es-tablishment and cooperation of duly authorized voluntary national Red Cross organizations having as purposes improvement of health, the prevention of disease and the mitigation of suffering throughout the

ARTICLE-XXVI Amendments to this covenant will

take effect when ratified by the members of the league whose representatives compose the council and by a majority of the members of the league whose representatives compose the assembly.

No such amendment shall bind any member of the league which

signifies its dissent therefrom, but

in that case it shall cease to be a

member of the league. ANNEX TO THE COVENANT Original members of the League of Nations, signatories of the treaty of

United States of America, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, British Empire, Canada, Australia, South Africa, New Zealand, India, China, PORTLAND MAN RECEIVES



Ensign Rex Thorne '

The many friends of Rex Thorne of this city will be glad to know that he was recently commissioned ensign at the United States naval training school at Bremerton. Ensign Thorne entered the school in June and completed his course with high honors, receiving his commission April 1. Mr. Thorne came to Portland 25 years ago and received is spread over a large area with mem his schooling in the Portland schools, bers of the various branches forming with special work at Benson Polytechnic companies with a certain amount of school.\* He has been prominent in ath-work assigned to each. Neuvilly was letic work of the Y. M. C. A. and was for once the home of about 600 people, but some time a Y. M. C. A. secretary sta- of all the houses that were once the tioned at Vancouver barracks. Ensign homes, only two that remained were Thorne is at present a guest at the habitable, the rest are in ruins. Each

Czecho-Slovakia, Ecuador, Cuba. Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Hedjaz, Honduras, Italy, Japan, Li-Nicaragua, Panama, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Serbia, Siam, Uruguay. States invited to accede to the

covenant: Argentine Republic, Chile, Colombia, Denmark, Netherlands, Nor-way, Paraguay, Persia, Salvador, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Venezuela

the Germans very well and I have seen the prisoners treated to bread and wine by their employers. The mayor of Neu villy goes among them and distributes tobacco. We are building 60 portable houses at Neuvilly as part of our pro-gram of reconstruction, for the French government has commissioned the Quakers with the reconstruction in the department of the Meuse. Most of our work is of a temporary nature, thus enabling the French to come back to their homes without delay. We have 600 men and women in our mission, 107 trucks, delivery cars and motorcycles, besides a large number of horses, tract-

ARE USED TO HELP

Work That Is Going on in

Devastated France.

"About 200 German prisoners of the

IN RECONSTRUCTION

ors and implements. "Our work) is divided into building agriculture and relief departments. It to Bremerton.

There is at present a guest at the home of his mother, Mrs. A. M. Thorne of Cedar Mills, Or., and will soon return building at Neuvilly is about 21 by 24 feet and contains a shed and three rooms. There are 12 of the building department in our party and we average more than one house a day and have already put up more than 40 in the vil-

#### Students Thanked By Marshal Foch

Youngstown, Ohio, May 31 .- (I. N. S.) Stevens Bromley, editor of the Rayon "There's unfortunately a lot of dif- Foch a copy of the school publication erence between expectation and real- in which the activity of the school in "You bet! As a concrete ex- French relief was "covered" in a twoample, take reading a seed catalogue page article. Foch replied with his in the spring and looking at your gar- own engraved personal card, thanking den in the fall."—Boston, Transcript, the school over his personal signature, the school over his personal signature

**GET THIN** 

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No more worry about your over-stoutness. Take

Oil of Korein, follow the simple, health-improving Korein 7 System and it is positively guaranteed you will lose 10 to 60 pounds—whatever amount of superfluous fat you need to be rid of—or this self treatment will cost you nothing. We offer \$100.00 Cash Guarantee!

Measure and weigh yourself now; watch the delightful steady reduction. Become healthier, younger in appearance, more active and attractive; gain real beauty. This method is also guaranteed to be perfectly harm-

less. Oil of Korein is not a laxative; contains no thyroid -but is a vegetalized oil containing genuine fucus vesiculosus, an ingredient obtained from certain seaweeds.
Men and women are astonished at the reduction—after all else had failed. Recommended by physicians. Oil of Korein

A prominent Philadelphian, George Reynolds, Warton Avenue, lost 20 lbs. the first month and continued using Oil of Korein, massaging himself daily, until he reduced 64 lbs. Mrs. J. B. Hansen, Plattsville, reduced 20 lbs. in less than 2 months. Mrs. L. C. Patrick, Niland, wanted to reduce 8 lbs. and did so in two weeks. An Albany business man, F. G. Drew, lost 56 lbs. in 3 months. Many say "fat seems to melt away", or "measurements decrease like magic", etc. Legions of voluntary testimonials.

Legions of voluntary testimonials. Don't carry the tedious burden of unhealthy fat. Become slender and attractive by this superior easy method. Amaze yourself and friends. Increase your efficiency: Oil of Korein comes in capsules, easy to take. Buy a small box at any busy pharmacy; or the druggist will get it for you. Or, write us and we will mail you a box in plain wrapper, which you may pay for when it comes to you. Begin reducing now!

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