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RECLAMATION ONLY HOPE FOR HOME-SEEKER

SPOKANE, Wash., Jan. 12.—Almost complete exhaustion of desirable homestead lands in the United States has given rise to the necessity for reclaiming, at heavy expense, either by irrigation, clearing or draining, land to keep pace with the country's industrial development.

"There will be no more automatic agricultural development in this country," Mr. Hill declared, "but whatever expansion there may be in agricultural production must come after great effort made at heavy expense. Agricultural development in the future must necessarily be very slow."

"On the other hand, industrial development will be rapid. The United States has become firmly entrenched in world trade. With greater natural resources, financial supremacy and an economic philosophy that promotes individual initiative and encourages effort, the industrial development of the immediate future will be very rapid. This means a rapidly increasing industrial population that must be fed and clothed and supplied in abundance with those things produced from the soil."

In substantiation of this statement, Mr. Hill quoted figures compiled by the department of business administration of the University of Washington which he said showed that whereas in 1880 over 70 per cent of the population of the United States was engaged in the fundamental industry of producing food and clothing, and less than 30 per cent engaged in all other industrial, professional and allied occupations in 1910, only a little over 50 per cent was engaged in agriculture and over 46 per cent in industrial, professional and allied occupations.

The trend toward a preponderance

of urban population over rural population on the Pacific coast he said was as notable, the urban population in the Pacific states increasing, from 1900 to 1910, from 45.4 per cent to 55.3 per cent.

Agricultural development of the future, Mr. Hill declared, must include: "Making available the land for settlement and development; providing transportation facilities to all new districts, and recognizing that the transportation and distribution of agricultural products is as important as their production; financing agriculture in such a manner that it is not paternalistic on the one hand nor extortion nor exploitation on the other."

"Agriculture must be given first consideration because it is the basic industry upon which our entire commercial, industrial and social life depends," he said. "Agriculture is fundamental, all other activities are supplemental. Agriculture is fundamental, all other activities are supplemental. Agriculture must be developed by state and nation because the trend of our population is away from the country and toward the cities; because statistics prove that this country is rapidly nearing the point where it will not be self-sustaining."

LEASE OF KIRK SAW MILL.

Up to twelve o'clock noon, January 31, 1920, sealed bids will be received at the Klamath Agency, Oregon, for the lease of the Kirk Saw Mill. Each bid must be accompanied by certified check for one thousand dollars (\$1000) returnable to unsuccessful bidders and shall state the stumpage to be paid which must not be less than \$2.50 per M. The mill rental which shall not be less than \$1.25 per M and the prices at which lumber will be sawed and planned for Government use. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids. Proposals will be made on blank forms of lease furnished on request from the Klamath Agency, Oregon.

WALTER C. WEST, Superintendent.

The rivalry of two trade unions at Maynard, Mass., resulted in a walk-out of 20 per cent of the operatives of a large woolen mill.

NOTICE

There will be a regular meeting of Aloha Chapter No. 61 O. E. S. at Masonic Hall, Tuesday evening, Jan. 13, 1920, at 7:30 p. m.

Initiation and refreshments. Visiting Sisters and Brothers welcome. EFFIE S. CHASTAIN, Worthy Matron.

ELLIS ISLAND IS DESCRIBED BY A. P. WRITER

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—Ellis Island, known for years as "the open door to the oppressed of every land" and which has become the subject of a congressional inquiry by reason of its new character as a place of detention for hundreds of anarchists and other "dangerous" radicals, is really three small islands in New York harbor about one mile southwest of Manhattan. Their total area is approximately 20 acres.

Upon these islands, known as Nos. 1, 2 and 3, are nineteen large and small buildings of brick and stone, many of them handsome structures of four and five stories, used as the United States immigration station for this port and through which, from July 1 to December 1, last, nearly 80,000 aliens entered the "Land of Opportunity and Freedom." Hundreds of "undesirables," it should be stated, were at the same time sent back to the lands of their birth. The immigration service here employs 372 workers, including inspectors who board incoming ships.

It seems an incongruity that Ellis Island, which in summer gives the foreigner his first glimpse of the wonders of the New World's metropolis, a pleasing view of beautiful lawns and flowers, well-kept buildings and a fine harbor with marvelous skyline of New York in the distance, should have metamorphosed during the war into a big detention place for political criminals and the foes of organized government.

The fact is, Ellis Island, according to the authorities, was not intended as a prison for such offenders. Federal judges, in the past two years, acting under the authority vested in them, liberated 557 so-called "dangerous aliens," either upon their own recognizance or in the custody of their lawyers, according to Representative Isaac Siegel, a member of the house immigration committee, which is investigating the Red peril. During the same period 697 anarchists, bolsheviks, and other radicals have been sent from various parts of the United States to New York. Of this number 85 are now in custody of Acting Immigration Commissioner Byron G. Uhl, the successor to Frederic C. Howe, who until recently, and since 1918, had served as commissioner.

A representative of the Associated Press was permitted to make a tour of the Ellis Island buildings.

Nine hundred immigrants were being fed in the large dining hall at the time. Not only did there appear to be an abundance of food of a wholesome kind, but the tables and dishes were clean. Fresh white paper in long rolls was used as "table cloths."

The menus for breakfast, dinner and supper, for four successive days, for instance, showed the following variable diet:

Breakfast—Farina, corn mush, or boiled rice with milk; stewed prunes or peaches; bread and butter (substitute); coffee. Dinner—Soup (split pea, farmer style, mock turtle, English beef, and lima bean); Irish stew with vegetables; baked codfish a la Italian; French roast with bordelaise sauce; kidney stew with rice; cold slaw; bread and butter (substitute); rice or Liberty pudding; coffee. Supper—Salisbury steak with onion sauce; roast beef hash with green peppers; ham with macaroni; baked pork and beans; bread and butter (substitute); apple sauce or blackberry jelly; tea or coffee.

It should be understood that the menus given constituted the variety for more than three meals. An interesting feature of the dining hall was a "kosher" table set apart for the orthodox Jews.

The aliens are fed by a general contractor, who is allowed a profit of five per cent above cost by the government. According to Commissioner Uhl, meals have been served for as low a price as 22 cents, and recently for 36 cents.

When the immigrants arrive at Ellis Island, after having undergone medical inspection, they are ushered into a large room filled with 20 benches. Inspectors and interpreters, after examining each alien, pass him on the way to the "railroad room" or detain him for a special board of inquiry. This board is composed of three inspectors design-

Shifting the Scenes at Washington



A new government department has been created, the National Federal Prohibition Board. John F. Kramer of Ohio, is the new Prohibition Commissioner of the United States, shown here at his desk.



Secretary of Treasury, Carter Glass, is now U. S. Senator Glass from Virginia. He resigned his post to accept the appointment to fill the term of the late Senator Martin. This photo shows Secretary Glass leaving his last cabinet meeting.



Barney Baruch, chairman of the War Industrial Board.



Daniel C. Roper, commissioner of internal revenue.

nated by the government at Washington and handles only cases which are suspected of inadmissibility. As many as 5,000 immigrants have been thus handled in one day.

This reception hall is in the center of the largest building on Island No. 1. On the second floor is a gallery running the entire circumference and on this floor and on the other floors above are numerous sleeping quarters, in the center of which are triple deck bunks for 72 occupants. These quarters appeared clean, light and well ventilated. The bunks were of steel with wire mattresses. More comfortable quarters were provided for women and children and the aged.

From the time the United States entered the war and until last July a large part of this building was used for housing enemy aliens prior to their shipment to detention camps and later was used as a hospital for convalescent American soldiers and sailors.

In a large wing of the administration building the 85 radicals now in custody are kept. Seven of the ringleaders of the recent hunger strike are occupying the so-called "pen," a well-lighted and ventilated room some distance away from the main detention room. The occupants pass the time reading, smoking and playing games. All of the prisoners are permitted to exercise in the open air daily. Two women anarchists arrested in the recent raids here occupy another small room, the door of which when opened showed them to be reading. A thin wire mesh and no iron bars is on the outside of all the windows, but armed guards are in patrol both day and night.

One of the attendants, with a laugh said, referring to the Reds: "They are too comfortable here to want to escape."

SNAKE HOLLOW OIL BOOM IS AT FEVER HEAT

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 12.—Spouting natural gas at the rate of almost 100,000,000 cubic feet a day, the Snake Hollow field, which is not yet four months old, already has made a large number of persons comfortably rich, while some thousands of others are anxiously awaiting the outcome of their subterranean gamble in more than 200 wells where the drills are kept going day and night.

The development, which became apparent when a strong flow of gas blew the top off a derrick on September 28 last, covers no more than 100 acres of town lots in the outskirts of the thriving little city of McKeesport, 16 miles from Pittsburgh. Efforts are being made by important oil and gas interests to extend the field. If these test wells, now being drilled, come in gushers, an important addition to the gas-producing territory of Allegheny county will have been found. If they are "dusters," geologists say, it will not be long until Snake Hollow will be a thing of the past, and dreams of wealth be nothing more than a memory.

Rock pressure, the measure of natural gas at the well, was 1,600 pounds to the square inch when the first well came in. This pressure, experts say, has now been reduced to 600 pounds, indicating that al-

ready the field is beginning to decline. However, there are some 20 good wells in the field, and every well which reaches the Speerchley sand, where the gas is found, comes in a gusher, good for 5,000,000 to 10,000,000 cubic feet. This cannot last, for the wells are drilled so close together that the pool will be exhausted very soon, unless it is found to extend over a much wider area than that now producing.

But while it lasts Snake Hollow is taking on all the features of a boom district where fortunes are made overnight. Steep hillsides luts which six months ago could have been bought for a song have sold for \$10,000, and leases, covering spaces not big enough to hold a drilling equipment, have brought half that sum. Churches have leased their backyards, and schools have given over their playgrounds to the driller for a consideration. In one instance the township board of education leased a school property, getting \$5,000 down and 30 per cent of what the drill might find. The lease of an amusement park was sold for \$150,000. A year ago the land, surface and all that might be under it, could have been bought for \$300 an acre.

The amount of money already invested in the field is placed by bankers at \$20,000,000. This is due to the high cost of everything, from drilling, which reaches about \$20,000 a well, to commissions of stock salesmen who are handling the securities of the 170 companies now in the market. The most profitable concerns, however, are close corporations, and some of their shareholders have been paid many times over the amount of the original investment.

"The gas-bearing sand is from 3,000 feet to 3,200 feet below the surface," with the average well 3,100 feet deep. Pipe lines have been laid to some of the most important wells, and work is being rushed, day and night, on others. There is everywhere in the field a feverish desire to get the gas out and the money in with the least possible delay, and while some people are getting some money, experts agree that a whole lot of investors and speculators are going to be disappointed.

SOLE SHOES WITH COIN OF REALM

MATTIGHOFEN, Austria, December 22.—(By Mail)—Residents of this community in Tyrol are using leather money as soles for paper shoes. Fractional metal currency disappeared some time ago and the municipality authorized a big leather factory to stamp out little round 10 heller pieces from scrap leather. This served the local business requirements until the people found it cheaper to use the leather money as soles for their shoes than to buy the leather soles.

GERMAN OFFICERS WON'T WEAR HELMET

BERLIN, Dec. 23.—President Ebert took to task some of the officers of the German army while on a recent visit to Breslau, for wearing their field caps. A Berlin newspaper says that he inquired why they did not wear their spiked helmets. Their reply was: "On our helmets are the words 'With God for King and Fatherland.' In such helmets the generals cannot receive Mr. Ebert."

A crippled boy of fifteen years in New York, because he could not help support his mother, committed suicide.

SALTS FINE FOR ACHING KIDNEYS

We eat too much meat which clogs kidneys, then the Black Salts

Most folks forget that the kidneys, like the bowels, get sluggish and clogged and need a flushing occasionally, else we have backache and dull misery in the kidney region, severe headaches, rheumatic twinges, torpid liver, acid stomach, sleeplessness and all sorts of bladder disorders. You simply must keep your kidneys active and clean, and the moment you feel an ache or pain in the kidney region, get about four ounces of Jad Salts from any good drug store here, take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast or a few days and your kidneys will set fine. This famous salt is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and is harmless to flush clogged kidneys and stimulates them to normal activity. It also neutralizes the acids in the urine so it no longer irritates, thus ending bladder disorders. Jad Salts is harmless; inexpensive; makes a delightful effervescent "fountain drink" which everybody should take now and then to keep their kidneys clean, thus avoiding serious complications. A well-known local druggist says he sells lots of Jad Salts to folks who believe in overcoming kidney trouble while it is only trouble.

FIRST AMERICAN SCHOOL IN CHINA

SHANGHAI, Dec. 10. (By Mail)—Americans in China expect soon to send their children to the first American school to be established for American pupils in this country. It will cost about \$500,000, the collection of which virtually is completed. The buildings are to be located in Shanghai.

The new school is intended to serve the entire American population in China which numbers about 6,000. High school grades will be offered so that graduates may be admitted to the leading universities in the United States. Heretofore, American pupils in China have attended British schools.

The 1920 census closes January 15. Are you listed?

EASY TO DARKEN YOUR GRAY HAIR

YOU CAN BRING BACK COLOR AND LUSTRE WITH SAGE TEA AND SULPHUR

When you darken your hair with Sage Tea and Sulphur, no one can tell, because it's done so naturally, so evenly. Preparing this mixture, though, at home is messy and troublesome. For 50 cents you can buy at any drug store the ready-to-use preparation, improved by the addition of other ingredients, called Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound. You just dampen a sponge or soft brush with it and draw this through your hair, taking one small strand at a time. By morning all gray hair disappears, and after another application or two, your hair becomes beautifully darkened, glossy and luxuriant.

Gray, faded hair, though no disgrace, is a sign of old age, and as we all desire a youthful and attractive appearance, get busy at once with Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound and look years younger.