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Clinton Grows Greater Every
Day.

Things don't turn up in this
world until somebody turns them
up.

When a woman says she won't
she means, of course, that she
won't unless she happens to change
her mind.

Now folks are beginning to kick
about the coal bill, yet none of us
would care to live like the Eskimos
do and not have any coal. The
trouble with us civilized mortals,
we want to eat our cake and have
it, too.

BACK TO OLD TIME.

The "daylight saving" plan in-
augurated as a war measure and in
accordance with which the clocks
of the country were turned one
hour ahead, will cease next Sunday
night, the 26th, and according to
congress will hereafter be an aban-
doned war measure. For two
years on the last Sunday in March
the clocks have been turned for-
ward and then for the winter, on
the last Sunday in October, turned
backward.

Reverting back to "old" time
will be agreeable to most of us. No
longer will we get up in the morn-
ing to fry our pancakes by lamp-
light to save daylight. Now that
the busy season is on, it will give
the merchants more time to meet
the demands of the buying public,
and will help conditions in general
all around.

On retiring Sunday night if you
will turn your clock back one hour,
then forget about it, on Sunday
morning you will be able to fill
your preaching engagement with-
out any misunderstanding.

THE LABOR QUESTION.

The labor problem—to be sure
it's a subject that has recently been
worn to the last thread; every one
is writing or talking about it, yet
few, it seems, have gone to the
heart of the matter. They expect
to solve a big human problem by a
few superficial changes in labor
laws or working conditions. The
root of the whole trouble lies deep
in the individual and it will take
many years to dig it out. Still,
we must not become discouraged
for even the slightest change in the
right direction will bring marvel-
ous results. Sometimes it is the
executive who is to blame for trou-
ble; sometimes the workman, but
more often an equal mixture of
both.

The correction of all these labor
troubles lies in each individual
training himself to gain a larger
outlook on life. We should all get
a universal idea of our life, our
work, and our surroundings, as it
is, most of us see only beyond our
own noses. An employer should
realize that if he gives his employ-

ees good working conditions, com-
fortable living wages, and right
treatment under all circumstances,
he is going to gain their loyalty
and their best efforts. Physically
and mentally, they will be able to
turn out good work, for their bod-
ies will have proper nourishment
and their minds will not be contin-
ually occupied with worries over

debts. On the other hand, the em-
ployees should not expect the
whole world and a fence around it,
they should realize that what is to
their employer's interest is to their
best interest, too, for only as he
grows and prospers can they hope
to do likewise. Therefore, they are
in reality working for themselves,
and as the work, so the reward.

This universal idea is nothing
more or less than the Golden Rule.
It may sound like preaching, yet it
is the most common, practical sense
in the world. And if we could only
get into the habit of realizing
and acting on the realization that
by serving the best interests of
our fellow men we are serving our-
selves this disgusting strike busi-
ness would cease and we would all
be happy, wealthy and wise.

Now that nearly all the transport
work is finished, the nation has rea-
son to congratulate itself on the mag-
nificent work of the navy, which took
an immense army to Europe and
brought it back again without losing
ships or men. And the Huns were
so sure of their submarines disposing
of these ships that they sneered at
the idea of our getting any troops
successfully to France. They did not
know that the American navy was
equal to any demand upon it, and that
in this war it was destined to estab-
lish an unequalled and unsurpassable
record.

That one touch of nature makes the
whole world kin is exemplified again
in the desire of Cardinal Mercier on
his visit to the United States to go
to the Northwest to see the Indians
of whom his uncle told him in his
childhood. In this desire the great
cardinal and the average small boy
have a common bond of interest.

New dances are announced for the
coming season. No information is
available as to whether they are to be
more decorous or more impudent. A
reversion toward the proprieties is pro-
foundly to be desired, as the police of
the large cities have quite enough on
hand at the present moment.

Young people who marry in air-
planes going at 80 miles an hour are
not quite as smart as young people
were in our youthful days, and even at
that we wouldn't have it understood
that the youth of our generation had
much sense when it was in the grip
of the love bug.

Have Englishwomen also forgot how
to make bread? The story of Liver-
pool without bread, but with plenty of
flour, and the lord mayor's attempt to
compromise with the striking bakers
to prevent general starvation is more
tragic than it seems.

An expert says it will take a billion
dollars to put the trolley lines of the
country on their feet, and if they do
not get it pretty soon it will put the
patron on his feet, even if he is not
much of a pedestrian.

English noblemen are said to be leav-
ing Britain to escape the high cost of
living, and if they will make known
their destination a good many Ameri-
cans will be glad to emigrate to the
same place.

The Italian army has not been de-
mobilized yet, but since Italian sol-
diers are paid only 58 cents a month
it is possible that the government is
keeping them in service just because
it likes to have them around.

There was a time when many seri-
ous protests were voiced against the
use of corsets, but that was in the
days of the wasp-waist and long be-
fore women began wearing 'em loose
enough to turn around in.

It is said that a spirit of revenge
will be instilled into the school chil-
dren of Germany. Next to spirits frum-
ment, the spirit of revenge is the
most fruitful of woe.

The war department says that a re-
port sent to it last fall has not ar-
rived. However, patience should be
exercised; possibly it was sent by
mail.

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HOME TOWN HELPS



ERROR HOME BUILDERS MAKE

**Too Many Seem to Forget That Indi-
viduality Is a Requisite for
Attractiveness.**

The house which is the real home,
beautiful and yet intimate, whether its
possessor be rich or poor, is hard to
find.

Go among the dwellings of the rich,
and you will find thousands of hand-
some places, architecturally correct,
supplied with every convenience, and
yet lacking something. Something
which you are puzzled to put your
finger on—the home note within.

Cities of the country have numbers
of handsome residences of the more
expensive type. Some of them are ad-
mired academically for their correct-
ness and their magnificence; they ap-
peal to one's sense of the beautiful and
to one's civic pride, but of the thou-
sands of these houses there are only
a few that bear the aspect of real
homes to the average man.

Wander among the houses of the
poor and you will find row on row of
dingy habitations, crowded one on top
of the other, perhaps painted a gray
blue—and sadly in need of another
coat. Not a tree, a shrub nor a flower
near by. Houses and grounds so much
alike that a man might go into any one
of a dozen of them for his own, in a
fit of absent-mindedness.

Yet the owner could be no more pos-
sessed of money than he is and still
own a much more attractive place. His
initial mistake was in picking a house
of the same pattern as all the others
in the street. He could have picked
one, not more expensive but less com-
mon, if he had tried harder. One, too,
that had an inviting coat of paint on
it. Then he should have proceeded to
develop a front lawn and garden, to
plant some trees, if needful, as well
as some vines to decorate the house
and redeem it from the commonplace.

MODEL VILLAGES IN ENGLAND

**Country Is Recognizing Necessity of
Improvement in General Hous-
ing Conditions.**

It is said that the average English
middle-class home is so ugly it ought
to be just burned down, and English-
men are just beginning to realize this
fact, with the result that all over En-
gland plans are afoot to build model
villages and model suburbs.

Brighton is the first to lead the way.
It is building a super-suburb, consist-
ing of 900 houses, so planned that
there will be not more than ten to the
acre. This will allow each house a gar-
den of 16 rods—or 640 feet.

The suburb is to be built in an or-
chard setting. Fruit trees will line
the roadway. There will be no walls,
the gardens being divided by hedges.
There will be recreation grounds, al-
lotments and common playgrounds.
The houses are to be built on modern
and artistic lines, the internal arrange-
ments being the last word in house
comfort.

The only fly in the ointment is the
question of the small boys. Will they
be model enough to inhabit a model
suburb, or will they help themselves to
the fruit that abounds in the public
thoroughfares? It is hoped they will
become imbued with a great respect
for communal rights and thus grow up
first-class democrats.

Fruits on Highways.

We have much to learn from other
countries, and the general plea for the
fruit tree along highways is not so im-
practicable as many seem to think.
Japanese cherries are famous the
world over for the beauty of their
flowers and foliage. Community spray-
ing would at once change the possi-
bilities of fruit raising and lessen the
number of decayed orchards of which
we hear. Many a township might
easily become famous through the com-
munal fruit it might raise along its
roadside and induce its farmers to take
up as well, sending to the markets only
the perfect fruit and preserving the
rest in marketable form. A farmer,
observing a dozen fine Baldwin apple
trees on the roadside by his place bear-
ing a full harvest of perfect fruit, will
not long resist the temptation to try
some over his fence.

For Town Improvement.

New England has an organization
known as the clean-up campaign com-
mittee whose work apparently covers
all the six states. It offers as a prize
each year a loving cup to the town or
city showing the best results in the
way of neatness and beautification.
The award has just been made for this
year and the cup has gone to Malden,
Mass., for the third time. Other towns
which have received it are Manchester,
N. H., which won the prize twice; and
Hartford, Conn.

Gardens in Cities.

It is the city dweller who needs the
garden most. Anyone who has a back
yard and refuses to turn it into a gar-
den has a burden on his soul! Be-
sides yourself many people look down
into a city back yard—they can't be
shut off like a country estate—it must
speak of ugliness and neglect and dis-
couragement to many—or it may sing
at morning, noon and night a fresh
hymn of hope and beauty, of freshness
and new beginnings.—Exchange.

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