FOR OWNERSHIP BY GOVERNMENT

Burleson Urges It for Telephone and Telegraph Lines.

WANTS CONGRESS TO ACT

Sharp Criticism Of The Military Authorities, Whom Burleson Holds Responsible For Delays In Soldiers' Mails.

Washington.—Telephone and telegraph lines of the country now under government control should become government owned at the conclusion of peace and the expiration of the provisions of the act under which the utilities are now controlled, Postmaster General Burleson declares in his annual report just made public. The war has shown that government ownership of telephones and telegraphs "is not only sound but practicable," the Postmaster General says, in repeating the recommendation which he has made in previous reports, but which he makes for the first time as head of the government agency controlling the land communication lines.

"The experiences as a result of the present war have fully demonstrated that the principle of government ownership of the telephones and telegraphs is not only sound, but practical," Mr. Burleson says. "It has been necessary as a war measure for Congress to consider legislation authorizing the President to assume control of the telegraph and telephone systems of the country.

Wants Immediate Action.

"While such control is temporary and will exist only until the ratification of the treaty of peace, yet the best results can be obtained only when these systems are owned by the government, made a part of the postal establishment and operated solely with a view of serving the public and not making profits or guaranteeing returns on the investment. Government ownership of the telegraphs and telephones should not longer be delayed and the action of Congress in this matter is urgently recommended."

Operations of the Postoffice Department for the fiscal year ending last June 30 resulted in a surplus of receipts over expenses of $19,979,795, according to the report. Approximately $44,500,000 additional was paid over to the Treasury from the increased postal charges imposed for war revenue. Total revenues of the department from all sources during the year are given as $388,975,962, against $329,-026,115 for the 1917 fiscal year. Total expenditures are reported at $324,833,-028, against $319,838,718 in 1917. Disregarding the increased postal rates effective November 2 under the war tax bill, the actual increase in postal service business during the year is placed at 4.47 per cent., while expenditures increased 1.56 per cent.

Mail By Airplane.

Mr. Burleson for the first time officially reports upon the use of airplanes for transmission of mail and government-owned trucks for the operation of rural parcels post routes disclosing plans for wide extension of both facilities. He also renews his previously made recommendation that postmasters now appointed by the President should be selected under competitive civil service examinations, and that the four assistant postmasters general and the purchasing agent should be likewise selected.

The volume of mail carried during the year was greater than ever before, says the report, in commenting upon the surplus earned, which it places at more than double the greatest profit ever found by the department previously. War activity in private business not alone grew, but the government itself put a tremendous burden of matter into the mails from the new efforts which it built up. Postmasters and postoffice facilities alike were used for war service that ranged from the registration of aliens to the sale of Thrift Stamps and government bonds.

Secrets Germany Knew.

"Perhaps the most serious of these delays arose from the attitude of the military authorities," it says, "who declined to reveal to a civilian postal organization the whereabouts of military units, in many cases until their location had been discovered by the enemy. There was also a good deal of trouble in obtaining motor transport, and at one time the military authorities undertook to take from the postal stations the small details of enlisted men who were assisting in the work on the ground that they were needed for purely military service."

UNITED WAR WORK FUND.

G. W. Perkins And M. L. Schiff To Supervise Expenditure.

New York.—George W. Perkins and Mortimer L. Schiff, representing the Y. M. C. A. and the Jewish Welfare Board, engaged passage on the steamer Mauretania for Europe, where they will supervise the expenditure of the $203,000,000 United War Work Fund. They will co-ordinate the work of the various organizations engaged in war activities abroad and eliminate duplication so far as possible.

TWO MORE LEAVE GOVERNMENT.

Bielaski And Ballantine Tender Resignations.

Washington.—A. Bruce Bielaski, chief of the bureau of investigation of the Department of Justice, has offered his resignation to Attorney-General Gregory.

A. A. Ballantine has resigned as solicitor of the Internal Revenue Bureau, effective January 1, and will resume the practice of law in Boston, it was announced.

A Timely Hint



PRESIDENT OFF FOR FRANCE

To Fight Against Militarism in Peace Conference.

A NOTABLE NAVAL PAGEANT

Natives And Waterfront People Up Early To See The President Start On His Historic Journey.

New York.—Bound on a mission, the principal objects of which are the abolition of militarism and the attainment of a just world peace, Woodrow Wilson, first President of the United States to visit Europe while in office, is speeding across the Atlantic toward France to attend the greatest international conference in history.

On the transport George Washington, one time German passenger liner, manned by a navy crew and with deck guns ready for action, and accompanied by a navy convoy, the President left New York harbor amid a demonstration without parallel in the history of the port.

The President took his place on the flying bridge as the great ship moved down the bay. River craft and ships of many nations dipped flags and tooted whistles and thousands of persons bade him godspeed in cheers and flag wavings from skyscrapers and piers.

Off quarantine, where Staten Island throngs waved and shouted a second farewell and monitors, gunboats and artillerymen at Fort Hamilton joined in saluting gun fire, the George Washington met its ocean convoy—the superdreadnought Pennsylvania and a quintet of destroyers. With her official consort and 10 other destroyers which joined the fleet for a cruise to the limit of American territorial waters, the George Washington disappeared over the eastern horizon shortly after noon.

Mr. Wilson left his native shores, according to persons who conferred with him before the George Washington sailed, determined against militarism in any form. He feels that the crushing of Prussian militarism is part of his plan for the future peace of the world, these informants said.

In emphasis, it seemed, of America's part in bringing about Germany's downfall, the presidential party, outbound, met some of the American hosts returning from overseas. Two thousand home-coming aviation troops on the Lapland cheered the George Washington as she left her pier, and outside Quarantine the Minnekahda was sighted, steaming up the harbor with more than 3,000 soldiers as passengers.

In command of Admiral Mayo, the peace squadron in heading, it is understood, for Brest, an American debarkation port in France. Its date of arrival is uncertain, but a quick passage is not required, as ample time remains for conferences preliminary to the main peace assemblage. Off the French Coast the President will be welcomed by a squadron of American warships. French, British and Italian vessels, also, it is expected, will join in the greeting at sea, which will be followed by a succession of official ceremonies marking the progress of the American Executive to Paris, to the war front, and presumably to the capitals of Great Britain, Belgium and Italy.

MAY DECIDE KAISER'S FATE.

Action Looking To Demand For Extradition Awaiting Wilson.

Washington.—Any action looking to a demand upon Holland for the extradition of William Hohenzollern will be held in abeyance until the President reaches Europe, according to information at the State Department. The British and French governments already have been examining into the legal questions which might be involved in any efforts to bring the former Kaiser to trial.

President Wilson, so far as officials now in Washington are aware, never has expressed himself on the subject.

SWISS TO MOVE PRISONERS.

2,300 Yanks At Rastatt To Be Taken To France.

Washington.—To transport the 2,300 American soldiers from the German prison camp at Rastatt to the French border, the Swiss government has offered to provide fully equipped trains, the American Red Cross was informed by its representatives in Switzerland. The Americans will be taken to France by way of Switzerland.

CONGRESS HAS BIG TASK ON HAND

Railroad and Reconstruction Problems Pressing.

NOT LIKELY TO FINISH JOB

Army And Navy Programs, Retrenchment, War Revenue, Woman Suffrage And Colombian Treaty On Calendar.

Washington.—The Sixty-Fifth Congress began its third and final session with many important matters before it. These include solution of the railroad problems, the army and navy problems, reconstruction legislation, retrenchment in government expenditures, war revenue legislation, woman suffrage and the Colombian treaty.

In view of President Wilson's statement in his annual address to Congress that he does not expect conclusion of peace until spring, leaders expressed doubt whether the present Senate, which expires by limitation next March 3, would be called upon to act on the peace treaty.

Chairman Hitchcock, of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said he expected several treaties would result from the Paris conference—a general treaty ending the war, with specific, separate treaties dealing with important matters like freedom of the seas and a league of nations.

While the peace negotiations are proceeding, extended debate in the Senate on all phases of the questions involved is expected by leaders.

Work on the major appropriation bills, including the Navy measure, already is under way in committees, but none of them is expected to be ready for report to the House before the Christmas recess, as the committees intend to scrutinize all provisions and pare down expenses wherever possible.

Immediate steps are planned by Senate and House leaders to deal with railroad legislation, probably by a comprehensive investigation into all phases of this admittedly complicated subject.

Numerous investigations are in prospect on both the Senate and House sides. The Senate Judiciary Committee's inquiry into brewers' activities will be resumed and indefinite investigation of the coal conditions is planned by the Senate Manufacturers' Committee. The Senate Military Committee will start inquiries into alleged delay in transmission of Army casualty reports.

"LETTERS-FROM-HOME" WEEK.

War Department Commission Wants Soldiers' Kin To Help Maintain Morale Of Army.

New York, Dec. 3.—The week of December 15 has been designated by the War Department Commission on training camp activities as a time for special letters to be written by mothers, fathers, sisters, wives and sweethearts of the men now overseas. The week has been called "Letters-From-Home" week, and the purpose is to apply the "home touch" to a broad-gauged military program for maintaining the morale of the men who find themselves idle after weeks of strenuous fighting. The war department hopes, through these letters, to keep the men contented "straight," and ambitious to live up to the high ideals of American manhood.

A model letter such as the government wants the mothers and fathers especially to write has been prepared by the War Department. This, with letters from Secretary of War Baker and Raymond B. Fosdick, chairman of the commission, indorsing the plan, has been mailed to newspapers throughout the country. The letter particularly asks that the men overseas direct their attention to wholesome recreation and activities, instead of to the unwholesome influences that might result from the enforced period of idleness wherever large bodies of troops are awaiting orders to return home.

BOLSHEVISTS AS SNEAKS.

Loot The Norwegian Legation At Petrograd Of Documents.

London.—Bolshevists have entered the Norwegian Legation at Petrograd and removed documents belonging to Switzerland, whose interests are under the protection of Norway, according to a Copenhagen dispatch to the Mail. The Norwegian minister has protested in vain and the newspapers of that country are demanding that Norway break relations with the Soviet government.

YANKS OCCUPY CITY OF TREVES

Frontier Crossed Behind Enemy Rear Guards.

RIGHT BANKS OF MOSELLE

General Pershing With His Troops—Generals Brown And Smith Will Be Military And Civil Governors.

American Army of Occupation.—American troops crossed the frontier into Prussia at daylight behind the German rear guards. Treves is the most important city thus far occupied. American troops are patrolling scores of villages, however.

General Pershing is in the immediate vicinity to observe the operations. His advance headquarters will be established at Treves, where General Preston Brown will be military governor and General Harry A. Smith in charge of civil affairs.

On Right Bank Of Moselle.

Treves is situated on the right bank of the Moselle river, 57 miles southwest of Coblenz. It is perhaps the oldest town in Germany and is rich in Roman relics. Among the main objects of interest in the town are the Cathedral, which is one of the oldest in Germany, and the Provincial Museum, with a fine collection of antiquities.

Treves became an archiepiscopal see in the ninth century and the archbishops rose to the position of princes and occupied a place among the imperial electors. Near the close of the sixteenth century it was recognized as a free imperial city and the ecclesiastical principality was wiped out in the French revolution. The city and the territory surrounding it were assigned to Prussia by the Congress of Vienna. The population at the outbreak of the war was about 60,000.

Withdrawal Orderly.

Berlin. — Three million German troops, a million horses and great quantities of baggage, withdrawing toward the River Rhine from Belgium and Northern France, are conducting the movement in an orderly manner, according to a special telegram from Dusseldorf, Rhenish Prussia. The troops are carrying their own provisions.

British Also Cross.

London. — General Plumer's advanced troops crossed the German frontier between Beho and Eupen and advanced toward the Rhine, the War Office announces. By evening the troops had reached the general line of Hurg, Reuland, Bullingen and Montjoie.

HINDENBURG ASSENTS.

Will Permit Red Flag If Displayed In Worthy Manner.

Amsterdam. — Field Marshal von Hindenburg has issued a proclamation, according to the Cologne Volks Zeitung, declaring that conflicts with the Soldiers and Workmen's Council will be avoided. He requested at the same time that the central government instruct the councils to abstain from interfering with army commanders.

No offense will be taken to the display of the red flag, "if it is displayed in a worthy manner," says the Field Marshal, and the same attitude must be expected from the Soldiers and Workmen's Councils toward troop emblems.

ENVER AND MONEY GONE.

Public Funds Disappear — Ordered From Berlin.

Geneva, Switzerland. — Coincident with the departure from Constantinople of Enver Pasha, the former Turkish minister of war, and his colleagues, the disappearance of twenty-five million Turkish pounds of public funds placed in various banks was noticed, according to the Tribune of Geneva. It is believed, the newspaper says, that the money has been transferred to neutral banks or carried away.

BREACH NOW COMPLETE.

Bavaria To Open Negotiations For A Separate Peace.

London.—Bavaria will open negotiations for a separate peace with the Entente Allies, according to an Exchange telegraph dispatch from Zurich, which adds that the rupture between the governments of Berlin and Munich is now complete. The government of Germany is supported by Field Marshal von Hindenburg, who placed the army at its disposal, and refuses to resign or to dismiss Dr. W. S. Solf, foreign secretary in the coalition cabinet, or Dr. Mathias Erzberger.

BELGIUM'S DAMAGE BILL.

Estimate Of Germany's Ruthlessness 6,000,560,000 Francs.

Brussels.—The Central Industrial Committee of Belgium, after an investigation, estimates that Belgium's damage through German military occupation and seizures of machinery and raw material at 6,000,560,000 francs.

KILLED ON SQUIRREL HUNT.

Pennsylvania Farmer Accidentally Shot By Son-In-Law's Gun.

York, Pa.—While hunting for squirrels Lewis S. Miller, a farmer, of Lower Windsor township, was shot and almost instantly killed. Frank Voight, a son-in-law, who accompanied Mr. Miller, placed his gun on the ground, and as he did so it was discharged, the full contents striking his father-in-law in the neck and severing the jugular vein.

SAFEGUARDING THE HOME

Simple Directions on Home Nursing

By JANE A. DELANO
Director Department of Nursing
American Red Cross

"An Ounce of Prevention Is Worth a Pound of Cure"

SIMPLE SICKROOM METHODS

If a member of your family gets sick, or shows decided signs of approaching illness, put the patient to bed and then call a physician.



Choose a room that is quiet and sunny, and as far removed as possible from other members of the family.

Fresh air is especially needed by all sick people, but a ventilated room does not mean a cold room. The windows should be opened at the top and bottom for a few minutes once every hour, to keep fresh air circulating through the room, but take care to protect the patient from direct draft, at all times. Use extra covers, if necessary.

Don't allow more than one person in the sick room at a time, unless needed to help in lifting or moving, and keep away other members of the family.

Only the patient should occupy the bedroom, and it is important to remember that all sick people are sensitive to noises; such as flapping curtains, squeaky doors and rocking chairs, rattling windows, ticking clocks, sticking bureau drawers, rustling newspapers or over-starched skirts. Never whisper in the sickroom; it annoys the patient.

If there sems to be high fever, severe headache, cold applications on the head will relieve. If the patient complains of chill, or feeling cold, put hot water bottles, securely corked and well covered, at the back and feet.

Give the patient plenty of cold water to drink; it helps to wash away the wastes from his system.

If his throat is sore, have him gargle it with salt water—one teaspoonful to a pint of boiling water. Cold or hot applications on the throat are soothing.

Give no medicine unless ordered to do so by the doctor, with the possible exception of a mild dose of castor oil, if needed. Don't take it unless needed, however. It is unwise to give a physic as a routine measure.

Don't kill the patient with kindness, and don't overfeed him. If there is fever, give him milk and strained broths; if there is no fever he may have, in addition to the milk and broth, tea, toast, plain boiled rice, or the lighter cereals.

It is highly important that certain dishes and cooking utensils be set aside for the sole use of the patient. If it is impossible to wash them there, they should be carried in a pan to the kitchen, and boiled before washing.

Scraps of food left on the tray after the patient has eaten should be put in a paper bag and burned.

The person caring for the patient should remember to wash her hands frequently, especially before leaving the room to mingle with other members of the family. She must also remember, for her own protection to keep her hands away from her mouth and nose at all times. It is said that 90 per cent of contagious diseases are taken through the mouth and nose.

If the sickroom is kept well aired, clean and tidy, disinfectants will not be necessary, and should not be used unless a physician advises. All unnecessary furniture should be removed from the sickroom, so that it can be easily cleaned. Remove dust from the floor and carpet with a damp cloth wrapped around the broom.

Use clean cloths or paper napkins to remove the discharges from the mouth and nose. Burn these after being used. Old cloths and cotton used to receive any other discharges, including vomit material, should be placed in a paper bag and burned immediately.

Soiled handkerchiefs, which may not be burned, should not be placed under the pillow; they help to spread the disease. Keep them in a paper bag near the bedside. Before being sent to the laundry, they should be put in a pan filled with water and a little washing soda and boiled.

In order to keep from breathing in the germs of influenza and pneumonia, which are expelled into the air from the patient, the attendant should wear a contagion mask. This is made by folding together six thicknesses of gauze, eight inches square and attaching tapes to the four corners. Tie the mask over the mouth and nose.

It is very unwise for the person who has been seriously ill to get up too soon, or try to go to work until they are feeling entirely well and strong.

KITCHEN HYGIENE

A clean, well-cared-for house is desirable for all times, but a clean kitchen is an absolute necessity in maintaining health and preventing the spread of disease.

The most scrupulous care should be exercised wherever food is stored and prepared.

Be sure that no germs are allowed to live in the place where food for the entire family is prepared.

The kitchen, as far as possible, should be bright, airy, easy to clean, and should have no dark corners.

All cooking utensils should be thoroughly washed, scalded and dried before they are put away. The danger of using badly washed dishes is evident to everyone.

When sinks and shelves are washed, dirty water should not be allowed to stand in the cracks to draw insects and breed germs.

Dish cloths and towels should be washed and boiled after using, and if possible dried in the sun. The sun and fresh air are the best germ killers in the world.

Every place where food is kept should have constant care. The refrigerator must be kept absolutely clean; all movable parts should be taken out of it and thoroughly washed once a week. At that time the pipes and drains should be cleaned, racks thoroughly washed with hot water and soap suds, rinsed, placed in the sun and aired, and the interior rinsed with hot water, and then cold water, dried and left to air for an hour.

Too much emphasis cannot be placed on the importance of special care for all dishes and cooking utensils sent to the kitchen from the sick room. They should be scalded before drying. At the termination of the illness, such dishes should be boiled briskly for ten minutes before being returned for general use.

The same set of dishes for the patient should be used every day and kept in a place separate from the family dishes. If no safe place can be found, they should be kept in the patient's room covered with a clean napkin until needed.

Attention should also be paid to the hands of the person cooking. They should be washed always before handling food. After using the handkerchief or coming in direct contact with the nose or mouth, wash the hands before touching the food.

Care should be taken not to cough or sneeze in the neighborhood of food, especially food to be eaten raw, and if the person cooking has a bad cold she should take particular care to keep her hands clean.

Food for the sick should always be most carefully prepared, and be as invitingly served as possible.

Trays, dishes, tray cloths and napkins for the patient must be absolutely clean. Paper napkins are better than soiled linen.

The trays should not be overloaded with food. The sight of too much food frequently takes away the appetite. It is safer to err on the side of serving too little than too much.

Food left on the patient's tray should be burned; it should not be eaten by anyone else, or placed in the pantry or refrigerator with other food.

Keep the kitchen clean, keep the food clean and lessen the danger of infection from that point.

Famous Old London Building.

The appointment of lieutenant of the Tower of London carries with it the tenure of the lieutenant's house, which boasts of historical associations, if ever any house did. It was built in the reign of Henry VIII, and was used as a prison for More, Surrey, Essex, Coke, Jeremy Taeylor, William Penn and Algernon Sydney. There are two other small houses provided for the lieutenant's servants, and in these Lady Jane Grey was held captive and Sir Walter Raleigh wrote his "History of the World." In those "good old days" the fees charged the prisoners added quite materially to the lieutenant's salary.

Secrets of the Salmon.

A single scale from a salmon will tell you its owner's age, and whether his pickings have been slim or the opposite. When viewed through a microscope, the scale will reveal tiny lines, which have developed at the rate of 16 a year. Lines crowded close prove that the salmon has been living high. Lines widely spread indicate a scant diet.

Only One Town.

Previous to the great war, the only town in the old world ever captured by the United States was the town of Derne, in Tripoli, which was taken by an American force under General Eaton in 1804.

Still Hunt Guy Fawkes

Guy Fawkes day has been observed in England for more than three hundred years. It comes on November 5th, and commemorates the failure of a plot to blow up King James I, the house of lords, and the house of commons on November 5th, 1605. The plotters smuggled a large number of barrels of powder into the cellar of Parliament building, the plan being to blow up the building while the king and parliament were present. One of the plotters had a relative in parliament and, desiring to save him from the impending doom, sent him a note begging him to remain away from the session on that day. The note aroused the recipient's suspicion, an investigation was made, and Guy Fawkes, to whom had been assigned the duty of igniting the fuse, was found among the powder barrels. As many of the plotters as were caught were hanged, and each November 5th thereafter a solemn search was made of the parliament building cellars for any emulators of Guy Fawkes. The event finally became a sort of carnival, the celebrators parading the streets in fantastic garb seeking Guy Fawkes, the fun culminating with the burning of a straw effigy of the plotter.—People's Home Journal.

Make Good Time on French Roads.

American military dispatch riders, the motorcyclist successors of the old army carrier, are covering a hundred miles in three hours over the French roads, acording to information reaching the war department. These riders, carefully selected men, who do their work in spite of bad roads, bad weather and enemy fire, are intrusted with the task of keeping regimental, brigade, division and corps headquarters in touch with each other.

Kilmarnock, Scotland, has abolished half-penny fares on the tramway cars

CITY'S HIGH TITLE

Cuban Capital Given Long Name, by Royal Decree.

Has Been Considerately Shortened to Habana, but That Was Not Its Appellation in 1634—Place Had Remarkable Growth.

The full name of the capital of Cuba is San Cristobal de la Habana. In 1634 a royal decree conferred upon the city the sounding title, "Llave del Nuevo Mundo y Antemural de las Indias Occidentales" which signifies "Key of the New World and Bulwark of the West Indies." In emphasis, the coat of arms of the municipality bears a symbolic key and representations of the fortresses of Morro, Punto and Fuerza.

Habana is one of the several towns founded by the governor, Diego Velasquez. He placed it upon the south coast, where the town of Batabano now stands. It was shortly removed to its present position and rapidly it grew to be the chief center of the Island and one of the most important places in the new world. La Fuerza, the oldest fortification in the city, was erected near the close of the sixteenth century. Shortly afterward, Philip the Second of Spain ordered the construction of the Punta and Morro forts, for the protection of the harbor, and at about the same time the official residence of the governor of the Island was transferred from Santiago de Cuba to Habana.

In 1650, the population of Habana was hardly more than three thousand, but in the following two or three decades it doubled, owing to a large immigration of Spaniards from Jamaica. During this period, the city rose to be the commercial center of the Spanish-American possessions, and the principal rendezvous of the royal fleets that carried on the trade monopoly between Spain and America. The walls inclosing the city were commenced in 1671 and finished 30 years later.

A map of the city at the beginning of the nineteenth century strikingly illustrates its rapid growth. Then the residences were almost all intramural, or within the walls. Large estancias and huertas occupied ground which is now intersected by paved streets and covered with substantial buildings.

The first impression made upon the visitor is of the massive character of the architecture. This characteristic is more pronounced than in any other Latin-American city. The building material generally used is a conglomerate of marine material, which hardens on exposure to the air. It is hewn into great blocks, and so used in construction. Walls are usually covered with stucco or plaster, and colored in a variety of tints. Roofs are either flat, or built of the old Spanish tiles. The effect, which is enhanced by the presence almost everywhere of trees and shrubs, is pleasing in the extreme.

The most interesting portion of Habana is that which formerly lay within the walls. The houses here have for the most part been converted into business purposes, but a few persons still cling to their old homes.—Forbes Lindsay, in "Cuba and Her People of Today."

General Townshend's Triumphs.

Like a palm tree in the arid stretches through which he fought stands out the selection of Gen. Charles V. F. Townshend to bear to the agents of the allies the Turkish offer of surrender, observed the New York Herald recently. Two years and a half ago, almost to a day, General Townshend and 6,000 men, the remnant of his army of 50,000, ran up the white flag in Kut-el-Amara after a siege of 143 days and surrendered to the Turks, while 40,000 other British soldiers 16 miles away battled ineffectually to break through the Turkish ring to the beleaguered force.

Now General Townshend has obtained his satisfaction. That he, a prisoner of war, should have been selected to carry this fateful message, fateful to all Christendom, as well as to what remains of the Turkish empire, is a unique tribute to a gallant soldier from the government he and those under his command served so faithfully.

New Soldier.

Gen. Leonard Wood said at a dinner in Washington:

"A new soldier is apt to be nervous, apt to make mistakes, but this is no sign of cowardice. It soon wears off.

"A new soldier was having his first experience of night duty. The password was 'discount.'

"As the soldier paced back and forth in the darkness, a black figure suddenly bounced up before him.

"'Halt! Who goes there?' he challenged.

"'A friend,' was the reply.

"'Advance friend,' said the new soldier. Advance and give the discount.'"

Canals in Sponges.

Most sponges have a canal system, and there is a continual current of sea water passing through it, always flowing in the same direction. The water is made to flow in that way by a series of peculiar cells, the like of which has not been found in any of the higher animals. The sponge depend entirely for their life on this water current.

Spot to Be Avoided.

It happened in Paris. He was black, a Yank soldier, and from New Orleans. He was heading toward the Seine, when an on-coming comrade, same color, halted him. Said the comrade: "I'd be advisin' you, Lestah, not to go too neah that river; they's likely to be lookin' foh a molasses detail."

A Good Catch.

"You ask for my daughter? What are your prospects, young man? Do you own the house you live in?"

"No, I rent it, but I have five tons of coal in the cellar."

"Take her." — Louisville Courier-Journal.

Daily Thought.

To deny the freedom of the will is to make morality impossible.—Froude.

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