COAL PROFITS BIG IN 1917 SAYS GLASS

Average From 100 to 150 Per Cent on Invested Capital

RETURNS ARE LOWER SINCE

Earnings In 1918 Decreased 25 To 30 Per Cent. And He Indicates 1919 Will Show Another Loss.

Washington.—Bituminous coal mines east of the Mississippi River in 1917 made "what might be termed fabulous profits," the general average being from 100 to 150 per cent. on invested capital, according to a statement issued by Secretary Glass, based on data furnished by experts of the Internal Revenue Bureau.

"Coal operators generally in the United States in 1914 and 1915 lost money when normal depletion and depreciation are taken into consideration," the statement said. "What is meant by this is that a proper item in fixing costs is depreciation of plant and depletion of the cost of value of the coal in the ground.

"In the latter part of 1916 all coal companies in the United States, save those in the extreme west, began making money, with the result that the operations for the year 1916 generally show a profit of from 10 to 35 per cent. on capital invested.

"In 1917 all bituminous coal mines east of the Mississippi River made what might be termed fabulous profits, the general average being from 100 to 150 per cent. on invested capital, the range being from 15 to 800 per cent.

"In 1918 conditions were not so good in the Appalachian and Central competitive districts, profits generally being reduced 25 to 30 per cent. less than for the preceding year, the range being from 15 to 300 per cent. on invested capital. In the West conditions in 1918 were better than in 1917, the profits in the Rocky Mountain districts ranging as high as 400 per cent. on invested capital.

"Unofficial figures for 1919, incomplete, of course, indicate that profits of the operators are less than for 1918, some of the operators claiming actually to have lost money."

BULGARIANS SIGN.

Affix Names To Peace Treaty In Neuilly Town Hall.

Paris.—The Bulgarian delegates signed their peace treaty in the Town Hall at Neuilly.

Considerable interest centered in the Bulgarian treaty because of the previous refusal of Serbia to accept the treaty of St. Germain making peace with Austria. Serbians held off until the last minute. They had to do this in order to become a party to the Bulgarian treaty.

The execution of the Bulgarian protocol, amplifying the terms of the treaty, will not become effective for some time, it was understood, in order to permit Roumania to become a party to the terms as well as to the agreement of free movement of nationals between Greece and Italy.

IS WATCHING U. S. DRY TEST.

Lloyd George May Introduced New Liquor Control Law.

London.—Premier Lloyd George said that he never had thought the introduction of prohibition in Great Britain possible, even during the war, but that he was watching the American experiment sympathetically, with a mind free from preconceived opinions.

His reply to a temperance deputation, to which he made this remark, foreshadowed legislation before Christmas in connection with the control of liquor.

NAVY'S WAR BILL CUT HEAVILY.

$47,000,000 Saved By Cancellation Of Contracts.

Washington.—War expenditures of the navy were reduced more than $47,000,000 by the cancellation of contracts following the armistice, Rear Admiral McGowan, Paymaster-General, announced in his annual report.

Navy disbursements during the war reached the high-water mark of $83,290,240 in December, 1918, compared with $8,853,629 in March, 1917.

TRIESTE WILL BE OBJECTIVE.

Socialist Organ Warns Of Raid Planned By D'Annunzio.

Rome.—The Socialist organ Avanti warns the Government that Gabriele d'Annunzio is preparing a surprise descent on Trieste.

The newspaper says that D'Annunzio abandoned his original intention of effecting a landing at Ancona, but recently sent emissaries to sound local officers at Trieste, giving ground for the belief that the poet is aiming at the establishment there of a militarist government.

VIRGINIA MINE TROUBLE OVER.

Governor Orders That Troops Held For Emergency Be Sent Home.

ichmond, Va.—That the situation g the miners in the county of as calmed to such an extent further trouble is feared is from announcement made e office of the Adjutant- State troops who have readiness to go to the rouble have been or- home.

BIG GAINS SHOWN BY CROP STATISTICS

Last Figures Now Being Gone Over By Experts

MORE FOOD THAN FOR 5 YEARS

Wheat, The Nation's Bread Crop, Is More Than 100,000,000 Bushels Larger This Year Than The Average.

Washington.—The harvest is in. American producers of food have had a good year. More than the average supply of food was grown. The last crop figures are being gone over by the United States Department of Agriculture, verified, averaged and soon will be made public. Advance statistics indicate the following 1919 harvest:

Corn, 2,900,000,000 bushels.
Wheat, 918,000,000 bushels.
Potatoes, 350,000,000 bushels.
Sweet potatoes, 100,000,000 bushels.
Cotton, 10,700,000 bales.
Sugar beets, 7,300,000 tons.
Sorghum (syrup), 33,500,000 gallons.
Apples, 145,000,000 bushels.
Tobacco, 1,300,000,000 pounds.

Larger Than Average Year.

These figures alone mean little to the city consumer of food.

But when they are compared with harvests of other years, then they do mean something.

The 1919 harvest is considerably larger than the five-year average (1913-17). The price paid producers for their larger 1919 crop was greater than the average they received in the five-year period, but the increase in farmers' prices is less than the increase of prices paid by consumers.

Wheat, the nation's bread crop, is more than 100,000,000 bushels larger this year than the average. The grower's price is 7 cents a bushel more this year than he received for the 1918 crop.

Potatoes, including sweet, this year total more than 450,000,000 bushels, as compared with the 435,000,000 average yield. The sweet potato farmer got 3 cents less the bushel than for his last year's crop. The grower of "irish" potatoes 25 cents more per bushel. Compare these increases with the increased prices you pay.

Cotton growers received the biggest price increases, but their crop was nearly 1,500,000 bales under average. Their prices were more than double what they received 1913-17. The tobacco crop was more than 200,000,000 pounds above the average.

In the face of the sugar famine and soaring price———.

America harvested 7,298,000 tons of sugar beets, which is 1,250,000 tons larger than the five-year average crop, and—

The sorghum (syrup) crop totaled 33,650,000 gallons, more than 4,000,000 gallons than were harvested in 1918.

Rice reached a new high level, with more than 44,000,000 bushels, which is nearly 4,000,000 bushels greater than last year's.

Stock-feeding grains were under the last year harvest and not much better (in some cases smaller) than the five-year average, oats, rye, barley. Hay went 10,000,000 tons better than the average.

Farm prices, that is the price paid the food producer November 1 were about 3 per cent. higher than a year ago, 7 per cent. higher than he got two years ago and 7.4 per cent. higher than the average of the last 10 years.

NINETEEN DIE IN FIRE.

Women And Children Perish When Flames Sweep Dance Hall.

Ville Platte, La.—Nineteen persons are known to have perished when fire in a building here where a dance was in progress caused a panic. Many other bodies are believed to be still in the structure. Most of those killed were women and children. The dance was on the second floor of the building and the fire started on the ground floor. A struggle to escape followed.

COLLEGE GIRL SHOOTS RIVAL.

Sophomore At Ohio Wesleyan Wounded In Chapel.

Delaware, Ohio.—The shooting of Miss Gladys Racey, aged 19, of Caldwell, Ohio, a sophomore at Ohio Wesleyan University, was cleared up when Miss Blanche Davidson, a student living near Delaware, confessed that she fired the shot. Miss Racey was shot while in the university chapel. Both girls were receiving attention from a young man and jealousy was assigned as the reason for the shooting by Miss Davidson.

SAY STEEL STRIKE IS STILL ON.

Union Commissaries Issuing Rations To Men Not Working.

Pittsburgh. — Union commissaries are issuing rations in the mill towns where thousands of steel workers are still idle. Labor leaders insist that the strike is by no means broken and that the apparent activity of many plants is a camouflage.

"MRS. TOM THUMB" DEAD.

Countess Magri Was One Of The Best Known Lilliputians In World.

Middleboro, Mass.—Countess Primo Magri, known to the general public as Mrs. Tom Thumb and one of the best known Lilliputians in the world, died at her home here after a long illness. She was 77 years of age and had traveled around the world several times under the management of the late P. T. Barnum.

LANSING AND BAKER ISSUE STATEMENTS

"Let Us Be Grateful To God For America," Says Secretary Of State.

Baker Rejoices That Men Who Fought Overseas Are Back In Their Own Homes.

Washington.—"Let us be grateful to God for America," Secretary Lansing said in a Thanksgiving statement. Secretary of War Baker also issued a Thanksgiving message, declaring that compared to the countries of Europe the United States had much for which it should be thankful.

"Neither in numbers nor diversity can the problems of America assume proportions sufficiently ominous to conceal from the view of a reverently thinking people the blessing of Providence," said Lansing.

"Amid our material blessings, which are many, there stands forth as the great cause of American thanksgiving America itself. Let us remember that this nation was raised up as a divine instrument of service, not only to its own people, but to all mankind, and let us, in keeping this truth, impress upon the minds of all who claim our citizenship their duty to make themselves worthy of this great mission of our country. Thankful for what we have been able to accomplish for the world, we should be grateful that we possess a national conscience which assures the fulfillment of our destiny. Let us be grateful to God for America."

Secretary Baker in writing his statement said he had in mind the thousands of Americans who are home for this Thanksgiving, whereas a year ago they were overseas. He said:

"Until the very eve of the armistice our recent associates in arms did not believe it possible to conclude hostilities before the campaign of 1919. Certainly we may be grateful that the world war was brought to a close long enough ago so that practically all the men who took part in it are now returned to their homes and are celebrating these holidays as civilians, re-established in their commercial or professional occupations.

"As compared with the many unhappy nations of Europe, whose food supplies are tragically insufficient and whose financial condition is so critical, we have, indeed, much for which we may be justly thankful, however large our own difficulties may seem at the moment."

ACCEPTS GOV. SPROUL'S OFFER.

Secretary Wilson To Go On Pennsylvania Charter Board.

Washington.—Secretary of Labor Wilson accepted the appointment by Governor Sproul of Pennsylvania as a member of the committee of twenty-five citizens on constitutional amendment and revision for the State.

The committee will meet in Harrisburg December 9 and at stated periods until the next session of the State Legislature, to which it will report on needed constitutional amendments.

OFFICER SERVED AS PRIVATE.

Didn't Know He Was Lieutenant Until Notified Of Promotion.

Ann Arbor, Mich.—H. A. Taylor, an engineering graduate of the University of Michigan, who served a year in France as a private soldier, was astonished to receive notification that he had been promoted from a second to a first lieutenancy. He never received his original commission.

VILLA LEADER IN FOES' HANDS.

General Angeles To Face Court-Martial At Chihuahua City.

Chihuahua City, Mexico.—Gen. Manuel M. Dieguez, federal commander of military operations in Northern Mexico, arrived here with Gen. Feline Angeles, the Villa leader, who was captured near Parral recently. General Angeles was placed in the State Penitentiary to wait his trial, which, it is believed, will take place immediately.

500 DANCE HALLS IN BERLIN.

Total Bill For Wine, Music, Etc., 60,000,000 Marks Month.

Berlin.—Dancing and what goes with it—that is, the wine and the light and the music—costs Germany 60,000,000 marks a month, according to estimates of the Neue Berliner Zeitung. Berlin alone has more than 500 dance halls, to say nothing of the so-called "dance bars."

THIS AND THAT

An inventor has patented an office chair on wheels that can be moved with a slight push and stopped with a foot brake.

Despite popular supposition, the whale is not a fish. It properly belongs with the mammals, like the cow or horse.

Earthquake records are made on a sensitized film by a light ray in what is considered the most perfect seismograph yet invented, the work of teries inside the bag.

Salt miners can wear summer clothes in the coldest weather without fear of catching cold, for colds are unknown among these workers.

The letters in the alphabets of the world vary from 12 to 202 in number. The Hawaiian alphabet has the smallest number, the Tartarian the largest.

Much of the family washing in Japan is done by getting into a moving boat and letting the sheets, shirts etc., trail astern on a long rope.

KRAMER'S PLAN FOR NEW DRY LAW

Puts Work Up to State and City Authorities

HAS FAITH IN THE PEOPLE

Declares The Battle For Constitutional Prohibition Is Not Yet Won—Obedience To The Law Should Be Preached.

Washington.—Enforcement of constitutional prohibition will be placed squarely up to state and municipal authorities, and the federal government machinery will not intervene unless obvious inefficiency on the part of local officials makes such action necessary, the Board of Temperance of the Methodist Episcopal Church was told here by John F. Kramer, federal prohibition commissioner. It was Mr. Kramer's first pronouncemnt of policy since he assumed office, a week ago.

Mr. Kramer said the people of the country could be divided into two classes.

"Heretofore the line of demarcation has been between those who favored the prohibition of the liquor traffic and those who opposed it," he said. "From now on the line of demarcation will be between those who are in favor of obeying the law, whether their personal views are in harmony with the law or not, and those who will be ready and anxious to violate the law."

Describing the machinery being set up for the enforcement of prohibition laws, Mr. Kramer said the first step would be with the various state inspectors.

"They will keep themselves informed as to conditions in their states," he said, "and will report to the state federal director, who will investigate and report to the district federal agent and arrest if evidence warrants. One of the chief duties of the state federal directors will be to enlist the aid of all state officers. He will also endeavor to secure the backing and support of all civic, moral and religious bodies."

Affirming this belief that the great mass of the American people were at heart law abiding, the prohibition chief declares that "this fact will tell mightily in the matter of getting results from the law." He declared that local authorities should be jealous of their rights of enforcement and zealous in the performance of their duty.

"The highest success will be attained only if the great mass of law-abiding people make their influence and power felt," Mr. Kramer said.

"Obedience to law should be preached from every pulpit, taught in every school room, urged from every platform."

Warning the board that the battle for prohibition was "but well launched," Mr. Kramer declared that the greatest danger the friends of prohibition faced was that "our people are not given to maintaining a continued effort along any particular line of reform."

"The battle for prohibition is not won," he said. "We have gained ground of great strategic importance. We must not only hold it, but capture advanced positions as well."

CLEMENCY URGED FOR 5,837.

Parts Of Sentences Remitted In 2,075 Army Cases.

Washington.—Out of 7,207 disciplinary cases reviewed by clemency agencies of the War Department between February 25 and October 15, a total of 5,837, or 81 per cent., were recommended for clemency.

This statement was authorized by the statistics branch of the General Staff.

All cases reviewed involved sentence of dishonorable discharge and confinement in the disciplinary barracks or penitentiary. In 2,075, or 29 per cent., of the cases the entire unexecuted portion of the sentence to confinement was remitted.

Before remissions the average period of confinement as originally fixed was 6.63 years. After remission the average was 1.85 years.

KING OF ITALY NOT COMING.

Feeling Against President Wilson Over Fiume Intense.

Washington.—Tentative plans for the King of Italy to visit the United States have been called off, it was reported in Italian circles here, because of the intensity of feeling in Italy over the Fiume situation. The Italian people blame President Wilson for loss of Fiume, it was stated, and a visit of the King at this time would be unpopular.

LEAVES 366 DESCENDANTS.

Pennsylvania Widow Had Over 200 Great-Great-Grandchildren.

Ephrata, Pa.—Mrs. Elizabeth Keller widow of the late Michael Keller, died here, aged 67. She leaves 70 grand children, 116 great-grandchildren and more than 200 great-great-grandchildren.

POLLYANNA IS OUTDONE.

London.—Sergeant Nicholls, of the Durham Light Infantry, who is blind has lost his hands and two ribs and through a mistake of a friend, received several hundred minute wounds in an accident at the front, recently preached a sermon on "How to attain happiness." He said he was determined to live and had not yet had a fit of depression. He found happiness in trying to help others less fortunate than himself.

"DEATH TRAIN" IS STEADILY MOVING

Tokio.—For the second time word comes our of Siberia of a "death train" traversing the 4,000 miles of railroad between the Ural front and the Pacific, shunted on from station to station, with help denied until word of it reached the American Red Cross. In the spring a train loaded with typhus victims distributed its dead across the land. The latest death train carried in addition to the typhus the dreaded spotted fever and cholera.

Word of the presence of this train on the main line between Irkutsk and Vladivostok reached American Red Cross headquarters in the latter city a few weeks ago, and preparations were started immediately to succor what survivors there might be of the callous cruelty these stricken soldiers of the Kolchak army had been subjected to. Major Riley Allen, executive secretary of the American Red Cross in Siberia, who is only just recovered from an attack of typhus himself, organized a hospital train to meet the death train, going out with it. Dr Rakitin, of the staff of the American Red Cross hospital at Russian Island, who has also been laid low with typhus, accompanied Major Allen, with nurses and aids.

Doctor Dies on Train.

The death train, they had last heard, was at Nikolsk on August 27, where the Russian authorities had simply passed it on, as all other Russian officials had done at every station for weeks. Just before the train reached Nikolsk the doctor aboard it had died of cholera. Seven of the 150 sick who had survived to reach Nikolsk died the next day. Their bodies were dumped out of the moving train by wrecks of men who had not the strength to dig graves, even if they might have had the inclination. As things were going it was only a matter of time until their own festering bodies, crawling with typhus lice and foul with living for weeks in uncleaned box cars, would be rolled out of the side door to become a center of infection for the countryside.

The Red Cross train caught up to the death train at Razdolne, where it lay on a siding near a barracks in which American troops were quartered. These soldiers were doing what little they dared for the pest-ridden sufferers, having run so many risks, in fact, that they were all put into quarantine when the medical authorities discovered the facts. Until these American soldiers, in a more or less rough and ignorant way, offered some help, the patients in the death train had received nothing from the troops they had met except alarmed orders from commanders to be on their way.

Before reaching the death train the Red Cross officials had made arrangements to bring the typhus and cholera patients to the Russian hospital at Nikolsk, which had been fitted up by the Inter-Allied sanitary committee, and permission had been obtained from Colonel Lewis, of the American army, to use the inter-allied wards of this institution. But the Russian railroad authorities at Nikolsk proved to be like the hundreds of others along the line and refused to permit the death train to be brought there, and the Russian military command refused to permit the patients to be brought into the town under any circumstances. Neither would the Russian military authorities at Razdolne permit the sick to be removed from their filthy box cars to any building in the town. Finally, after long parleying with Vladivostok, permission was given to house the sick at Nikolsk on condition that they be cleansed first and brought there in sterilized and sanitary clothing.

The Red Cross report showed that there had been fifty deaths aboard the train between the time it had left Perni and the time the rescuers reached it at Razdolne.

Being refused help in all directions, the Red Cross workers did the only thing possible. They ran the death train out on the prairie and extemporized a field hospital. One by one the living skeletons were taken from their train, their clothing stripped off and burned and the men given a scouring bath and then placed aboard the Red Cross train.

WONDERING OVER PILGRIM FATHERS

Plymouth, Mass.—With the three hundredth anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers little more than a year away, Plymouth is cogitating eagerly and blindly as to whether "the tercentenary celebration" of the great event is going to be held in Plymouth or in Provincetown, on the tip of Cape Cod, where the first landfall of the storm-tossed passengers of the Mayflowers really took place, or if the celebration can be divided, giving each town part of the glory and incidentally of the increased trade and custom that will result.

It is a fact little known to the people of these United States and ignored by most histories that Plymouth has for years been basking unjustly in the white light of fame as the first landing place of the Pilgrim Fathers.

First Landed at Provincetown.

When the Mayflower sailed into Plymouth harbor it came from Provincetown, 30 miles directly across Massachusetts bay, where the hundred hardy souls fleeing from religious persecution had already spent a month ashore, where the Pilgrim Mothers had done a tremendous washing after two months at sea, with clean linen at a premium; where Dorothy Bradford, wife of William Bradford, subsequently governor of Plymouth colony, had been drowned by falling from a boat in the bay, and where—most noteworthy fact of all—had been written and signed in the cabin of the Mayflower what is known to the world as the first purely democratic government ever produced, the Mayflower compact guaranteeing to dwellers under the Pilgrim government equal rights of living and being, no matter what their standing may have been in the past or what it might be in the future. The compact was signed on November 11, 1620, just 299 years to a day before the date of the signing of another great democratic doctrine, the armistice of the world war to make the world safe for democracy.

History tells us that the date of the landing of the Pilgrims at Provincetown and the date of the compact is November 21. The discrepancy is due to the ten days' difference between old style time and new style time. It was just one month later, December 11, old style, or December 21, new style, that the Mayflower poked her nose around Duxbury Point and headed for the shore.

The tercentenary celebration must be held in Plymouth, say the adherents of the mainland towns because besides being the historically accurate place where the Pilgrims fought their fight against annihilation and destruction, it is more easily accessible and all around better suited in every way. It has more to show the visitors to the celebration, and has a bigger reputation to draw them to it.

"The celebration must be held in Provincetown," say the dwellers in the Cape Cod claimant to the honor, "because this is the true landing place of the Pilgrim Fathers. Here they terminated the terrible wintry voyage and were able to get fresh water and fresh food at the end of the trip; here they signed the compact under which they governed the colony; it was from the hill on which now stands the Pilgrims' Memorial monument, that they first saw the mainland, and it was here they spent a month of recuperation before pressing ahead to the West. And we have the monument to prove our claim."

Whether the celebration will be held here in Plymouth or in Provincetown, or whether it will be held at all, are still moot questions, and perhaps the latter possibility is the best solution of the problem. There is still a year to decide, and some way may be found of averting bloodshed in the argument between the two disputants for final honors in the "Pilgrim Arrival Stakes."

RESCUE OF STARVING MEXICAN GOATS



The island of Guadaloupe, off the western Mexico coast, is inhabited by goats only—some 50,000 of them. This year they are starving, owing to lack of rain there, and many of them are being shipped to the foothill ranches of southern California. A cargo of these goats is here shown arriving at San Diego.

OBJECT TO SHAVING

Waiters of Paris Up in Arms Over Order.

Cafe Proprietors Insist That Servitors Must Leave Off Lip Fringe.

Paris.—Waiters in seven or eight of the largest cafes on the Paris boulevards have been stirred to angry protest by orders to shave their mustaches or quit.

One of the bitterest grievances the waiters had when they went on strike last April was the edict of the employers to the effect that waiters must sacrifice their mustaches. The waiters triumphed and the employers agreed they should be permitted to adorn their visages as they pleased.

Now an attempt to revive the ban on mustaches has roused their indignation.

"The waiters are sufficiently humiliated to have to earn their living by extending their hands to receive what often proves to be a ridiculous tip, without being forced to forego one of the privileges of manhood," said the secretary of the union. "Really the ferocious employers know little about psychology. Should they maintain this iniquitous measure, destined solely to give their staff a servile appearance toward the customer, they are picking out a poor time for it.

"Whether through snobbishness or in the hope of appearing original, customers choose to make their faces as glabrous and depilated as that of the Americans, or aim to copy the two commas on the upper lip of a well-known moving picture actor; that is their business. We must insist that the conventions entered into at the time of the strike be respected; that the mustache has always been in vogue in France, and to suppress it is an indignity and diminishes the morale, value and patriotism of the personnel of the cafes."

False Teeth for Dog.

Kansas City, Mo.—In answer to an advertisement requesting a loan of a "toothless dog," inserted by Ralph Hardin, a veterinary surgeon, Jack Gallagher, a member of the Kansas City kennel club, delivered to Dr. Hardin a Scotch collie which possessed but two teeth, one on each side. Hardin, with the assistance of a dentist, made a set of teeth for the dog. According to observers the new teeth are a success.

Valued More Than Gold.

Findlay, O.—The pantry in the home of George Shontlemire on the Fostoria road offered more inducements to thieves who entered the home than any other part of the house. They took a jar containing home-made cookies, a pumpkin pie, a pan of baked beans and a gallon of milk, including the utensils. They also stole a pocket knife.

Life and Death Ride Race in Ambulance

Daytoa, O.—Life and death rode a race in a police ambulance here, and both won. John T. Weber, taken suddenly ill, was being rushed to a hospital when the ambulance was stopped by an emergency call to take Mrs. J. Rogan to the same institution.

Weber died before the hospital was reached and Mrs. Rogan gave birth to a child.

Rob, Then Kiss Victim.

El Paso, Tex.—Three beautiful young women hired a service car driven by James Nabham at El Paso, Tex., held him up after he had taken them a few blocks, relieved him of $18, implanted kisses on his mouth, commanded him to hold up his hands and look the other way for three minutes, and then made their escape.

Bring Politeness From War

Discharged Soldiers Who Take Over Cigar Store Attract Attention in London.

London, England.—Politeness is returning to London. Shopkeepers are learning again to be civil. This applies even to grocers who, since the introduction of rationing, have been the greatest tyrants, barring taxicab drivers, that the war produced.

"We say 'Thank you' now," announces a sign in a cigar store which was recently taken over by demobilized soldiers. These soldiers have brought good manners back from the front.

No reports have been received of any "thank yous" from taxicab drivers, for the cabs are still scarce, but it's not uncommon nowadays to hear a bus conductor express thanks for the penny when he punches the ticket.

The butcher is also falling into line. He has abandoned the wartime practice of throwing a chop at a customer and expecting him to find the paper in which to wrap it up.

Americans who came over for the first time during the war are at last beginning to understand why prewar tourists praised life in England.

SHIPBUILDING RECORD SET

Lloyd's Shipping Report Shows 4,800,000 Tons for World in Last June.

London, England.—Lloyd's shipping report says that at the end of June, 1919, a record amount of shipbuilding was going on throughout the world, namely, 4,800,000 tons, of which 2,000,000 tons were building in the United Kingdom. During the year to June 30 there were 3,800,000 gross tons registered at Lloyd's, of which the United States built 1,900,000 tons, the United Kingdom 1,300,000, Japan 360,000 and Canada 200,000

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