BY ILLEGAL U-BOAT WARFARE WILSON WORKING AMERICAN SHIPS TIED UP

Cannot Be Permitted to Continue Much Longer is View Taken By Officials.

AMERICANS IN YARROWDALE CREW FREED

Administration Officials, Watching Acts Of Submarines, See Little Hope Of Avoiding Clash With Germany.

GERMANS LIFT BAN IN BELGIUM

London. - Representatives of the

American Commission for Relief in

Belgium will not withdraw from the

occupied portions of Belgium and

Northern France as previously had

been arranged, but will remain for the

Arranged in Brussels.

The commission received a dispatch

from its office in Rotterdam stating

that at a meeting held in Brussels the

German authorities announced that all

representatives of the commission

might remain in Belgium and North-

ern France on the same footing as

heretofore. Present at this meeting

were Baron von der Lancken, Civil

Governor of Brussels; the American

and Spanish Ministers, representatives

of the Belgium Relief Commission and

of the Belgium National Committee.

German Plans Upset.

Washington. - News of Germany's

lief Committee to leave Belgium and

some sort were under way, neither the

placed directly before Germany by the

complete withdrawal as to whether she

would or would not evict American re-

lief from Belgium and Northern

SIGHT.

for neutral ships entering the zones

announced as prohibited by Germany

have now expired, according to a Ber-

lin official statement received here.

The statement says that immunity

ceased in respect to the Atlantic and

English Channel zones on the night

of February 12, for the North Sea

zone on February 6, and for the

Mediterranean zone on February 10,

"From now on, therefore, in all pro-

hibited zones the warning which has

been issued is in full force and ship-

ping can no longer expect individual

warning. Vessels which enter the

prohibited areas do so with a full

knowledge of the dangers threatening

them and their crews. It is expressly

stated that all news spread from

enemy sources about any torpedoing

of neutral ships without previous

warning, before the dates mentioned

for the various prohibited areas, is in-

"The periods of grace mentioned

Washington.-In a farewell state-

war between the United States and

Germany might be averted and that

friendly relations might soon be re-

"In leaving the United States after

It continues:

Amsterdam .- All periods of grace

present, it now is stated.

Washington.-The ruthless German | Mr. Gerard had a long talk with Mr submarine campaign and its effects Sharp at the Embassy. He probably upon the United States were discussed will be received by distinguished rep by President Wilson and the Cabinet. resentatives of the French Govern-The meeting lasted only an hour and ment, and will meet some of the most afterward it was said no new steps important personages at a dinner which Mr. and Mrs. Sharp are arrang had been decided on.

Arming of American merchantmen and the economic effects of the partial tie-up of shipping out of American ports were the subjects on which the Cabinet centered attention. Secretary McAdoo is compiling a list of vessels held in port and Secretary Redfield is making a comprehensive analysis of the inroads submarines are making on shipping generally.

Consideration is given by the Government to all the different phases of the situation that have developed since the break is relations with Germany, including the detention of the Yarrowdale prisoners, the crisis with Austria, the plight of Americans in Turkey and Belgian relief. High officials took pains, however, to emphasize that the great fundamental problem before the nation is the illegal submarine campaign itself. Against this campaign the United States has made the most vigorous protest possible short of war, but the Administration realizes that so long as it permits American ships to be held in port for fear of attack by submarines it in effect is acquiescing in the German policy. This state of af- retraction of her order forcing the fairs, it is admitted, cannot be per- American members of the Belgium Remitted to continue indefinitely.

What the United States must do to Northern France was received by State end it, and when, are the only ques- Department officials and by Herbert tions. The President is understood to C. Hoover, chairman of the commishave a very definite opinion as to what sion, with both surprise and pleasure. should be done, but he has not yet Apart from a brief telegram from decided that the time to do it has Brand Whitlock saying negotiations of

Press dispatches from Berlin an department nor Mr. Hoover had any nouncing that the 72 American sea- official advices on the subject. men brought by the Yarrowdale had The impression here is that Gerbeen released caused the demand that many did not expect the commission's the men be freed to be withheld pend- prompt and final response to the suging official advices on the subject. A gestion that "a few Americans, among cablegram was sent the Spanish Am- them Brand Whitlock, might reside in bassador at Berlin asking whether Brussels and exercise general superthe report was true. It is not doubted, vision of the work," The commission as it has been assumed from the first refused flatly to accept this comthat Germany would not hold the men promise and at once ordered all its after rumors reaching there of the im- men to withdraw from the field. prisonment of German sailors in the Half American control probably United States had been cleared up. never would have been recognized by

Another inquiry was sent the Spanish Ambasador to ascertain the cause of Americans had continued on in reof delay in the departure of the Ameri- stricted supervision, unable to leave can train from Munich, which Mr. Ger- Brussels, there had been official intimaard previously had reported would tions from the British that supplies "leave some day this week," with 86 would no longer be passed through the consuls and their families and an un- blockade. The question, therefore, was known number of other persons.

RAILROADS PLAN FOR WAR.

New York. - The railroads of the United States informed President Wilson that the resources of their organization were at the disposal of the ALL SHIPS NOW TO BE SUNK ON Government in the event of war.

Presidents or other officials of 18 of the roads were appointed as a special committee on national defense, which will work in conjunction with the commanders of the four departments of the United States Army. W. W. Atterbury, vice-president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, sent a telegram to the White House saying this was the plan of the railroads.

The committee, organized here at a meeting of the American Railway Association's executive committee, will act under the guidance of President Wilson's National Council for Defense, Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore and Ohio, is a citizen member of the council, in charge of the transportation and communication, and will act in an advisory capacity both for the new committee and for the council in the railroads' preparedness

GERARD PARTY IN PARIS.

Paris. - James W. Gerard, former correct. American Ambassador at Berlin; Mrs. Gerard and their party, 42 persons in were also in force for enemy passenall, arrived in Paris from Berne, ger vessels, because it was possible Switzerland. They were met at the that they were carrying neutral passtation by the American Ambassador, sengers, who were, perhaps, ignorant William G. Sharp, and the embassy of the new blockade regulations."

ambassadors and ministers at the THE FAREWELL TO BERNSTORFF William Martin, the introducer of Fereign Office, who is charged with all questions relating to ceremony, ment before leaving here for New was at the station to receive Mr. Ger- York to sail for home, Count von ard on behalf of Premier Briand and Bernstorff expressed the hope that the French Government.

Sees Ambassador Sharp.

A battalion of French photographers established. The former German amtook snapshops of Mr. and Mrs. Ger- bassador said to a group of newspaper

and as they alighted from the train. | correspondents gathered at his house: The journey from Berne was without incident. The French Government a stay of eight years, I wish to explaced two cars at the disposition of tend to my many personal friends my the party, attaching them to a regular heartfelt thanks for the great kindtrain. Mr. and Mrs. Gerard are stopping at a hotel.

"BITTER PILL FOR GERMANY."

New British War Loan Declared a

Great Success. London.-The Weekly Nation says director-general of national service, until the first Sunday in October. speaking at Bristol said that he ventured to predict that the result of the many to swallow.

ness and cordial hospitality they have shown me. VOTE TO SAVE DAYLIGHT.

French Deputies Advance Legal Time An Hour In Summer. Paris.-The Chamber of Deputies, it bears that the war loan is a great adopted a bill permanently advancing success, and that sums have been men- the legal time one hour during the tioned suggesting that the collection summer. The setting forward of the of new money is approaching £1,000, clocks is to begin the first Sunday in 000,000. Arthur Neville Chamberlain, April, and this time will be in force

A combined dishpan and draining war loan would be a bitter pill for Ger- board for dishes is covered by a recent patent.

ON EMERGENCY PLAN

President Expected to Go Before Congress Next Week.

SHIP TIE-UP INTOLERABLE

Administration Officials Assert Pres ent Conditions Cannot Be Permitted To Continue-Making Country Ready.

Washington.-The American Government continues its waiting policy toward Germany's ruthless submarine warfare, and although it is taken for granted in all quarters that President Wilson will go before Congress on the situation before adjournment on March 4, the statement was authorized that so far he had made no definite

plans to that end. The visit of the President to the Capitol to discuss with Senators the advisability of appearing before a joint session to ask authority for protecting American sailors and ships from submarines has given rise to much speculation as to when the step will be taken. No one professes to know, however, and the official answer to all queries is, "the President will decide."

The confident belief everywhere that there will be action not later than next week, if nothing happens to precipitate it before, is based upon the knowledge that the President wishes to avoid calling an extra session of Congress if possible, and upon the reiterated declarations of members of the Administration that the present conditions under which most of the American ships in overseas trade have been frightened into canceling sailing dates cannot be permitted to continue.

The small number of vessels sunk by submarines within the past few days is attracting no little attention. Officials always point out, however, that this does not alter the fact that, through fear of the consequences, American ships and many of those of other nationalities are remaining in port. The opening of Halifax as a port of examination, allowing some vessels to avoid the danger zone area by not going to Kirkwall, is expected to somewhat lessen the effects of the virtual blockade of Eastern American

Every means at the disposal of the Government continues to be used to prepare for any eventuality, and the Administration believes no time has been wasted. If a decision to arm American merchantmen should be reached, it is understood that it could be done very quickly.

GERMANS IN LAW CASE.

Affidavits From Crew Give This Be lief Of Nationality.

Washington.-Ambassador Page, at Rome, has obtained affidavits from the officers and crew of the American schooner Lyman M. Law, recently sunk by a submarine in the Mediter-

A brief summary of the affidavits, submitted to the State Department, said the survivors were of the opinion that the submarine was of German nationality. Previous dispatches had said it was an Austrian vessel without

Before the Law was sunk, the dispatch said, about \$1,400 worth of stores were taken off the Law by the submarine's crew.

PEACE LEAGUE WITH WILSON.

Committee Declines To Join Convention In Washington.

New York .- Support of the Government in "the adoption of vigorous and adequate measures to protect our citizens and defend their rights on land and sea and to provide for the defense of the country" was pledged to President Wilson by the national executive committee of the League to Enforce Peace.

The executive committee by unanimous vote declined an invitation to send representatives to the forthcoming convention of peace societies at

WOULD DIVIDE WEST VIRGINIA.

Move Made To Form New State From Northern Panhandle.

Charleston, W. Va.-A resolution was introduced in the West Virginia House of Delegates to create a new State from the counties of Ohio, Brooke, Hancock and Marshall with a view of thereby providing sufficient revenue to pay the Virginia debt judgment. The four counties have an area of 589 square miles. The resolution provides that the four counties, known as the Panhandle counties, pay the \$12,600,000 debt judgment by a bond issue in consideration for separate stateship.

SAYS HE'S GERMAN SPY.

Bolgian Arrested Tells Police He Investigated Factories.

York, Pa.-Adolphus Wrucilla, who ays he is a native of Belgium and a derman spy, has been arrested by the York police and is being held pending an investigation. Wrucilla says he is one of six sples sent to York to ascertain to what extent manufacturers of this city are assisting the Entente

MILLIONS FOR DEFENSE.

Weeks Introduces Bond Issue Bill For

\$760,000,000. Washington.-Senator Weeks, Re publican, of Massachusetts, introduced as a substitute for the Administration Revenue bill a measure to provide for issuance of Government 31/2 per cent. interest-bearing bonds up to \$760,000,-000, of which \$400,000,000 would be utilized for expenditures of national voirs.

of the State.

PREPAREDFORQUICKREADING

George Baker, of Irwin, in a fit of despondency, ended his life by the use of chloroform.

A report circulated that the county bridge across the Aquashicola Creek, at Lehigh Gap, is unsafe, is being vigorously denied by the County Commis-

Practically every icehouse throughout the Quakake Valley has been filled, the general average of the blocks measuring from eight to fourteen inches in thickness. The ice crop never was better than this winter.

Aaron Benfield, of Landis' Store, an aged farmer, while pruning trees was struck by a heavy limb, resulting in concussion of the brain. He has been unconscious most of the time since the

Homer Black, secretary of the Harrisburg Young Men's Christian Association, announced that he will not again be a candidate for re-election. Black has been under fire for several

The Monroe County Automobile Association will father the proposed consolidation of Stroudsburg, and East Stroudsburg, by presenting a tentative plan of proceedure at the next meet-

The high cost of living threatens to throw the Sunbury poor district into bankruptcy. Banks have refused to honor the district's paper, and Milton P. Kreider and W. N. Neagley, poor overseers, are without funds with which to pay current bills and to provide for future expense until tax money is available next summer.

One of the most destructive fires in the history of Girardville was conquered by the combined efforts of Girardville, Mahanoy City, Ashland, Mt. Carmel and Shenandoah fire companies, a square in the heart of the business section was wrecked. The firemen were badly handicapped by frozen fire plugs and a poor water pres-

A tract of one hundred acres surrounding the site from which Washington crossed the Delaware River prior to the Battle of Trenton will be taken over and made into a public park or memorial if a bill introduced in the House by Representative Pickering, of Bucks county, is passed by the Legislature. A similar bill was introduced in the Upper Chamber by Senator Buckman.

At a meeting of the Berks County Historical Society, it was announced that the city will donate a site for the location of the proposed monument to the late General D. McM. Gregg, of Reading, Gettysburg hero, for which a bill appropriating \$25,000 is now pending in the Legislature. Former Mayor Ira W. Stratton is chairman of the local committee that is planning the matter.

Two men met violent death at Sunbury falling but five feet off a ladder while at work at the Susquehanna Silk Mills. Martin I. Zimerman, fifty-seven years old, a carpenter, suffered a fractured skull and died in a short time. George R. Schlee, thirty-three years, stepped off a freight train in front of an express and was picked up dead. He was a Pennsylvania Railroad brakeman.

Rev. Emil Nagy, a Hungarian Reformed clergyman, of South Bethlehem, in a fall on an icy pavement, suffered a fractured right leg. Ernest Hutchins, head of the British War Commission at the Bethlehem Steel Works, slipped on a piece of ice and fractured his right wrist. Michael Beltz, in a fall down a flight of steps at his home in South Bethlehem, suffered a fractured shoulder blade and

Samuel B. Shriver, of North Woodbury Township, petitioned the Blair County Court to mark satisfied a mortgage against his property entered March 27, 1855, when it was owned by William F. Bridenthal, who sold it to Shriver's father in 1863. The mortgage is for \$1,965, of which \$982 was paid in 1867, since which time neither principal nor interest have been paid, the whereabouts of the holders of the mortgage, Harrison, Andrew and Thomas Typher being unknown.

L. F. Donnelly, of Lansford, has solved the paper question with a chemical process, by which he cannot only cleanse every speck of ink and dirt, from an ordinary newspaper, but can, through the same process, make the paper more elastic, whiter, and in every respect a better material, so that the rotten substitute which the paper trust is now pushing on the market becomes the real thing after a chemical application of the new formula. The process is inexpensive and requires very little time or labor.

The C. M. Dodson Coal Company, of Weatherly, has imported another score of laborers, secured in some of the larger cities and towns throughout the country. The scarcity of labor hampers coal operations to a very large ex-

Officials of the Freeland Water Company have been notified by the State military authorities to guard their pumps, stations and machinery, and permit none but employes to enter their stations or approach their reser-

NEYSTONE STATE OLD Letters Throw New Light New Light Old Letters Throw New Light On American Revolution Enemies of Washington

and Franklin almost succeeded in wrecking the struggling cause.

AST year during the "Clean-up week" in Philadelphia. some descendants of Robert Morris, the financier of the Revolution, worked their way to an unused attic. Having decided to dispose of an old desk, curiosity caused them to search its drawers, with the result that a pile of yellow and faded letters, written by the men who created the nation, was uncov-

their great importance, says Joseph Jackson in the Public Ledger. A reading of some of the letters shows that there will have to be a rearrangement of values of some of the leading characters of the Revolution.

ered. A glance through them showed

In the letters we see how cabals and intrigues and backbiting ranged through the whole governing and official classes. Washington's place as commander-in-chief was resented by some, Franklin was alleged by his companions in France to be too old and too indolent, one who should be sent home. Congress was removed to Baltimore before there was any necessity for the change, and the delegates murmured at being compelled to live in a town where there were such poor accommodations.

Morris evidently was regarded as the true friend of both Washington and Franklin, and to him came the tales of the intrigues against them and how the fate of the war hung in the balance for a time, for had Washington been deprived of his command the whole campaign would have been thrown into confusion and into the arms of the British commander. Had Franklin been removed from France at the instigation of his companions, the support that eventually made the nation free would have been with-

It is very well known, of course, that John Adams had declared that he was sick of the Fabian system and that he thanked God that it was another and not Washington that received the glory for the Saratoga convention. But, in a letter written by Benjamin Harrison, one of the signers of the Declaration, under date of Williamsburg, Va., December 18, 1777, it is found that both Samuel and John Adams were in league to get rid of Washington. The R. H. L. noted in the letter is, of course, Richard Henry Lee.

"We have a story circulating here," Harrison wrote, "that there has been a motion made in Congress to divide the command of the army and that R. H. L. was at the bottom of it. It makes much noise, and if true, will effectually do his business. We are also able necessity of removing your faminformed that Genl. Washington's char- lly this way, and you think I can in acter has been attack'd publicly by S. any Manner be Serviceable to them, & J. Adams, and that the Genl. has I beg you will command me without

been so inform'd. "Your being sent to Camp gives me some reason to fear that these reports Friend resents such treatment, I know his Value & would not loose him. If we do, America will repent it by the loss of her Liberty. The Confederation is unanimously agreed to by both Branches of the Legislature.

"There is one part of it I confess which gives the Congress power of granting a monopoly of the whole, or any part of it to any Nations it pleases, tho' some of our connoisseurs say they have no such power, there being no express grant of it, which they say is necessary to constitute the right, and that it can't be obtained by implication. I shall be glad of your opinion on the matter.

"The Men of War still keep us Blocked up and I dare say will do so all the Winter, in which case many Vessels will rot with their Loads in them, and yours amongst the Rest, and my Ships I fear will share the same fate on the stocks, which will be a most deadly stroke to me, if they do stay the Winter, it will be on acct. of the Frigate at Baltimore which they seem determined not to let proceed to

"We have not a word of News, no any thing that I know of worth your Notice, except that this Country will act an Example I hope to the rest of the Honour to say, you should not disher Sister States, by sending her full like being sent to France with me. quota of Troops, and raising as much | Since being here, I have frequently money as the People can bear. If all | wish'd that Appointment had taken the rest do so we may once again meet | place. I think I should have pass'd America. On this Franklin with joyful countenances and Cheerful

In a letter dated February 15, 1778, Harrison says:

MUCH IN LITTLE

Last year was a banner year for the production of coal in Alabama. Los Angeles city is rich, holding in the treasury, money, bonds and securities of a total value of \$20,514,155.

be dumped by hand. Brazil has the largest known deposit of 70 per cent iron ore, practically free from phosphorus, in the world. The manufacture of oil from birch bark is becoming an important indus-

try of the southern states, More than 1,500,000 electric storage batteries are used in automobiles in the United States.

In the front of a large London building there was recently found a pigeon's nest made of hairpins.

circumstances well known in Congress, would in the end have made every man his friend, and have satisfied them that more than he has done would not have been done by any man, and that we have no one that could in any degree have equal'd him; I am as confident of this as I am of my existence that the favorite of the day [Charles

Lee?] is as far inferior to him, as he is inferior to any officer in the army, and this truth America will experience to her cost, if ever he should be placed at the head of her armies. Certain l am of one thing, that if this measure takes place a great part of the strength of this Country will be imme-

diately taken off. "The General is fully inform'd of all these Cabals, they prey on his Constitution, sink his Spirits, and will in the end I fear prove fatal to him. If this should be the case excuse me for once more repeating it, America will loose perhaps her only prop. He well knows bad consequences would follow his resignation, or he would not leave it in the power of the wicked and designing. thus to insult him. With a few words more I shall finish this painful Sublect, Be Ware of Your Board of War.

Benjamin Franklin

it, but had my hopes that his

continued Labours and the situation

he has ever been in, of always being

inferior to the Enemy in numbers, and

his men in want of every necessary,

"I am truly sorry for the conduct of your brother, and the disagreeable Scrape he has brot you into, tho' it certainly can not operate to your dis-

advantage with thinking men. "If you should be under the disagreereserve; and I think on this occasion you should not depend too much on what you expect Providence will do may be true, and that my worthy for us. Such Enthusiasm is very commendable in the Statesman, but may be carried too far in the Husband and Father.

"Let me earnestly recommend the immediate removal of your Family for it is my opinion Gen. Howe will open the Campaign by the first of I couldn't have wish'd to have alter'd, April well knowing that our recruits can't join the army till May, in which regulating the Trades, and of course case our Worthy General will once more be induced to the mortifying necessity of retreating."

There are several letters by Willlam Hooper, one of the North Carolina delegation, in which one gets the idea that, more than even moderns do, the country then believed its fate depended upon the efforts of Washington as commander in chief, and that forth the Law of Nations, that to change horses or to divide responsibility with another commander would be fatal to the American cause.

Three letters from Franklin, two of them written while the philosopher was in France, give a very comprehensive view of the difficulties he encountered through the Jealousy of his companions. The first letter is dated at Paris, December 21, 1777, and shows that harmony was lacking among the American ministers sent there by con-

"I remember that long before I was ordered here," he wrote, "you did me my time more comfortably. We are now five of us in this City, all honest and Capable Men (if I may include myself in that Description) and all mean-

A George Washington A ing well for the Public, but our Te "It gives one great pain to be certainly inform'd that there are some ers do not suit, and we are got in the Senate who dislike our Gen-Disputes and Contentions that are to our Credit, and which I have se eral. I have long suspected it, nay, something more than suspect times feared would go to Extrema

"You know the natural Dispose of some of us, how jealous, how tious, how suspicious even of Friends, and how positive, after pecting a while, that the Suspid are certain Truths. Confirm strong as Proofs from Holy Writ. will, therefore, I am persuaded, if (plaints of one another should con your hands, make due Allowane such Tempers, and suffer no Ma be condemn'd unheard, I do not w thus on my own Account, as I am apprehensive of your receiving Complaints of me; for the' it is cult to live in peace with such of acters, how much soever one est them for the Virtue and Abilities otherwise possess, I have, how done it tolerably hitherto; but i am not sure it can last, I wish sincerely that we were separated; our being together seems of no and, as we hinted formerly in a) Letter, is attended with many is

veniences. "Such Inconveniences being for ly experienced by other States, I pose the Reason, that no Powe Europe, for a Century past, has more than one Person to one 0 Possibly this desirable Event mays take place, for if France & Spat knowledge us as independent St the other Courts will follow, and

ceive our Envoys. "I have the Pleasure to assure: that all Europe is of our side e the King of England and his Place and Pensioners, Contractors and pectors. There is, however, a ful Ferment in his Parliament about Measures, and if you could be for done Burgoyne, he would be in d of the old House falling on his lis

In the next letter, which is from Passy, June 3, 1780, Franklit presses himself upon the subjet free ships and free goods. Whi had to say must be illuminating present European struggle and I fect upon neutral commerce d

"We are impatient to hear America, no Accounts of the tions before Charlestown later the 9th of March having yet co hand. Everything here in Europe tinues to wear a good Face. Sweden, Denmark and Holland raising a strong Naval Force, tablish the free Navigation for tral Ships, and of all their Car tho' belonging to Enemies, except

traband; that is, military Stores

"France and Spain have ap of it, and it is likely to become Ships make free Goods. does not like this Confederacy. they would extend it still further ordain that unarm'd Trading St well as Fishermen, and Fi should be respected, as working the common Benefit of Manking never be interrupted in their tions even by national Enemis let those only fight with one whose Trade it is, and who are

and paid for the purpose." The last Franklin item consis contemporary copy of a letter in to Franklin acquainting him that gress had passed a resolution e ing the sense of that body that not exerting himself with the ment of France in a manner to the foremost to make these

line to Morris, saying, "I need you that Messrs. Lee, &c., are So thoroughly have the me instructed to avoid it that ! foot is now regarded as a

among Canadlan troops in Fran

A patent has been granted

York inventor for a guard is

vent the fingers of a person "

sewing machine from being

The Tasmanian government

Only about 30 per cent of the na-

An automobile coal wagon has been invented with four separate compartments, so well balanced that they can

tives of Spain are able to read and

Dutch people are hoarding silver and about \$15,000,000 worth of the gray, sir. metal has disappeared from circula-

Along the Cornwall coast many miners earn a living by washing tin out of the sands, the sea shattering the metal-bearing rocks,

An increase in parasitical diseases among poultry and game birds in England is attributed to the distribution of dust through the air by automobiles.

The population of Manila increased from 234,409 in 1912 to 266,943 at the beginning of 1914. Male inhabitants were more numerous than female by about 32,000.

dammed a large lake and hydroelectric plant for lig power that will be throughout the state.

under the needle.

Latest in Baby Carriages. The up-to-the-minute baby carriage has its electric gong and batteries, operated by a conveniently located push button, preferably on the handle, to clear the pathway of the carriage.

Barber (entertaining his customer as usual)-Your hair is getting very

-Popular Science Monthly.

Customer-I'm not surprised. Hurry

Custom. "Human nature is strangely and adaptable. We can grow tomed even to war."

"Yes," replied Miss

thoughtfully. "But those farthest away from it are likely come accustomed to it most e

"So our old friend George "You may hope all you like,

ried, ch? Well, I hope he's hall fact remains that he is marrie