SELL SURPLUS TO EUROPEANS

United States Material in France Will Be Disposed of.

GET BEST PRICE POSSIBLE

Commission Will Sell Warehouses, Docks, Hospitals, Engines and All Superfluous Army Supplies—France Wants Our Horses.

Paris.—All superfluous material of the American expeditionary forces, now stored in vast warehouses throughout France, will be bargained off to Europeans, provided it is found cheaper to dispose of it here than to transport it to the United States. This announcement was made by the United States liquidation commission, which is holding conferences to determine what disposition should be made of the equipment.

The commission is composed of Senator Hollis of New Hampshire, Homer H. Johnson of Cleveland, O.; Gen. Charles G. Dawes, and Judge Edwin B. Parker of Houston, Tex. Judge Parker has not arrived here yet.

Europe Needs Equipment.

"We will get the best prices we possibly can for all materials," said Senator Hollis to the Associated Press. "There is much equipment of the United States army which Europe needs and which we shall be glad if they buy. Our railroad equipment, in rails, locomotives and cars, is immense. France, Belgium, Roumania and other belligerents and some neutrals are in the market for this material.

"Belgium already has asked for large numbers of our uniforms and automobiles, of which there are thousands still to be disposed of in the most satisfactory way to give the United States the benefit of a good transaction. There are many difficult problems, such as imposts, but these are matters for France.

"Some of our hospital material also will be wanted by the French. Hospital trains and hospital equipment can be used anywhere. Of course hospitals which are fastened to the ground can hardly be taken away, and we will have to dispose of these to the best advantage.

"Warehouses, docks and things generally stationary and permanent will be subject to the best arrangement that can be made.

"France and the other allies will need horses, and our horses will be sold for the most we can get. We will sell only those commodities which our army does not need.

"We are unable to make an exact compilation now of what can be disposed of, for that is dependent upon the size of our new standing army of occupation. We are going ahead with the organization and discussion of the preliminaries and so are familiarizing ourselves with the problem. We will visit the bases and get a grasp of the matter.

"Our purpose is to drive the best bargain and conserve the values for American materials on this side. If we see that the material can be shipped home to greater advantage than sold here, we will keep it. It is a business proposition for our government."

U. S. Supply of Oil Held Near Half Gone

Washington.—Forty per cent of the total known oil supply in the United States, exclusive of oil shale deposits in three states, has been exhausted, according to estimates transmitted by Secretary Lane to the senate commerce committee in compliance with a resolution presented by Senator Ransdell of Louisiana, and made public by the committee.

Up to last January 1, Mr. Lane said, a total of 4,598,000,000 barrels had been produced, while the known available oil resources, not counting the shale deposits, in the ground and in field storage were estimated at 6,740,000,000 barrels. Distillation of shale deposits in Colorado, Utah and Wyoming, however, would produce 70,000,000,000 barrels of oil, the secretary said.

FIND WORK IN REVIVED SHIPYARD

The few industries in and near Washington are absorbing easily so far the men who have been mustered out of the United States army at the capital. Here are three men, one from overseas, just out of the army who are helping build ships in a yard in Alexandria, Va., where the industry has been revived for the first time since the days of George Washington.

Smallest Bird Is American; 400 Species of Hummers; Only in Western Hemisphere

The smallest and most brilliantly colored of all feathered creatures are the humming birds, and of the 400 species none is to be found elsewhere than in this western hemisphere, notes a writer in the Arkansas Gazette.

The largest of these birds are no more than eight and a half inches and the smallest about two and three-eighths in length. Of these the largest are never seen far north and the smallest rarely. The ruby-throated humming bird, called by Audubon "a glittering fragment of the rainbow," breeds from the far southern states as far north as Labrador and winters from southern Florida to Central America, remaining with us from May to October. Its length is about three and one-quarter inches. The upper plumage is metallic green, the male having a ruby red gorget, a white collar on the throat and a deeply forked tail of brownish violet. The female is of plainer colorings. The eggs, never more than two, are white and about as large as peas.

It is a popular mistake that humming birds feed only on the honey in flowers. They really for the most part feed on insects, gathered with their barbed and sticky tongues from flowers and leaves. They are, notwithstanding their diminutive size, very pugnacious and will attack birds much larger than themselves, so that the English sparrow, with all his vaunted courage, dare not intrude on their nests.

Game Laws Summed Up by the U. S. Government for the Aid of Huntsmen

To aid trappers and hunters, the United States department of agriculture has issued Farmers' Bulletin 1022, "Laws Relating to Fur-Bearing Animals," which is a summary of legislation in the United States, Canada and Newfoundland, relating to trapping, open seasons, propagation and bounties. Under the stimulus of high prices there is always danger that trappers will deplete the trapping grounds and permanently decrease the number of fur animals, the federal specialists say. Regulations and seasons should be carefully observed, so that the fur supply of the future shall not be endangered.

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1918, the foreign trade of the United States in raw and manufactured furs reached the largest total in the history of the country. While exports were only $13,903,631, as compared with $15,729,160 for 1917, the imports were $38,389,372 as compared with $21,553,375 for 1917. The total foreign trade in furs increased over 40 per cent.

Cost of World War 179 Billions

Official Estimate Made Public at Washington Based on Data in Hands of Federal Reserve Board, Secretary of the Treasury and Bulletins of Swiss Society of Banks.

Exclusive of expenditures by Belgium, Portugal, Roumania, Austria-Hungary and Bulgaria, the total cost of the European war was fixed at $179,000,000,000 in an official estimate made public at Washington, based on data in the hands of the federal reserve board, the secretary of the treasury and the bulletins of the Swiss Society of Banks. The estimate was compiled on estimated expenditures to January 31, 1919.

Total expenditures of the allies and the United States were fixed at $119,587,000,000, exclusive of the loans themselves, which totaled $18,375,000,000.

The individual expenditures of the nations were given as follows:

Great Britain, $37,100,000,000; France, $27,000,000,000; United States, $18,481,099,999; Italy, $10,000,000,000; Serbia, $8,000,000; Japan and Greece, $1,000,000,000.

The loans made by these powers and included in the individual expenditures, although not added to the total as a separate item, were as follows:

Great Britain, $8,500,000,000; France, $2,000,000,000; United States, $7,875,000,000.

The total expenditures of Germany were given as $36,500,000,000 and of Turkey $23,000,000,000, making an aggregate of $59,500,000,000 for these two members of the Germanic alliance.

War Boosted Our Wealth

America's Greatest Danger Now Is Pride, a Writer Says

Uncle Sam has become the world's greatest captain of industry. Here are the figures, according to a writer in Omaha News:

We have 6 per cent of the world's population.

We own 7 per cent of the world's land.

But we produce 70 per cent of the world's copper.

We produce 66 per cent of the world's oil.

We raise 60 per cent of all cotton raised.

We produce 33 per cent of the world's silver.

We dig 52 per cent of all coal used.

We mine 40 per cent of iron ores and 20 per cent of the world's gold.

We manufacture 85 per cent of all motorcars manufactured, and operate 40 per cent of the world's railroads.

We grow 25 per cent of the world's wheat.

Before the war England was, on the surface, the richest nation in the world. At that time the United States owed $4,000,000,000 to Europe.

Now Europe owes the United States $10,000,000,000.

In two years we shall have passed England as a shipbuilder.

All we have to do to go to the wall is to become a junker nation, with no other than material ambitions. He whom the gods would destroy they first make mad.

But let's not do that. Let's be sensible and decent and thankful that we are so fortunately situated. And let's try to make the best use of our combined wealth so that everybody will be prosperous and educated and comfortable and happy.

Muscular Effort Is Cause of Nearsightedness, Notes an Authority on Subject

It is generally agreed that myopia or nearsightedness, is an acquired defect resulting from the elongation of the eyeball, but its causation has not yet been determined, the evidence for the assumption that near work produces near sight being unsatisfactory. Dr. Eldridge Green, writing in the London Lancet, advances the theory that the primary and essential cause is obstruction of the outflow of the lymph. The obstruction may be produced by severe muscular effort, as by lifting heavy weights, when a feeling of tension is always felt in the eyes, which appear, in extreme cases, to be starting from the head. It is more especially the cause of progressive myopia among workers, boys, porters and others whose work involves excessive effort, while with those engaged in sedentary occupations the form of exercise taken may be responsible, e. g., wrestling, rowing, digging, and also coughing. Therefore when signs of commencing myopia appear anything likely to increase the intraocular tension should be avoided. There is no need to avoid reading.

Telescope in California Is Largest in the World

Another largest thing of its kind in the world, the great telescope that has been 12 years in the making has been set up at the top of Mount Wilson in California. Its mirror required a glass disk 100 inches in diameter, 13 inches thick and 4½ tons in weight. The dome that protects it and the machinery that enables it to follow the stars demanded the building of a special road and the construction of a special kind of motortruck to get the parts up the mountain. Although this latest astronomical apparatus weighs hundreds of tons, it moves without vibration and a sound by finger pressure on a button. But what would perhaps even more astonish, for instance, the ancient Chaldeans is that it will do its work chiefly by taking photographs.—Christian Science Monitor.

Waves Attain a Height of 400 Feet in Stormy Seas

Some of the most terrible storms at sea are experienced, not in winter, as might be expected, but during the heat of summer. Waves at the seaside are, however, totally different and very puny compared with those in the open ocean. A Queenstown steamer reported waves 100 feet in height during an Atlantic gale. Waves of 50 feet to 60 feet are common to the Atlantic, but it is in the Indian ocean that we look for those of really gigantic size. Cold regions also experience immense seas. Wasberg, Norway, can claim a wave of 400 feet in height. The Cornish coast was once bombarded with a wave of 300 feet.

Consciousness Not Lost in Falls

The popular idea that a person loses consciousness in the course of a fall from a great height seems to be refuted by the experience of aviators. Parachutes, although designed to open after 200 feet, frequently do not open under 1,000 or 1,500 feet, and during this drop the men tied to them are quite conscious.

WITH THE SAGES

A high intellect is a gift from God—a pure heart his dwelling place.—Ruskin.

Thoroughness is one of the priceless qualities of character and work.

Every man is a volume if you know how to read him.—Dickens.

Custom is the plague of wise men and the idol of fools.—Novalis.

Let him who would move the world first move himself.—Socrates.

DROWN 50 SERBS IN CHURCH WELL

Frightful Tale of Bulgarian Ferocity Comes to Light From Serbia.

MANY TORTURED AND KILLED

Citizens of Leskovatz Are Bound Hand and Foot and Cast to Their Death —Valuable Machinery is Damaged.

Leskovatz, Serbia. — In Leskovatz there is a church.

Under the church a well.

In the well the bodies of fifty citizens of Leskovatz were found—drowned.

Their arms and legs had been tied and they had been thrown into the water by the Bulgarians when they swept over Serbia, a citizen of the town of Leskovatz told me.

He also said that a good many of the leading citizens of Leskovatz, priests, school teachers and such, had been deported—as those left behind understood—into Bulgaria. But that just lately they had been finding in the foothills of the mountains over which the road went, graves in which thirty, forty and fifty of these citizens had been buried, after having been tortured and killed.

Large Factory There.

In Leskovatz before the war stood one of the few large factories in Serbia.

It had been making woolen cloth for army uniforms and also linen cloth.

The buildings had been filled with expensive machinery imported from Austria and Germany.

When the Bulgarians came they put up the machinery at auction to enterprising citizens of Bulgaria, and many of the machines carry tags or are chalk-marked with the names of the successful bidders.

They had not been able to transport all the machines before the Serbians came back, though a great many had been moved, but all those which could not be removed had been cleverly damaged, almost beyond possibility of repair.

All the engines, all the various machines for the manifold operations required in the manufacture of cloths had been damaged at some vital spot. All the leather belts and even the leather attached to rollers had been cut away. The boilers had been made useless.

It is an open question whether the machines can be repaired, and if repair were possible, as to whether it would not cost more than to take a fresh start.

The owner, one of the few capitalists of Serbia, seemed to take an almost melancholy satisfaction in having us see how his life work had been destroyed. He seemed too old, too broken and too discouraged to take a fresh start.

Allied Navies' War Loss 803,000 Tons

London.—The allied naval losses in the war aggregated 803,000 tons, according to an estimate sent by Reuter's Paris correspondent. Of this loss the British portion was 550,000 tons.

The central powers lost 415,000 tons, but the German total, which was 350,000 tons, does not cover the huge tonnage surrendered under the armistice terms.

Commenting upon these estimates, the Westminster Gazette says: "When we learn that in big ships alone we sacrificed thirteen battleships, three battle cruisers and twenty-five cruisers, we get some notion of the tremendous character of the effort that was necessary to enable the navy to emerge from the war vastly more powerful than it was at the end of 1914."

NOTED BRITISH AUTHOR

John Galsworthy, the distinguished British author and publicist, who is now visiting in this country.

How the States Responded

Total Sales of War Savings Stamps and Thrift Stamps Up to End of Last Year.

Washington.—Total sales of War Savings stamps and Thrift stamps through post offices and federal reserve banks from the beginning of the campaign to December 31 of last year, compiled from reports received by the treasury department, are as follows:

Grade.	State.	Total sales.	Per capita.
1	Nebraska	$ 27,450,389.85	21.18
2	Ohio	86,244,732.20	16.39
3	South Dakota	9,911,807.81	16.38
4	Dist. of Columbia	5,882,850.40	15.93
5	Iowa	35,955,734.85	15.13
6	Oregon	12,887,111.48	14.94
7	Kansas	26,495,217.75	14.63
8	Indiana	40,821,176.90	14.00
9	Vermont	5,120,226.27	13.90
10	Montana	6,501,569.80	13.75
11	Washington	21,349,745.64	13.70
12	Nevada	1,459,411.61	12.93
13	Missouri	44,522,304.61	12.54
14	California (N.)	24,242,775.95	12.50
15	Colorado	12,591,100.72	12.42
16	Wisconsin	30,911,994.53	12.19
17	Utah	5,274,317.28	11.85
18	New Hampshire	6,252,890.79	11.78
19	Minnesota	27,390,858.62	11.75
20	Connecticut	15,667,193.94	11.74
21	West Virginia	16,124,803.94	11.55
22	California (S.)	12,462,757.64	11.34
23	Arizona	2,784,738.32	10.56
24	Maine	7,929,762.90	10.11
25	Texas	45,501,752.27	9.94
26	Idaho	4,347,989.42	9.69
27	Tennessee	22,119,226.12	9.49
28	Wyoming	1,349,487.38	9.48
29	Rhode Island	5,917,095.42	9.37
30	Delaware	2,189,639.17	9.32
31	Illinois	58,519,772.37	9.32
32	New York state	43,572,945.19	8.91
33	Pa. (W.)	25,538,439.32	8.81
34	Oklahoma	20,334,878.66	8.78
35	North Dakota	5,758,515.09	8.66
36	North Carolina	21,685,388.00	8.60
37	Kentucky	20,951,884.21	8.64
38	Pa. (E.)	43,571,295.78	7.53
39	Mississippi	14,668,967.67	7.35
40	Louisiana	13,656,584.73	7.32
41	Arkansas	12,755,006.63	7.20
42	New York city	40,991,850.79	6.78
43	Michigan	23,262,967.65	6.73
44	Virginia	14,662,008.52	6.59
45	Massachusetts	24,786,876.63	6.35
46	Maryland	8,422,669.38	5.93
47	Florida	5,746,675.46	5.57
48	New Jersey	17,050,372.44	5.46
49	New Mexico	1,902,412.46	5.44
50	Georgia	13,758,560.50	4.78
51	South Carolina	7,713,522.23	4.69
52	Alabama	10,668,499.20	4.48
	Total	$1,015,067,471.80	2.64

FOR A SMILE

A Poor Cooky Maker.

"So she had to let her cook go?"

"Yes."

"Incompetent?"

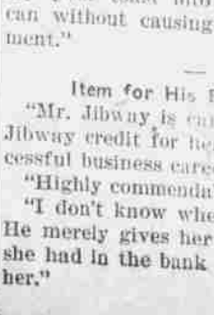
"Very. She made cookies so bad that even the children wouldn't help themselves to them."

A Fresh Fish.

"Is that a new beau your daughter has been entertaining lately?" asked Dubbins.

"Oh, no," answered Scrubbins, "just an old one who has retained his original freshness."

Why, of Course Not.



"Sir," she rickled, in a voice that would make an icicle seem like a superheated mustard plaster, "I have never met you."

"Well, I know it," the fresh guy with the withered mustache bubbled blithely. "If you had do you suppose I'd be going to all this trouble to get acquainted."

No Limit.

Old Codger—I often kissed you when you were a baby.

Miss Bute—I couldn't help myself then.

Old Codger—I could, and did.

The Great Indoor and Outdoor Sport.

Griggs—Do you think that money is the root of all evil?

Briggs—I don't know about the evil part, but most of us have to root for it.

Why He Likes Home.

"There's no place like home."

"That's right. There if you want to dip your toast into your coffee you can without causing any undue comment."

Item for His Bookkeeper.

"Mr. Jibway is careful to give Mrs. Jibway credit for her part in his successful business career."

"Highly commendable."

"I don't know whether it is or not. He merely gives her credit for $6,000 she had in the bank when he married her."

TO A FLOCK OF GEESE

Ye wild, free-hearted spirits of the skies
That ride in wedded ranks the blue
And unrestricted roads of Paradise,
Who else but God has tutored you
That wind-swept and tempest form,
To buffet you with bounty pledge,
Ye will never quiver through the storm
Your unbroken wedge?

Thrill me again, ye cerried host,
With that clarid challenge which defies
The strength of winds—ye poet
To make us guard the heedless skies
Against such prowlers as ye are
That dare with awful and rhythmic
The night benighted of a star
To guide Gods' favored things.

Ye are the joy of being wild,
The pain and symbol of a silent
Feet as sweet and undefiled
It breathes its spirit undistressed
Adown the heights in which love soared
Since Eden won our deepest sighs—
Thrill me again, ye clamant hordes,
With your wind-ringing cries.

—Clark McAdams.

Some Fellows Who Do Not Get Along Well With Work

When you find fellows wearing that down-in-the-mouth expression and inquiring for a new job in an undertone you can put it down that work and they don't get along well together. The getting up before breakfast and working between meals gets on the nerve of a great many aspirants of the nickel aristocracy. But the plain fact of the matter is they are just downright lazy and can't work longer than it takes to get a few small meal tickets or passage to the next town. There they hope to fall into a general managership with nothing to do but draw pay. Their chief anatomy consists in a prominent wishbone which extends where the backbone ought to be.

Expects to Mine Platinum.

Two years of prospecting by a geologist and explorer has established rather definitely the location of extensive lands, tributary to the new Alaska railroad, from which it is expected that platinum can be mined profitably.