1—Allied officers on the firing line at Lens. Maj. Prince Amerashot of Siam being the one in the light coat. 2—British howitzers in Flanders that continually hammer the German lines. 3—Camp Mills, Long Island, after being ravaged by a severe wind and snow storm.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

PRESIDENT WILSON'S LUCID STATEMENT OF AMERICA'S WAR AIMS AND PEACE TERMS.

PUTS THE ONUS ON GERMANY

Bolsheviki Make Peace With Bulgaria and Resume Negotiations at Brest-Litovsk—Snow Stops Teutons in Italy—Secretary Baker's Elaborate Defense.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

President Wilson's statement of the war aims of America, following and almost identical with that of Premier Lloyd George, placed flatly before the people of the central powers the choice between a reasonable peace and a continuance of the war until they are forced to accept the terms offered them by victorious foes. Moreover, the choice of the German government must soon be made, for according to credible reports from Europe the statements of the president and the premier have brought close to a crisis the political dissension in the Fatherland and have served to unmask the pan-Germans, who demand, with threats, that the kaiser shall align himself with them for a "strong peace." The socialists stand as firmly as ever for a democratic peace, and if Wilhelm sides against them, he and the Prussian militarists will have before them the impossible task of making good with decisive military victories over the armed forces of Great Britain, France and the United States. If they fail, as fail they must, it is easy to predict a sweeping revolution in Germany, but between now and that event must intervene a long period of bloody fighting. The pan-Germans have no idea of yielding tamely, especially if they are supported by the emperor, which seems likely.

In the main Mr. Wilson's address coincided with that of Mr. Lloyd George so far as the essentials of peace are concerned. He was a little more insistent on some points, a little less on others; and he spoke more at length about Russia, expressing the deep sympathy of America for the struggling people of that country and encouraging the bolsheviki to stand firm against the terms of German conquest.

All through the program set forth by the president, runs, as he said, the principle of justice to all peoples and all nationalities, and their right to live on equal terms of liberty and safety with one another, whether they be strong or weak.

Just one of the peace essentials as stated by Mr. Wilson met with some criticism in the United States, and that from certain Republican leaders. This was the section calling for the "establishment of an equality of trade conditions among all the nations consenting to the peace and associating themselves for its maintenance." If that means the elimination of all tariffs, a world free trade, say the Republican statesmen, they cannot assent to it. All who were quoted concerning the message declared it most timely, for they believe with the president that the moral climax of the war has come.

The German press generally condemns President Wilson's peace aims as it did those of Lloyd George, most of the papers calling his program utterly impossible, especially as regards Alsace-Lorraine, the internal affairs of Austria-Hungary and the partition of Turkey.

Peace Conference Resumed.

Apparently backing water, the Russian delegates, headed by Trotzky himself, returned to Brest-Litovsk on Tuesday and resumed the peace negotiations with the central powers. Before departing from Petrograd the bolshevikí foreign minister expressed his deep suspicion of the motives of the entente allies, declaring they wanted Germany to make an advantageous separate peace with Russia so Germany would be more willing to surrender what the allies want in the west. Incidentally, Trotzky repeated the story that 25,000 German troops in the Kovno district had deserted because they were about to be moved to the west front.

M. Radek, one of the Russian delegates, asserted Monday that the Russians were strengthening the front and would send home every soldier who was not willing to fight. He asserted they wanted no help from the allies or America because their strength lay in their weakness; that the country for many miles was destitute, and that while the Germans could drive them back it would do them no good and they would not want to have millions of starving people on their hands.

Conditions in Petrograd are becoming more desperate daily. The city is full of crime, disorder and dirt, and the people have little food and coal. Very severe winter weather is adding to the distress there.

Break-Up of Russia Continues.

The bolsheviki seem content, for the present, to permit the breaking up of Russia into separate nationalities. A kind of a truce has been patched up with the Ukrainians, and the many other new "governments" apparently are not molested. Lithuania is the latest to declare itself independent. Finland is well on the way to independence, having been recognized by Germany, Sweden and France, and its representatives being well received by other governments.

The Cossacks of the south were having a harder time; official dispatches from Petrograd reporting that they had been defeated and put to flight by the bolsheviki forces.

The Bulgarian parliament was informed by Premier Radoslavoff that a peace compact had been formed between Bulgaria and Russia, with the consent of the other central powers. On the other hand, the bolsheviki government rejected the separate peace proposals made by Turkey, asking the latter to participate in the general conference.

Col. William B. Thompson, who commanded the American Red Cross mission to Russia, has just returned to this country and had much good to say of the bolsheviki government. He is convinced its leaders are honest and sincere and not in the pay of the Germans, and he believes the movement they have set on foot may result in a world peace.

Fighting of the Week.

A number of attacks in force and continuous activity of the artillery marked the week along the west front, but there was no great battle and no serious attempt to break through the lines by either side. The sector selected by the German high command for the expected big offensive was not revealed, but the belief grows that it will be in Belgium and that the main objective of the kaiser will be the capture of Calais. Possession of this port of course, would be of inestimable value to Germany, both in the submarine campaign and in threatening England with direct attack, as well as interrupting the short route between England and France.

In Italy the weather and possibly shortage of ammunition brought almost to a standstill the attempts of the Austro-Germans to break through into the Venetian plains. Heavy snows fell in the Alps and threatened to shut off communication between the Trentino and the fighting line, and the weather was stormy all the way from the mountains to the Adriatic.

Vice Admiral Sims reported the torpedoing of the American steamship Harry Luckenbach, nine members of the crew being missing. The British admiralty announced that the hospital ship Rewa was torpedoed and sunk in the Bristol channel. She was full of wounded soldiers, but all of them were safely landed, though three Lascars of the crew were lost. This new brutal crime of the Germans afforded the London Times opportunity for mild criticism of President Wilson's high idealism, the paper asking: "Is any peace thinkable with the authors and supporters of a system by which such crimes are coldly sanctioned as legitimate acts of war?"

The Rewa was displaying all the lights and markings required by The Hague convention and was not within the so-called barred zone, but such facts no longer mean anything to the Germans, if indeed they ever did.

Baker Defends Himself.

The investigation of war preparations by the senate committee reached the stage on Thursday where the presence of Secretary Baker was required. His continuance in the cabinet position he holds has been the object of attack, both in the committee and in the country generally, and with full knowledge of that fact he appeared with a long and detailed statement of the war department's doings that served as an elaborate defense of it and of himself as its head. Summing up the department's chief accomplishments, Mr. Baker said a large army is in the field and in training, enlisted and selected without serious dislocation of the country's industries; its subsistence is above criticism, its clothing supply is now substantially complete; arms of the most modern kind have been provided by manufacture or purchased for the soldiers in France and will be available for every man who can be got to France in 1918; a substantial army is already on French soil and ready for active service, and lines of communication and supply and vast storage and other facilities are in process of construction there; great programs for the manufacture of additional equipment and new instruments of war have been formulated.

The American army now in the field or in training, Mr. Baker said, "numbered nearly a million and a half, and he added: "No army of similar size in the history of the world has ever been raised, equipped or trained so quickly. No such provision has ever been made for the comfort, health and general well-being of an army."

The secretary did not undertake to deny that weak places in the department's organization had been discovered, but maintained that the reorganization of bureaus and the creation of the war council had brought strength and efficiency. "We can now see the entire situation," he said. "The initial rush needs are substantially supplied. The technical corps have been expanded and reorganized upon industrial and efficient lines."

Despite Mr. Baker's defense, the sentiment in congress for a separate cabinet department of munitions seems to be growing stronger and the Republican members set a day to consider the adoption of a resolution favoring such action.

Problems of Labor and Fuel.

Secretary of Labor Wilson asserts there is an ample supply of labor in the country, but the problem is one of proper adjustment. Therefore the government has set in motion the machinery for the mobilization and distribution of an army of about 3,000,000 workers for agriculture, shipbuilding and war contract plants. A network of interrelated labor exchanges will be established to recruit workers and transfer them from one section to another according to the demands. John B. Densmore of Montana was selected to be national director of this service.

More insistent and more immediately painful than the labor problem is the matter of fuel. The coal shortage, blamed by some authorities on the selfish greed of the operators, became so pronounced last week, especially in the east, that many industries were forced to close their doors and many more went on part time.

In the house of representatives there was sharp criticism of the federal fuel administration, and one congressman declared that if the government could not control prices it should take over the mines. Fuel Administrator Garfield on Thursday announced the appointment of Mark L. Requa of Oakland, Cal., to take charge of the oil industry of the country, and it was understood the government would take over the control of fuel oil as it has of coal. Distribution of the oil will come first and later the question of price regulation will be taken up. One most desirable result of this move will be to assure the navy an adequate supply of oil, which is the fuel of most of the recently built vessels.

If the women of America win the right to vote, as seems probable, the suffragists will have to thank the man whom they have scolded, abused and picketed for a long time. The Susan B. Anthony amendment was approved by the house Thursday by only the bare two-thirds majority required, and it is fair to assume that it would not have carried if President Wilson had not given it hearty and unexpected indorsement. Fifteen Southern Democrats who voted against national suffrage two years ago voted for it this time. Of the 274 votes in favor of the amendment, 165 were cast by Republicans. The resolution now goes to the senate, where the cause must gain several converts to carry it through.

TO PLEASE GERMAN WORKMEN

Comment of Socialist Organ, Vorwaerts, on Speech Recently Delivered by Lloyd George.

Vorwaerts, the principal organ of the socialists, in commenting on the war aims speech of Premier Lloyd George, declares the premier masquerading in a carefully selected disguise. It says the speech was framed in some parts to meet the approval of German workingmen.

The newspaper adds that the premier's abandonment of the attempt to interfere in Germany's internal affairs is gratifying and that his demand that the states which have been overrun in the course of the war be restored to complete independence will not call forth contradiction.

Referring to Alsace-Lorraine, the newspaper says the inhabitants of these districts are not foreign or alien peoples within the German state.

"If the natives of the German colonies are to be protected from exploitation by capitalists, why not also those of the British colonies?" it asks. "It would be underestimating the good sense of the British workingmen if one assumed that these contradictions escaped their discernment."

Shows Work of Censor.

This obvious incomplete synopsis, which bears the marks of having been censored carefully, is the first indication to reach the outside world of the attitude of the German socialists toward Mr. Lloyd George's outline of war aims.

HOSTESS HOUSE IS PLANNED FOR CAMP

Y. W. C. A. OFFER TO ERECT A BUILDING FOR LADY VISITORS APPROVED BY PARKER.

CUSTER TRENCHES ELABORATE

System Most Complete of Any Camp in U. S.—Under War Conditions Cost Would Be $9,000,000.

Lansing.

Camp Custer is now likely to have a hostess house where mothers, sisters and sweethearts of soldiers can meet them for week-end visits.

Major-General James Parker, commandant of the cantonment, has approved, through Captain Newman, his aide, and the Y. W. C. A. has been notified of his decision.

The national Y. W. C. A. was ready to finance the erection of a hostess house several weeks ago, when Major-General Joseph T. Dickman was commandant, but General Dickman was not overly enthusiastic, believing the camp was near enough to Battle Creek to make such a place within the camp unnecessary.

Custer Has Elaborate Trenches.

Camp Custer possesses the largest and most elaborate trench system of any army training cantonment in the United States.

The rigid censorship, which has heretofore been maintained concerning the trench area of the 85th division, has been lifted by the commandant, Major-General Parker.

An idea of the magnitude of the trench system can be obtained from the following figures:

Cost of construction, if under actual warfare conditions, $1,000,000; time of construction, 200,000 working days; materials used, 1,800 miles of barbed wire, 20,000 sandbags, 200 tons of steel rails, concrete, lumber and corrugated iron.

The system contains 15 miles of trenches, has a front of 540 yards and a depth of 760 yards.

There are six front-line trenches, each 55 yards long. The second line consists of the supervisory trenches, 25 yards to the rear; the third, the second line of firing trenches, 55 yards back; the fourth, the support trenches, which are identical with the first, 160 yards from the front.

Each line is supported with powerful barbed wire entanglements. The trenches connect with each other by means of communicating trenches running from every element. The flanks of all barbed wire entanglements are defended by machine guns.

The fifth row is the intermediate trench, from which communication trenches lead 260 yards to the "strong points." They are concealed in the woods, are defensible against attack from any direction, are inclosed in masses of entanglements, firing trenches and "pill boxes," and with their armament of machine guns and trench mortars are veritable fortresses.

The trench system is constructed to compel the enemy to establish his line about 170 yards from the Custer front line. The entanglements and obstacles throughout are so powerful that any enemy would be annihilated by the protecting machine guns.

Throughout the area are kitchens, shelters, dressing stations and dugouts. The area could be garrisoned by one company in the front line trenches, another in the support trenches, and a company in each of the two "strong-points" in the woods.

Will Make Munitions of Liquor.

Adjt.-Gen. McCain, of the United States army, has instructed Fred L. Woodworth, the state official who will have charge of enforcing Michigan's new prohibition law, to hold all liquor seized under that act for making munitions. All alcoholic beverages confiscated by local or state officials will be shipped to a central point for the extraction of their alcohol which is used in making certain explosives.

Officers have the right of search of any private premises without warrants if they have suspicion that liquor is stored there.

Mr Woodworth will, under the three prohibition acts which take effect May 1, be head of the department of food and drugs which will have charge of enforcing the state prohibition code. He is already making plans for a rigid campaign of enforcement and federal officials plan to cooperate with him in an effort to get as much free alcohol as possible.

lists in other cities will be made.

No liquor can be shipped into the state, either, except for the four prescribed uses—medicinal, mechanical, chemical and sacramental.

Bakers Report Big Wheat Saving.

Reports that bakers are experiencing difficulty in securing cereal flours for admixture with wheat are followed by an estimate from the department of agriculture that the production of rye in 1917 exceeded by 11,23,000 bushels the amount raised in 1916. In spite of slight difficulty in securing wheat substitutes, bakers are already reporting big wheat savings as a result of the regulations, prescribing definitely the amounts of various ingredients which would be allowed.

Drys Want Dickinson Renominated.

L. D. Dickinson, lieutenant-governor is in receipt of a petition from Alpena for his renomination. Rumors that the wets are making plans for submission of some modified form of state prohibition and the fact that the federal amendment will come up for ratification make it likely that Mr. Dickinson will again stand for election as presiding officer of the senate, as he is regarded as one of the leaders of the state dry forces. The dry no doubt will force him to accept it.

Memory of Storm Lingers.

Camp Custer in the grip of the blizzard was a sight worth seeing and remembering.

Drifts piled as high as a man's head blocked the roads and touched the eaves of the small buildings; barracks were hidden behind a white curtain of wind-driven snow so thick no eye could pierce it; solitary figures fought their way into the blast or fled before it; abandoned automobiles squatted here and there, forlornly flapping loosened curtains; gangs of shoveelers, wrapped to the eyes, unloaded coal in 15-minute shifts, that the great steam plants might be fed; a tablecloth of white snow lay on the boards of the officers' mess for a meal at which the men made a great coat, helmet and muffler, but at which at least the hospitality was warm and the hearts cheerful; windows faintly translucent in their heavy coating of frost; barracks into which gusts of snow sifted and fell across the piano at which men gathered to sing; infirmaries filled with victims of frostbites; in every headquarters but one thought—the comfort of the men.

The steam plants met what will probably be the most severe test to which they will ever be put in a most commendable manner. The barracks were comfortably warm, but the officers' quarters were cold.

There were two good reasons for this condition. One was that the barracks get the first steam from the plants, and the other was that from the major general, who sat at the wheel of his big car and smashed his way through the drifts after all traffic had been abandoned, down to the last second lieutenant, each man with shoulder straps was devoting every minute of his time to watching over the enlisted men.

Custer Saved By Red Cross.

No story of the blizzard would be complete without a tribute to the work of the American Red Cross and to the knitting needles of the thousands of Michigan women who fashioned the comforts which this organization distributed.

Every colonel at Camp Custer will tell you that his regiment could not have come through the cold safely had it not been for the knitted helmets, sweaters and hose which have been distributed by the Red Cross. The army issues no helmets, no sweaters, and no heavy boot socks. Yet orders were issued to see that no man should leave his barracks until he had donned all of these articles which shows how necessary they were.

Surgeons in the regimental infirmaries say that without the knitted helmets hundreds of men would have frozen their faces and their ears and that the heavy hose prevented an equally large number of frozen feet.

Camp Custer probably averaged higher in comfort during the storm than any city of its size in Michigan. The fact that the coal was shoveled, that guards were maintained against fire; that food was distributed and than men could go out to perform their necessary duties which would not wait for the weather, was due in the final analysis to the Red Cross and its great army of women who knit.

State Urging Ally Aliens to Enlist.

All Michigan employers of labor are being asked by the state war preparedness board to aid the governments of countries associated with the United States in the war with Germany in recruiting their citizens of military age who are working in Michigan.

Aliens working in the United States are exempt from the selective military service of the United States by reason of non-citizenship. Many of these are of military age and are badly needed in their home armies—particularly British, Italian and Canadian subjects.

There is no law, at present, under which these aliens can be reached and the state war preparedness board, at the request of the foreign governments, has passed a resolution urging Michigan employers to do what they can to induce aliens in their employ to enlist in the armies of America's associates.

Some manufacturers already have acted and have gone to the extent of refusing employment to associated aliens of military age.

CAMP CUSTER NOTES

Some 200 selects are now being given instruction in cobbling, and presently all of the shoes of the soldiers in camp will be repaired by the men themselves.

Wives of enlisted men can obtain work in the camp laundry, which is said to be highly modern. Working conditions, under the rule of military authorities, will be agreeable.

A special instruction bulletin has been issued at Camp Custer calling the attention of all commanding officers to the necessity for educating the men in the necessity of caring for their teeth.

The work which Gen. Parker has been doing in the 85th division has attracted national attention. New York papers which have arrived in camp carry comments on the new spirit shown in Camp Custer since his arrival.

Because of cold weather and heavy snow, Custer soldiers will get little practice in trench warfare till spring.

Camp Custer construction cost $8,500,000, consuming 46,500,000 feet of lumber, 19 carloads of nails, 174 carloads of cement, 966 carloads of brick, 1,950,000 feet of wire, 3,595,000 square feet of wall board, and other things in proportion. The base hospital, which a comparatively few residents of Battle Creek have even seen, because of its isolation, cost Uncle Sam $580,000 and is a little city of itself.

A supply of new 45-caliber pistols has been received by the ordnance department, and it is announced that officers of the division will be armed with this weapon in place of the automatic.

One of the largest and most novel theatrical organizations in the world is being shaped at Custer, under direction of Captain Newman, division athletic officer, and Floyd Rome, civilian director. Officers have been named and plans made to make the "troupe" a permanent one, even to carrying the activities into the

PRUDDEN LIMITS BUSINESS HOURS

COAL SHORTAGE IN STATE LEADS TO DRASTIC ORDER BY FUEL CHIEF.

EVERY BUSINESS HOUSE HIT

All Stores Must Be Closed at 10 Each Night—Theatres Closed Monday and Tuesday.

Lansing—State Fuel Administrator W. K. Prudden last Tuesday issued a drastic order limiting the hours of business of all enterprises which he said should result in a daily saving of 1,000 tons of coal.

The regulations provide:

"1. All retail and wholesale stores, office buildings and all places of business and places of amusement of every kind and nature, not otherwise herein excepted, may be heated and lighted and open to the public nine consecutive hours only on all week days, except Saturday, when the limit may be 12 hours.

"Each line of business or place of amusement may elect the nine consecutive hours during which they may be open, but the closing time shall not be later than 10 p. m.

"2. The exceptions to the above rules are as follows:

"(a) Churches, time limit six hours each week; this time may be all consumed on Sunday, or one Sunday service and one week-day service.

"(b) Theaters, vaudeville and moving picture shows close entirely 24 hours Monday and Tuesday of each week. On all other days the total hours for opening shall be not exceeding five hours, and the closing hour not later than 11 p. m.

"(c) In case of so-called all-night lunch rooms which have been open heretofore practically 24 hours, and not having in connection any other line of business or amusement, may be open nine consecutive hours out of the 24.

"(d) All hotels shall close bars, dining rooms and cafes in connection with said hotels at 10 p. m., to conform to the limit of closing time of restaurants and saloons, and the time of keeping said bars open shall be limited to nine consecutive hours. The provisions of this section (d) shall also apply to all clubs.

"3. The lights in windows during the period the several stores and all lines, are closed, must be extinguished at hour of closing.

"4. All outside illuminating signs for advertising purposes to be eliminated; all unnecessary inside illumination eliminated.

"5. All lighting of streets, parks and boulevards must be confined to necessary lights for safety.

"6. Heating of stores shall not be in excess of 68 degrees.

"This order does not apply to depots, railroad stations, government or municipal buildings."

NEW DRAFT REGISTRATION BILL

Administration Proposes to List Men When They Become Twenty-one.

Washington—The government has decided on draft registration of all young men as fast as they become 21 years old as the means of keeping filled the ranks of the war army. It has decided against raising the draft age limit above 31 years.

An administration bill has been introduced at the request of the war department, by Chairman Chamberlain, of the senate military committee, to register for draft all men who have reached 21 since June 5, 1917, when the draft law became effective.

The administration's support seems to assure its prompt passage. The bills agree with recent recommendations of Provost Marshal General Crowder.

EX-PREMIER CAILLAUX NABBED

Accused of Plot to Conclude Peace With Central Powers.

Paris—The arrest of former Premier Caillaux was due principally to a cablegram from Secretary Lansing at Washington saying that, in 1915, M. Caillaux had been in communication with the Berlin foreign office.

Secretary Lansing's cablegram stated that the American representative at Buenos Aires had been able to establish that M. Caillaux, during his visit to Argentina in 1915, had been in communication with the Berlin foreign office through Count von Luxburg, then German minister to Argentina, with the object of concluding peace with Germany at any price, to permit the resumption of business.

FOUR LAKE SHIPS FOUNDER

Ships Seized By U. S. Lost in Storm—Crew of One Lost.

Washington—Four vessels of the shipping board fleet, being brought from the Great Lakes to the Atlantic seaboard, were lost in terrific St. Lawrence river storms, it was announced Tuesday by the shipping board.

The vessels were the Codorus and the G. N. Orr, now ashore east of Quebec; the Saranac, ashore near Halifax; and the Tuscarora, which disappeared somewhere in the voyage. No trace of the Tuscarora has been found. Nor is it known whether her crew perished.

Gleaners Boost Public Markets.

Kalamazoo—Gleaners in session here completed arrangements whereby farmers, the country over, will seek to establish publicly owned and controlled markets in every state. The agriculturists decided on this action following addresses given by Nathan P. Simpson, former warden of Jackson prison, now in charge of the Michigan Gleaners' Clearing house; Grant Slocum, head of the federal department, and Fred Marvin, secretary of the federal department.

DADDY'S EVENING FAIRY TALE

BY MARY GRAHAM BONNER

THE STORM PARADE.

"Are you ready?" asked old Mr. North Wind.

"We are ready," said all the little breezes.

"How about you, hail drops?"

"We're ready," they said.

"And Prince Sleet, how about you?"

"All ready, Mr. North Wind."

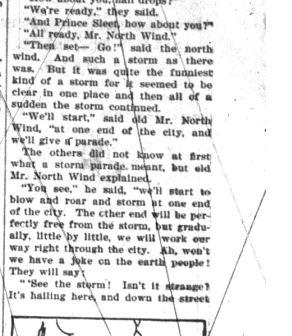
"Then set— Go!" said the north wind. And such a storm as there was. But it was quite the funniest kind of a storm for it seemed to be clear in one place and then all of a sudden the storm continued.

"We'll start," said old Mr. North Wind, "at one end of the city, and we'll give a parade."

The others did not know at first what a storm parade meant, but old Mr. North Wind explained.

"You see," he said, "we'll start to blow and roar and storm at one end of the city. The other end will be perfectly free from the storm, but gradually, little by little, we will work our way right through the city. Ah, won't we have a joke on the earth people! They will say:

"'See the storm! Isn't it strange? It's hailing here and down the street



Mr. North Wind Marched Ahead.

there is no sign of a storm, not even a snowflake is flying.' And then we'll move on down there."

"It's a splendid idea," said Prince Sleet. "I can hardly wait to begin marching."

"Oh," said old King Snow, "must we march? I don't know that I'm very good at marching. I fall most beautifully and I dance about very often before I fall. But as for marching—well, I'm not quite so sure." And he looked rather sad.

"Cheer up, cheer up," said the Storm King, "only North Wind doesn't care if we don't keep step."

"I should say not," laughed the North Wind, and his laugh was so cold that they all wanted to start right away. They felt like exercising and blowing and snowing.

Prince Sleet was talking with the King of the Clouds and the Hail King. "We'll give them a good time," they all said. "Yes, we'll come down together, rain and hail and sleet. Oh, it will be a gorgeous storm!"

"We're all ready, then, eh?" asked old Mr. North Wind once more.

"We're all ready," they said. And the earth people shivered, sat closer to the fires, and the ones who were outside drew their collars and furs tighter.

"Then—Go!" said old Mr. North Wind. And the storm parade began. In it were the Storm King, King Hail, old King Snow, Prince Sleet, the King of the Clouds, his army of Raindrops the Snowflake children, the Winter Breezes and old Mr. North Wind marched ahead carrying a big stick made out of icicles which he threw up in the air and looked exactly like a drum-major.

Of course the people on the earth could not see him, but they could feel him! Oh, how cold it was! And what a terrific storm!

The city people said that they would not be able to get about and that cars and traffic of all sorts would be delayed.

But the strangest thing of all was the way the storm acted. It began at one end and went straight through the city but only a section at a time. When it had finished storming in one section it went on down a little further to another, while all the parts around were fine and clear.

The evening newspapers in the city said that the storm was "freakish," and one little girl who was riding in a motorcar with her mother said that they seemed to keep pace with the storm straight down through the city. But they managed to escape the very end of it which was the worst of all.

"Now for a good rain-up," said old King Snow as he blew.

"That's a good expression," said old Mr. North Wind. For even though he was the drum-major of the storm the others made suggestions as to how the storm could be made worse.

And they all ended up by blowing, snowing, sleeting, hailing, raining and freezing harder than ever.

"Oh, it was a gorgeous parade," said old Mr. North Wind. "We moved right along just like a regular parade but we had the streets almost to ourselves which is quite different from a regular parade, and extremely superior!"

Success and Failure.

Success is generally due to holding on, and failure to letting go. It depends upon how much pluck and perseverance they word "Decide" contains. "With time and patience the mulberry leaf becomes satin."—Babcock.

Too Much for Him.

While in London on a holiday a visitor went to have a look at the Thames. There was a steam shovel at work out in the river and he was standing watching it. Suddenly he felt a tap on his shoulder and turned round to find a son of Erin standing there.

"Say," said he, "isn't London a wonderful place? Be gorry, now just look at that thing goin' down there; now, look at it, isn't that wonderful? But say, old man, I wouldn't want to be the cove at the bottom filling that thing up, would yer?"