

# ALIEN ENEMIES RESIDENT IN U. S. PUT UNDER DRASTIC RESTRICTIONS

## President Wilson Issues Proclamation Restricting Every Alien in the United States

Washington.—President Wilson dealt a smashing blow to the enemy alien within the boundaries of the United States.

All alien enemies are required to register and to obtain permits for travel under a proclamation issued by the President.

Enemies also are prohibited approaching within 100 yards of water fronts, docks, railroad terminals or storage houses and are forbidden to enter or reside in the District of Columbia.

Only Germans will be affected by the proclamation, as it specifies "enemies" and not "allies of enemies."

The proclamation, issued as a supplement to the one declaring a state of war with Germany, provides further that an alien enemy shall not, except on public ferries, be found on "any ocean, bay, river or other waters" within the United States. They are forbidden to fly in aeroplanes, balloons or airships and to enter the Panama Canal Zone.

The proclamation orders registrations as follows:

"All alien enemies are hereby required to register at such times and places and in such manner as may be fixed by the Attorney General of the United States, and the Attorney General is hereby authorized and directed to provide as speedily as may be practicable for registration of all alien enemies and for the issuance of registration cards to alien enemies and to make and declare such rules and regulations as he may deem necessary for effecting such registration.

"All alien enemies and all other persons are hereby required to comply with such rules and regulations; and the Attorney General in carrying out such registration is hereby authorized to utilize such agents, agencies, officers and departments of the United States and of the several States, Territories, dependencies and municipalities thereof, and of the District of Columbia as he may select for the purpose, and all such agents, agencies, officers and departments are hereby granted full authority for all acts done by them in the execution of this regulation when acting by the direction of the Attorney General, and after the date fixed by the Attorney General for such registration no enemy alien shall be found within the limits of the United States, its Territories or possessions without having his registration card on his person."

The restrictions were imposed on free travel in the following section:

"An alien enemy shall not change his place of abode or occupation or otherwise travel or move from place to place without full compliance with any such regulations as the Attorney General of the United States may from time to time make and declare; and the Attorney General is hereby authorized to make and declare from time to time such regulations concerning the movements of alien enemies as he may deem necessary in the premises for the public safety, and to provide in such regulations for monthly, weekly or other periodical report of alien enemies to Federal, State or local authorities; and all alien enemies shall report at the times and places and to the authorities fixed."

Germans will be barred from employment on all vessels on the ocean or the Great Lakes and even from traveling on private motorboats of their own, under the following provisions:

"An alien enemy shall not, except on public ferries, be found on any ocean, bay, river or other waters within three miles of the shoreline of the United States or its territorial possessions, . . . or on any of the waters of the Great Lakes, their connecting waters and harbors."

The section forbidding alien enemies to approach shipping centers is as follows:

"An alien enemy shall not approach or be found within 100 yards of any canal, wharf, pier or dock used directly by, or by means of lighters by, any vessel or vessels of over 500 tons gross engaged in foreign or domestic trade, other than fishing, nor within 100 yards of any warehouse, shed, elevator, railroad terminal or other terminal, storage or transfer facility and adjacent to or operated in connection with any such wharf, pier or dock."

The Attorney General is given additional authority to declare prohibited zones about other establishments whenever he deems it advisable to do so. The proclamation does not interfere, however, with existing regulations forbidding enemies to live within a half mile of munition plants, shipyards and other Government establishments, though all previous special permits to allow aliens to ignore the zone restriction are revoked.

Where It Applies.

The proclamation applies to continental United States and to the Philippines, Porto Rico and Alaska.

Locked Cashier in Vault.

Armed Men Then Take \$3,600 From Bank Near Kansas City.

Kansas City, Mo.—Armed men entered the Liberty State Bank, at Liberty, eight miles southwest of here, locked the cashier in the vault and escaped in a motor car with \$3,600. Forces were immediately formed and a chase began. The bank's vault was blown open and robbed seven years ago.

The penalty for violation will be in termination for the war.

Officials explained that the Government's action is not intended to be vindictive and that Germans who mean no harm to the United States will not be molested. Under regulations now being framed by the Department of Justice all Germans may not be required to report periodically to officials. The regulations will be promulgated within a few days, but the terms of the President's proclamation become immediately effective.

The administration of the restrictions will be under John Lord O'Brien, special assistant to the Attorney General for war work, and the enforcement will be carried out largely with the assistance of the Department of Justice's Bureau of Investigation.

War Department Ruling Favors Those Working in Arsena.

Washington.—Women who do a man's work in government ordnance and quartermaster work should have a man's pay, the War Department has ruled. Suggestions forwarded to arsenals by the chief of ordnance recommend the eight-hour day for women, suggest at least 30 minutes lunch time with two ten-minute rest periods per day; the Saturday half-holiday, and further declared that women should not be required to lift over 25 pounds in any single load, while their tasks should be adjusted to their strength.

3 U. S. SOLDIERS DIE IN FRANCE.

Wound Kills One; Accident And Disease Cause Others' Deaths.

Washington.—The War Department announced the death on November 13 of Valentine H. Newton, of the Headquarters Company of the Marine Corps in France, from a self-inflicted gunshot wound. His next of kin is his mother, Mrs. Margaret Newton, of Arkville, N. Y.

Other deaths reported are Corporal Samuel Parrott, Marine Corps, died November 16 of "mylitis transverse," of Newbern, N. C.; Sergeant George E. Merkle, Signal Corps, accidentally killed November 17, of Philadelphia.

WARNS OF FOOD CANVASSERS.

Hoover Calls German Agents Crooks And Confidence Men.

Washington.—Agents of the German propaganda, who have been going from house to house and posing as representatives of the Government to commandeer food supplies, were denounced by Herbert Hoover, United States Food Administration, as "crooks," "thieves," and "confidence operators."

Mr. Hoover advised persons upon whom these pro-German agents call in the future to notify the nearest policeman and have the man arrested.

265 PASSENGERS RESCUED.

Taken Off Steamer Mariposa, Wrecked Off Alaska.

Seattle, Wash.—The 265 passengers of the steamship Mariposa, wrecked on Straight Island, off the Alaskan coast, were rescued by the steamships Curacao and Ravelli. Removal of the passengers from the wrecked steamship was accomplished without the loss of a single life.

World War in Brief

General Pershing reported that two men were killed, three severely wounded and three slightly wounded in action on November 13.

Berlin announces that Quero and Monte Cornelle, on the northern Italian front, have been taken by storm and the Italians have been driven from Monte Tomba, the War Office announced.

Italian forces have begun an offensive on the Asiago Plateau and have occupied advanced elements of trenches, the Italian War Office announced, adding that further attempts of the Austro-German troops to cross the Piave have been stopped.

Artillery fighting of great intensity is in progress along the northern and western front from the coast to the Ypres sector, according to the German Army Headquarters.

Fedor F. Foss, mining expert on the Russian mission to the United States, has requested that firms making labor-saving machinery for use in mineral industries send catalogues and descriptive literature to him.

An anti-smoke campaign in Pittsburgh is reported to have reduced its famous smoke by at least 75 per cent, thereby saving on property alone \$7,500,000 annually.

Threatened Because He Asked Cashier To Leave Town.

Coatesville, Pa.—Mayor Albert H. Swing's life has been threatened because he asked Arthur Hoopes, Quaker bank cashier, who refused to aid the sale of Liberty bonds, to leave the city. Letters written to the mayor saying the "Molly Maguires" are coming back, have been turned over to the federal authorities.

# BRITISH THROUGH HINDENBURG LINE

## All London Proclaims the Brilliant Achievement

### TAKE OVER 8,000 PRISONERS

British Now Believed To Be In Possession Of The Complicated Tunnel Which Was The Feature Of The Hindenburg Line.

London.—In one of his longest communique, Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, commander of the British troops in France, thrilled the British nation with news of perhaps the most striking victory yet achieved on the Western front, and certainly, owing to the novel phases of the British attack, a victory reviving hope at very gloomy period.

The Hindenburg or Siegfried line, which was thus breached, was believed by the Germans to be strong enough to hold back the world armies. Its triple cordon of three separate trench systems had a central line with a great tunnel, with openings at frequent intervals, making it unnecessary for the troops to move above ground, thus keeping the garrison safe under the heaviest gunfire. It is believed that much of this tunnel now is in the possession of the British.

Pershing At The Front.

General Pershing, commander of the American forces in France, was present at the British headquarters as the guest of Field Marshal Haig, the British commander, to witness the British offensive. The American commander followed the novel battle with the deepest interest.

Haig's Report.

The report from Field Marshal Haig's headquarters on the British drive in the Cambrai sector reads:

"Important progress was made west and southwest of Cambrai, though rain has fallen continuously. "Reinforcements which the enemy hurried up to the battlefield to oppose our advance have been driven out of a further series of villages and other marked with evident success and moved along regularly, according to schedule.

The resistance offered by the dazed Germans was negligible and by noon British pioneers already were at work laying roads across the old front line trenches, while prisoners in considerable numbers had begun to come back from various directions.

The casualties of the attacking forces thus far have been light. Great numbers of German dead lie before the main Hindenburg trench, where the bewildered enemy, taken unawares, made a half-hearted attempt to stem the onrushing Britons.

The battle was an innovation for the western front, for it was begun without any preliminary artillery work. Upon the army tanks rested the responsibility for victory or defeat, and they fulfilled all expectations. The iron giants went through the tremendous line of barbed wire entanglements in front of the main Hindenburg positions and on over the trenches, as though they were on parade.

The tanks started forward at 6:30 o'clock and by 11:30 the British infantry, which had swarmed into the holes made by the mighty engines, was engaging the enemy in open fighting along the Hindenburg support line back of the main defenses at many points.

O. K.'S HOME CANNING.

Government Expert Says Such Goods Are Safe.

Washington.—Reports that there is danger of poisoning from vegetables preserved by the cold-pack method have been placed in the category of enemy propaganda by Charles Lathrop Pack, president of the National Emergency Food Garden Commission. "The cold-pack method has been in use for five years and neither death nor serious illness has resulted from food canned according to directions," Pack said. "Home canned goods are safe and necessary."

MASSES EDITORS INDICTED.

Charged With Conspiracy To Violate Espionage Act.

New York.—Indictments were returned by a Federal grand jury against the Masses Publishing Company; Max Eastman, the editor; Floyd Bell, managing editor; C. Merrill Rogers, business manager; Henry Glinkenkamp, cartoonist; John Reid, Art Young and Josephine Bell, the last three being contributors. All were charged with conspiring to violate the Espionage act through the radical periodical.

MEDICAL OFFICER KILLED.

Illinois Man Falls In Fighting On Flanders Front.

Washington.—One American Medical Reserve officer attached to the British forces was killed and one wounded in fighting on the Flanders front on November 6, General Pershing reported to the War Department.

8 DEATHS IN PERSHING'S FORCE.

Four From Diseases And Four From Wounds During Week.

Washington.—There were eight deaths in the American expeditionary forces in France during the week ended November 9, according to a report by the Surgeon General made public. Three deaths were due to wounds received in action, three to pneumonia, one to heart disease and one to accidental gunshot wound.

# WAR LEADERS IN CONFERENCE

## The American and British Commissioners Meet

### GOOD PROGRESS IS MADE

#### Earnestness And Unity The Keynotes Of The Gathering—Lloyd George Thanks United States.

London.—None of the numerous Allied war councils which have occurred in the past three years have occasioned the same interest as Tuesday's historic meeting of the American War Mission and the British War Cabinet for tightening the links that chain the Anglo-American war efforts. The scene was the dingy old residence in Downing street, which has served the Prime Ministers of many generations as both home and office, and the room was the council chamber where the cabinets meet and where the destinies of the empire have been shaped since the days of the American Revolution.

The conference lasted an hour and a half, the members having frequent recourse to the mass of statistics and official documents at their command.

There was little formality about the proceeding. Lord Reading, the Lord Chief Justice, who was the presiding officer, started them by explaining the purposes of the meeting and a general discussion followed. At the close the conferees reported that satisfactory progress had been made.

Premier Lloyd George opened the conference with a speech which the conferees described as having been an important statement. The full speech, like the rest of the proceedings, is being kept secret, but one conferee said the spirit of greatest earnestness and unity permeated the meeting and that the most important practical results were achieved.

The American representatives were Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, chief of staff; Admiral William S. Benson, chief of naval operations; Thomas Nelson Perkins, members of the priority board; Dr. Alonzo Taylor, representing the Food Controller; Bainbridge Colby, of the United States Shipping Board; Oscar T. Crosby, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and Vance McCormick, chairman of the War Trade Board. Colonel House was not present.

The British representatives were Premier Lloyd George, Foreign Minister Balfour, Viscount Milner, George Nicholl Banes and Earl Curzon, of Kedleston, constituting the War Cabinet; Lord Reading and Lord Northcliffe, the Earl of Derby, General Sir William R. Robertson and Lieut-Gen. Jan C. Smuts, representing the army; Sir Eric Geddes and Admiral Sir John Jellicoe, representing the navy and Major John L. Baird, Baron Rhondda, Lord Robert Cecil, Walter Hume Long and Dr. Christopher Addison, representing, respectively, aviation, food, blockade, petroleum and munitions.

WAR COUNCIL GRATIFIED—EXPECTS FINAL TOTAL TO EXCEED \$50,000,000.

New York.—The National War Work Council of the Young Men's Christian Association announced that the grand total of the nationwide War Fund campaign is \$49,209,411. This exceeds by nearly \$15,000,000 the \$35,000,000 goal set at the beginning of the campaign on November 12.

President Wilson, on being informed that the fund was greatly oversubscribed, telegraphed congratulations to Dr. John R. Mott, general secretary of the council.

"My heartfelt congratulations on the remarkable and gratifying results," the President's telegram read. "I think it is a national blessing."

The Eastern Department, with headquarters in this city, collected \$20,911,565. Its quota was fixed at \$15,500,000. The Central Department, with headquarters at Chicago, according to incomplete returns, was second with \$18,280,733, as compared with a quota of \$12,500,000.

The totals and the quotas for the other departments are as follows: Northeastern, Boston, \$6,368,925, quota \$5,000,000; Western, San Francisco, \$1,773,500, quota \$1,250,000; Southwestern, Dallas, \$1,387,900, quota \$1,000,000; Southeastern, Atlanta, \$1,207,588, quota \$1,500,000.

German Agents Seek To Incite Uprising Against Carranza.

Washington.—Felix Diaz has been offered \$300,000 personally by German agents in Mexico for a counter-revolution against Carranza, it was learned authoritatively. Additional sums were promised for his followers. Diaz is reported to be hiding in Mexico.

SETS KNITTING RECORD.

Miss Hancock, Of Baltimore, Makes Sweater In 18 Hours.

Atlanta, Ga.—Of interest to the vast army of women knitters throughout the country is the record established here by Miss Jennie Gwin Hancock, of Baltimore, who, within 18 hours, knit a regulation army sweater. The only record here that approaches Miss Hancock's is 25 hours. Miss Hancock is the guest of Mrs. Wallace Boyd.

# SHIPMENTS TO RUSSIA HELD UP

## No More Supplies Until Situation Clears

### KALEDINES COMING FRONT

#### Hetman Of Don Cossacks Holds The Master Hand In Control Of Coal And Bread.

Washington.—No shipments of supplies will be permitted to go from the United States to Russia until the situation in that country clears. The American Government, before allowing the export of goods already on the docks, wants to know into whose hands they will fall on their arrival.

The cessation of shipments is temporary, if a stable government is formed which the United States can recognize. If the Bolshevik gain control and pursue their program calling for a peace with Germany, the embargo will be permanent. A protracted civil war would also work to keep the embargo tight, as the United States would then fear that supplies might go to the Bolshevik faction.

The Provisional Russian Government was given credits amounting in all to \$325,000,000, of which \$191,000,000 already has been advanced. Much of this money has been spent for supplies now awaiting shipment and the Russians have been given vessels for its transport. Shipments will be held up by denial of bunker coal to the ships.

Thomas D. Jones, vice-chairman of the War Trade Board, called at the White House and conferred with President Wilson. No statement was forthcoming, but it was believed the Russian situation was discussed. Conditions in Russia still are far from clear. The State Department had no additional dispatches from Ambassador Francis at Petrograd, but unofficial messages coming from Sweden were that General Kaledines, hetman of the Don Cossacks, who held the master hand in Russia through domination of the country's coal and bread supply in the Don Cossack region, was marching with an army on Varonez, 200 miles south of Moscow.

Passengers arriving at the Swedish frontier from Russia also reported that soldiers were parading the Petrograd streets bearing banners demanding a constitutional assembly of all Russia and declaring that the Bolshevik regime was more tyrannical than that of Nicholas. The passengers believed the present revolutionary government must fall through lack of support of the principal parties.

NOT EXECUTED IN GERMANY.

Mrs. Couch, Alleged Pro-German In Trouble In America.

Mount Vernon, Ill.—Mrs. Catherine Couch, who was reported last summer to have been executed in Germany for criticizing that Government is under guard in the village of West Salem, her former home, where she delivered an address Sunday night which was classed by local authorities as pro-German. Sheriff Naylor, of Edwards county, said he anticipated no violence, although feeling was high in West Salem and that Mrs. Couch would be guarded until Federal officers arrive.

TO BUILD UNSINKABLE SHIPS.

Construction Of Score For French Government Authorized.

Washington.—The Shipping Board has approved the building of twenty 4,000-ton nonsinkable ships by the French Government in the United States. By so doing it has waived the rule that no foreign construction should be permitted at this time.

The nonsinkable ship, developed by French experts, is said to have withstood torpedo attack in a test in which four shots were fired into the hull and the only effect was to destroy the cargo immediately surrounding the point of attack.

BOMB IN CHICAGO POST OFFICE.

Found On Floor Of Parcel Post Room.

Chicago.—A bomb was discovered on the floor of the parcel post room in the Federal Building, starting Federal agents on a search for its maker and an explanation of how it came to be in the post office. A fuse 18 inches long, wrapped around the cover, burned slowly when it was detached for inspection and a powder with which it was packed emitted a nauseating gas.

TO CUT TAILORS' SAMPLES.

Washington.—More than 67,000 soldiers can be clothed with the material which will be saved by cutting the sizes of tailor's sample 21 per cent, and this has been arranged at conferences between the Council of National Defense, the National Wholesale Tailors' Association and many large cloth-dealers. Nearly a quarter of a million yards of cloth heretofore used as samples will be devoted to clothing.

# SHELLS RAIN ON U. S. TROOPS

## Fighting More Lively and Americans Again Suffer Losses

### 15 AMERICANS ARE LAUDED

#### Sammies Pay For Back With Interest—French General Cites 13 U. S. Officers And Men For Bravery In Raid.

With the American Army in France.—The artillery fighting in the sector held by the American troops has become even more lively and there have been further casualties, shrapnel wounding some men in the trenches. An enemy shell hit an American gun and caused casualties. Some of the men wounded in the last two days have died.

The American batteries have been firing rapidly in return. The visibility is becoming better and it is considered certain that more damage and casualties have been caused in the German lines than the Germans have inflicted on the Americans.

The American troops witnessed their first aerial encounter. Three enemy airplanes appeared overhead. Soon all of them except one fled at the approach of five French machines. One of the French outmaneuvered this German and "got on his tail." The German aviator then bolted. The rattle of machine guns finally died away as the two airplanes disappeared to the west.

The French general commanding the sector has mentioned in the dispatches 15 American officers and soldiers including three who were killed, for excellent military qualities and for bravery displayed in the recent trench raid.

A note accompanying the citations says that between 8,000 and 10,000 shells were used in the attack, which had been in preparation for three months down to the finest details. The results obtained by the enemy were very small, he having been unable to penetrate more than the first-line trenches because of the resistance of the American soldiers with rifle and pistol fire and hand grenades. The enemy had to content himself, the citation continues, with carrying off a few prisoners.

RED CROSS EMPLOYES.

Statement Issued Showing Number Who Receive Salaries.

Washington.—Three employees get \$5,000, or more, 28 between \$3,000 and \$15,000, and 402 other employees receive between \$600 and \$3,000 annually at National Headquarters of the American Red Cross, its war council announced. In addition there are 88 volunteers working without remuneration. The staff at National Headquarters has been decreased from 700 paid officers and employees four months ago to 423 now. The reduction is partly due to decentralization of administration, which has transferred much routine work to 13 divisional offices whose payrolls are not included in this statement.

HOW PACKAGES MUST BE ADDRESSED.

Packages for the soldiers must be addressed to the individual, with his company and his regiment and they must be added the words "American Expeditionary Forces." It is not necessary to add the name of the country.

It will be noted that in the instructions given above and prepared in the second assistant postmaster general office nothing is said specifically concerning the kind of things which may be sent to the soldiers and civilians connected with the expeditionary forces. It is perfectly proper to send sugar, provided it is properly wrapped. The reason sugar is spoken of here is because there seems to have been some misunderstanding about it.

Matches must not be sent in any circumstances. Neither must anything inflammable, except, of course, ordinary packing material, be included nor must there be any chemical or fresh fruit in the packages. Canned goods can go if properly protected from mashing up and ruining other things in the mail. Jars of fruit preserve sealed and protected against breakage can be sent. Nothing of an explosive nature must be put into the parcels.

It is necessary that the parcel post packages weighing up to seven pounds shall be wrapped so that post office authorities may examine their contents. The rules for the packages which the war department sends are given explicitly in the above official communication. It is desirable to accustom the fact that parcels up to seven pounds in weight can be sent by ordinary parcel post at any time of the year, but that Christmas parcels which are to go by the way of the war department at the address given above will not be forwarded if they are received at Hoboken later than December 5.

ABOUT ENVELOPES.

It is said that envelopes were invented during the early days of the XIV of France. In 1600 M. De Launoy established a private post office placed boxes at the corner of the streets for letters included in envelopes that were sold in offices connected with that purpose. It is likely, however, that envelopes were used before this period because of the post-paid envelopes. But the post-paid envelope, which is what you see today, was introduced in 1840.

WAR DEPARTMENT WILL TRANSPORT CHRISTMAS PACKAGES FOR BOYS IN FRANCE.

LAST SAILING DATE DEC. 5.

Official Statement Issued by Post Office Department to Eliminate Confusion Regarding Regulations.

By EDWARD B. CLARK.

Gentlemen:—From all over the United States queries come to Washington concerning the exact rules governing the sending of parcels to the members of the expeditionary forces in France. Confusion seems to prevail everywhere. It is due to a number of causes, the principal one of which seems to be that the instructions were sent out piecemeal and that some of the first rules were amended.

Here is the official statement of the subject which I have just secured from the post office department:

Western Newspaper Union.

In answer to your inquiry with reference to parcel post packages for the American Expeditionary Forces, I beg to advise you as follows: Parcel post for soldiers and civilians connected with the American Expeditionary Forces in France, when carefully packed and properly addressed, will be accepted by all postmasters for direct transmission through the mails. Such parcels may weigh up to seven pounds, except the contents of each box and must be sent to the Commanding Officer, Port of Embarkation, either by express or through the mails, and must not exceed 20 pounds in weight. The army will inspect the contents of each box and undertake its delivery from Hoboken to the addressee. The war department will receive Christmas packages up to December 5th.

Yours very truly, OTTO PRAEGER, Second Assistant Postmaster General.

# STILL TIME TO FORWARD GIFTS

## War Department Will Transport Christmas Packages for Boys in France.

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Parcel Post Limit Seven Pounds.

It will be noted that parcels weighing seven pounds but no more can be sent through the post office department all the way to France.

The twenty-pound parcels which are intended for Christmas gifts and which are to be delivered on Christmas day are sent by the war department from its port of embarkation at Hoboken, N. J. These parcels, which must not exceed twenty pounds in weight, can be sent to the address given in Hoboken in any way that the sender chooses.

Of course the post office department has been handling the smaller Christmas packages all the way through to France, but in order to insure their delivery on Christmas morning it was necessary to mail them by November 15. However, the fact that the mailing was too late for delivery on Christmas day does not mean that parcels cannot still be sent by parcel post. They can be sent any day in the year at the rate of 12 cents for each pound sent, and this rate holds from whatever point in the United States the package is sent.

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