

P. O. DEPARTMENT \$12,500,000 AHEAD

Postmaster-General Shows Surplus Accumulated.

\$5,200,000 ADDED THIS YEAR

Burleson Recommends That Telephone And Telegraph Systems Be Taken Over By Government.

Washington.—Postmaster-General Burleson's annual report, just issued declares there was a Postoffice Department surplus of \$5,200,000 during the present year and enumerates as among the year's accomplishments improvement of the parcel post, extension of city and rural deliveries and development of the Postal Savings system.

A surplus of \$12,500,000 is shown, says the report, for three years of the four the administration has been in office, and it calls attention to deficits under previous administrations.

The department makes many recommendations for improvement of the service. Some of the most important are these:

That early action be taken by Congress declaring a Government monopoly over all utilities for the public transmission of intelligence and that as soon as possible the telephone and telegraph facilities of the United States be incorporated into the postal establishment.

That \$300,000 be appropriated now for acquiring telegraph and telephone utilities in Alaska, Porto Rico and Hawaii.

That public buildings erected for postoffice purposes be standardized and that their costs be commensurate with the needs of the service.

That funds be expended in a number of large cities for buildings not of ornamental design, but designed to accommodate the postal service before more money is spent in smaller towns where buildings are not needed and cannot be justified.

That changes be made in the present building policy which imposes a fixed charge on the department that has grown burdensome.

That the classified service be extended to include the position of postmaster at offices of the first, second and third classes.

That the department be authorized to bond its employees, so that the Government may be protected more adequately and that relief may be afforded officials and employees of the service.

That the pay of rural carriers be equalized by fixing salaries on the basis of the number of pieces and weight of mail transported, length of routes and time required to serve them, instead of solely on length of routes as at present.

That \$100,000 be appropriated for experiments in aerial transportation of mail.

Growth of the parcel post will cut the cost of living to the city dweller, the report declares. The service is now handling 90,000,000 packages a month. Liberal changes in its regulations have done much to bring about its extension, it is declared.

NEW U-BOAT NOTE MAY BE SENT

Washington Stirred By Activities Of German Submarines.

Washington.—More definite information as to the facts involved in recent activities by German submarines has brought the situation to a point where a new note to Germany, designed to clear up any doubt as to the interpretation of the Berlin Government's submarine pledges to the United States, appears to be among the possibilities of the near future.

President Wilson has given careful attention to the evidence in the cases of several of the vessels recently attacked, but has given no indication of what his decision will be. It was stated positively that no course had been decided upon, but beyond this and a reiteration that the American Government had not in any way altered its stand on the submarine question, officials declined to make any comment.

The cases in the forefront of consideration are those of the British steamers Arabia and Marina, both of which, Germany contends, were believed to be transports in the naval service of the Allies. During the day official information reached the State Department establishing that the Marina, on which six Americans were lost, was in no sense a transport, and an inquiry was addressed to Great Britain for information as to the actual status of the Arabia.

CASHIER SHOT BY BANDIT DEAD

Ordered To Turn His Back And Fired At Three Times.

Point, Texas.—Clarence Glass, cashier of the Point National Bank, died from wounds received when he was shot down by a robber who took the bank. Glass said the robber, after taking the money, ordered him to turn his back, and then shot him three times. The man escaped.

UNITED STATES HAS FOOD TO SPARE

Production Increasing Faster Than Population.

THE BEEF SUPPLY GROWING

Secretary Of Agriculture Points To Further Great Possibilities Held Out By Tillable Lands.

Washington.—Fears that the population of the United States is growing so fast that it will outstrip the production of food are set at rest by the annual report of Secretary of Agriculture David F. Houston, just made to Congress.

The production of foods in the United States has held its own in some branches and has increased in others. The alarming decline in beef production which set in some time ago reached the lowest point in 1913, and since then has increased materially. At the same time there has been a marked increase in the production of swine. Sheep have declined slightly. More of these meat animals have been slaughtered under Government supervision during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, than ever before, the report states. The heaviest slaughtering has been accompanied by an increase in the number of living animals, however.

Secretary Houston says that the situation gives reason for the brightest optimism, it being indicated that the United States cannot only supply its own food needs, but can feed a large proportion of the people of the outside world.

The report states that the Department has energetically worked through the eradication of disease and the development of stock raising to increase the food supply. He recommends the inauguration of a vigorous campaign against tuberculosis in hogs and cattle, which, he estimates, is causing annual losses in the United States of \$25,000,000.

The report states that the secret of continuing to feed the world lies in the expansion by the American people of the acreage of tilled lands. Food crops should be stabilized and better regulated, he declares. Crops should be rotated scientifically, the Secretary declares, and the entire business of tilling the soil should be placed on a more scientific basis.

A marked improvement in the quality of foods and drugs offered the public has been brought about through rigorous enforcement of the food and drugs act, the report says.

\$1,000,000 FOR FISH HATCHERIES.

House Bill Provides For One In Maryland Or Virginia.

Washington.—Twenty fish hatcheries in as many states would be provided at a cost of about \$1,000,000 by a bill which passed the House. They would be in Alabama, Louisiana, Florida, Georgia, South or North Carolina, Maryland or Virginia, Oregon, Texas, Oklahoma, Illinois, Washington, Arizona, New Mexico, Michigan, Idaho, Missouri, Pennsylvania, Delaware or New Jersey, Minnesota and California. The bill now goes to the Senate.

WOULD MAKE WASHINGTON DRY.

Senators Sheppard and Kenyon To Champion Measure.

Washington.—First efforts of prohibition leaders in Congress at this session are to be directed toward making the national capital "dry." The initial move will be made by Senator Sheppard, of Texas, and Senator Kenyon, of Iowa, will champion the measure from the Republican side.

ALL QUIET IN SANTO DOMINGO.

Payments Suspended For Several Months Are Resumed.

Santo Domingo.—The situation is now quiet in Santo Domingo, in which American military rule was proclaimed last month. Payments by the Government, which were suspended for several months on account of the retention of public funds by the American officials, have been resumed.

ADVERTISERS FAVOR IT.

National Association Approves Increase in Price Of Newspapers.

Boston.—The Association of National Advertisers at its annual meeting here adopted resolutions approving "reasonable increases in the selling price of periodicals and newspapers" because of the higher cost of white paper.

POTATO EMBARGO OFF.

Agricultural Department Expects Canadian Crop To Lower Price.

Washington.—The first step of the Department of Agriculture toward a policy expected to reduce prices on food staple was taken when the embargo on Canadian potatoes was ordered lifted. Shipments of potatoes, it was explained, must be certified by shippers to be as sound as is commercially practicable and to contain no more than 10 per cent. of tubers showing traces of disease.

WHEN PAPA GOES CHRISTMAS SHOPPING



TEUTON FORCES OCCUPY BUCHAREST

The Rumania Campaign a Notable Achievement.

TWO GREAT GENERALS

Marks the Climax Of a Campaign Which Began August 27—Were Crushed in the German Nutcracker.

Berlin.—Bucharest, capital of Rumania, has been captured, it was officially announced.

Ploesti, the important railway junction town, 36 miles northwest of Bucharest, also has been taken.

Roumanians Avoided Trap.

London.—The retirement of the Roumanians from the city of Bucharest and the surrounding region was made imperative by the advance of the German troops on three sides of the capital. To avoid flanking operations that would have eaten into their armies King Ferdinand's commanders slipped out of the enemy's trap with their forces apparently almost intact.

Recent advices stated that the military authorities had decided to make no stand in the capital, which was reported to have been stripped of the defenses that once made it one of the most powerfully fortified positions in the world.

The capture of Bucharest marks the culmination of an operation accounted by military commentators one of the most soundly conceived and brilliantly executed strategical feats of the great war.

From the hour when Field Marshal Von Mackensen forced a crossing of the Danube and, on November 24, set foot on Roumanian soil, effecting a junction shortly afterward with General Von Falkenhayn's armies, driving through Wallachia from the west, there seemed little doubt of the ultimate fate of the Roumanian capital. The relentless pressure of the Teutonic invading armies, with their preponderance of heavy artillery, proved too much for King Ferdinand's forces once the Roumanian front was broken in western Wallachia and the Danube crossed behind the line of the northern Teutonic irruption.

Continuously outflanked on the south by Von Mackensen's advance and on the north by further Austro-German irruptions through the mountain passes, the Roumanians had no choice but to fall back upon the line of their capital and now have been forced to yield even that.

Held 50,000 Square Miles.

The taking of Bucharest virtually completes the conquest by the Teutonic forces of the southern section of the Roumanian kingdom, embracing territory of more than 50,000 square miles.

The beginning of the Teutonic campaign against Roumanian dates back to the Roumanian entrance into the war on August 27. Perhaps taken by surprise by the speed with which the Roumanians threw their troops across the Transylvania Alps into Hungary and took possession of Kronstadt, Hermannstadt and a wide sweep of Hungarian territory, the Austro-German military authorities were awake to the opportunities in Dobruja, on the Roumanian southeastern front. Within a few days the Bulgarians were found to be winning signal successes along the Danube, capturing Turtukai on September 7 and Silistria on the 10th. There remained then the operation of

Bucharest Well Fortified.

Bucharest, before the present war relegated old-fashioned fortifications to the scrap heap, was considered extremely well defended by its outlying works, which comprised 18 fortifications of the first class and many redoubts and batteries. Aside from Paris, it was accounted probably the largest military camp in the world, capable of accommodating 200,000 men.

TORPEDO-PROOF VESSELS.

New Battleships For U. S. Navy Will Be Practically Invulnerable.

Washington.—Construction experts at Washington have just completed tests which they declare demonstrate that the new battleships will be practically torpedo-proof. These tests have shown that it will require 10 of the ordnance now in use to destroy one of the new dreadnaughts, whereas the ordinary battleship may now be destroyed by two well-placed shots.

FLAUNT BANNER IN PRESIDENT'S FACE

The Suffragists Carry Out Carefully Planned Stunt.

PRESIDENT GIVEN OVATION

President Wilson Merely Smiles and Goes On With His Speech, While a Page Pulls Down the Offensive Banner.

Washington.—President Wilson's address to Congress was marked by a woman suffrage coup in the galleries—the first real show of organized militancy in the capital—and by a great demonstration of congratulatory to the President upon his re-election, in which many Republicans joined with the Democrats.

After acknowledging the prolonged cheers and applause which greeted his entry to the hall of the House, the President launched into his address, reviewing recommendations for railroad legislation, a corrupt practices act, and had passed to his recommendations for a broader government for Porto Rico. He was just about to begin a sentence: "The present laws governing the island and regulating the rights and privileges of its people are not just," when over the rail of the gallery, where sat a party of woman suffrage leaders, there fluttered down above the heads of an amazed assemblage of senators and representatives a silken banner of suffrage yellow, bearing in great black letters the inscription:

"President Wilson, what will you do for woman suffrage?"

The suffragists said afterward, it was their protest against the President's plea with Congress for broader suffrage for the men of Porto Rico while he did not mention their own cause in his address.

Wilson Merely Smiled.

As the banner rippled down the suffragists sat smiling and unperturbed watching the effect. A diminutive page, raised on the arms of men directly under the gallery, grasped the edge of the banner and snatched it down. President Wilson, attracted by the stir, looked up from his reading, and apparently taking in the situation at a glance, smiled broadly, and without hesitation or interruption turned his eyes back to his manuscript and continued his address to it and without further demonstrations.

Police and gallery guards scurried to where the women were seated, but contented themselves with watching the party, as if to prevent a further outbreak.

When the joint session was over the suffragists fled out unmolested by the chamber, who said they had no orders other than to prevent any further infringement of the rules of the House. The banner remained a trophy with the sergeant-at-arms.

Was Carefully Staged.

As it turned out, the women had their plans laid with precision and sprung their coup almost on the second. Evidently in possession of an advance copy of the President's address, they had timed the document at the speed they expected he would read, and anticipated he would reach the Porto Rico section in eight minutes.

Miss Mabel Vernon, of Nevada, who heckled the President here at his American Federation of Labor speech last July and who smuggled the banner into the House gallery under her coat, kept time and gave the signal for the unfurling of the banner.

AMERICAN STEAMER SUNK.

Crew Of John Lambert Arrives At New York.

New York.—The steamship John Lambert, listed in the Maritime Register as an American vessel, was shelled and sunk without warning by a German submarine off the Isle of Wight on November 22, according to members of the crew. Americans, who arrived here on the French line steamship Espagne from Bordeaux.

The John Lambert was one of the 12 vessels which was built on the Great Lakes the French line agreed to purchase. Accordingly to the arrivals the vessel had not yet been turned over to the French interests, but was on its way to Havre for delivery there.

WANTS HIGHER SALARIES.

Petition To Congress From Coast and Geodetic Survey.

Washington.—Secretary Redfield presented to Congress a petition from employes of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, setting forth the high cost of living and asking for increased pay.

URGES PAPER EMBARGO.

Kansas Congressman Introduces Measure Providing Fines.

Washington.—A bill designed to place a two-year embargo on exportation of news print paper was introduced by Representative Campbell, of Kansas, and referred to the commerce committee. Penalties ranging from fines of \$1,000 to \$20,000 and imprisonment of not more than ten years would be provided by the measure.

VOTERS WERE WISE

MAJORITY SAW FALLACY OF TARIFF "ARGUMENTS."

Republican Attempt to Stampede Workers by False Statements of the Effect of the Underwood Law Met Deserved Failure.

The attempt of the Republican leaders to make the tariff a prominent and effective campaign issue came to nothing. There is no evidence in the result of the election that their arguments and assertions had weight against the absolute proof that what they were saying about the effect of the Underwood tariff law during the ten months immediately preceding the war was untrue, and the sound judgment of thinking men that their predictions of a "devastating flood" of imported European goods immediately after the war were absurd.

Those who read the assertion that in the first ten months of the Underwood law an "enormous increase" of imported manufactured goods closed factories here and deprived workmen of employment could ascertain from the official reports that imports of such goods were actually less in those ten months than in the corresponding months of the preceding year, under the Republican tariff law. Thus a part of the argument was wrecked. Mr. Hughes predicted that at the end of the war the "millions of soldiers" would leap from the trenches to the factories, there to produce, "with vastly increased efficiency," not only all the goods needed at home, but also a great surplus which would be "dumped" in our market, unless it should be barred out by a new high-protective tariff. But intelligent and thoughtful voters, knowing what the effect of the war has been, found this forecast an absurd one. And they were confined in their opinion by much current testimony. There has been plenty of evidence that the "stores" of goods do not exist, that stocks are exhausted, and that after the war the belligerent nations must import great quantities of raw material—much of it from this country—before they can make goods enough to satisfy the needs of their own people. And so the second part of the tariff argument was demolished.

Wages and Campaign Cries.

The steel trust may not be aware of the fact, but its action in raising the wages of its 200,000 employes has given the lie to the late unlamented Republican campaign.

That campaign, stated in its simplest form, was an effort to scare the people into voting for Hughes. From stump and platform, from billboard and street car, from advertising page and editorial column, the Republican national committee shrieked its claim that the re-election of Wilson would bring disaster and that only the triumph of Hughes and the restoration of ancient tariff schedules could save the country from a terrible panic.

Part, a singularly large part, of the voters were misled by this clamor, but enough remained sane to return Mr. Wilson to the White House—and promptly the steel trust, greatest of the Hughes-supporting interests, shows how much it fears panic by adding \$2,000,000 to its yearly pay roll. As if this were not enough, the cotton mill trust of New England grants a similar increase to its 33,000 operatives.

It ought to be a cold, cold day before Republican clamor howling deceives anyone again.

Misrepresentation Rebuked.

Those who expected no flood of imports after the war could see that there would be safeguards, if one should appear, in the powers of the new tariff commission and the federal trade commission, and in the provisions of the new law to prevent "dumping." The tariff movement on the Republican side in the campaign was a pitiable failure. It was characterized by gross misrepresentation of recorded facts and by predictions which well-informed men could not accept.

Same Old Republican Crying.

Why are the Republicans crying so loudly for a high tariff?

For three reasons: First, the absence, otherwise, of what the newsboy calls "something to holler;" second, sheer financial Bourbonism, that never learns and never forgets; third, the desire on the part of the high priests of privilege to re-establish the same old hocus-pocus at the same old stand, and tax the rest of us, at no matter what cost to national prosperity.

Benefit From Federal Reserve Act.

Four years ago "dollar exchange" was unknown in the foreign market. Today, thanks to the federal reserve act, it threatens to lead pounds, marks and francs in many fields.

Democratic Opportunity.

The Democratic members of the senate and house, familiar with the legislative situation and led by men skilled and experienced in the work of facilitating the making of laws, can with entire dignity, order and decorum fulfill the promises of the Baltimore platform of 1912 as well as those made at St. Louis this year. It took less than one week to make those promises. What a brilliant record it will be for the Democratic senate and house to give those promises the form of law during the next three months!