

FIVE IN NEW WAR CABINET

Lloyd-George Succeeds in Forming New Ministry.

Premier Almost Dictator

Takes Place Denied Asquith-Earl Curzon, Lord Milner, Bonar Law and Arthur Henderson His Aids.

London.—The official list of the new Ministry follows the unofficial forecasts, with two or three minor changes. Mr. Lloyd-George, Lord Milner, Earl Curzon, Andrew Bonar Law and Arthur Henderson form what is officially termed the War Cabinet, while the others, who ordinarily have been designated as Cabinet Ministers, are called heads of departments.

An important point in this novel organization is that it concentrates far more power in the hands of the Prime Minister than the British system has ever known before. Mr. Lloyd-George's proposals to Premier Asquith were for a war council, of which the Premier should not be a member, although he should have the power of passing on its work. Mr. Lloyd-George has not hesitated to place himself in the position more closely resembling a dictatorship than he was willing to give his predecessor.

The War Cabinet will hold daily sessions directing the prosecution of the war, and the freedom of Mr. Lloyd-George, Lord Milner and Mr. Henderson from department duties will allow them to devote all their time to the War Council.

The complexion of the new Government is 12 Liberals, 15 Unionists, 3 Laborites and the Presidents of the Boards of Trade and Education and the Shipping Controller, who have been attached to no parties.

The most important new officials are the food and shipping controllers.

Would Follow French Model.

Sir Robert Finlay's renunciation of the pension attached to the office of Lord High Chancellor will be a popular stroke. The Lord Chancellor draws £10,000 in office and a pension of £5,000 after his retirement. There has been much discussion over the cost of this largely ornamental office recently. Three retired Chancellors are drawing pensions, and Lord Buckmaster will make the fourth, having seen two years' service.

T. P. O'Connor gives notice of a motion in the House of Commons for the formation of a series of commissions in Parliament on the French model, for cooperation with the Ministers in conducting the war.

The measures of the new Government for the control of food supplies will be preceded by one for the entire control of the liquor trade, according to well-informed sources. Absolute prohibition of the consumption of spirits except medicinally, and restrictions on the beer trade, are expected. The whole resources of the spirit trade, it is believed, will be put under state control early in the new year and the accumulated stocks diverted to other purposes than drink. The distillation of whiskey and gin will be prohibited.

SHARK SKINS FOR LEATHER.

Bureau Of Fisheries Investigating Its Possibilities.

Washington.—Use of shark skins as a substitute for leather is being investigated by the United States Bureau of Fisheries as a possible solution of the high cost of animal skins. Already, says a bureau statement, an acceptable leather is being made from shark skins in some foreign countries and in the United States there has been a limited demand for the skins as coverings for smaller articles. Florida fishermen will supply large shark skins for the experiments. The Government is furnishing the fishing tackle. Men in the lighthouse service also have been directed to catch sharks.

NO DOUBT AS TO PENNSYLVANIA.

Official Count Of Vote Shows It Gave Hughes 181,950 Plurality.

Harrisburg, Pa.—The official count of the vote cast in Pennsylvania for Presidential electors at the recent election was completed and shows that Charles E. Hughes had a plurality over President Wilson of 181,950. The first elector on each party ticket received the highest vote. The vote was as follows: Republican, 762,734; Democratic, 580,784; Socialist, 43,427; Prohibition, 28,225; Industrialist, 417. Total vote cast for President 1,297,927.

TO VOTE ON VETO POWER.

Business Men Consider Plan To Help President.

Washington.—Whether the President of the United States should be empowered by constitutional amendments to veto separate items of appropriation bills is the subject of a referendum ordered by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. It was announced at the Chamber's headquarters that all affiliated organizations had been asked to vote on the question and that balloting would be completed the third week in January.

CONTRACTS FOR AIRSHIPS.

Army Orders Ninety-Six For Its Coast Artillery Stations.

Washington.—Contracts for 96 high-power hydro-aeroplanes for the coast artillery stations in the United States, Hawaii, Philippines and the Panama Canal Zone were let by the War Department. Immediate construction is to be begun on the 96 machines, and contracts soon will be let for 52 more.

Ferrous farming depends irrigation.

P. D. 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 second-class postal rates be revised to make second-class matter pay more of its share of transportation expense and that the 1-cent rate be applied to all so-called drop letters.

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 office 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.

WANTS HIGHER SALARIES.

Petition To Congress From Coast and Geodetic Survey.

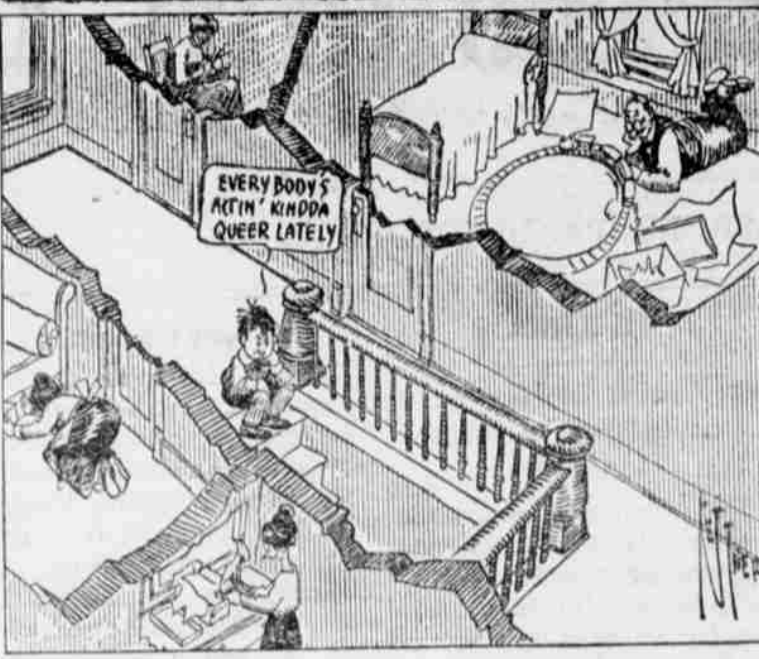
Washington.—Secretary Redfield presented to Congress a petition from employees of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, setting forth the high cost of living and asking for increased pay.

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 staples 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.

THE HOUSE OF MYSTERY



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 P. 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 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 world.

The report states that the Department has energetically worked toward 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 tillable 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.

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 \$344 from 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.

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.

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.

BEATS HUSBAND FOR MAYOR.

Oregon Woman Keeps City Hall Job In Family.

Umatilla, Ore.—Mrs. E. E. Starcher is mayor of Umatilla, having defeated her husband in the election. Women also were elected to all other offices in the municipal government, including four seats in the council, recorder and treasurer.

New York State consumes 370,550,000 feet of lumber annually in making packing boxes and crates.

FLAUNT BANNER IN PRESIDENT'S FACE

The Suffragists Carry Out Carefully Planned Stunt.

PRESIDENT GIVEN OVATION

Secretary 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 un molested by the police, 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.

TORNADO HITS LOUISIANA TOWN

Business Section Of Atlanta Demolished And Child Killed.

Allanta, La.—A tornado, which swept over this town virtually demolished the business section, causing a loss of about \$40,000. Among the buildings destroyed were the Catholic, Methodist and Baptist Churches and the depot of the Louisiana Railway and Navigation Company.

AUSTRIA ASKED TO EXPLAIN.

Penfield Instructed To Ask For Details Of The Chemung Disaster.

Washington.—Secretary of State Lansing instructed Ambassador Penfield in Vienna to "request" the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Office for an explanation of the sinking by an Austro submarine of the American steamer Chemung off the coast of Spain on November 26. The inquiry, it was said, was preliminary to formal negotiations concerning the vessel and is not in itself final.

TEUTON FORCES OCCUPY BUCHAREST

The Rumania Campaign a Notable Achievement.

TWO GREAT GENERALS

Marked 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.

Ploechti, 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 enticed into their arms King Ferdinand's commanders slipped out of the enemy's trap with their forces apparently intact.

Recent advices 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 Transylvanian 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 clearing the remainder of Dobruja up to the important railway line running from the Black Sea port of Constanza into interior Roumania, over the bridge at Tchernavoda.

This Von Mackensen accomplished something more than a month later, defeating the Russo-Roumanian Army and capturing the railway, thus shutting off Bucharest from direct rail communication with the Black Sea and cutting the most convenient line for sending Russian reinforcements and supplies into Roumania.

Crushed As In Nutcracker.

This accomplished there began the process of crushing Roumania in the nutcracker fashion made familiar by the Germans in this war. First, the Roumanians were pushed back to their frontier on the north. This was easily accomplished, as the invaders of Hungary were apparently ill-equipped to hold their ground. Gen. Von Falkenhayn, in charge of this operation, then began hammering at the passes through the Transylvanian Alps, which it was necessary to carry to reach the Roumanian plain. The Roumanians, assisted in some cases by the Russians, tenaciously defended these passes and their approaches, but all along the line the Teutonic attack progressed and finally on November 18 came the vital break in the Roumanian line. This occurred in the Upper Jiu Valley, when Von Falkenhayn won the great battle of Tirgu-Jiu and opened the way to the plains of Little Wallachia.

Falkenhayn's Advance Rapid.

Driving southward Von Falkenhayn quickly captured Craiova, cutting off the Roumanian forces in the Orsova region, in extreme Western Roumania, and by November 23 had virtually completed the conquest of Little Wallachia. The Roumanians' retreat eastward was in full swing by this time, when suddenly came the news that Von Mackensen, who had been marshaling a big army in Dobruja, had effected a crossing of the Danube at several points, one of them at Zimnita, turning the position the Roumanians had taken up along the Jiu river after their retreat from the Jiu.

From then on events moved rapidly. Von Mackensen, capturing Giurgiu on the Danube, pressed up the railroad line thence towards Bucharest, and the armies from the west and north, winning engagements that permitted the influx of additional forces through the passes, fought their way to the line of the Argechu.

Argechu Battle Decisive.

This line was broken in a great battle on December 3, in which the first Roumanian Army was badly defeated and began falling back eastward in disorder. The Austro-German armies were nearing the capital on three sides, and at no point, except on the south, meeting really effective resistance. Even to the south it was announced on Tuesday that they had worked within seven miles of the capital, which had been reported under bombardment for several days, and its evacuation by the Roumanians was hourly looked for.

In entering Bucharest, the armies of the Central Powers have taken their fourth Entente capital. Early in the war, King Albert and the Belgian Government were forced out of Brussels, and last year King Peter of Serbia and King Nicholas of Montenegro were successively compelled to give up their capitals to the Teutonic invaders. Now the process has been repeated in the case of King Ferdinand of Roumania.

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 McCue, it was accounted probably the largest military camp in the world, capable of accommodating 200,000 men.

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.

CONDEMNNS BELLIGERENTS.

Pope In His Allocution Calls Attention To Violations Of Human Law.

Rome.—In his allocution at the secret consistory, when the Right Rev. Mr. William T. Russell was made Bishop of Charleston, S. C., the Pope said: "It is well to recall, aside from the laws of God, that even if the laws of men were obeyed at present peace and prosperity would reign in Europe. We see open cities and defenseless inhabitants exposed to aerial attacks and we see by sea and land nameless horrors. I cannot but deplore again these crimes and condemn all those by whom they are committed."

McADOO AND HOUSTON TO STAY.

Officials Close To Wilson Deny Resignation Reports.

Washington.—In spite of reiterated reports to the contrary, officials close to President Wilson insisted that neither Secretary McAdoo nor Secretary Houston will retire from the Cabinet at the close of the President's first term. Attorney-General Gregory, who returned from Texas, refused to say whether he was planning to resign. In his case, however, the reports are generally credited among his friends.

\$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.

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 \$50,000 and imprisonment of not more than ten years would be provided by the measure.

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.

Turkey has put bakeries under government rule.

VOTE OF THE GUARD COST NEARLY \$8000

Expense Of 16 Election Commission. One To Texas Was \$7,456—Justice Walling Spent \$9,041.

Harrisburg—

It cost the State of Pennsylvania \$7,456.60 for the expenses of sixteen commissioners to take the vote of the National Guardsmen at the election held last month. One commissioner has not filed his account. The commissioners were allowed ten cents a mile for their trips to Harrisburg for instructions and supplies and for the trip to and from El Paso. The expenses do not include the cost of printing and other expenses.

Justice E. A. Walling elected to the Supreme Court, filed an accounting for \$9,041.79 expended in his campaign. This sum represents his personal expenditures and does not include any of the contributions to Campaign Committee in his interest. He gave the Erie County Campaign Committee \$3,209.05; the Republican State Committee, \$2,500, and the Democratic State Committee, \$1,000. The Erie County Walling Committee accounted for the contribution from the Justice and the Schuylkill County Walling Committee for \$59.35.

Congressman John R. K. Scott certified to expenditure of \$2,105 with \$814.67 unpaid. He received no contributions and gave the Republican State Committee \$1,000. Mr. Scott paid \$500 to the Philadelphia Committee of Seventy for investigation of qualifications of voters and \$200 to a detective agency for the same purpose.

Certifications of payment of nothing or less than \$50 were made by A. G. Graham, Washington candidate for Congress-at-Large; Isalah Scheline, C. H. Ruhe, A. H. Kingsbury and F. D. McCue, Democratic electoral candidates. O. O. Bean, Republican elector, accounted for \$300.

Jitneys Declared Common Carriers.

Jitneys are common carriers within the meaning of the Pennsylvania Public Service law and can only be operated when their owners have obtained certificates of public convenience from the Public Service Commission which, however, will grant authority to operate only when applicants for certificates show that they have safe and adequate vehicles according to a decision of the commission. The opinion was written by Chairman Alney and refuses a certificate to Peter Greco, against whose operation of a jitney the Allegheny Valley Street Railway had filed a protest.

The opinion is the first in which the commission has taken a stand against jitneys not of sufficient size to meet demands of traffic. It lays down rules and under the decision will come probably a score or more of jitney operators in western Pennsylvania, who have been complained against, while the case will furnish a precedent in other cases which may be brought.

Commutation Asked For Murderer.

Application was filed with the State Board of Pardons for commutation of the death sentence of Fred Christy, Mercer county, convicted of the murder of his father, John Christy. As in the cases of the two Jefferson county murders, sentenced to die for the killing of the father of one of them, a plea of youth is made. Christy is only a little over seventeen. He asserts that another person did the actual killing and that he was adjudged guilty of first degree murder on submission of his case after withdrawing a plea of not guilty; the person whom he charges with the murder being acquitted.

Ask Holiday Ruling On Work Hours.

Representatives of employers asked the State Industrial Board to permit two hours extra work each day the week preceding Christmas for female employees. Christmas falls on Monday and the law provides that in holiday weeks women and girls may work two hours extra a day not in excess of a total of fifty-four hours to make up the loss of time. The employers would like to have them work the week before, during the rush, instead of the week following. The Attorney General will be consulted before a ruling is made.

Quail To Be Brought To Pennsylvania.

Dr. Joseph Kalbfus, secretary of the State Game Commission, received a telegram from one of the representatives of the commission that he had arrived in Texas from Mexico with 6000 Mexican quail for distribution throughout that State. This is the largest lot ever brought into this country for the State's propagation work. The quail will be kept in captivity until Spring, being distributed throughout farms whose owners have agreed to care for them.

Whitewashing Casual Employment.

Whitewashing a fence on a back lot is casual employment and a person injured in such employment cannot claim compensation, was the decision given by Referee E. K. Saylor in the claim of Lewis Stambaugh, of Boiling Springs. It settles a question as to casual employment.

Schwab Buys Fifty Memberships.

Charles M. Schwab took fifty memberships in the Harrisburg Chamber of Commerce for officials and others connected with the Bethlehem Steel Company.

Australia boasts of the tallest tree grown on British soil.

Fifty thousand combinations are possible with a new combination padlock.

The first electric lamps ever made in Argentina recently were turned out at a new plant.

The temperature of a new electric filament can be regulated to four different degrees.

One Paris motion picture plant produces an average of 3,000,000 feet of films weekly.