

NEW JERSEY'S ROADS.

Chosen For Experiment in Free Rural Postal Delivery.

ROAD COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

It Declares That Great Work is Being Done Under the Good Roads Law—Farmers Are Brought Much Nearer to Markets—Opposition Gives Way to Enthusiasm—New Jersey Leads in Improved Roads.

Trenton, N. J. (Special).—The New Jersey State Road Improvement Association has selected a route from Riverton to Cincinnati, Moorstown, Stanwick, Bridgewater, Riverside and back to Riverton, on which the Postoffice Department will try the experiment of a free delivery system in rural districts. The designation was made at the request of the department, and New Jersey was selected because the State is recognized as in the lead in improved roads.

The annual report of Road Commissioner Henry I. Bailly for the year ending October 31, 1915, shows that under the law of 1905 there were 664 miles of improved roads built in the State, for which the State contributed \$10,000,000 and the counties and property owners will pay about \$20,000,000.

Since the law was passed, the State has expended \$25,000,000 in the construction of roads, and the State has expended \$25,000,000 in the construction of roads, and the State has expended \$25,000,000 in the construction of roads.

In 1915 and 1914 over 74 miles of new roads were built, in 1915, over 16 miles in 1916, over 51; making the total length of the roads built under the law about 283 miles, for which the State spent \$400,000,000 and the counties and property owners along the lines of roads over \$1,000,000,000.

Bartholomew County leads in the extent of improved roads, having 614 miles, or more than one-fourth the total, and it is in this county that the rural mail delivery is being tried. Most of the roads are built of macadam, but in South Jersey gravel has been used.

Commissioner Bailly says the average cost per mile has been reduced fully one-third in some cases, and the wearing ability has been increased by the use of stone. Opposition to the law has changed to enthusiasm in its favor, the Commissioner says, and more roads are being applied for than can be built in many years under the present State appropriation. There is great demand for the reports of the New Jersey Road Commissioner, which shows that the subject of good roads is being considered in many of the States.

Nearly all the larger cities and towns have macadam roads from their centers to the farming districts. Union, Essex, Morris, and Passaic have built many miles of road under the county law, but are now endeavoring to extend the law to the farms. They have found by experience that the increased taxes sit lightly upon them and are a small expense when compared with the increase in their produce to markets and the increased time it takes to get their produce to the market.

The Commissioner says the reports of the New Jersey Road Commissioner, which shows that the subject of good roads is being considered in many of the States.

The work of abolishing toll roads has been begun, and two toll roads in Burlington and Camden counties are to be converted as soon as the County Boards of Freeholders submit the action of the State. This will cost the counties \$48,563, the property owners \$300, and the State \$14,317.

Commissioner Bailly's report says:

"It costs 9¢ per bushel to ship wheat from Chicago to New York a distance of 800 miles. It costs 3 cents a bushel to haul wheat on a level road a distance of 50 miles, and on a sandy road it would cost at least 8 cents per mile to haul it.

"The saving on a bushel of wheat with good roads for a distance of five miles would be about equivalent to that of 600 miles of transportation by stammer or canal boat, or of 375 miles by railroad. One mile of good roads would make a saving equal to 12 miles of railroad transportation. These very miles of good roads places the profit 75 miles further nearer to the markets. It is estimated that the cost of hauling 100,000,000 bushels of farm produce to market is \$2 per ton, or just about \$1,000,000,000. It is also estimated that about 60 per cent of this amount, or \$600,000,000, would be saved each year if farmers were able to do this hauling over good roads.

"These statements are startling, but true. They show the importance of good roads. The real cost of transportation that burdens agricultural classes is the part of it that is not paid for at the farm, but at the railway station rather than the railway station and the market. The loss due to bad roads is one of the greatest energy connected with farming, as it is carried on this country. Road and street improvement throughout the United States is becoming a subject of universal interest. Its national importance is such that to-day it attracts a large share of public attention in every advanced city and State in the Union. It is not a popular fall or a momentary outcry of the people. It is a deep-seated movement, appealing to the best elements of our civilization. It is a factor in public affairs of increasing importance. "Good roads enlist the attention of business men, bankers, stationers, farmers, manufacturers, engineers, philosophers and every intelligent citizen, however humble his station in life."

PRESIDENT'S BROTHER GIVES UP.

Cuban Rebel Officers and Many Privates Lay Down Their Arms.

The Spanish authorities report that the Cuban insurgent general Juan Maso Parra, with the forces under his command, Lieutenant Colonel Augustin Ferré and Jose Carmon Hernandez, Major Feliciano Quosada Saturnino Leon and Victoriano Gomez, with six other officers and 110 privates, well armed and well supplied with ammunition, have surrendered in Pomento to the Spanish General Acquirio and Senior Marcos Garcia, Governor of Santa Clara province.

The insurgents, it is said, delivered up their arms according to the ordinance shouting, "Long live Spain!" "Long live the Cuban Republic!" "Long live Antonio Maceo!" "Long live Juan Maso Parra!" a brother of Senior Bartolome Maso, President of the Cuban Republic.

Department Stores Surrender.

Fourteen large department stores in Denver, Col., combined and demanded that the newspapers of that city reduce advertising rates twenty per cent. The newspapers refused the demand, and an interesting fight took place, dealers in single lines of goods also combining against the department stores. After a fight lasting for almost a month the department stores made an unconditional surrender.

UNITED STATES SENATE FOR SILVER.

Vote to Take Up the Teller Resolution Stood 41 to 25.

The United States Senate by a vote of 41 to 25, took up the Teller resolution declaring that Government bonds may be paid in silver. Senator Mantle says this vote is simply a notice to gold men that no bill proposing to maintain the gold standard can be got through the Senate. A dispatch to the New York Herald, in regard to the vote says:

The silver Senators have won the day. Currency legislation of any kind by the present session is now out of the question. By an overwhelming majority the silver men have demonstrated their complete control of the United States Senate. They have found the Senate to be practically declared in favor of paying United States bonds in silver dollars. The majority was obtained by the combination of the Democratic and Silver Republican and Populist and by the votes of seven Democrats who have hitherto been aligned with the administration. Among them was Senator Quay.

The fight occupied less time than it takes to relate the details. There were three engagements. In the first round the silver men who were anxious to take up Senator Teller's resolution providing for the payment of bonds in silver voted down a motion to go into executive session, a purely antagonistic proposition, by a majority of twelve. They followed up this victory by proceeding to the consideration of the resolution. They were then again defeated by a large majority of sixteen. They completely introduced themselves a few minutes later by discharging the Commerce bill which was the regular order and giving the resolution the advantageous position of unfinished business.

This is the way the Senate divided on the second and most important vote.

Yeas.—Hovers, Allen, Bacon, Dale, Berry, Butler, Cannon, Dillman, Clark, Clay, Cook, Fowler, Faulkner, Harris, Holtz, Jones, Ark., Kelly, Kelly, McHenry, Mallory, Marshall, Martin, Miles, Mitchell, Money, Morgan, Perkins, Pettigrew, Pettus, Pfeltzer, Quay, Rawlins, Beach, Shoop, Stewart, Teller, Tammann, Farver, Vest, Washburn, Warren, White and Walcott. 41.

Nays.—Hovers, Aldrich, Allison, Bacon, Callahan, Davis, Fairbank, Fernald, Gray, Gallinger, Geor, Gray, Hale, Hanna, Hatcher, Hoar, Lodge, Morrill, McPherson, Nelson, Thurston and Wetmore. 25.

Senator Murphy of New York and Senator Smith of New Jersey were absent. Mr. Smith was only indirectly asserted by Mr. Platt, who said, when he would vote "aye," I would vote "no." Mr. Dillman voted with the silver men on the first call, but was absent and inquired when the second and more significant vote was taken.

WHITE ELECTED CHAIRMAN.

Bailey's Friends Make Him Head of the Democratic Congressional Committee.

The New Democratic Congressional Committee at Washington elected as Chairman Senator White of California. The election has attracted a good deal of attention in the House, owing to its bearing on the speakership contest.

The most important speech of the day was delivered by Chairman White. He was warmly received by the House, which he addressed in support of the resolution. The Democrats who expected to see the Republican presented an unbroken front. Mr. White, of North Carolina, the solitary member of the House, when he was named was called forth to vote, answering "Present." At the conclusion of the speech he congratulated the speaker on the election and voted "yea." The motion to lay the appeal on the table was carried—168 to 126.

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Senator White was supported by the friends of Representative Bailey, who are favorable to Bailey's candidacy in case the next House is Democratic. Under these circumstances considerable confidence was expressed in Senator White's election. He is a member of the Arkansas, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Oklahoma, Wyoming, and Iowa, had been prominent in the New York, New York Speakership issue, however, the friends of Mr. Bailey felt that it was desirable a Senator should head the Committee, so that Chairman and the Speakership should be entirely separated.

MURDER OF TWO WOMEN.

Edward Duff Kills Wife and Mother-in-Law in New Haven.

Edward Duff, aged forty, a mechanic, shot and killed his wife and mother-in-law, Mary Maher, in New Haven, Conn., at 6 o'clock yesterday evening. He also shot at and wounded John Emily, a boarder at Mrs. Maher's house. Emily would have been the only one of the family to escape, but for some time on account of Duff's impetuous nature he refused to let any one leave the house to get a doctor. His wife and mother-in-law were killed and his daughter, aged ten, was wounded.

INCREASE IN TIN PRODUCTION.

Nearly 140,000,000 More Pounds Last Year Than in 1914.

The report of Mr. Ayer, special agent to the Secretary of the Treasury, of the production of tin and tin plates in the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, shows that the total production was 449,282,963 pounds, of which about eighty-eight per cent, was of the class weighing lighter than sixty-three pounds per one hundred square feet.

This is an increase in production of a little less than 140,000,000 pounds, or over forty-five per cent, as compared with 1914. The total importation during the year was 244,467,000 pounds and the exportation for the same period was 166,141,471 pounds. The production of the United States therefore was more than four-fifths of the entire consumption.

The annual capacity of the mills combined and in process of construction, June 30, 1917 is said to be about 650,000,000 pounds. The report also states that on January 4, 1915, the price of cast tin plates per box of fourteen by twenty I. O. boxes, 112 sheets, was for American product \$2.10 and for foreign product \$2.45. Nevertheless, the American product is to be in all respects as good and as satisfactory as the foreign product. The quantity of American sheet iron and steel made by stamping and other manufacturing processes into articles was valued at one point during 1915 was \$21,911,000 pounds against \$18,988,419 pounds during the fiscal year 1914. The production of block plates aggregated 436,438,093 pounds, an increase for the year of 152,478,257 pounds.

CUBAN DAY IN THE HOUSE.

Futile Fight to Get the Belligerency Resolution to a Vote.

THE ADMINISTRATION'S POLICY.

Speaker Reed Rules the Cuban Resolution Out of Order and the Majority Sustains His Ruling—The President's Policy Toward Cuba Defended by Mr. Pitt—An Exciting Session of the House.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—All day long Wednesday the question of granting belligerent rights to the Cuban insurgents was argued in the House, but, as on the day before, the minority buried itself against a vote. On the only vote taken, a motion was passed to reconsider the decision of the Speaker and direct the Committee on Foreign Affairs to report without further delay the Cuban resolution passed by the Senate at the last session—the Republicans stood solid and voted to sustain the Chair.

The speaker thereupon directed the Clerk to read the resolution, which proved to be a resolution to instruct the Committee on Foreign Affairs to report without further delay the Cuban resolution passed by the Senate at the last session—the Republicans stood solid and voted to sustain the Chair.

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DEPARTMENT STORES SURRENDER.

Fourteen large department stores in Denver, Col., combined and demanded that the newspapers of that city reduce advertising rates twenty per cent. The newspapers refused the demand, and an interesting fight took place, dealers in single lines of goods also combining against the department stores. After a fight lasting for almost a month the department stores made an unconditional surrender.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Washington Items.

In the House Mr. Bailey secured his majority with Speaker Reed involving an issue of severity, and the matter was discussed at length, both the Republicans and Democrats maintaining the correctness of their original positions on the question.

Reports received by General Morfitt and members of the War Department go to show that the situation in the Rio Grande is serious. There was great activity in September, and during the month of October several wholesale quarries did not arrive.

Secretary Long and Roosevelt conferred this morning, and it is supposed that they were of service. They affirm that it is equal in difficulty and readiness to the ravages of other powers, that it has been very up to date, and that all results that need it will be overhauled in course of time and armed with all the resources of the Government.

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A NEW CABINET OFFICER.

John W. Griggs, of New Jersey, Nominated For Attorney-General.

TO RESIGN HIS GOVERNORSHIP.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—The nomination of John W. Griggs, Governor of New Jersey, to be Attorney-General, Vice Joseph McKenna, elevated to the Supreme Bench, was announced by the President today.

As a matter of courtesy to the President it sometimes happens that the nomination of a cabinet officer is confirmed immediately without reference to the committee. In such cases the committee is not notified, and several days may elapse before the matter can be brought before the Senate.

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NEWSY CLEANINGS.

Italy has had so far 230 different ministers. China is having several battalions and cavalry units in Germany.

American lost most property in the recent fire in Port au Prince, Hayti.

The mild weather in England has increased the spread of influenza to a degree not equaled since 1910.

The plague and famine in Bombay, India have cost the Government \$7,000,000 this far in direct expenditures.

The price of the winter output of gold dust from the Rio Grande is estimated at \$12,000,000 to \$15,000,000.

It is expected that the removal of the fortifications west and south of Paris will be completed in three years.

The Chicago wheat speculator has chartered vessel room for 1,000,000 bushels of wheat to come East in the spring.

Thus far eighteen of the counterfeits \$100 silver certificates have been removed at the Treasury Department's authorization.

An official estimate of the wheat yield of the colony of New South Wales is 1,745,000 bushels. There will be a small surplus available for export.

The canvass of the Republican members of the House of Representatives, at Washington, was said to show a majority varying from eighteen to forty for a change in the civil service law.

The foreign insurance companies doing business in Nebraska have determined to fight the constitutionality of the law now passed by the last Legislature declaring insurance companies insolvent.

The President of Peru has promulgated a law providing for the payment of duties in gold. If duties are paid in silver Peruvian gold is substituted for the same amount of preparation will be charged.

Acting Secretary of War McKelvey has recommended to Congress that officers to fight the constitutionality of the law now passed by the last Legislature declaring insurance companies insolvent.

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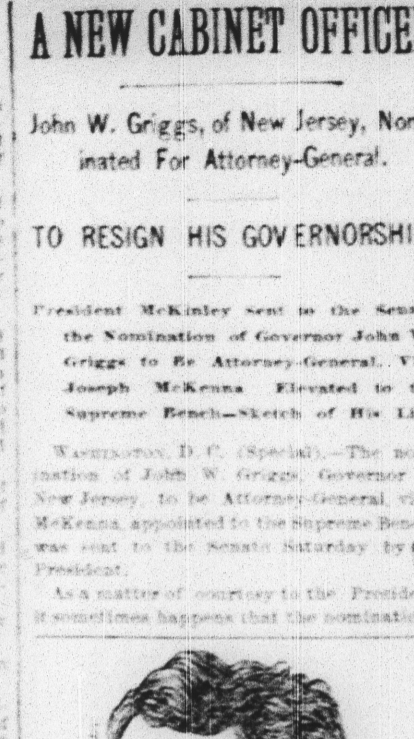
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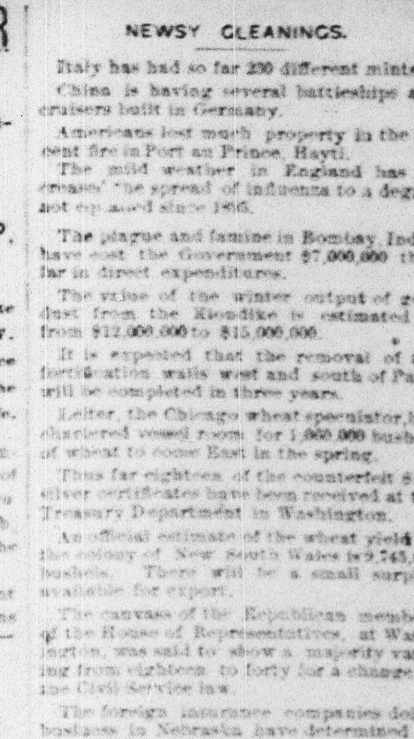
JOHN W. GRIGGS' CAREER.

He Was Born in New Jersey and Rose to Be Governor of the State.

Trenton, N. J. (Special).—John W. Griggs, nominated for Attorney-General, was elected Governor of New Jersey in 1916. He was born July 30, 1848, near Newton, Essex county, N. J. His early education was obtained in the Collegiate Institute of Newton, where he went to Lafayette College. He was graduated from Lafayette in 1868, and immediately turned to the legal profession. He began his studies in the office of Robert Hamilton, in Newton.

Mr. Griggs was elected to the Assembly from one of the Paterson districts in 1875. During that session of the Legislature he acted as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. He was re-elected in 1876, and immediately turned to the legal profession. He began his studies in the office of Robert Hamilton, in Newton.

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DR. TALMAGE WEDS AGAIN.

His Honor, M. Collier, of Albany, N. Y., Brides the Widow of the Rev. Dr. DeWitt Talmage.

The Rev. Dr. DeWitt Talmage was married at noon Saturday at Albany, N. Y., to Mrs. Susan Carter White, widow of the late Dr. DeWitt Talmage, who was drowned while boating on the Schuylkill River in 1902. His second wife was Miss Susan Carter White, a native of Albany, N. Y., who was the daughter of a well-known Albany family. Dr. Talmage is now sixty-six years old, having been born at Brook, N. J., on January 18, 1852. In addition to his ministerial duties he is editor-in-chief of the Christian Herald.

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PRESIDENT'S BROTHER GIVES UP.

Cuban Rebel Officers and Many Privates Lay Down Their Arms.

The Spanish authorities report that the Cuban insurgent general Juan Maso Parra, with the forces under his command, Lieutenant Colonel Augustin Ferré and Jose Carmon Hernandez, Major Feliciano Quosada Saturnino Leon and Victoriano Gomez, with six other officers and 110 privates, well armed and well supplied with ammunition, have surrendered in Pomento to the Spanish General Acquirio and Senior Marcos Garcia, Governor of Santa Clara province.

DEPARTMENT STORES SURRENDER.

Fourteen large department stores in Denver, Col., combined and demanded that the newspapers of that city reduce advertising rates twenty per cent. The newspapers refused the demand, and an interesting fight took place, dealers in single lines of goods also combining against the department stores. After a fight lasting for almost a month the department stores made an unconditional surrender.

MURDER OF TWO WOMEN.

Edward Duff Kills Wife and Mother-in-Law in New Haven.

Edward Duff, aged forty, a mechanic, shot and killed his wife and mother-in-law, Mary Maher, in New Haven, Conn., at 6 o'clock yesterday evening. He also shot at and wounded John Emily, a boarder at Mrs. Maher's house. Emily would have been the only one of the family to escape, but for some time on account of Duff's impetuous nature he refused to let any one leave the house to get a doctor. His wife and mother-in-law were killed and his daughter, aged ten, was wounded.