ENORMOUS WASTE OF PRINT PAPER

Executive Departments Accused of Extravagance

W. G. M'ADOO IS UNDER FIRE

Sherman Declares The Former Secretary Of The Treasury Consumed Much Paper In Distributing Propaganda.

Washington.—Renewing his charges of an enormous waste of print paper by executive department of the Federal Government, Senator Smoot, Republican, of Utah, told the Senate that from July 1, 1916, to last July 15, 30,144,362 copies of speeches made by cabinet officials and other persons were printed and distributed through the mails at a total cost of $442,000.

Senator Smoot said this not only was a waste of paper, but an "abuse of the public's money" and a "wicked practice" that should be stopped immediately in view of the serious print paper situation.

The Treasury Department alone, he said, had 25,066,000 copies of speeches, requiring 758,896 pounds of paper, printed and distributed, while the Railroad Administration had 3,055,500 copies of speeches made by William G. McAdoo while director general of railroads, and other persons printed. One million copies of a speech made by Mr. McAdoo, at Altoona, Pa., in 1918, were printed and distributed, Senator Smoot charged.

Senator Sherman, Republican, of Illinois, declared much paper was consumed by Mr. McAdoo in distributing propaganda as railroad literature when he was director of railroads.

Limitation of the size of daily newspapers was suggested by Senator Jones, Democrat, of New Mexico, who said his bill for that purpose had been pigeonholed in committee. Part of the blame for the paper shortage, he added, belonged to the Senate, which consumed a great deal of space in the Congressional Record "by talking for hours about matters with which we all are familiar."

It was suggested that the printing of speeches by government departments at government expense and the franking of them through the mails might be questionable under the law.

"The departments of this government," said Senator Smoot, "do not care much what the law is."

Printing of the thirty million speeches, Senator Smoot said, required 894,101 pounds, or 447 tons, of white print paper, while the envelopes required an additional 1,451,784 pounds.

For the executive office, he continued, 163,862 copies of speeches were printed, at a cost of $30,000, while 307,000 copies of speeches were printed for the Food Administration.

"We ought to convince the people that a propaganda is unnecessary on every question," said Senator Smoot. "That would save thousands of pounds of paper."

Senator Gronna, Republican, North Dakota, said the State Department had succeeded in getting some relief from the embargo on wood pulp imposed by the Canadian Government.

Secretary Baker, in a communication to all branches of the Army and the War Department, called attention to the paper shortage and directed all officers "to scrutinize closely all requests for printed matter and take such steps as may be necessary to eliminate waste in the public printing and binding."

ARRESTED FOR ROBBING MINT.

Seen Through Spyglass Hiding Gold In Wooden Leg.

Denver, Col.—Orville Harrington, aged 40, skilled employe of the Denver Mint, was arrested by United States Secret Service agents in connection with the theft of coins and bullion from the local mint. It is said the thefts have covered a period of several months and that over $100,000 has been stolen.

Harrington, who, federal officials declare, has confessed to extensive thefts from the mint, was a cripple with a wooden leg. Yesterday, through the aid of powerful spyglasses trained on a window of the room in which the man was working, Secret Service operatives watched Harrington place coin and bullion in a secret crevice of his wooden leg while he was at work.

All the stolen gold was recovered from a cache under a sidewalk at Harrington's home, police said.

MAY DEAL BLOW TO H. C. L.

Bank President Says Exchange Situation Will Cut Prices.

New York.—The demoralization of foreign exchange may deal a blow to the high cost of living in America in the opinion of Percy R. Johnson, president of the Chemical National Bank. "It will cut down our exports," said Mr. Johnson, "this throwing large quantities of American goods on the local markets, and will, in all probability result in a decrease of prices."

FOCH IS MADE "IMMORTAL."

Received Into Membership By The French Academy.

Paris.—Marshal Foch became an "immortal", when he was formally received into the membership of the French Academy. He was escorted by Marshal Joffre and M. Frevinel, both of whom were attired in green costumes. Raymond Poincare, retiring president of France, who acted as chairman of the ceremonies

WOMEN TO WEAR ORIENTAL TROUSERS.

Paris.—Daring Oriental suits of lustrous gold and silver tissues ending in trouser legs, which are held close to the shoe tops by straps, sometimes embroidered in precious stones, passing under the wearer' instep, are featured in displays of summer models in Parisian modistes' parlors. Some models coyly veil the trousers with filmy materials.

Recent rumors that tight lacing was to be restored to favor have proved to be erroneous. In fact, little if any corseting will be needed next summer except by stout women. The length of street dresses being shown is about the same as that most in vogue last fall, but the hem is narrower.

THE BLACK LIST IS SENT TO BERLIN

Von Lersner Resigned Rather Than Take It

PROMINENT MEN WANTED

Von Lersner Acted in Accordance With His Statement That No German Official Could Help to Carry Out Extradition Provision.

Berlin.—Baron Kurt Von Lersner, head of the German mission in Paris, has been relieved of that office. Baron Von Lersner, it is stated, had received explicit orders to transmit the expected Allies note on extradition demands to his government.

Baron Kurt Von Lersner's refusal to accept the Allied note regarding the extradition of accused Germans was not in accordance with instructions he had received from Berlin. The German government had requested him to receive it but he asked by telegraph for permisison to retire and his resignation was immediately accepted.

Carried Out His Threat.

Paris.—Kurt Von Lersner, head of the German peace delegation here, has returned to Premier Millerand the list containing the names of Germans whose extradition is demanded by the Allies, which was handed to him, and has informed the Premier that he has resigned and is leaving for Berlin by the first train.

Baron Von Lersner stated his decision was in line with the attitude he had maintained throughout regarding the question of extradition. He declared he had held that no German official should be instrumental in carrying out the extradition clauses of the treaty, and, consequently, the matter having come up in a definite final form, there was nothing left for him to do but to resign and go home.

Immediately after receiving the list Baron Von Lersner addressed the following letter to Premier Millerand:

"Your Excellency has transmitted to me a note containing the names of Germans whose extradition is demanded by the Allied powers. In the course of the last three months I have most seriously laid before representatives of the Allied and Associated governments, 10 times in writing and 13 times orally, the reasons it was impossible to comply with such a request, no matter what the social rank of the accused persons might be.

"I remind Your Excellency of my constantly repeated declarations that no German functionary would be disposed to be in any way whatever instrumental in the realization of the demand for their extradition.

"I should be instrumental in it if I were to forward to the German government the note of Your Excellency. I therefore send it back herewith.

"I have made it known to my government that I cannot remain in office and that I shall leave Paris by the next train.

"FREIHERR VON LERSNER."

WANTS BERGER IN PEN.

Attorney Clyne Says Socialist Attempted Fraud.

Chicago.—In an answer filed in the Circuit Court of Appeals to a brief filed by attorney for Victor L. Berger, convicted Socialist, District Attorney Chas. F. Clyne declared that Berger tried to perpetrate a fraud on the court and that he should be sent immediately to Leavenworth penitentiary to serve out his 20-year sentence.

The fraud charge is based on evidence that while out on bail, under promise to refrain from all such activity, Berger took part in a campaign to induce Socialists to oppose conscription and the war.

TROOPS TO PROTECT SLAYER.

Kentucky Negro Indicted For Murder Of Schoolgirl.

Lexington, Ky.—William Lockett, negro, alleged self-confessed murderer of Geneva Hardman, 10-year-old schoolgirl, was ind[illegible] here. He will be placed on trial M[illegible] before Circuit Judge Charles Kerr.

Judge Kerr asked the Governor for State troops to protect Lockett while on trial here. He is still in the State Prison at Frankfort. Two hundred troops will be furnished.

EX-GOV. GRAHAM GUILTY.

Jury Convicts Former Vermont Executive Of Embezzlement.

Montpelier, Vt.—Former Governor Horace F. Graham was found guilty of embezzlement of State funds while he was State auditor by a jury here. The jury was out nearly four hours.

The case was given to the jury just before noon. In instructing the jury the Court declared that the only question that need be considered

DANIELS HITS BACK AT SIMS

Secretary Shows Up Admiral in an Ugly Light

HIS SLUR ON THE NAVY

Charge That Morale Of Navy Can Be Shot To Pieces By Medals Resented—Overlooked Superior, Admiral Wilson.

Washington. — Secretary Daniels made formal answer to criticism by Rear Admiral William S. Sims and others of the policy followed in awarding war decorations. Appearing before the Senate subcommittee investigating the awards, Mr. Daniels reaffirmed the views which led him to alter some of the recommendations for decorations, supporting his contentions with a long carefully prepared statement going into the medal situation in detail.

The Naval Secretary at several points in the two-and-a-half-hour reading of his prepared statement showed considerable feeling, particularly when he countered the statement of Admiral Sims that the American Navy "did no fighting during the war."

In this connection Mr. Daniels, vigorously pounding the table, told the committee that it was well that Admiral Sims had not made such an assertion to the men operating American vessels in the war zone, for if he had "he would have had a revolt in his own command."

At another point the Secretary departed from his written statement to declare that Admiral Sims, as a result of personal differences with Admiral Henry B. Wilson, former commander of American naval forces off the French Coast, had omitted Wilson's name from the list of officers recommended for Distinguished Service Medals.

The Secretary's testimony for the most part, however, was confined to the prepared statement in which he took up point by point statements before the subcommittee by Admiral Sims and dwelled at considerable length on the two major disagreements voiced by the Admiral, namely, the awarding of decorations to officers who lost their ships through submarine attacks or by mines and the relative importance of shore and sea duty.

Secretary Daniels in an indirect way charged Admiral Sims with being a "shore-going" sailor, and declared that the greatest difference between them had been as to the relative importance of shore duty and sea duty.

"The shore-going point of view is illustrated by the statement of Sims: 'I owe all to my staff,' said the secretary. 'The sea-going point of view is illustrated by the statement of Nelson: 'I owe all to my captains.'" Secretary Daniels pointed out that the greater part of Admiral Sims' service has been on shore, and read a section of the admiral's book, in which he told of a daring and unusual trip to sea with Admiral Bayly, of the English navy, which adventure Secretary Daniels declared was no more than duty.

Secretary Daniels declared that if Admiral Sims' contention that men who lost their ships in action were not deserving of honors was sound, then the nation has been paying tribute to men like Lawrence and Sigsbee, who should not have been honored. "The proposition that awards are to be denied to men of demonstrated courage under fire and under stress during war because their ships were damaged or sunk is wholly indefensible," the secretary said, "There are plenty of men like Lawrence and Sigsbee just as deserving of high honor whose ships, through no lack of deathless valor, could not be saved."

NOT SAFE WITHOUT TROOPS.

American Officials Say They Would Not Stay In Mexico.

El Paso, Texas.—Were it not for the protection afforded by United States troops Mexican raiders would make the existence of residents in the Big Bend District impossible, American customs officials told the Senate Subcommittee investigating Mexican affairs.

Grover Webb, customs inspector at Presidio, Texas, and Creed Taylor, inspector at Marfa, Texas, agreed in their statements that life there now is unsafe and corroborative testimony was given by C. D. Wood, a wax manufacturer at Marfa.

WOULD END WHEAT CONTROL.

Senator Gronna's Bill Favorably Reported By Committee.

Washington.—A favorable report on Senator Gronna's bill repealing the war-time measure under which the Government controls wheat prices, was ordered by the Senate Agriculture Committee.

The vote was unanimous. Under a committee amendment the United States Grain Corporation must wind up its business, pay into the Treasury its profits, estimate at approximately $50,000,000, and submit to Congress a complete report of its operations.

UNITED STATES PLEASES THEM.

Jugo-Slavia Rejoices Over Protest Against Fiume.

London.—Jugo-Slav newspapers are rejoicing over the American protest against the Allied ultimatum to Jugo-Slavia in the Fiume controversy, said a news agency dispatch from Belgrade. The Jugo-Slav newspapers were also said to be getting much satisfaction over American opposition to enforcement of the pact of London.



1—The old seaport of Flensburg in the part of Schleswig-Holstein which Germany must return to Denmark. 2—American blue jackets taking part in the dedication of the site for the Louisiana monument on the Vicksburg battlefield. 3—Mrs. George Bass of Chicago (left) and Mrs. May E. Foy of California, the only women on the committee of arrangements for the Democratic National convention.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Idea of Russia for the Russians to Govern as They Please Gains Headway.

GOMPERS SCORES BOLSHEVISM

Germany Objects to Extradition of Accused Officers and Soldiers—Jugo-Slavs Reject Adriatic Compromise—Edwin T. Meredith Appointed Secretary of Agriculture.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Russia—including Siberia—for the Russians, to do with as they please and govern as they please, is the slogan that seems likely to win in the vast realm that the czars once ruled. And though just now the bolsheviki are the controlling faction in almost all of European Russia, and in much of Siberia, they are discarding much of their "bolshevikiness" and other factions are coming around to the belief that, if they cease fighting, the most radical leaders will speedily lose their power and the country will settle down under a liberal government and will be able to make peace with the rest of the world. In southern Europe the Don Cossacks are still holding out, though with waning chances of success. In Siberia, when the Czech forces have departed, the liberal Russians will find themselves opposed only by the reactionaries who have the support of Japan. The latest cables from Vladivostok tell of an abortive revolution there by soldiers who feared they were to be disarmed by the Japanese troops, and therefore started an uprising against the liberals who had planned to take over the government peacefully. The rebels were taken prisoner by General Rozanoff's student officers, after which Rozanoff proclaimed amnesty for all political prisoners and let the peasant prisoners go home with their arms. The Siberians, it is said, believe that their country will join hands with the Moscow soviet government as soon as the Japanese have left, and that bolshevism will then rapidly disappear. How soon the Japanese troops will depart is not known. The American evacuation is already under way.

Delayed dispatches from South Russia say the Cossack federation which met in Ekaterinodar decided that they would continue to fight the bolsheviki unless their independence were recognized. They wanted Denikine to remain as their commander in chief with the understanding that he should have no voice in civil affairs. This proposition he probably rejected, as later dispatches said he and his staff had taken refuge on a British vessel at Constantinople. Meanwhile the bolsheviki moving westward from the Caspian were threatening the Cossacks in the flank and rear.

Admiral Kolchak, it develops, surrendered to the Siberian revolutionists on the advice of General Janin, the Czech commander, in order to avert a fight in which the Czechs might have been annihilated. Kolchak is to be tried by court-martial. Russian officers under Semenoff's command are so enraged against the Czechs that they have formed a league whose slogan is "Have Janin's blood."

In England organized labor continues to urge complete and immediate peace with soviet Russia, at the same time disclaiming any belief in the soundness of the political and social theories on which the soviet government is based.

Realizing how bolshevist propaganda in America is imperiling the American Federation of Labor, its president, Samuel Gompers, has come out with an article in which he condemns bolshevism "completely, finally and for all time." He thinks that the propaganda which emanates from those who say they are quite free from Russian influences and Russian pay is especially dangerous, and he decries their arguments that we should not pass judgment on bolshevism until we know more about it and see more of its results. Mr. Gompers addressed himself particularly to trades unionists, and he tells them that the bolshevists have split up the reserve funds of trade unions, throttled the labor press, killed labor organizations, split up trade unions as a class and put down strikes by force of arms and by executions. The constitution of soviet Russia, he adds, provides for and enforces compulsory labor. It may be this pronouncement by the great labor leader will have a beneficial effect on those union labor men of this country who have been submitting too much to the leadership of disloyal radicals; but there are signs that Mr. Gompers' influence is declining somewhat.

Although the German government, as such, is ostensibly doing all it can to carry out the terms of the treaty, many of the individual members of it are openly in sympathy with the general sentiment throughout the country against the surrender of officers and others for trial by the allies on charges growing out of their misdeeds during the war. Great mass meetings to protest against such action are being held in Berlin, and while the government does not officially countenance them, it does not prevent them and various high officials have declared that they will not take part in the surrender of the accused. The Ebert government has sent a note to the allies urging them to abandon their demands in this matter on the ground that execution of article 228 of the treaty would certainly cause political and economic troubles in Germany that would seriously hamper production. It suggests that the trials of the accused persons be held in Germany with the participation of allied representatives.

What will be done in the matter of Holland's refusal to extradite the former kaiser is not settled. The juristic experts at the supreme council took up the study of the case anew and it is believed the council dispatched another note to the Dutch last week.

Probably connected with the agitation against the extradition of officers and soldiers was the attempt on the life of Mathias Erzberger, German minister of finance, who signed the armistice terms. He was seriously wounded by a student. The incident was succeeded by rumors of a coming monarchist uprising and Minister of Defense Noske filled the strategic positions in Berlin with troops. The revolt failed to materialize.

The troublesome Adriatic problem is not yet solved. In response to the ultimatum of the supreme council, the Jugo-Slav government sent a note rejecting the compromise that had been offered by Italy and agreed to by the other great powers. The reply from Belgrade was couched in conciliatory terms, however, and left the way open for further discussion. The suggested solution was based on the pact of London, and the Jugo-Slavs say that as this treaty was secret they cannot consider a solution based on a pact which they have never had an opportunity to examine and discuss. They suggest a new basis of compromise along the lines of President Wilson's proposals. Indeed, all through this quarrel the Jugo-Slavs have justified their stand by that taken by Mr. Wilson, and they still seem to think that our president can enforce his views on Great Britain, France and Italy, though just how this can be done it is not easy to see.

So far Hungary has declined to sign the peace terms submitted by the allies. She says she cannot fulfill the demands made, and cannot agree to the loss of territory. Premier Huszar, addressing a meeting of women Wednesday, declared that Hungary would be a monarchy, without doubt, and that the new king would be chosen immediately after the national assembly convenes. In the recent elections the national Christian party was overwhelmingly successful, the socialists declining to vote.

President Wilson, in a letter written to Secretary Glass, has made an appeal to congress to pass the bill granting credits of $150,000,000 for Poland, Austria and Armenia to alleviate conditions in those countries. He says: "It is unthinkable to me that we should withhold from those people, who are in such mental and physical distress, the assistance which can be rendered by making available on credit a small proportion of our exportable surplus of food which would alleviate the situation."

Prospects of agreement in the senate on the peace treaty dwindled still further last week. The bipartisan committee, unofficial, was looked to by the more hopeful for a solution of the tangle, but the chances were not good. Article ten and the Monroe doctrine clause were the sticking points. Senator Hitchcock, peeved by the continued delay, threatened to take the whole matter before the senate in open session, but later said he would not do that until all hope of settlement by private negotiation had failed. Other senators said nothing would be gained by throwing the treaty back into the senate in the near future.

The president has "promoted" Secretary of Agriculture Houston to succeed Mr. Glass as secretary of the treasury, and has appointed Edwin T. Meredith of Iowa to the place Mr. Houston will vacate. The changes will take effect as soon as Mr. Glass is sworn in as senator. The new secretary of agriculture is both a practical farmer and a business man. He is the editor of Successful Farming and before establishing that paper was publisher of the Farmers' Tribune. He is president of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World, a director of the Chicago Federal Reserve bank and was one of the excess profits advisers of the treasury department appointed in 1917. He has said that one of his first undertakings as head of the department of agriculture will be to try to work out some method of getting crops to market "without too much lost motion." There has been evidence that Mr. Houston was not very popular with the farmers, and the change is counted on by the leaders of the Democratic party to restore good relations between the farmers and the administration.

It was said in Washington that Secretary of the Interior Lane desires to retire from the cabinet in the near future. There has been no suggestion as to his successor.

Three favorite sons dropped out of the race for the Republican presidential nomination last week. They were Governors Goodrich of Indiana, Sproul of Pennsylvania and Coolidge of Massachusetts. The managers of the Wood, Lowden and Johnson booms renewed their activity in the chase for delegates. The boom for Hoover, though still restricted, gave indications of early expansion. In that connection a statement by Secretary Daniels to a graduating class in Philadelphia is interesting. Said he:

"I can tell you who the next president is going to be. Do you want me to tell you who he is? I don't know whether he belongs to my party or yours. If he has one drop of reactionary blood he will not have a chance of election. No old-fashioned politician will do. He must be progressive and meet the new conditions."

When reporters asked Secretary Daniels whom he meant, he smiled. Asked if the name of the man he had in mind has been included among those suggested as presidential candidates, Mr. Daniels replied: "We will not discuss that."

The senate committee on military affairs voted, 10 to 5, to retain universal military training in the army reorganization bill, and the measure was formally reported to the senate by Chairman Wadsworth. The bill was changed by the committee so that it provides for two training periods each year, and a youth eligible to training is permitted to select any one of the six periods immediately following his eighteenth birthday. Republican Leader Mondell in the house attacked universal military training, declaring it would cost the government a billion dollars the first year and $700,000,000 a year thereafter. Senator Wadsworth in reporting his bill showed that Mondell's estimates of the cost were greatly exaggerated.

WORK OF FINNISH WOMEN

Have Recently Taken to Almost Every Kind of Occupation, and With Considerable Success.

Helsingfors, Finland, as a stranger in that town reports his impressions, is a city of women doing the work that used to be done by men. He is astonished by the number of women in practically every kind of occupation On the trains the porters in the sleeping cars are women; in the fields and factories women are busy at heavy manual labor; in the banks there are apparently about ten times as many women employed as men, and in one of the biggest financial institutions in the city positions of great responsibility are held by women. Compared with other countries where the spectacle of women in what formerly were exclusive masculine employments became common during the war, Finland in general and Helsingfors in particular, carry the proposition of women much further, for the man-power of Finland was so greatly depleted that a large proportion of the remaining male population is now needed for military service. In the Finnish foreign office, for example, women were holding positions which, says the correspondent, "would be entirely beyond the aspirations of their sisters in the state department at Washington or the British foreign office." No other country, it seems safe to say, shows so wide and general an adaptation of women to the carrying on of every kind of work.

Nervous, Run-Down Women



Green Sulphur Springs, W. Va.—"I suffered from nervousness and general run down condition, together with impure blood. I took three bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and three of Favorite Prescription. I was improved very much; have not needed any medicine since."
—Miss Bessie P. Dunbar, Box 4.

Mothers, Take Heed

Baltimore, Md.—"Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is an ideal tonic during expectant motherhood. Its effect is no less than marvelous. It was during my first expectancy that I took the 'Favorite Prescription' (on the advice of my sister) and I was so comfortable and had practically no suffering. But the second time I was living out in the country and was unable to get the Favorite Prescription. I was nervous and miserable all the while and suffered agonies for two days. Since that time I have not hesitated to take 'Favorite Prescription' when in need of a special tonic and I have recommended it to many of my friends, all of whom have been just as greatly benefited as myself."
—Mrs. Margaret McGowan, 2556 W. Fayette St.

Approaching Womanhood

Petersburg, Va.—"On coming into womanhood I suffered with irregularity and then suppression, which lasted three months. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription restored me to a perfectly normal condition in a very short space of time, and I must say that I think it is absolutely the best medicine for women there is on the market. I have had no return of any inward weakness, but have been as strong and well as any woman could be, which might not have been the case had I not taken the right medicine at this very critical time."—Mrs. W. C. Gibbs, 26 Hinton St.

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