

Dakota has Big Deposits. Sioux Falls, S. D., Jan. 3.—An increase in deposits of \$3,789,981 in two months and a half is the record made by the state and private banks of South Dakota from September, 1909, to November 16, 1909, according to the report of Public Examiner John L. Jones, which has just been issued. It may well be doubted whether any western state has ever made so good a showing within a similar period of time.

REDSKINS DEMORALIZED.

Too Many South Dakota Murder Suspects Are Being Acquitted. Sioux Falls, S. D., Jan. 3.—The acquittal a few days ago of a Sisseton Sioux Indian who was charged with murder calls attention to the serious problem which confronts those who are in charge of the affairs of these Indians, due to the demoralization which has resulted from many of the Indians being afflicted with an overpowering desire for strong drink.

Since the year 1892 five murders have been committed among this tribe as the result of overindulgence in liquor. As these Indians have all taken their allotments of land, they have the same standing as white men, and there is no way, except by moral suasion, to prevent them drinking liquor to excess.

The guilty parties in each of the murder cases were arrested, but the outcome of their trials also has contributed materially to the demoralization of the drinking Indians, as only one conviction resulted, this being responsible to a great extent for the small value placed upon human life by the drinking and more reckless members of the tribe.

In four of the murder trials there were acquittals. In one case, that of an Indian named Flute, the jury returned a verdict of guilty and the defendant now is serving a life term in the Sioux Falls penitentiary. Had Flute killed one of his own race it is probable he, too, would have been acquitted, but it happened that he killed two white men, and both of them in one day. One of his victims died for his life and was chased half a mile by the liquor-crazed Indian. The murderer shot him repeatedly before killing him.

In the cases of the Indians who were acquitted as the result of being tried on the charge of murder, the evidence appeared to conclusively prove the guilt of the accused. It is the opinion of those who are in close touch with the situation that it yet will be necessary to hang some of the more lawless Indians when they commit murder before the other reckless redskins will have a proper regard for human life. It is believed that if such action is taken in the case of the next Sisseton Sioux Indian who commits murder, the taking of human life among these Indians will cease for many years to come, and perhaps forever.

Turner Resigns Job.

West Point, Neb., Jan. 3.—Special to The News: R. A. Turner, who has been advertising and sales manager for some time past for the Neiburg Manufacturing company here, has resigned his position and will take up work with one of the large eastern advertising agencies.

M. J. Schmitt, a clothier, has formed a partnership with his three brothers, by which arrangement the four stores, located at West Point, Marysville, Kan., Concordia, Kan., and Hays City, Kan., will be consolidated into one firm and the buying for the different houses accomplished at one time, thereby effecting the saving usually accomplished by combination of capital. Mr. Schmitt has been very successful during his six years' residence at West Point.

Autos for West Point.

West Point, Neb., Jan. 3.—Special to The News: Strehle Brothers, former livemen, have sold out their stock of horses and carriages and will transform their large livery barn into an automobile garage. They will keep six autos constantly in commission for the convenience of the traveling public. This is the first garage in West Point.

Nine Murders During Year.

Nine murders and one near-murder have been committed in northern Nebraska and southern South Dakota during the year 1909. Not a single murder has occurred in Norfolk during the twelve-month.

It has been the bloodiest year in this regard that this territory has ever known, the previous number of murders in this territory during a given year having been eight, which were committed in 1904.

During 1908 there were but three murders in north Nebraska and southern South Dakota. There has been no murder in Norfolk since the Nathan way tragedy December 5, 1907. There have been no less than a dozen murders in Norfolk during the past twenty years.

The Year's Killings. Following are the murders committed in this territory during the year 1909:

- Tom Clouche killed at Long Pine, March 10, by E. Reese. Unknown man, supposed to be T. Jaek, found dead on Burlington track west of Plainview, presumably murdered, May 1. "Big Mike" killed by H. Forey at Bloomfield, who was acquitted April 29. A. G. Rakow shot dead near Neligh October 7 by F. M. Thornburg. Mrs. Dennis Kane, near Emmett, shot by unknown person October 12. She recovered. A. A. Wood killed by squatter in Tripp county October 16. Charles McArthur killed by Ed Bell at Valentine November 23. A. G. Brown murdered in home at

Brunswick December 6 with an axe. Joseph McKay now in jail at Neligh charged with crime. Jake Davis shot at Alnsworth December 27. Fourteen Violent Deaths by Accident. There were fourteen violent deaths from accident in this territory, including one suicide of a 12-year-old boy at Tilden, during 1909. Following is the list:

- J. B. Couch, Elgin, shotgun, January 1. Schultz boy, aged 14, run over, January 19. Edward Stokes, Alnsworth, wagon accident, January 19. Lee Phillips, Rosebud, S. D., froze to death, January 19. Otto Carson, arm torn out in a corn-shell at Enda, January 22. Elmer Charf, froze in a blizzard at Lynch, February 22. Hans Jensen, Plainview, shot March 8. Fitzsimmons child, Verdell, cremated March 11. Ernest McCauley, aged 12, killed at Clearwater, April 9. Emma Sanders, aged 9, burned to death at a wagon near O'Neill May 24. Leroy Roby, aged 12, suicided at Tilden, April 17. Little Joe and Ben Beller burned to death near Humphrey May 5. J. N. Thompson was killed by falling from a wagon near O'Neill May 24. Four Killed on Railroad in 1909. The year 1909 kept pace with its predecessor in the number of deaths due to railway accidents in this territory, and went it one better. There were four railroad deaths in this territory, aside from the supposed murder at Copenhagen, Neb. The victims were:

- A. C. Anderson, a Norfolk brakeman, July 5, at Newport. John McConnell, aged 15, killed stealing a ride near Long Pine, July 8. Frank Nobel, Norfolk brakeman, knocked from train by striking bridge over Elkhorn west of Norfolk with his head, October 6. Indian, Ernest Runn With, found dead near Valentine, December 29. Drownings of the Year. There were no drownings in Norfolk during 1909, and only two in this territory. Two sons of Anton Hanson drowned near Creighton July 18. In 1908 there were six drownings and in 1907 seventeen in this territory.

Only One Suicide Here in 1909. During the year 1909 there was only one suicide in Norfolk—that of Mrs. Ferdinand Pofahl, October 5. In 1908 there were none.

Oberlin Glee Club at Neligh Tonight.

Neligh, Neb., Jan. 3.—Special to The News: The largest advance sale noted at the Auditorium since it opened, was shown at noon today for this evening's entertainment by the Oberlin Glee club of Oberlin college, Ohio. People from Battle Creek, Tilden, Okadale, Elgin and Clearwater are to be here.

HELD HER HUSBAND IN PAWN.

A Kind Hearted Judge Finally Effect- ed a Family Reunion. New York, Jan. 1.—Will Ohio papers please copy this item and give as much space to it as possible, because it is all about a Mrs. Hughes, who belongs to a "Blue Mouse" road company that is about to play in that state? That is what Mrs. Hughes told Magistrate House in the Morrisania police court as a preliminary to asking his assistance in getting her husband out of pawn.

She also said that "Manny" Friend stood up with her at her wedding, and then asked the court to compel her brother-in-law, Charles Hughes (not the governor) to give her back her husband.

The brother-in-law lives on Two Hundredth and Seventh street, near Webster avenue, and, according to Mrs. Hughes, her husband was being detained at that house because she would not pay his board. Magistrate House gave her a summons and in an hour or so she returned to court with her brother-in-law.

Hughes said that he had taken his brother home because he was ill, with the understanding that the wife would pay \$10 a week for his board.

"She now owes me \$70, and I want it before I deliver the goods," said Hughes. "She earns \$50 a week and can afford it."

"I want my husband so I can send him to Germany to be taken care of by my folks," explained the wife.

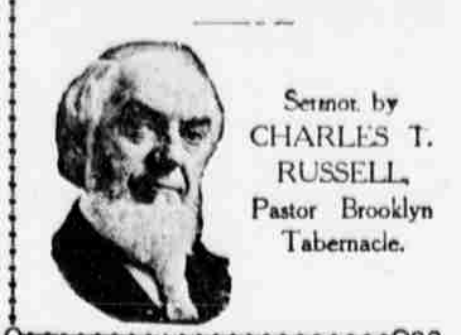
"You shall have him," ruled the magistrate. "Some people appear to believe that actors and actresses are all millionaires. I know better. I was on the stage myself once for one whole night. Then the show went broke, and I was far from home and money."

Then Mrs. Hughes sent a carriage for her husband and got him.

The Story of a Turtle's Meal. A butterfly hunter tells the following story of swamp life:

"In the water right between my feet was a spotted turtle that had just captured an appetizing but by no means dainty morsel. This was a terrapin-like bug that was more than a mouthful. His body was already out of sight, but clawlike legs protruded from both sides of that isosceles triangle which a turtle's mouth makes when it is closed and waved a frantic farewell to the passing underwater world. The turtle was a long time in masticating his terrapin, but it was a happy time. His whole body blinked contentedly, and he waved his fore legs with a caressing outpush, a motion exactly like that of a child at the breast. Then he wagged his head solemnly from side to side, as a wise turtle might who feels that such good lunches are put up by fate only for the knowing ones of this watery world, and pushed himself halfway under the roots of a tussock for a nap."

PEOPLE'S PULPIT...



Richmond, Va., Dec. 26.—Pastor Russell of the Brooklyn Tabernacle preached here today to a large and attentive audience from the above text. He said:

There is an appropriateness in the general joy of the Christmas season, even though some of it is not wisely expressed. The happy custom of giving tokens of love and friendship prevails everywhere the story of Jesus has gone. Even the almshouses and prisons make special provision that the day which celebrates the Savior's birth may, so far as possible, be a happy one, a joyous one, to all mankind. The poorer of our citizens and the unfortunate of slender means are often kindly remembered by their more highly favored relatives and neighbors. Surely this is as it ought to be. Some may have been injured by receiving bounties, but few, if any, have ever been other than blessed in the giving of them. Herein we see corroborated the Savior's own words, "It is more blessed to give than to receive." It is good to give.

Our text tells us of God's great Gift; and although it is evident that our Lord Jesus was born about October 1st, instead of December 25th, this makes no material difference, for it is the great fact that we commemorate, and not the particular day of its occurrence. Let us consider today, the great gift of God's love which the Apostle refers to as "the unspendable gift" (I Corinthians ix. 15). As we discern something of its length and breadth and height and depth, our amazement is the more, our joy increases, and we have the more desire to be likewise generous with all with whom we have to do, especially with all who are less fortunately situated than ourselves, either in temporal or spiritual matters.

All men realize, to some extent at least, their imperfection—that all have sinned and come short of the glory of God. Men's thoughts toward God seem to run along the lines of fear; unworthy of Divine favor, they fear Divine wrath. So it was with the shepherds as related in our context. When the angel of the Lord appeared to them to announce Messiah's birth, they feared. For what purpose would an angel or messenger come to them, except to render some denunciation or to foretell some catastrophe? It was, therefore, that the first words of the messenger were, "Fear not." So in approaching mankind in general with God's message to sinners it is appropriate that we begin by saying, "Fear not! The God we preach unto you is not a demon seeking your injury and your torment. He is a God of Wisdom and Justice and Love with all Power to carry to successful conclusion his Wise, Just and Loving Program respecting our race, which he purposed in himself from before the foundation of the world (Ephesians i. 9, 4).

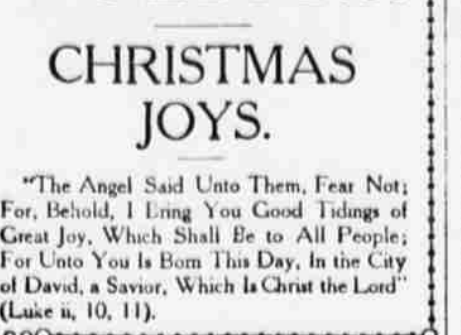
Satan has used this human tendency of fear as a lash wherewith to drive man away from God, and from the Bible, his Revelation. We are not, therefore, to accredit to our forefathers the viciousness of character which seems to be implied in the creeds of the "dark ages" handed down to us; rather we are to credit Divine wrath to the great "Father of Lies." He it is who is the dark of the past planted the seeds of what the Apostle terms "doctrines of devils" (I Timothy iv. 1). We thank the Lord that gradually we are getting our eyes of understanding opened to recognize the true character of God and Jesus Christ whom he hath sent, and who is his express image.

Hark to the Lord's message through the prophet Isaiah. Foreseeing our estrangement from himself and our enslavement by the Adversary, he tells us in so many words, "Their fear toward me is not of me, but is taught by the precepts of men—as inspired by our adversary, the devil (Isaiah xxxix. 13).

God's Christmas Gift. Intending from the first not to abandon his fallen human creatures to utter destruction, the Father purposed in himself, in advance, the great Plan of Salvation now in progress. From before the foundation of the world he purposed that Jesus should be the Lamb of God to take away the sin of the world and eventually to bring all the willing and obedient back to harmony with himself, so that only the wilfully wicked would experience the wages of sin, death—"Second Death." But God has a due time for every feature of his great Plan. Four thousand years sped by before it became "due time" to send the Only Begotten Son into the world to redeem it. "In the fulness of time God sent forth his Son, born of a woman" (Galatians iv. 4).

"In due time Christ died for the ungodly"—forty-one hundred and sixty years after sin had entered (Romans v. 6). At first we are amazed at such a delay. Nor can the matter be satisfactorily understood until we learn two things: (1) That man's experience with sin and death is a part of the great lesson which God designs all to have—learning the exceeding sinfulness of sin. Later when the second great lesson shall be given to mankind—the desirableness and profitableness of righteousness—

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nial Kingdom, which is to bless the world.

Throughout this Gospel Age a faithful "little flock" has gradually been gathered. Their test is their willingness to lay down their lives in the Lord's service—in the service of the Truth and in the service of the brethren. In doing this they are sacrificing with Jesus; as the Apostle suggests, "I beseech you, therefore, brethren, by the mercies of God, that ye present your bodies a living sacrifice, holy and acceptable unto God, which is your reasonable service" (Romans xii. 1). This sacrifice of Christ's "members" is counted in as part and parcel of the sacrifice of Christ. When this sacrificing shall be finished it will mean that the merit of Christ's sacrifice at Calvary appropriated to the Church will have been laid down again—returned to the credit of the Redeemer. Then, at the conclusion of this Age, when the last "member of the Body" has suffered with him and been glorified, the great High Priest will apply the blood afresh—not again for his members and the household of faith, however, but for the world, as the type clearly shows.

"The Riches of His Grace."

Glance backward now, and see the unfoldings of the Divine Plan: The Babe of Bethlehem; the Man of Sorrows; the Risen Lord; the Ascended High Priest and Advocate; the appropriation of his merit to the Church—the joy of forgiveness of sins and reconciliation to God experienced in all believers; their instruction in the School of Christ; their testing and proving by trials and difficulties; and finally, their glorification with their Lord in the Millennial Kingdom. In turn, the glorious Prophet, Priest, Mediator, King, Head and "members" complete, will institute the Millennial Kingdom reign of righteousness for the blessing of the world. Applying his merit for the world and using it also to seal the New Covenant, he opens up the way whereby all then living may become reconciled to God—may be blessed with restitution to full perfection of mind and morals and physique, and have back again the Paradise, lost by sin but redeemed at Calvary.

The Savior purposes, in harmony with the Divine Program, that not merely the members of the race living at the time of his Second Coming and the establishment of his Kingdom shall be blessed by God's great Christmas Gift, but additionally, every member of Adam's race. Hence the arrangement is, as the Master tells us, "All that are in their graves shall hear the voice of the Son of man and come forth."

The "overcomers" of this time of evil, having passed their trial, will come forth perfected in life—the Church on the Spirit plane, being the "first fruits." The remainder of mankind, unapproved of God, shall come forth into a resurrection of crisis—trial, judgment, testing. They will come forth that it may be testified to them—in that, their due time—that Christ died for their sins and that redemption through his blood has been provided for them and for all of Adam's race. During that thousand years of trial they must either accept God's grace and co-operate in their advance to perfection or be destroyed in the Second Death as unworthy of any further Divine favor and blessing.

"Great Joy Unto All People."

Truly, dear friends, we are beginning to understand the message sent us through the angel when our Savior was born. The message is, "Fear greatly: I bring you bad tidings of eternal torment and misery for all people. It is the very reverse of this, namely, "Fear not; I bring you good tidings of great joy which shall be unto all people." The joy has not been to all people as yet. Even the knowledge of the Lord has reached only about one in ten of earth's population thus far. And what did reach them was generally a very unsatisfactory, unreasoning message of damnation and great misery. As we have just seen, however, the great Plan of the Ages is rolling onward towards completion, and its progress at every stage makes for fresh blessings and fresh revelations of the glorious things which God purposed in himself from before the foundation of the world.

Truly the Scriptures say, "As the heavens are higher than the earth, so are God's ways higher than man's ways and his thoughts higher than man's thoughts (Isaiah lv. 9).

Thankful and faithful we should be, for the further knowledge of God's great Plan, which now is streaming forth from his Word for the blessing of all whose eyes of understanding and ears of faith are open. We are truly thankful that our friends and neighbors are not in everlasting torture, but, on the contrary, waiting for the glorious Millennial morning and its blood-bought opportunity of restitution (Acts iii. 21-23). We are thankful, too, that in God's providence we have been called to be "members" of the Body of Christ, to share in his sufferings and in his glorious reign and work of the future. It is possible for those who thus see the real value of Christmas Day to be a thousand-fold more happy and more grateful to God than others could be. In turn they should seek to distribute the blessing and to glorify our Father in heaven, who has called us out of darkness into his marvellous light.

Such Is Fame.

When the news that Tom Johnson was defeated for mayor was received in the office of the Denver Times there was not time to do more than run a scare head, "Johnson Defeated!" The papers were on the street in a few minutes, and a frenzied Irish "newsie" started off, yelling joyously, "Jeff wins!"—Success Magazine.

Might Be on One's Nose.

"Don't get down in the mouth, old man," said the optimist. "Look on the bright side of things." "That's all very well," mournfully replied the sufferer, "but what is the bright side of a gumboll?"

Advertisement for Calumet Baking Powder. The Baking Powder Story in a nut-shell. Adulteration Impurity Unhealthfulness } Cheap Baking Powder. High Price Indifferent Leavening Residue of Rochelle Salts } Trust Baking Powder. Most Leavening Power Purest Ingredients Moderate Price } CALUMET BAKING POWDER. Received Highest Award World's Pure Food Exposition Chicago, 1907.

MORAL UPLIFT MOVEMENT.

Homes of Poor at Washington to Be Invaded at Night. An invasion of the homes of the poor in Washington at night, when the inmates shall have retired, is said to be one of the newest moves designed for the religious, moral and sanitary uplift of the national capital. Nocturnal descents upon such homes are to be made, it is said, by the Rev. Zed H. Copp, probation officer of the District of Columbia; members of the police force and a health inspector.

Armed with a camera and flashlight apparatus, the probation officer, it is said, will secure photographic evidence of the conditions that prevail when the mantle of night has fallen upon the homes. He will have informed himself previously as to the relationships and degrees of consanguinity existing in the homes he will visit.

Upon these tours it is even said newspaper men will be taken. The purpose apparently is to inform the public of such conditions as may be found to exist. Reports, too, will be made to the judge of the juvenile court. The probation officer is quoted as follows regarding his proposed expeditions:

"This particular phase of the life of the poor has been so far overlooked by the juvenile court. I don't believe that, as a general thing, we will find conditions very bad, but I am confident that we do discover will prove a valuable contribution to the general knowledge of the community."

Hitchcock Asks Curb to Losses.

Washington, Jan. 1.—In a synopsis of his forthcoming annual report, a document which is not yet ready for the public, Postmaster General Frank H. Hitchcock cites figures to demonstrate the imperative necessity for a thorough revision and reform of the postal revenues. The deficit for the last fiscal year amounted to \$17,441,719, and the tremendous growth of the second class mail matter business and the extension of rural free delivery routes promise a steady and large increase in excess of expenditures over receipts. It is evident the time has come when, to quote the Tribune, every one who uses the mails must pay freight; else the country will have to bear a heavy financial burden, and perhaps additional taxation to insure prompt transmission of mail matter.

Mr. Hitchcock's figures on the losses to the postal service from the leading causes are as follows: Loss on second class mail matter \$64,000,000. Loss on third class mail matter 3,000,000. Loss on free official mail 5,250,000. Loss on congressional franked matter 500,000. Loss from rural free delivery 28,000,000. Total loss to postal revenues 100,750,000.

No one in official life in Washington, or throughout the country for that matter, wishes more taxes imposed; and, therefore, the members of congress are paying special attention to the suggestion made by the president in his annual message that the loss upon second class mail matter, which is the largest contributor to the deficit, should be reduced. In the synopsis of his report made public today Mr. Hitchcock strongly reinforces the observations of the president.

The facts and figures he gives will startle the average taxpayer and cause him to realize the wisdom of the president and the postmaster general in advocating a reform of the postal rates. Mr. Hitchcock is still of an open mind as to what should be done. The fact of the greater average haul for magazines than for newspapers causes him to repeat a suggestion that the former class of publications be charged a higher rate of postage than the latter. But he also refers to a plan of establishing a "zone system," which shall recognize the length of haul as an important element in fixing the postage rate.

To assist congress in considering this subject, he appointed a special committee some months ago to devise a plan which would prevent such a heavy loss as now annually occurs; and the views of this committee will be laid before congress when they are completed. The postmaster general also is making inquiries to determine what reforms can be introduced to prevent loss on the third class mails. He desires each executive department to pay the expense of its official mail and suggests that congress consider the advisability of abolishing the franking privilege. He also has taken action to ascertain the cost to the railroads of handling the mails, with a view to the reduction of their compensation. It is a program of real importance to the country.

The magnitude of the postal business is shown by the following table of that transacted during 1909: Number of postoffices 60,144. Number of rural routes 40,628. Number of transportation routes 26,652. Length of transportation routes 448,618. Annual travel over transportation routes 542,151,121. Number of employees 325,000. Pieces of mail handled 14,600,000,000. Postage stamps sold 8,712,907,931. Domestic money orders issued \$491,973,814. Total expenditures 221,004,102. Total receipts 262,562,283.

Mr. Hitchcock says that when his administration began last March he was confronted by the largest deficit in the history of the department. From 1879 to 1899 the postal service, except during one year, produced an annual profit. In recent years, almost without exception, there has been a deficit. So long as the deficit amounted to only a few millions and did not increase in proportion to the growth of the service, it attracted little attention; but when in the last few years it leaped to upward of \$10,000,000, and finally in 1909 exceeded \$17,000,000, ordinary business prudence suggested that the causes definitely be located. The investigations made have established that the second class mail matter and the rural free delivery system were the great sources of loss.

In these two items alone, Mr. Hitchcock observes, "the postal service now suffers an annual loss of more than the entire national deficit of the last fiscal year." Simultaneously with the growing deficit in postal service a panic occurred. The department's drafts on the treasury were heaviest when public funds were lowest. At the same time, Mr. Hitchcock does not believe in economy enforced at cost of efficiency. He declares there is to be no impairment of the service. Therefore, only such measures of economy will be adopted as can be made a part of a consistent program having for its chief object the improvement of personnel, form or organization, and business methods of the postal establishment.