

ANNOUNCES NEW BRITISH CABINET

OFFICIAL WAR CABINET COM- PRIZES MANY STRONG LEAD- ERS OF ENGLAND.

BALFOUR FOREIGN MINISTER

Earl of Derby is War Secretary.—A. Bonar Law Asked to Act as House Leader and Member of War Cabinet Not Expected to Attend Regularly.

London.—Official announcement has been made that the Government had been constituted, with a war cabinet comprising the following:

Premier, David Lloyd George; Lord President of the Council, Earl Curzon, who also will be Government leader in the House of Lords; Arthur Henderson, Minister without portfolio, and Andrew Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, who has been asked by the Premier to act as leader in the House of Commons and also as member of the war cabinet without being expected to attend regularly.

The other members of the Ministry, who are not in the war cabinet, are:

- Lord High Chancellor, Sir Robert Bannathyne Finlay. Secretary of State for the Home Department, Sir George Cave. Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Dr. Arthur J. Balfour. Secretary of State for the Colonies, Walter Hume Long. Secretary of State for War, the Earl of Derby. Secretary of State for India, Austen Chamberlain. President of the Local Government Board, Baron Rhondda. President of the Board of Trade, Sir Albert Stanley. First Lord of the Admiralty, Sir Edward Carson. Minister of Munitions, Dr. Christopher Addison. Minister of Blockade, Lord Robert Cecil. Shipping Controller, Sir Joseph Paton MacLay. President of the Board of Agriculture, Rowland E. Prothero. President of the Board of Education, Herbert A. L. Fisher. First Commissioner of Works, Sir Alfred M. Mond. Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Sir Frederick Cawley. Postmaster General, Albert Illingworth.

ZONE SYSTEM FOR PAPERS PROPOSED IN POSTAL BILL

Rates of Second Class Matter to be Greatly Increased Under New Territorial Division.—One Cent Postage on Local Letters.

Washington.—One cent postage for local first class mail deliveries, and a zone system of rates for second class matter which is expected to greatly increase the charges for magazines and other periodicals having a nation-wide circulation, is provided for in the annual postoffice appropriation bill as virtually completed in committee. The measure, carrying appropriations to- tally about \$327,000,000, probably will be reported to the house next week.

Under the one cent postage provision the rate on letters and other mail matters of the first class, when deposited in any postoffice or branch postoffice or letter box or postoffice in the delivery district, for delivery within the limits of the postoffice, city or rural delivery district, would be cut in half.

The zone proposal for handling newspapers and magazines, which now pay a flat rate of one cent a pound, is regarded as one of the most radical changes in postage rates in years. It divides the country into eight zones, with rates chargeable ranging from one cent for 300 miles to six cents for 1,800 miles or more. The bulk of daily newspapers, the committee believes, will not be affected, because they do not circulate beyond a 300-mile radius.

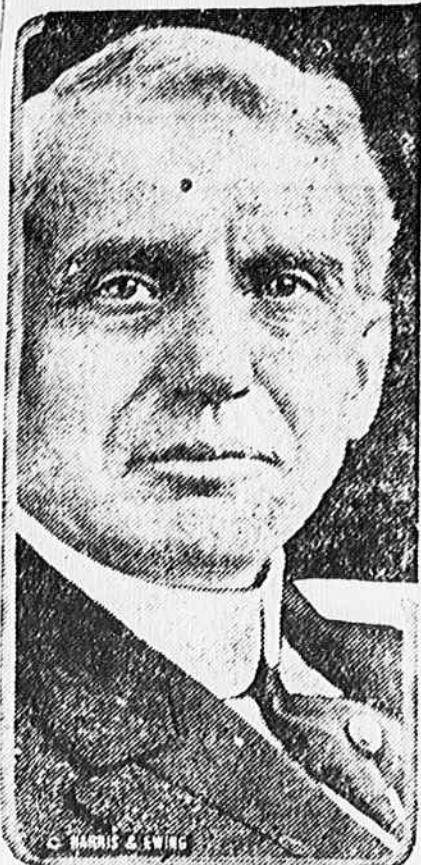
DEUTSCHLAND DUE BACK IN U. S. EARLY IN JANUARY

New London, Conn.—The German commercial submarine Detuschland, which arrived in home waters, will make another trip to this port within the next few weeks, according to a statement by Paul G. L. Hilken, vice president of the Eastern Forwarding Company, American agents for the undersea craft. He added that the submarine would make regular trips as long as the war continued.

WARNING MADE AGAINST GIANTIC NAVAL PLAN

Washington.—Warning against undertaking too great a building program in naval plants the next 18 months is given in the annual report of Rear Admiral Taylor, chief contractor. Because of the shortage of skilled labor resulting from the unprecedented demands of private builders, the admiral says, "additional new construction work must be undertaken at the navy yards with great care and recognition of probable delays."

FRANK B. KELLOGG



New photograph of Frank B. Kellogg, who was elected United States senator from Minnesota, defeating Daniel W. Lawler. Mr. Kellogg is a Republican.

TEUTONS TAKE BUCHAREST

TEUTONS CAPTURE CAPITAL OF RUMANIA AS CLIMAX OF BIG DRIVE.

End of Conquest Comes Just 100 Days After Rumania Enters Into European Conflict.—Important Railway Junction Also Surrenders.

Bucharest, the Capital of Rumania, is in the hands of the forces of the Central Powers.

Exactly 100 days after the declaration of war by Rumania against them finds the Teutonic Allies in control of about 50,000 square miles of Rumanian territory—virtually one-half of the Kingdom—running from the Transylvanian Alps northwest of the Capital to the Danube south of it, and a large part of Dobruja, and probably still on the heels of the retreating Russian and Rumanian armies which have been endeavoring to hold them back. Simultaneously with the announcement of the fall of Bucharest came the news of the capture of the important railroad junction of Ploechti, north of the Capital, the conquest of which places in the hands of the invaders the last railroad in the west and gives to them the head of the line running northward to Jassy, where the Capital of Rumania is now situated.

No details have as yet come through concerning the climax of the great drive of the armies of General von Falkenhayn and Field Marshal von Mackensen, or whether the Rumanians or Russians succeeded entirely in making their escape behind the Bucharest line. Previous to the announcement of the capture of Bucharest and of Ploechti official advices had indicated that four divisions of the defenders were in a hazardous position in the region due west of Bucharest and in danger of being enveloped.

The taking of Bucharest virtually completes the conquest by the Teutonic forces of the southern section of the Rumanian kingdom, embracing territory of more than 50,000 square miles and marks the culmination of an operation accounted by military commentators one of the most soundly conceived and brilliantly executed 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 Rumanian 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 Rumanian 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 Rumanian front was broken.

WARNING TO WATCH FOR U-BOATS AGAIN FLASHED

New York.—Another warning to the merchant steamers of the Entente Allies to beware of German submarines was sent broadcast by wireless by a British cruiser off Sandy Hook.

BRYAN URGES ADOPTION OF DRY ITEM BY DEMOCRATS

Washington.—Reforms to which he hopes to commit the Democratic party and to see accomplished within the next four years were outlined by William Jennings Bryan at a dinner given in his honor by admirers among Democratic officials and members of congress. Nationwide prohibition he urged as most important and other causes on his list included woman suffrage by Federal amendment, election of the president by direct popular vote.

LABOR OFFICIALS HALT LABOR VOTE

CONGRESSIONAL ACTION WILL AWAIT RESULT OF LEADER'S EFFORTS.

ALLIANCE IS BEARING FRUIT

Effort Being Made to Draft Substitute For All Forms of Compulsory Arbitration Which Will Be Agreeable to All.

Washington.—Congressional action on President Wilson's railway legislation program probably will await the result of determined efforts of labor leaders to draft a substitute for all forms of compulsory arbitration which will be agreeable to their followers, employers and the administration.

The determination of the president to undertake making impossible by such law a situation as he faced last September in the railroad dispute has aroused labor to the greatest activity. The unofficial alliance between the American Federation of Labor and the four railway brotherhoods arranged recently at Baltimore is bearing its first fruit in conference between representatives of both organizations to draft a plan that will shelve all compulsory arbitration bills. Congressional leaders are inclined to go slowly on the president's program pending announcement of labor's proposals, provided they are revealed during the present session of Congress.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, said that conferences already have taken place between brotherhood and Federation leaders, but that no concrete plan had been worked out. Hope exists, he said, that some plan can be drawn that will make congressional action unnecessary.

"Organized labor," he said, "always will oppose any form of compulsory arbitration."

If a scheme satisfactory to the workers is drafted, it is understood, it will be submitted to representatives of the railroads and other employers and to the president. Approval of it probably would mean that Congress would eliminate the compulsory arbitration feature from any legislation enacted.

DEPORTATION OF BELGIANS BY GERMANS IS PROTESTED.

United States Declares Germany's Policy to Be "Contravention of Human Principles of International Practice."

Washington.—The American Government's formal protest to Germany against the deportation of Belgians for forced labor, as a violation of the principles of humanity, was made public by the State Department. It was in the form of a note, cabled to Charge Grew at Berlin with instructions that he seek an interview with the German Chancellor and read it to him and was given out by the Department with the terse comment: "The interview has taken place." Officials refused to add to this statement, and so far as could be learned there has been no reply from Germany. All information available, however, indicates that the deportations are continuing, and it is known that through earlier informal representations Charge Grew learned that the German position was that the policy was a military necessity and not in violation of international law.

JOSEPHUS DANIELS, JR., HONORED WITH OFFICE.

New York.—Josephus Daniels, Jr., of Raleigh, N. C., was elected a vice president of the National Young Men's Democratic League at its annual meeting here. Frank D. Shelley of New York was elected president and William F. McCormick was made chairman of the advisory committee. Letters from President Wilson and Mr. McCormick thanking the organization for its campaign work, were read at the meeting.

FRENCH SHIP WITH CREW OF 718 LOST SAYS PARIS.

Paris.—The French battleship Suffren, which left November 24 for L'Orient, a French naval station in Brittany, has not been heard from since the Minister of Marine considers the vessel lost with all on board. The Suffren was reported to have been damaged by shell fire when the Allies tried to force the Dardanelles and she was sent to Toulon for repairs. She was of 12,750 tons and had a staff of 18 officers and 700 men.

NATION NOW REVERTS TO SOCIAL WORK SAYS WILSON.

Washington.—Advocacy by President Wilson of a better "social understanding," and a warning by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, against government regulation of the normal activities and personal relationships of the people, featured the session of the Conference on Social Insurance here under the auspices of the International Association of Industrial Accident Board and Commissions.

CHARLES FRANCIS JOSEPH



Chairman Francis Joseph, who succeeds Francis Joseph as Emperor of Austria-Hungary.

ASQUITH QUILTS CABINET

RULED THROUGH EIGHTS TORMY YEARS OF DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN HISTORY.

King Summoned Unionist Leader, Andrew Bonar Law, to Palace and Offer Him Premiership.—Ends Day of Political Excitement.

London.—Herbert H. Asquith H. Asquith resigned the British Premiership, which he had held through eight stormy years of domestic and foreign history, and the Government crisis found a solution which has been considered the least probable of practical alternatives. The Unionist leader, Andrew Bonar Law, was summoned to the palace immediately after Mr. Asquith had departed, and the King offered him the Prime Minister's commission, which he had just accepted from Mr. Asquith's hands.

The Premier's decision to resign and advise the King to summon Andrew Bonar Law to form a Cabinet was taken after a day of extraordinary political excitement and activity. There were constant comings and goings of the political leaders between Downing street and the various Government departments. Mr. Asquith met several Unionist leaders in consultation, including Earl Curzon, Lord Robert Cecil and the Earl of Derby.

Noticeable absentees from this conference were A. J. Balfour, who is ill, Andrew Bonar Law, J. Austen Chamberlain and Walter Hume Long. Later the Premier met his supporters, including Viscount Grey, Lewis Harcourt, Edwin S. Montagu, the Marquis of Crewe, Reginald McKenna, Walter Runciman, Lord Buckmaster, H. Samuel, Lord Reading and Arthur Henderson. The meeting lasted for more than an hour and it is supposed that Mr. Asquith explained that he was faced by almost insuperable obstacles to the reconciliation of the conflicting interests and intended to tender his resignation.

ILLNESS CAUSED BY OPERATION FATAL TO JOHN D. ARCHBOLD

Tarrytown, N. Y.—A noted figure in the world's petroleum industry was removed, when John Dustin Archbold, capitalist, president of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey and officer and director in various other enterprises, died at his home here after an illness of two weeks subsequent to an operation for appendicitis.

Mr. Archbold is survived by his widow; a son, John F. Archbold of Thomasville, Ga.; and two daughters, Mrs. M. M. Van Buren of Newport, R. I., and Mrs. Armar D. Saunderson, of Lyndhurst, England. John D. Archbold was almost as closely identified with the history of the Standard Oil as John D. Rockefeller himself. Of the first nine trustees of the "trust" formed in 1882 he alone remained in this capacity until its dissolution in 1911 at the order of the United States supreme court, and it was he who was named to engineer the dissolution, after which he became president and director of the Standard Oil Company. He was the most active and aggressive fighter in the oil combine and invariably represented the Standard Oil on the witness stand.

CHIHUAHUA TERRORIZED WHEN VILLA HAD CONTROL.

Chihuahua City, Mexico, via El Paso Junction.—This city is being policed by troops of the de facto Government. Houses are being searched for looted goods. Villa's administration here was a reign of terror. Municipal President Holguin and eight prominent citizens were executed. About 40 Chinamen were slain and other foreigners were killed or injured. Constitutionalist cavalry is in pursuit of Villa's bandits.

GERMANY LIABLE IN ARABIA CASE

ACCEPTS RESPONSIBILITY FOR SINKING BRITISH LINER WITHOUT WARNING.

GERMANY SENDS NOTE TO U. S.

Note Over Incident Received by U. S. Officials Places Submarine Warfare Issue on a Clear-Cut Serious Basis.—No Quick Action.

Washington.—Germany's acceptance of responsibility for the sinking without warning of the British liner Arabia, with the explanation that her submarine commander took the vessel for an auxiliary warship, has brought the issue over submarine warfare to a more serious and clear-cut basis than anything that has happened since the threat of the United States to break diplomatic relations after the torpedoing of the channel liner near Sussex last April.

Such information as the American government now has shows the Arabia to have been a passenger ship of the Peninsula and Oriental line, passing through the Mediterranean on a regular voyage. Among the many passengers was an American citizen, who was rescued.

The German note, which was made public by the state department, says if official data is furnished showing that the vessel was an ordinary passenger steamer, "this then would be a case of regrettable mistake from which the German government would promptly draw the appropriate consequences." It is assumed here that the consequences would be an expression of regret and offer of reparation for any injury or danger suffered by the Americans on board.

The note has been referred to President Wilson, who is considering personally a review of recent German submarine activities to which the Arabia case comes as a climax. There probably will be no immediate action, as the state department first must clear up beyond question the exact status of the liner at the time of the attack. Then it will be for the president to decide the course to be followed.

In official quarters the German explanation is regarded as weak and unsatisfactory, no weight being attached to the statements that the Arabia was painted like a transport and was following a route usually taken by transports, and that the submarine commander saw many Chinamen but no women and children aboard her. It is realized, however, that if official data finally establishes the innocent character of the vessel, in view of the Sussex case, virtually only one action remains open to the United States, and that would not be taken until every possible consideration had been given Germany's position.

SPECULATION HELPED BOOM FOOD PRICES PROBE SHOWS.

Federal Investigators Find Organizations to Regulate Living Cost Short Lived in Most Cases.

Washington.—Information gathered from many sources by Government officials conducting the nation-wide inquiry into the high cost of living pointed with increasing directness to the conclusion that the soaring prices of certain necessities of life were due, to some extent, at least, to the manipulations of food and other speculators who had combined to force quotations upward.

These combinations are believed by the government investigators to have been criminal in character, rather spasmodic and rather short-lived.

Special attention is being given just now to alleged price manipulation in the so-called coal corner which recently resulted in sending prices to a panic level. Investigation of the high price of coal, hardly yet begun, has already convinced some officials that there was no warrant whatever for \$12 coal in Boston and New York, other than the activity of these alleged combinations.

MANY YOUNG WOMEN RECOGNIZE "OLIVER OSBORNE"

New York.—Five more persons, including one young woman whom he married, recognized in Charles H. Wax the man they had known as "Oliver Osborne" or under some other name. Wax, who is held under \$50,000 bail, as a material witness in a Federal case, was brought here from Chicago to clear the name of James W. Osborne, an attorney, who has been accused by Miss Rae Tanzer of breach of promise.

OVER 50,000 FARMERS HAVE APPLIED FOR FARM LOANS

Washington.—Officials of the farm loan board announced that more than 50,000 farmers have applied for mortgage loans aggregating approximately \$150,000,000 or more than 17 times the amount of money which will be immediately available for loans upon the organization of the 12 farm loan banks. Most of the applications have come from the south and west. They still continue to come in by hundreds every day.

WEEVIL MARCHES CLOSE TO RIVER

THREE GEORGIA COUNTIES ALONG THE SAVANNAH RIVER NOW INFESTED.

LETTER FROM STATE EXPERT

State Entomologist Worsham Says Cotton Pest is Threatening Sea Island Industry.

Columbia.—The Mexican cotton boll weevil has infested three Georgia counties, bordering on South Carolina, namely Burke, Effingham and Chatham, according to a letter received by E. J. Watson, commissioner of agriculture, from E. Lee Worsham, state entomologist of Georgia.

"In Chatham county," says Mr. Worsham, "it appears to be only 15 miles from the Savannah river. The advance eastward this year has been about 150 miles and with a favorable season next year the southern and western parts of your state will become infested by the weevil."

"We are arranging to call a convention of the sea island growers of the state some time in January, for the purpose of having a heart to heart talk with them on sea island cotton and the boll weevil and we will be very glad indeed for the sea island growers of your state and Florida to meet with us. The experiments which we have conducted for a period of years on early fruiting varieties of sea island cotton are the only experiments that have been conducted. Our results are very promising indeed and we are of the opinion that if the sea island growers will pursue the proper course, they can continue to grow some cotton, but there is a great danger of their becoming stampeded and trying to grow short cotton instead. This, as you know, will be very disastrous to the sea island industry. In view of the fact that Georgia, South Carolina and Florida raise all the sea island cotton grown in this country, I feel that we ought to pull together and do everything in our power to save this industry. Will you be willing to cooperate with us and urge your sea island men to attend the convention at some central point some time in January?"

"You are going to find in your work in South Carolina that you are going to need all the help that you can possibly get from every conceivable source in convincing the farmers and business men that the boll weevil is a permanent and serious factor in cotton production. Your problem in South Carolina is identical with that of Georgia, and I hope that whenever this department can be of service to your good people you will not hesitate to call on us."

Spartanburg, S. C.—Mrs. Lydia Smith, mother of a young boy of age, have been placed in the Spartanburg county jail. They are charged with having crushed the skull of a new born infant in Appalachie mill village. Greer, following which, it is alleged, they stabbed the baby in the abdomen several times with a knife and then flung the corpse in a mill pond.

It is alleged that clothing connecting the Smith-Pittman family with the crime was found upon the premises of the accused people. It is said that the State will show that Lydia Smith the girl accused of being the mother was absent from her employment from November 10 until November 20. The body of the child was discovered on November 28.

It is charged that Fulton Pittman the young man arrested with the two women, was intimate with Lydia Smith and an effort will be made to prove that he was the father of the dead child. Pittman is a son of the accused girl's step-father.

Mrs. Smith was married on September 10 of this year to Ed Smith, salisist, shrdlu shrdlu nou wow m ymw

Cuts State's Death Rate.

Columbia.—"If each individual, who died was worth \$500 to the state, then by saving the lives of 1,025 persons the state board of health has saved the state \$512,500 on a total appropriation of \$55,573.23," says James A. Hayne, M.D., state health officer in his report for the legislature after calling attention to the decrease in the number of deaths from preventable diseases. "We claim that the state board of health has prevented these diseases," says Dr. Hayne. Liberal support for the state tuberculosis hospital

The following is a comparative statement of the deaths for nine months in 1915 and 1916:

Table with 3 columns: Disease Name, 1915, 1916. Rows include Diphtheria, Malaria, Measles, Meningitis, Pellagra, Tuberculosis, other forms, Tuberculosis, pulmonary, Scarlet fever, Typhoid fever, Whooping cough, Total.