

SPECIAL CABINET MEETING CALLED

Secretary Lansing Calls Cabinet Together to Consider Mexican Situation

Washington, Dec. 5.—A special meeting of the cabinet was called for seven o'clock this evening by Secretary Lansing. It is understood the Mexican situation will be the chief topic discussed.

The foreign relations committee will not meet until Monday to receive the report of senators as to President Wilson's views on the Mexican question. Although private advices received here yesterday said that Carranza is preparing a reply to the late American note renewing the request for Jenkins' release, the State department officials said today they had received no official information on the subject.

ANARCHISTS FOR DEPORTATION

Emma Goldman and Berkman At Ellis Island

New York, Dec. 5.—Alexander Berkman and Emma Goldman, America's two most notorious anarchists, spent tonight at Ellis Island. They were surrendered to the immigration authorities at noon upon demand of the department of labor to await deportation to Russia after preaching their doctrines in the United States for 30 years.

While they were on the way to the island accompanied by the government ferry boat by a few of their most devoted followers, their counsel, Harry Weinberger, was appearing before Federal Judge Mayer with a petition for writs of habeas corpus in a last effort to nullify the deportation decree. The writs were granted and are returnable Monday. Weinberger said that he would insist that his clients be produced in court before Judge Mayer, who sentenced them to two years terms for obstructing the draft laws.

There was no way of determining tonight whether the legal proceedings would delay the departure of Berkman and Miss Goldman for Russia. The government has not announced when it expected to have a ship available to carry them away and Weinberger declined to state whether he would take their cases to the United States supreme court if the lower court decided against them. It was pointed out, however, that the \$30,000 in Liberty Bonds used as bail for them would be available to carry on a legal battle if it is considered worth while. The habeas corpus petition was based on the contention that Miss Goldman is an American citizen by marriage; that the constitutional right of speech has brought within the pale of the law any radical utterances they may have made and that deportation to soviet Russia would be illegal because the United States has not recognized the Bolsheviki.

Meanwhile Berkman and Miss Goldman will be held at Ellis Island with 32 other radicals awaiting deportation. After they were surrendered, searched, and inspected by doctors, Berkman was put in a room with 7 ring leaders of the recent hunger and silence strike against deportation hearings, while Miss Goldman was sent to the quarters of two girl anarchists who had participated in the hunger strike.

Fearing immediate deportation of the two anarchists, half a dozen women radicals accompanied them on the ferry trip to Ellis Island and kissed them both as the boat was passing the Statue of Liberty and again when they reached the Island.

Berkman was fully equipped with new clothing for Russia. He carried three grips.

Miss Goldman's "farewell message" to her followers was:

"Love and comradeship to all liberal and revolutionary people. We expect to be called back to Soviet Russia."

Both she and Berkman predicted a revolution in this country within five years.

MEXICAN BANDITS ON BORDER

Rob Store in Seapata County, Report Says.

Houston, Dec. 5.—State officials today received a report of a raid by Mexican bandits on a store near the border in Seapata county. Reports said the owner was bound, after which the place was looted and the bandits fled across the border. The report came from a Texas ranger officer.

SLOVAKS MOBILIZE ARMY

Twenty-one Divisions Marching Toward Hungary

Copenhagen, Dec. 5.—The Czechoslovak government has ordered the mobilization of three military classes, says a Vienna dispatch.

A Prague dispatch says twenty-one divisions of Czechoslovaks are advancing toward Hungarian frontiers.

MAYNARD COMING SOUTH

Started This Morning From Mincola For Savannah

Mincola, Dec. 5.—Captain Maynard left here this morning on a flight to Savannah, Ga., via Washington, D. C., and Winston-Salem, N. C., where the heads of the Southern Commercial Congress meet on Sunday. He plans to return here before December 11th, and then start on the one-stop flight across the country to San Diego, California.

OKLAHOMA GOV. BECOMES MINER

Robertson and President of the State Council of Defense Join Volunteers

Oklahoma City, Okla., Dec. 4.—Gov. J. B. A. Robertson and John A. Whitehurst, president of the State council of defense, are en route to McAlester tonight where they will begin work tomorrow as coal miners along with 200 other volunteers. The first carload of coal will be on the tracks tomorrow night, it was thought.

Two squadrons of the Thirtieth United States cavalry will arrive at McAlester Saturday for duty at the mines. Governor Robertson earlier in the day requested Major General Dickinson, commander of the Southern department of the army, not to send negro troops who had been ordered into the State, because it might involve us in unnecessary conflict and confusion.

The State executive has issued an order placing the national guard in readiness to move on short notice.

AFTER 1,000 YEARS HUNGARIANS ARE CZECHO-SLOVAKS

Bratislava, Slovakia, Nov. 11.—It is only on Czechoslovakian maps that this ancient Hungarian city of Pressburg can be located by its new name. Ruled by Hungary for a thousand years it passed under the control of the new Czechoslovakian republic by the decision of the Peace Conference and a large part of its inhabitants do not take kindly to the new order of things. Its people are dominantly Germanic or Hungarian.

The street signs are in German and Hungarian characters and now to them is being added Czech. The old postal and telephone employes have been replaced by Czechs and Czech high officers installed in the government. Slovak regiments on duty here have been replaced by purely Czech soldiers. In a city as old and conservative and routine as this, drifting through the centuries undisturbed in its social customs, these things have made feeling run rather high in certain social strata.

Persons, regardless of sex, who have not acquired legal residence are being expelled. One man told The Associated Press he had lived and done business here for forty years was expelled a few days ago. The list of those cited for expulsion is said to contain names of dead persons.

Some Hungarians do not hesitate to express their resentment over the employment of Czechs in government positions here formerly occupied by the Hungarians. Czechs and many Slovaks of the educated classes who hold office under the government, say this feeling is due to Hungarian and German propaganda and has no real strength or extent. Also they admit the necessity of Czech officialdom as Slovakia has little or no educated class from which to draw executives of ability.

It is hard to upset rudely the traditions of ten centuries and talk with many persons, both in official and unofficial circles, would indicate that the antagonism displayed toward the Czechs is a natural condition of this period of transition and not deeply rooted. Probably it is stronger here in Pressburg than in the other parts of Slovakia where the change is not so apparent.

The school question plays a very prominent part in the situation here. The government has abolished the German and Hungarian languages in the schools and this means a general ousting of teachers and a reaction in households.

Many Slovaks and Germans now speak ostentatiously in Hungarian as do the peasants of this immediate vicinity as a sign of their feelings. A political speaker alluding to the development said that the Czechs had accomplished in six months what Hungary had tried to do for fifty years.

Well informed Slovaks, however, do not feel that the racial question will result in any serious developments. They say that Slovakia must hold to the republic and with new elections and an elected, instead of a nominated, National Assembly such as the present one, a more liberal Slovak representation in offices and the stabilization of the economic situation, conditions will improve. As a last argument they point out that Slovakia cannot exist as an independent State and there is not other country than the Czech-Slovak republic to which she can ally herself.

AMERICAN BUILT SHIPS NOT WANTED ABROAD

London, Nov. 18.—It is reported in shipping circles that the endeavor made by the United States Shipping to dispose in Europe of small or wooden steamers, which were built during the war, is not having much success. Purchasers cannot be found in England and although offers are reported to have been made to sell the boats to Germany and Greece at prices below the rate for much older British boats, very little business is said to have resulted.

Mexicans Going Home.

Mexico City, Nov. 19.—Repatriation of Mexicans who for the past few years have lived in the United States, Cuba and European countries is not hampered by the government provided these persons prove themselves of good faith, according to Aguirre Berlanga, secretary of government, speaking to El Demócrata. The secretary points out that the return of the expatriates has shown an impetus of late. Congress now has before it a bill which would grant complete amnesty to persons of good faith now in exile.

Sensible Judge.

Norfolk, Eng., Nov. 15.—"It is no honor to a man who worked hard all his life to spend money lavishly on his funeral," said Judge Mulligan here when a widow asked for \$250 to pay the expenses of her husband's funeral. She was allowed \$150.

CABINET DISCUSSES SITUATION IN COAL

No Intimation of New Step Government Contemplates

Washington, Dec. 5.—The general coal situation was discussed again today at a meeting of the president's cabinet but there was no intimation of what new step was contemplated by the government to meet growing appeals from various sections of the country for enough fuel to keep the industries in operation. Fuel Administrator Garfield, summoned here from his home in Massachusetts, to take up some of the big problems developing in the last few days, and Director Hines told the cabinet what had been done. Dr. Garfield later conferred with department of justice officials and the executive committee of the Bituminous coal operators of the United States, members of which had been kept here to watch the situation. The fuel administration indicated that coal production was increasing over last week.

The operators' committee issued a statement characterizing as "vicious and misleading" public reports to the effect that they were considering proposals to compromise with striking mine workers by paying more than the 14 per cent increase suggested by Dr. Garfield, and increasing the price of coal. There will be no compromise on the demands, they said.

In connection with the action of the federal court at Indianapolis ordering a grand jury to investigate their actions with a view to bringing indictments under the Lever act, the operators sent a telegram to District Attorney Sims at Indianapolis asking that the hearings be expedited.

Operators welcome grand jury investigation of the charges that they are in conspiracy with the miners, the message said. "We urge that investigation be handled vigorously and that full publicity be given. The operators are anxious to be heard. Will you advise if they will be given opportunity?"

Meanwhile there was unquestioned optimism among the operators and fuel administration workers who have volunteered to aid in the emergency. Coal production has remained on the upward grade for three days, it was said, and is close to 45 per cent of the normal.

WILL NOT SURRENDER BELA KUN

Austrians Afraid to Give Up Hungarian Red

Vienna, Dec. 5.—Bela Kun, the Hungarian dictator during the Soviet regime will not be surrendered to Hungary, according to a declaration by Karl Renner, Austrian chancellor. He said the surrender would jeopardize the lives of all Austrians now in Russia.

POPULAR EXTRAVAGANCE.

The High Cost of Living Discussed by Life Insurance President.

New York, Dec. 4.—Reduction of the high cost of living seems only a "remote possibility" to William A. Day, president of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of New York. Mr. Day describes the present situation as betraying "a passion for expenditure in the pursuit of pleasure and costly non-essentials which has no parallel in history."

These assertions were made by Mr. Day in the course of an address he delivered here today before the reconstruction conference of the Association of Life Insurance Presidents.

"The war," said Mr. Day, "thrust upon us an unbalanced and unbalanced prosperity and has left us a legacy of inflation, speculation and excessive improvidence. A large volume of easy money has found its way into the pockets of many people to whom a substantial cash surplus was a new and tempting possession." This, he added, had been followed by a great passion for expenditure and pursuit of pleasure by those of improvident and self-indulgent tendencies.

Popular extravagance, he declared, had naturally led to governmental extravagance, as a result of which the average American family would be called upon to pay in Federal taxes for the year ending June 30, 1920, about \$225, compared with \$36.75 in 1914, an increase of 529 percent in this particular factor of the cost of living.

High prices resulting from inadequate production and depletion of supplies have, he said, "but served to whet the appetite of the spendthrift. He protests as vigorously as the provident man against the high cost of the necessities of life but he eagerly pays high prices for luxuries and other non-essentials, and for early service he is often willing to pay a premium above the market price.

"With so many people in this spendthrift mood, so many outbidding each other for some of the necessities and most of the luxuries of life, any material reduction in the high cost of living seems a remote possibility. Every individual and every organization of individuals," concluded Mr. Day, "must assist in bringing our people back to the practice of rational economy."

Despite what Mr. Day characterized as "the present unparalleled passion for needless spending," he said there had been an unprecedented increase in the amount of life insurance written in the United States in the present year. Statistics gathered by the Association of Life Insurance Presidents placed the total volume of new insurance for the year at \$7,120,000,000, compared with \$4,600,000,000 for the heaviest previous year, 1918. This amount, Mr. Day said, would exceed all the insurance outstanding in all the companies 20 years ago.

THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Annual Report of Postmaster General Shows a Surplus— Suggestions Made For Improvement of Service

Washington, Dec. 4.—A surplus of \$2,342,851 in postoffice operations for the fiscal year 1919 was announced in the annual report today of Postmaster General Burleson. The figures are subject to some adjustment which would increase the surplus, Mr. Burleson said, adding that this was the sixth time in the seven years of the present postoffice administration that revenues had exceeded expenditures.

An aggregate surplus of more than \$35,000,000 as compared to an aggregate deficit of more than \$59,000,000 for the preceding seven year period is shown in an appended table.

"The cause of the change is immediately apparent," the report says of this comparison. "Whereas the revenues under this administration increased \$727,597,318 or at the rate of 50.68 per cent, compared with the 7-year period prior to the time it assumed office, the expenditures increased only \$643,335,795 or at the rate of 42.49 per cent. The difference between the increase in expenditures and the increase in revenues, less losses, equals the amount of the net change in favor of the public treasury."

Much of the criticism leveled at the department's financial policy, Mr. Burleson said, "was due to lack of complete and accurate information."

"The facts, as presented," he added, "tell a story of achievement. They do not call for explanations or apologies and none are given. The administration stands squarely on its record."

Discussing improvements in the service, Mr. Burleson said nothing had been left undone within his authority "to effect readjustments in the interest of all the people and not in that of any special class," adding:

"Because of the curtailment of what may be termed 'special class' postal facilities there has grown up strenuous hostility upon the part of a limited number of 'special interests,' the expense of whose private business was largely paid by the government instead of by themselves. This has particular reference to the modifying of the second-class mailing privilege which had until the advent of the present administration been grossly abused."

Improvements made are summarized as follows:

"Inauguration of the air-mail service, establishment of the 'space system' in determining the compensation of railroads for carrying the mail; readjustment of railway mail service in the interest of both improvement and economy; readjustments of organizations in post offices, methods of service, and distribution of supplies, on a basis of sound business principle; inauguration of rural and city motor vehicle service and village delivery service; extension of box and collection service and postage-stamp, money-order and registry facilities to patrons on star routes; improvements in the registry system, insured parcel post, and methods of handling dead letters; readjustment of rural delivery service, providing more equitable distribution of facilities to patrons; already served and extensions of facilities to those citizens who had theretofore been denied any service at all, complete reorganization of the equipment and supply services through the extension of operation and economy of production, and the introduction of modern shop methods, equipment and appliances, effecting substantial savings and improvements in the service; the partial adjustment of the postage rates on second class mail matter, effecting a saving of over \$15,000,000 annually; reduction of letter postage between the United States and several foreign countries; large extension of international parcel post, and the increase in weight and size of parcels permitted in the mails."

Mr. Burleson again asked repeal of legislation permitting affiliation of organizations of postal employees with labor organizations "which sanction recourse to the strike or boycott to enforce their demands."

"I again call the attention of congress to the impropriety of government employees owing allegiance to any organization which might stand between them and the government, and to the actual menace to governmental authority which is involved in such affiliation," Mr. Burleson said.

"The avowed purpose of labor organizations is not alone to advance the social and economic welfare of members of their order but to exercise a coercive influence upon the employer to compel submission to their demands. The strike and the boycott are weapons designed to be used in attack or in resistance. The government of the United States is not to be attacked or resisted by any citizen of the land. Surely no such special privilege is reserved to those who, through the nature of their employment, are sworn to serve the government itself and owe to it the special allegiance of service duty.

"Whatever interest labor may claim in the products of its toil, it can not be claimed for government employees that they acquire a larger interest or greater power in the government than that of other citizens, because of the character of their employment.

"Government employees should be permitted to organize for their social and general welfare, to appear before committees of congress, and to furnish information concerning the postal service of which they may have knowledge.

"The enforcement of the principle that government employees should not hold an affiliation incompatible with their obligation to the public service can not be distorted into a reflection upon the efficiency and loyalty of the postal employees, whose devotion to public duty under the trying test of war was conspicuously demonstrated. But the principle is one which can not be prudently disregarded."

Reaffirming after detailed discussion his previous stand as to zone rates and applications, Mr. Burleson said: "The

Postmaster General has always believed that a low, flat rate of postage should apply to reading matter, for the reason that its primary purpose is the dissemination of news and is educational, but he is also firm in the belief that this low rate of postage should not apply to that portion of the publication devoted to advertising or commercial uses. The law which fixes a zone rate for advertising matter is eminently fair, as the rate of postage is increased in the proportion that the publication is commercialized and according to the distance it is transported; and the publisher, therefore, to a certain extent fixes for himself the rate of postage on his publication. The Postmaster General earnestly recommends that action be taken by congress to increase the rate of postage on the portion of publications devoted to advertising, sufficiently to pay the cost of transporting and handling same."

With reference to the application of civil service requirements to postmasters, the report said: "In order that the spirit and letter of civil service might be conscientiously carried out as far as practicable, and pending enactment by the congress of legislation which, though repeatedly urged by the Postmaster General, failed of passage, several executive orders have been issued by the president extending in effect the classified civil service to postmasterships of all classes and requiring that those who were blanketed into civil service by executive orders under previous administrations without having been subjected to any civil-service or merit test whatever shall be required to pass a civil-service examination. This is believed to be a long step in the direction of higher standards in the government service and a more businesslike administration of postal affairs.

Mr. Burleson devotes considerable space to development of the air mail service, concluding with this statement:

"The air mail service of the United States is the only practical commercial aeroplane service in the world. No service in foreign countries compares with it in magnitude, in continuous dependability and in benefit to commerce. Its record of performance during the fiscal year of 1919 was 96.54 per cent, and this record was obtained with more than 30 per cent of the trips made in rain, fog, mists or other conditions of poor visibility. The operation of the service by months for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, is given in an accompanying table."

The report also discussed at length the operation of the telephone and telegraph systems under the department during the war period, Mr. Burleson reasserting his opinion that these communication facilities should be government owned. Of the government control period he said: "There is quite a difference between government ownership of the wire systems as a part of the Postal Establishment and Government control for a limited and very uncertain period. The recent temporary control affords no more a test of the virtues of government ownership than could be had through a temporary receivership in a court proceeding."

"That the contention of the Postmaster General for a complete unification of the various wire systems is both wise from an economic standpoint and supported by sound business principles has been confirmed by the ablest experts on electrical transmission in America. That it should be brought about the Postmaster General still believes, through government ownership and operation as a part of the Postal Establishment, and to that end renews the recommendations in previous annual reports, that the telephone and telegraph systems of the United States be incorporated into the Postal Establishment."

Expenditures by the Rockefeller Foundation.

New York, Dec. 6.—Expenditures aggregating \$15,050,202 were made by the Rockefeller Foundation during 1918 for the following purposes and in the following proportions, according to the annual report of the Secretary, Edwin R. Embree, made public here today:

- First—War work, \$11,105,226.
 - Second—Public health, \$1,255,990.
 - Third—Medical education and research, \$2,419,866.
 - Fourth—Miscellaneous, \$128,312.
 - Fifth—Administration, \$140,808.
- These outlays included more than \$2,500,000 for camp community welfare work, the United war work fund, the Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., and the Knights of Columbus and \$4,529,400 for the American Red Cross.

In addition to its own departmental work the Rockefeller Foundation has contributed, the report says, to the accomplishment of work undertaken by other and unaffiliated organizations.

Brazil Will Import European Laborers

Rio de Janeiro, Nov. 10.—Plans to increase greatly the number of immigrants suitable for agricultural work in Brazil are under consideration by the federal authorities. Dr. Lopes, the Minister of Agriculture, has just given to President Pessoa details of a plan which will serve as a basis for a message to congress. It proposes that congress appropriate the equivalent of \$500,000 to be used in defraying the expenses of 5,000 agricultural laborers who will be embarked in European ports for Brazil within the next few months. Three thousand of these laborers will come from Mediterranean ports and 2,000 from North Europe. The money advanced to these men is to be refunded to the government later.

The postmaster calls the attention of all box holders to the impending Christmas congestion of the mails and requests the holders to promptly remove all packages, when "call for package" notices are found in their boxes. Many of the patrons take out all packages promptly, but some will leave the notice in the box thus causing the parcels to remain in the office, sometimes several days. Office space is limited now and the patrons will confer a favor by observing the postmaster's simple request. This applies to C. O. D. as well as all other parcels.

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Plymouth, England.

Plymouth, Nov. 18.—Plymouth, from whence may come England's first woman M. P., today is not the little seaport town which the Mayflower left. It is still a seaport, shipping and fishing being the principal sources of revenue, but it is also one of England's most flourishing seaports, boasting of a population of about 200,000.

Despite the city's prosperity and maritime importance, there are many of its customs which have remained unchanged through the three centuries since the Pilgrims waved their farewells.

American blue jackets have dubbed the town as "a nine o'clock town" for at that hour each evening the streets are practically deserted. Blinds are drawn, taxicabs are unavailable and night clerks in the hotels have settled themselves comfortably for the night's slumber behind their desks.

But if it is a nine o'clock town in the evenings, it is certainly "a six o'clock town" in the mornings for that time sees the majority of the people setting about their day's tasks, the fish market and dockyards are in full operation, the shopping districts beginning to open and the streets are lively.

Famous as a departing point for the Pilgrims and more recently by the arrival there of the N. C. 4 after her flight across the Atlantic, it is appropriate that Plymouth should again get her name into history through sponsoring the feminine invasion of the Commons' commented one of Lady Astor's Unionist supporters.

CARD OF THANKS

The Woman's Missionary Society of Trinity Methodist Church wishes to thank the women of the other churches and citizens of the town for their generous contributions to the shower given to the city nurse, Miss Gibson, and to Miss Hudson for Camp Alice. A number of the donors met at the parsonage last Friday at four o'clock, and spent a delightful social hour.

Two large baskets heaping up and running over, full of all sorts of articles, sheets, pillow cases, pillows, towels, toilet articles, underwear for women and children, layettes and warm fannels for the tiny babies, practically all new, gave evidence of the well-merited reputation of our town for its good-will. "The Sumter Spirit." Altogether, there were 177 articles contributed to Camp Alice, and 249 to the work of the city nurse, representing a value of \$168.20. \$72.70 was contributed in money, making a total of \$240.90. Again we want to say, "Thank you."

MRS. G. C. LAMB.

Motor Construction in England.

Birmingham, Eng., Nov. 18.—One of the chief motor construction companies of this town having increased its capital to \$15,000,000 is reorganizing and extending its works with a view to the mass production of three models, a light car, a touring car and a six-cylinder car. It is planned to turn out 20,000 cars each year.

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