

THE FIRST STEP TOWARDS ECONOMY.

With Reference to Big Expenditure of Government Money.

FOR THE PUBLIC PRINTING.

Commission Appointed to Investigate Will Introduce Bill in the House Next Week.

Special Correspondence.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 27.—The first step towards real economy in the expenditure of government money is likely to be taken in connection with the appropriations for the public printing. For some months past a commission has been hard at work inquiring into the expenditures of the government printing office, and next week a bill will be introduced in the house embodying the views of this commission.

The two men who have given the most thought and attention to this work of economy are Mr. Landis of Indiana and Mr. Perkins of New York. The latter was asked today to give the outline of the proposed changes and in response he said:

THE PROPOSED CHANGES.
"I have prepared a bill modifying the present printing laws. This I shall submit to the printing commission, consisting of Senator Gorman, Mr. Landis and myself, and I trust we shall report a bill before long. How far they will adopt my views, I don't know, but after all our investigation, I think we should have some legislation. I don't like investigating and then doing nothing, and the way to improve the situation is to make some reasonable changes."

The cost of the government printing has increased from \$2,000,000 ten or twelve years ago, to about \$7,000,000. It is unnecessary to say that this increase is out of proportion and that there has been wastefulness in every branch.

"Much of this waste can be remedied by improved administration, and I am glad to say that already, under the impetus given by this investigation, there have been great improvements. Mr. Stilling, the new public printer, is an excellent man. He is intelligent and he is not afraid."

A SAVING OF \$30,000.
"In the departments, the various subordinates have had impressed upon them the fact that they must get their reports in some sort of shape, condense

them as much as possible, and that the manuscript must be sent to the printing office in such condition that the cost of composition won't be doubled by corrections made in the proof. These changes soon come to very large figures. The saving in the report of the comptroller of the currency for 1905 when compared with his report for 1904, will be \$30,000, and the report for this year will be more serviceable than the former ones. An enormous amount of useless detail has been cut out. The reports of the commissioner of education are published every year at the expense of the government containing a detailed list of the attendance of every school in the country filling almost two great volumes with figures that nobody reads. Such detail is of no value. There has grown up in many branches of the government a diseased taste for statistics, no matter what the cost of collecting them and of publishing them. The matter here is the practical value of what is collected."

GREAT WASTE OF MONEY.
If these school statistics furnished by the commission of education were published once in five years, this would be ample, and there would be a saving of at least \$30,000 a year on that item alone.

"In the bill, as I have drawn it, there is a reduction in the number of many government publications. When a million volumes have accumulated in the house and senate folders and nobody wants them, it is perfectly clear that we are fooling away the people's money, either by publishing things they don't want at all, or by publishing large editions that are required by the government's needs."

"I should say, at a guess, that if all the changes I propose are adopted, the number of volumes turned out from the government printing office would be at least 400,000 less annually than are now turned out by the provisions of the law, and possibly half a million."

COULD EASILY BE STOPPED.
"I don't hesitate to say that the publication of these four or five hundred thousand books could be stopped without any harm to anybody. Barnes and Co. would no longer have to be hired by the government to store trash that cannot be distributed. Some of the chiefs of minor bureaus, who think that the government exists only to exploit their greatness, would have to send out a somewhat smaller number of their own effusions, they would have to curtail their length and reduce their cost. The people could bear up under this without repining."

"Of course, I don't suppose that all the recommendations I have made will be adopted by the committee, and probably even if they all were adopted by the committee, some of them would not be adopted by Congress. Any reduction in governmental expenses affects the purse, the pride or the vanity of someone. Still these efforts are not without their use. I think the expenses of the government for printing during the present year will be one quarter of a million dollars less than they were last year, and if all the reforms and changes were carried out which we advocated, there could probably be a saving of a million. Even a quarter of a million dollars saved a year is something, and the saving is not made by any diminution of the usefulness of government. When a thing is required, when it is useful to the public, there is no reason that a rich and prosperous people should not have it, and pay what it costs to get it. But when we are fooling money away stupidly and use-

lessly, that is a thing that one likes to stop. He may not succeed to the extent of his desires, but he usually accomplishes something, and even the effort, it seems to me, is not only meritorious but agreeable."

ARMS FOR REVOLUTIONISTS.

Finnish Authorities Take Measures to Check Their Importation.

Helsingfors, Finland, Feb. 27.—In order to check the constant attempts to smuggle arms and ammunition into Finland for the use of the Finnish and Russian revolutionists, the Finnish administration has decided to charter two steamers in addition to three revenue cutters now in commission, and to increase the number of posts and guards patrolling the borders. Four chests of bayonets and rifles consigned to the adjutant of the Red Guards were confiscated by the Helsingfors customs. Similar consignments have been stopped at Abo and Hangö. It is rumored that 10,000 rifles are on their way to Finland.

PROF. S. P. LANGLEY DIES OF PARALYSIS.

Albany, S. C., Feb. 27.—S. P. Langley, secretary of the Smithsonian institution and known as a scientist throughout the world, died here at noon today.

Washington, Feb. 27.—Prof. Samuel P. Langley, who died at Albany, S. C., today, had a slight stroke of paralysis on Nov. 22, which affected his right side. He was gradually recovering from this attack when, on the advice of physicians, he went south to escape the more rigorous months of February and March in this city. The immediate cause of his death was not stated in the brief telegram sent from Albany to the Smithsonian officials.

Prof. Langley was 72 years old and his whole life had been devoted to scientific work. Though by profession a civil engineer and architect, astronomer occupied most of his time.

Several years ago Prof. Langley conducted a series of experiments with a flying machine at Widewater, Va., on the Potomac river, the results of which were watched with widespread interest. The experiments, however, ended disastrously.

Prof. Langley's scientific career covered a wide range of subjects and included work in various institutions, which was supplemented by frequent trips to Europe in visiting foreign observatories and other institutions.

Much of the scientific work done by Prof. Langley has related to the sun, its heat spectra and other sources of radiation, and he had accompanied some of the eclipse observation expeditions.

Prof. Langley had been the secretary of the Smithsonian institution since 1887. He was a member of scientific societies, and his published writings include more than 100 titles.

DOMINICANS CELEBRATE.

San Domingo, Feb. 27.—The Dominicans today celebrated the independence of the republic. There was a reception at the palace of the diplomatic and consular corps and the commander and other officers of the American gunboat Duquesne.

President Caceres presented a mes-

sage to congress recommending a revision of the constitution and the import and export duties, the improvement of the ports and public roads, the enactment of laws benefitting agriculture, the free administration of justice and other improvements becoming a civilized nation. He recommended congress to study the treaty now before the American senate and expressed a favorable opinion of it, declaring that it is necessary to the welfare of the republic.

BALFOUR ELECTED TO THE COMMONS.

London, Feb. 27.—Arthur J. Balfour, the former premier, was today elected to the house of commons for the city of London by a majority of 11,330 over his Liberal-Free Trade opponent, Thomas Gibson Bowles. The vote was a strict party one, the candidates receiving fewer votes than were cast for the Conservative and Liberal nominees at the general election, when the Conservative majority was 10,308. Mr. Balfour, who is not well, was unable to appear at the Guildhall, where the votes were counted, but was represented by Miss Balfour, who in a speech thanked the electors on behalf of her brother. The result of the election was a foregone conclusion. There was no celebration.

The result of the election was as follows:
Arthur B. Balfour, Unionist, 15,474;
Thomas Gibson Bowles, Liberal, 4,134;
Unionist majority, 11,330.

GILES GUILTY OF MURDER.

Great Falls, Mont., Feb. 27.—A special to the Tribune from Fort Benton says that William Giles was today found guilty of murder in the second degree. Giles was a soldier at Fort Assiniboine and killed another soldier named Ross over a game of cards at a road house. Giles escaped but was later captured. Ross accused Giles of cheating and the latter placed the amount in dispute on the table and dared Ross to take it. Ross reached for the money and Giles stabbed him, and he died in a few minutes.

OLD LADY BURNED TO DEATH.

Santa Rosa, Feb. 27.—Mrs. Lizzie McGinnis, 75 years old, a former resident of Petaluma, was burned to death here early this morning in a fire which destroyed her home. She was seen half an hour before the fire broke out and the condition of the body when found indicates that she had tried to carry a lighted lamp across a room and let it fall, causing it to explode.

AGAINST CARNEGIE'S GIFT.

London, Feb. 27.—The citizens of Bath today decided by a vote of two to one against the acceptance of Andrew Carnegie's offer of \$50,000 for a public library.

NO NEWS FROM STANFORD.

Stanford University, Cal., Feb. 27.—The following notice was this afternoon given out by President David Starr Jordan:

"No more news will be given out from the president's office to either Daily Palo Alto men or the student correspondents of San Francisco papers until some arrangement is arrived at between these correspondents and the president's office by which the

news given out to them will not be misquoted."

INDEPENDENT TELEPHONE COMPANY TO ENTER CHICAGO.

Chicago, Feb. 28.—Albert G. Wheeler, president of the Illinois Tunnel company, said last night that within 60 days the Independent Telephone system of the United States would have an entrance into Chicago.

President Theodore Thorward of the South Bond Telephone company and Mr. Wheeler yesterday held a conference. Arrangements were made by the Indiana company for extending its line from Michigan City, Ind., to South Chicago, a distance of 45 miles, where connection will be made with the Telephone system of the Illinois Tunnel company.

ROCKEFELLER GIFT.

New York, Feb. 28.—An offer of \$125,000 from John D. Rockefeller for a hospital for children suffering from tuberculosis was announced yesterday by R. Fulton Cutting, president of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor. This offer is made on the condition that the association raises a like amount from other donors by June 30, 1906, and that the permanent maintenance of the hospital is assured. The hospital is to be located at the seashore.

SUBWAY STATION.

New York, Feb. 28.—In a report criticizing the sanitary condition of the subway, made by George A. Spear, a sanitary engineer, and given out yesterday, the engineer says that the sanitary administration of the subway has been the most unsatisfactory feature brought out in his investigation. The stations and toilet rooms have not been kept in a clean and orderly condition, he says, and it is difficult to criticize so severely the filthy condition of the roadbed at the stations. The ballast of the roadbed should be renewed at the stations, or, better, replaced with concrete or other smooth surface which can be kept clean.

The report states that the temperature in the subway is about five degrees higher than on the street at all times.

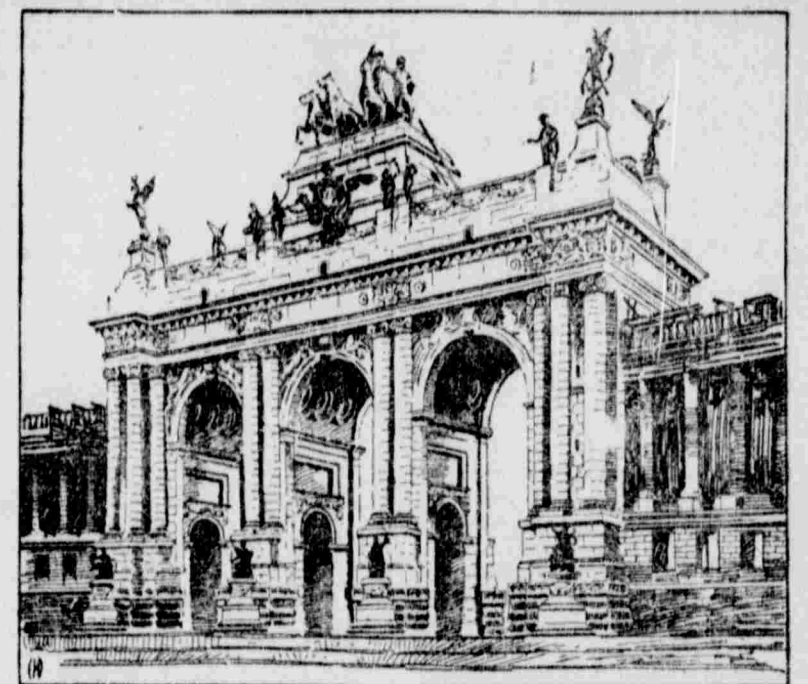
FROHMAN PRODUCES NEW PLAY.

London, Feb. 27.—Charles Frohman produced at the Duke of York's theater tonight Ernest Benn's new three act comedy "All-of-a-Sudden Peggy," for the reappearance of Marie Tempest, who was supported by a good company including Eric Lewis and Gerald Du Marier, who did their utmost for a rather disappointing play, which however, has many laughable moments. The comedy was fairly well received.

DEATH FOLLOWS SNEEZING.

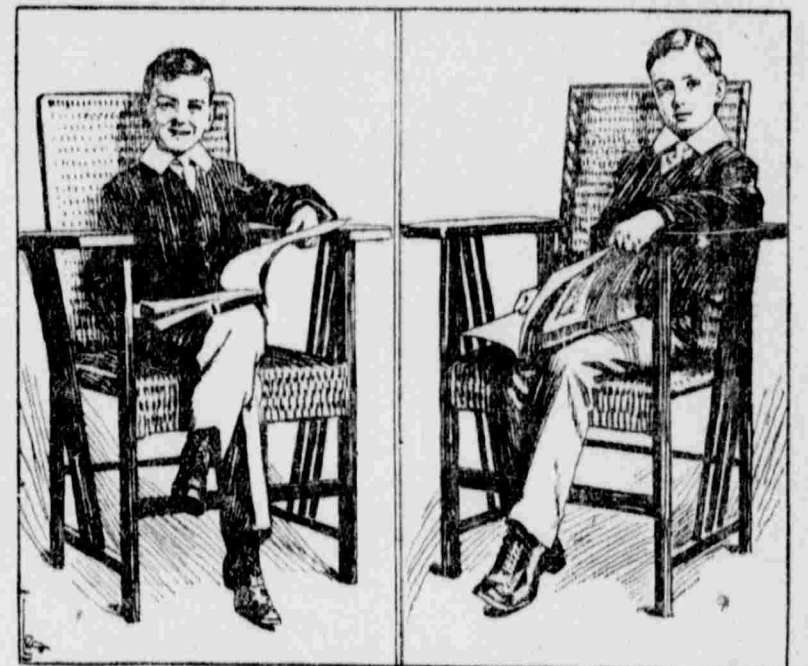
Cincinnati, Feb. 27.—Death came to Besie Cole, daughter of Stephen Cole, of Bloomsburg, yesterday after a spell of sneezing which lasted 18 hours. A physician's efforts to check the sneezing were of no avail. The breaking of a blood vessel ensued.

THE NEW LEOPOLD ARCH AT BRUSSELS.



The beautiful arch in the cut has recently been erected by King Leopold of Belgium to commemorate the seventy-fifth anniversary of the establishment of constitutional monarchy in that kingdom. It was built entirely at the king's expense and turned over by him to the municipality. As an instance of the remarkable energy of the royal donor, who is advanced in years, it may be stated only three months were consumed in the construction of the work.

TWO OF THE RICHEST LITTLE BOYS IN THE WORLD.



The two young grandsons of the late Marshall Field herewith presented are the heirs to the \$100,000,000 left by their grandfather, the merchant prince, Marshall 3d, the elder, is a robust lad of twelve, fond of all the active outdoor sports that the healthy boy delights in. Henry, the younger boy, aged ten, is a fit companion for his brother. Both of these promising boys are being prepared for college under the supervision of a tutor from the University of Chicago.

With grateful acknowledgment to its 8,596,705 Policy-holders for their confidence, the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company presents the following summary of its condition and affairs for the year ended December 31, 1905, showing it to have been THE BEST YEAR IN THE COMPANY'S HISTORY

RESOURCES

United States, City and R. R. Bonds and Stocks . . .	\$79,629,477.18
Bonds and Mortgages	38,062,610.75
Real Estate	17,495,905.30
Cash	4,183,912.16
Demand Loans on Collateral	3,747,285.50
Loans to Policy-Holders	3,703,554.50
Premiums deferred and in course of collection (Net)	3,826,755.63
Accrued Interest, Rents, etc.	1,013,976.27
	\$151,663,477.29

ASSETS, \$151,663,477.29



HOME OFFICE BUILDING
Largest Office Building in the World, Madison Ave., Fourth Ave., 23d and 24th Sts., New York City

OBLIGATIONS

Reinsurance Fund and Special Reserves . . .	\$132,705,296.00
Dividends Apportioned, payable 1906, on Non-participating Industrial Policies	681,942.00
Same on Participating Policies, Intermediate Branch	621,081.00
Same on Participating Policies, Ordinary Dept.	26,726.79
(Note: Nearly all the Ordinary policies of the Co. are non-participating policies issued at low rates of premium)	
Contingent Dividend Fund, Intermediate Branch	299,768.48
All other Liabilities	1,147,084.06
Capital and Surplus	16,181,578.96
	\$151,663,477.29

Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.

(INCORPORATED BY THE STATE OF NEW YORK)

JOHN R. HEGEMAN, President

The Company OF the People, BY the People, FOR the People

A REASONABLE INDICATION OF THE DESERVED POPULARITY

of its plans and of faith in its management may be fairly claimed in the number of Metropolitan policies in force. It is not only greater than that of any other company in America, but greater than that of all the other regular companies combined, less one. It exceeds, in fact, the COMBINED POPULATION of 24 of the States and Territories out of the 52 forming the American Union, viz: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Oregon, Colorado, Arizona, Alaska, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Wyoming, Utah, North Dakota, New Mexico, Indian Territory, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Washington, Hawaii, and as to CITIES, it exceeds the combined population of Greater New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, St. Louis, Cleveland, Cincinnati and Milwaukee.

SIGNIFICANT FACTS

The Company's policy claims paid in 1905 averaged in number one for each minute and a quarter of each business day of 8 hours, and in amount \$105.83 a minute the year through.

The value and timeliness of these payments may be gleaned from the fact that of the claims paid during the year, 4,326 were under policies less than 3 months old, 8,391 were on policies which had run under 6 months and 15,148 were within the first year of insurance.

THE DAILY AVERAGE OF THE COMPANY'S BUSINESS DURING 1905 WAS:

395 per day in Number of Claims Paid.
6,972 per day in Number of Policies Issued.
\$1,502,484.00 per day in New Insurance written.
\$123,788.29 per day in Payments to Policy-holders and Addition to Reserve.
\$77,275.94 per day in Increase of Assets.

Paid Policy-holders in 1905 for Death Claims, Endowments, Paid-up Policies, Dividends, etc., with amount set aside on their behalf as increased reserve—

\$37,755,428.59

Paid Policy-holders since the organization of the Company, plus the amount invested and now on hand for their security—

\$318,264,084.12

COMPARISONS, ETC.

Income in 1905	\$61,531,588.49
Gain over 1904	5,545,831.58
Surplus in 1905	16,181,578.96
Gain over 1904	1,346,358.97
Increase in Assets during 1905	23,569,162.05
Gain in Insurance in force	126,085,438.00
The total number of Policies in force Dec. 31, 1905, was	8,596,705
The total amt. of outstanding insurance Dec. 31, 1905 \$1,596,509,769.00	
Number of persons in the service of the Company, over	19,000

THE TWO DEPARTMENTS

In the Ordinary Department policies are issued for from \$1,000 to \$1,000,000 on individual lives, premiums payable annually, semi-annually, or quarterly. In its Industrial Department (which is family insurance) policies are issued on all the insurable members of the household with premiums payable weekly.

The Metropolitan gained in insurance in force on which premiums are still being paid MORE THAN ANY OTHER COMPANY IN THE WORLD.

The Metropolitan wrote more business in the Industrial Department in 1905 than ever before in any one year.

The Metropolitan wrote more business in the Ordinary Department in 1905 than ever before in any one year.

The Metropolitan wrote more business in 1905 than any other Company in the world. And this for the 12th consecutive year.

The Metropolitan has more premium paying business in force in the United States than any other company.

The Metropolitan has in force one-third of all the legal reserve policies in force in the United States. Its Industrial policies in force equal in number all the Industrial policies of all the other companies in the United States.

THE RATIO OF EXPENSE TO PREMIUM INCOME IN 1905 WAS THE LOWEST IN THE COMPANY'S HISTORY.

This Company issues no TONTINE or other forms of deferred dividend policies, in which the amount to be paid to the insured must largely be a matter of ESTIMATE at the inception of the contract, and of DISAPPOINTMENT at its maturity.

Its policies are plain business contracts which tell their whole story on their face; leave nothing to the imagination; borrow nothing from hope; require definite conditions; and make definite promises in dollars and cents.

Is not the fact that, notwithstanding the agitation in life insurance, the Metropolitan wrote more insurance in its Ordinary Department in 1905 than it ever wrote in any preceding year, proof that GUARANTEED BENEFITS for a fixed premium are what people want?

In its Industrial Department policies no obligation to pay dividends is either expressed or implied, the premiums being at stock rates, without the "loading" designed for dividends; nevertheless the Company for years past, as a pure act of grace, has returned a part of its surplus, annually, to the holders of its policies. The total amount so paid, including the amount set aside for 1906, is

OVER FIVE AND A HALF MILLIONS OF DOLLARS IN CASH

JOSEPH MELTZER, Superintendent, Commercial Club Building, 222 South West Temple Street.