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Page 75, paragraph 3, line 1, read "1895" instead of "1892."

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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

POSTMASTER GENERAL

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR

ENDED JUNE 30

1925

WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
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REPORT

OF THE

POSTMASTER GENERAL

NOVEMBER 1, 1925.

TO THE PRESIDENT:

The Postmaster General has the honor to present his report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1925.

GENERAL

During the fiscal year matters of notable importance affecting the Postal Service have been considered by the department and the Congress, resulting in legislation of far-reaching consequences.

At the beginning of the last session of Congress proposals for increasing salaries of postal employees, the legislation for which failed in the preceding session for lack of Executive approval because the Congress failed to make provision for paying the additional cost thereof, were renewed in Congress. In the meantime the department had completed and reported to Congress the results of its inquiry into the cost of carrying and handling the several classes of mail matter and performing the special services.

Extensive hearings were had before the Special Joint Subcommittee on Postal Rates upon both subjects, the increases in postal salaries and the necessary increases in postage rates to meet the additional cost. During these hearings and at the request of the Special Joint Subcommittee, the Postmaster General submitted recommendations of appropriate increases in postage rates.

These proceedings resulted in passage of the act of February 28, 1925, an act reclassifying the salaries of postmasters and employees of the Postal Service, readjusting their salaries and compensation on an equitable basis, increasing postal rates to provide for such readjustment, and for other purposes.

ACT OF FEBRUARY 28, 1925

The ranges of amounts of increases in salaries as provided by this act are as follows:

Postmasters: First class, $3,200 to $8,000, no increase; second class, $2,400 to $3,000, increase $100 in the lowest grade; third class, $1,100

to $2,300, increase $100 (allowances for clerk hire in third-class offices, $240 to $1,600; decreases in lowest four classes based on receipts; increase in others, $90 to $400); fourth class $480 to $1,100, increase $45 to $100.

Assistant postmasters: First class, $2,600 to $4,900, increase $200 to $400; second class, $2,200 to $2,500, increase $350.

Superintendent of mails: First class, $2,400 to $4,700, increase $300; assistant superintendent of mails, first class, $2,600 to $4,100, increase $300 to $400; foremen, first class, $2,500 to $2,700, increase $400.

Postal cashiers: First class, $2,900 to $4,300, increase $300; money-order cashiers, first class, $2,600 to $3,900, increase $300; assistant cashiers, first class, $2,600 to $3,800, increase $300 to $600.

Bookkeepers, first class, $2,400 to $3,300, increase $300 to $400.

Station examiners, first class, $2,400 to $2,800, increase $300 to $400.

Superintendents of delivery: $4,700, increase $300; assistant superintendents of delivery, $2,800 to $4,100, increase $300 to $400.

Superintendents of registry: $4,300, increase $300; assistant superintendent of registry, $2,800 to $4,100, increase $300 to $400.

Superintendents, money order: $4,300, increase $300; assistant superintendents $4,100, increase $300.

Auditor, $4,000, increase $400.

Superintendents, classified stations: $2,400 to $3,800, increase $300 to $600; assistant superintendents, classified stations, $2,400 to $3,400, increase $300 to $600.

Post-office clerks, first and second class post offices: $1,700 to $2,100, increase $300; special clerks, $2,200 to $2,300, increase $300.

City letter carriers: $1,700 to $2,100, increase $300; temporary or substitute auxiliary clerks and carriers, 65 cents an hour, increase 5 cents an hour.

Printers, mechanics, and skilled laborers, $1,700 to $2,100, increase $300.

Watchmen, messengers, and laborers, first and second class offices: $1,500 to $1,600, increase $150; substitute watchmen, messengers, and laborers, 55 cents an hour.

Post-office inspectors: Inspectors in charge, $4,500, increase $300; inspectors, $2,800 to $4,000, increase $300; chief clerks in inspectors' headquarters, $3,000, increase $400; clerks in inspectors' headquarters, $1,900 to $2,600, increase $300.

Railway Mail Service: Division superintendents, $4,500, increase $300; assistant division superintendents, $3,600, increase $400; assistant superintendents at large, $3,600, increase $500; assistant superintendent in charge of car construction, $3,300, increase $300;

chief clerks, $3,300, increase $300; assistant chief clerks, $2,800, increase $300; chief examiners, $2,600, increase $450; examiners, $2,450, increase $450; railway postal clerks, $1,900 to $2,700, increase $300, except in highest grade; laborers, $1,500 to $1,600, increase $150.

Motor vehicle service: Superintendent, $2,400 to $5,000, increase $100 to $600; assistant superintendent, $2,500 to $2,800, increase $400 to $500; chief of records, $2,200 to $3,000, increase $300 to $800; chief of supplies, $2,200 to $2,400, increase $200 to $700; route supervisors, $2,400 to $2,600, increase $200 to $500; chief dispatcher, $2,300 to $2,500, increase $200 to $600; dispatcher, $2,100 to $2,300, increase $200 to $400; chief mechanic, $2,400 to $3,000, increase $100 to $200; mechanics in charge, $2,200 to $2,400, increase $200; special mechanics, $2,100 to $2,300, increase $200; clerks, $1,700 to $2,100, increase $300; special clerks, $2,200 to $2,300, increase $300; general mechanics, $1,900 to $2,100, increase $200 to $300; driver mechanics, $1,600 to $2,000, increase $200 to $300; garageman-driver, $1,550 to $1,650, increase $200 to $350; substitute temporary and auxiliary service, 65 cents to 75 cents, increase in one case of 5 cents.

Rural Mail Delivery Service: Allowance for equipment maintenance 4 cents per mile per day for each mile or major fraction of a mile scheduled. This amounts to $12.24 a mile a year on routes served daily except Sunday. The salary and equipment maintenance on a route 15 miles in length would aggregate $1,263.60; on a 24-mile route, $2,093.76; on a 36-mile route, $2,600.64; on a 50-mile route, $3,192; on a 75-mile route, $4,248, the salary and equipment maintenance being proportional on routes of other lengths.

Village delivery carriers, $1,150 to $1,350, increase $150 to $250; substitute village delivery carriers, 50 cents an hour.

Requisition fillers and packers: Foremen, $2,100, others $1,800, increase of $300.

Overtime: Overtime at the annual rate and on basis of 306 working days in the year, increase 40 per cent.

These provisions were made effective from January 1, 1925.

At the time of the passage of the act the department estimated that it would add an expenditure of over $68,000,000 for the first year. The additional amount paid on account of these increases for the first six months of the calendar year 1925 was $32,297,690.06 and it is estimated that the amount which will have been paid for the fiscal year 1926 because of these increases will be $70,860,133.44.

The suggestions submitted by the department to the Special Joint Subcommittee provided for certain changes in postage rates upon which it was estimated that an additional amount of approximately $66,390,000 would be received. The bill as passed did not follow

these recommendations, except with respect to the special services and a few points regarding the classes of mail matter. After the passage of the act the department estimated that the new rates would produce approximately $58,750,000 during the year following, provided they did not materially disturb the amount of mailings and business to be expected under usual conditions. Since the rates went into effect statistics have been carefully collected and estimates made as to the probable increase in revenues resulting from the new rates, and it is estimated that this increase for the fiscal year 1926 will be approximately $32,200,000. It is therefore evident that the provisions for meeting the salary increases will probably raise less than one-half the amount involved.

THE DEFICIT AND ITS CAUSES

The business of the department for the fiscal year as measured by the increase in postal receipts was 4.65 per cent. Exclusive of the increase in expenditures due to the salary bill of 1925, the postal expenditures increased only 3.34 per cent. However, the actual expenditures, including those for increases in salaries, exceeded the revenues by $39,745,027.29. This cash deficiency is an increase of $25,281,051.05 over that for 1924, when it amounted to $14,463,976.24. However, after adjustments, accounting for the amount paid on account of undischarged obligations carried over from previous fiscal years and the addition of contributions to the civil service retirement fund and for obligations for 1925 outstanding, the operating deficit becomes $49,453,090.40. During the year and for the last half thereof there was paid out $32,297,690.06 on account of increases in salaries due to the act of 1925. If this had not become necessary, the cash deficit would have been $7,447,337.23, a reduction of $7,016,639.01 under that for last year, and the operating deficit would have been $17,155,400.36, or the same decrease as stated above for the operating deficit for 1924.

It was shown in the last annual report that the operating ratio has steadily decreased since 1921, indicating the increased efficiency and economy in the operation of the service. For 1924 this operating ratio was 104.03 per cent. The ratio for 1925 is 108.25 per cent, but it should be remembered that the comparison is destroyed by the addition to the expenditures on account of the salary bill of 1925, and changes in revenues as the result of two and one-half months' operation of the new postage rates. If these elements are eliminated the operating ratio becomes 103.77 per cent, which is comparable with the 104.03 for 1924.

THE ASCERTAINMENT OF THE COST OF CARRYING AND HANDLING THE MAILS

The work of ascertaining the cost of carrying and handling the several classes of mail matter and of performing the special services, which was begun in 1921 under the direction of the Joint Postal Commission of Congress, was completed during the past year by the Post Office Department in pursuance of the direction of Congress.

The information collected during the selected statistical period was checked, tabulated, arranged, and consolidated and the ascertainment of revenues and costs completed, and the entire matter was made the subject of a special report which was transmitted to Congress under date of December 2, 1924.

This report, which was voluminous and contained a vast array of important information on the Postal Service, showed a loss in the performance of service for every class of mail matter and special service, excepting first-class mail and postal savings; and, while it contained no recommendation with respect to postage rates, the data submitted was considered by Congress at its last session in determining some of the changes in postal rates and fees as set out in the act of February 28, 1925 (43 Stat. 1053).

Section 214 of this act authorized the Postmaster General—

to continue the work of ascertaining the revenues derived from and the cost of carrying and handling the several classes of mail matter and of performing the special services, and to state the results annually as far as practicable and pay the cost thereof out of the appropriation for inland transportation by railroad routes.

For the purpose of carrying out this provision of the law plans for collecting the necessary statistical information were formulated as nearly as practicable along the lines of those followed in the previous work of cost ascertainment; but while the essential features were preserved some details of minor importance were omitted in the interest of economy.

For the work of collecting statistics four periods of one week each in each quarter of the fiscal year have been selected, and these periods are so arranged as to cover different parts of the month and not to include any holiday.

The work in the post offices and in the Railway Mail Service is being done mostly by regular employees, many with previous experience in this kind of work, but in some instances it is necessary to employ temporary clerks for short periods.

The special joint subcommittee of Congress created by section 217 of the act of February 28, 1925, and directed to hold hearings and to report by bill "its recommendations for a permanent schedule of postal rates," called upon the department for certain information as

to postal revenues received under the new rates of postage and fees prescribed in that act and effective April 15, 1925.

The necessary statistics were gathered during the months of May and June, 1925, from representative post offices and the gross revenues for the entire service computed therefrom. The results obtained were considered conservative estimates approximately correct, but in view of the unsettled policy of the larger users of the mails the findings then made could not safely be taken as indicative of the future under the new rates. A similar inquiry made at a subsequent date would develop more reliable information, and at the end of the fiscal year the work on cost ascertainment will furnish it. In the meantime estimates as to the total of the increases are made based upon the general revenues.

MORE ADEQUATE RETIREMENT PROVISIONS

Under the provisions of the retirement law Government employees when reaching certain ages or under other special conditions must be retired from the public service and are paid annuities, the amounts of which are dependent upon salaries received and length of service.

According to statistics published by the Department of the Interior, which administers this act, about one-third of the total number of annuitants receive the maximum of $720, almost one-third receive less than $432, while the lowest annuity now being paid is $30.60. These amounts are entirely too small to meet the requirements of ordinary living conditions and the maximum should be suitably increased. Such a modification of the law would be justified by every consideration of humanity and justice, as well as result in ultimate economy to the Government by inducing retirements without requests for extensions of service.

The fund from which these annuities are paid is established and maintained through deductions made from the employees' salaries. The annual expenditure is far below the annual aggregate of additions to the fund and there is at present approximately $45,000,000 in the Treasury to the credit of the fund. It is estimated that it will be a number of years before the Government will be asked to meet any part of the expenditures.

GROUP LIFE INSURANCE FOR POSTAL EMPLOYEES

Recently there has been much interest and a large development in the subject of the application of group life insurance to employees of large business concerns. Employers of large bodies of workers find it to their own advantage in several respects to encourage this form of protection and all the incidental advantages to their em-

ployees and appreciate its value to themselves as a business venture to the extent of contributing to the expense of group life insurance so contracted for. As to the benefits accruing to the insured himself there can, of course, be no question.

Group insurance presents the advantage of securing this form of protection to the larger part, if not all, of the individuals in a service, and at a flat rate of cost which will be much lower than can be obtained by many of the individuals of the group if contracted for separately. Such a policy can be secured from reliable companies, giving the benefits to each individual of (*a*) life insurance payable at death to any beneficiary that might be named by the insured, insurance becoming payable at death from any cause whatsoever and in no wise affected by any rights that the employee might have under the Federal workmen's compensation act, and (*b*) total and permanent disability from any cause before reaching a certain age. Some policies also provide for visiting nurse service without charge for all employees residing in nursing districts maintained by the companies.

In order to secure insurance under these conditions it is necessary for the employer to contract for such group life insurance covering the employees (to the extent to which the individuals desire themselves to participate). In its application to the Postal Service it would be necessary for Congress to enact permissive legislation authorizing the Postmaster General to contract for group life insurance covering the employees of the Postal Service to the extent to which they desire to participate, and without involving any appropriation by the Government for payment therefor. The legislation should authorize the setting up of the proper machinery for handling the insurance, which would include authority to make payroll deductions from the pay of those insured upon their written authorization, the cost of the insurance to be borne by the employees insured.

A suitable suggestion for legislation is included elsewhere.

POSTAL FINANCES

During the fiscal year 1925 the postal revenues, including the fees from money orders and profits from postal-savings business, amounted to $599,591,477.59, while during 1924 they amounted to $572,948,778.41. The revenues increased $26,642,699.18 over 1924, or 4.65 per cent, as compared with an increase of 7.53 per cent in 1924 over 1923.

The audited expenditures amounted to $639,281,647.99 for the fiscal year 1925, an increase over the year 1924 of $51,904,732.10. The

audited expenditures exceeded the revenues by $39,690,170.40, and in addition there were losses by fire, burglary, and other causes amounting to $54,856.89, making the cash deficiency in postal revenues $39,745,027.29. The deficiency has increased $25,281,051.05 over 1924, when it amounted to $14,463,976.24.

This increase in the deficiency is due to raises in salaries of postal employees provided by the postal salary bill of February 28, 1925. The deficiency is subject to adjustment, however, since it is based on actual payments made during 1925, and includes payments for services rendered in previous fiscal years which could not be paid at the time the obligations were incurred. The payments on account of prior years should be eliminated in such adjustment, and in like manner similar obligations incurred in 1925 and subsequently paid should be taken into account.

The above is the cash deficit shown in the statement of transactions for the year. When the additional elements referred to are taken into account the result is as follows:

The expenditures during the fiscal year, including $54,856.89 losses by fire, burglary, etc., amounted to $639,336,504.88. This includes $20,048,806.28 paid on account of undischarged obligations carried over from the previous fiscal year, which deducted leaves $619,287,698.60 as the expenditures during the fiscal year applying to the service of that year. To this should be added $9,622,116.17 transferred to the civil-service retirement fund and $20,134,753.22, the obligations for 1925 outstanding on June 30, 1925, making a total of expenditures and undischarged liabilities chargeable to the fiscal year 1925 of $649,044,567.99 and an operating deficit of $49,453,090.40.

RECEIPTS FROM POSTAGE AND OTHER SOURCES OF REVENUE

The revenues of the Postal Service are derived principally from postage paid on mail through the medium of stamps and stamped paper or in cash on matter mailed without stamps affixed under permit; from the fees on registered, insured, and C. O. D. mail collected in the same manner; from the money-order and postal-savings businesses and from box rents and other miscellaneous items set forth in the financial tables.

The major source of the postal revenues is, of course, the postage paid on mail. Receipts from this source during the last fiscal year amounted to $537,501,340.93, which was 89.64 per cent of the total revenues, an increase of 5.76 per cent over the receipts from the same source during the previous year. Of the total postage received $468,581,077.99 was collected by means of stamps affixed and $68,920,262.94 was paid in money on matter of the several classes mailed without stamps affixed. The average expenditure per capita for postage for the year was $4.69.

The receipts from postage for the year show an increase of only 5.76 per cent over such receipts for the previous year, which is considerably below the average for recent years, that for 1924 over 1923 having been 6.99 per cent and that for 1923 over 1922, 9.81 per cent. The increased rates of postage provided by the act of February 28, 1925, were in force during the last two and one-half months of the fiscal year and produced some additional revenue over that which would have been otherwise received.

STAMPED PAPER

The transactions in postage stamps, stamped paper, Treasury savings certificates, and documentary stamps for the fiscal year, including stock issued to and redeemed from postmasters, sold and otherwise disposed of, are given in detail under the financial tables.

To meet the requirements of the new postal service law, effective April 15, 1925, the department was called upon to provide an unusual number of new denomination stamps and stamped envelopes. The new issues included ½ and 1½ cent postage stamps, ½-cent postage due stamp, 15 and 20 cent special delivery stamps, 25-cent special handling stamp, 1½-cent stamped envelopes and newspaper wrappers. The limited time available for the preparation of designs and manufacture of stock for issuance to postmasters from the enactment of the new legislation on February 28, 1925, until the new rates became operative on April 15, made prompt action necessary in order to accomplish in a few weeks what would ordinarily have required several months. With few exceptions, the new postal issues were available for sale in post offices on or before April 15.

To conform to the new foreign postage rates adopted at the Stockholm Congress of the Universal Postal Union, to become effective October 1, 1925, international reply coupons of the 11-cent denomination were withdrawn from post offices and coupons of the 9-cent denomination placed on sale. The new coupons are exchangeable in foreign countries for 8 cents in postage, the present maximum rate. The department is also preparing a new issue of foreign postal cards of the 3-cent denomination, consisting of a single and double card with paid reply to agree with the foreign card rates provided by the convention adopted by the Congress, effective October 1.

In addition to the new regular issues of stamps and stamped envelopes, two sets of commemorative postage stamps were placed on sale during the year, designated as the Lexington-Concord and Norse-American series.

The Lexington-Concord series consists of three stamps of the denominations of 1, 2, and 5 cent, bearing appropriate designs to commemorate the battle of Lexington and Concord and related events. These stamps were provided in connection with the celebrations held

on the 150th anniversary of the battle of Lexington and Concord and were placed on sale April 4, 1925.

The Norse-American series commemorates the one hundredth anniversary of the arrival in New York, on October 9, 1825, of a company of Norwegian settlers aboard the sloop *Restaurationen*, an illustration of which is used as the design for the 2-cent denomination. The remaining stamp of the 5-cent denomination bears an illustration of a Viking ship. The Norse-American stamps were first placed on sale May 18, 1925.

By the final withdrawal of Treasury saving certificates from sale at all post offices on July 15, 1924, the activities of the department in connection with savings securities have been reduced to the recall of unsold stocks from post offices, the settlement of postmasters' accounts for such securities and, in cooperation with the Treasury Department, the payment of war savings stamps and Treasury savings certificates.

At the request of the Treasury Department, on November 8, 1924, postmasters were instructed to discontinue direct payments of unregistered war-savings certificates of the 1918 and 1919 series, but to receive such certificates and forward them to the department for examination and reference to the Treasurer of the United States, who makes direct payment to the owners. Under this new procedure matured certificates valued at more than $1,700,000 were received and transmitted to the Treasurer in the months from November, 1924, to June, 1925, inclusive. War-savings certificates of the third or 1920 series matured on January 1, 1925, and the greater part of the issue was paid through post offices.

Action has been taken by the department to begin trial shipments of stamped envelopes bearing the printed return card of purchasers to postmasters by ordinary in lieu of registered mail. If this method is found satisfactory, it will effect an annual saving of approximately $100,000 in the cost of distribution.

The number of precanceled stamps issued to postmasters bearing the name of the post office to facilitate the dispatch of the mail shows an increase of 24 per cent over 1924, or a total of 1,298,000,000 stamps in sheets and coils, with a corresponding saving compared with the cost of precanceling an equal number of stamps in the field.

The philatelic agency of the department has continued to be an important source of stamp supplies to collectors and dealers, the sales amounting to more than $100,000 for the year.

APPOINTMENT OF POSTMASTERS

POSTMASTERS OF THE PRESIDENTIAL CLASSES

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1925, the appointments of 1,881 postmasters were confirmed by the Senate. Of this number 595

were reappointments of postmasters already in office. Some of these reappointments were necessitated by the expiration of the postmasters' commissions and others by reason of the advancement of the post offices from the fourth class to one of the presidential classes. It will be observed that nearly one-third of the whole number of appointments made during the year were reappointments. Included in the total number of appointments made were 440 women and 259 ex-service men. There were 1,374 appointments made from eligible registers furnished by the Civil Service Commission, and of this number 710 of the appointtees were the highest eligible on the registers.

From March 4, 1921, to March 4, 1925, the Senate confirmed the appointments of 16,824 postmasters and of that number 4,545 were reappointments.

Recommendation has been made in previous annual reports for the enactment of legislation which would permit the Postmaster General to appoint postmasters at offices of the third class as he does now at offices of the fourth class. On June 30 there were 15,113 presidential post offices. Of this number 11,068 were of the third class. It will be seen that a large majority of all of the appointments of postmasters which it is necessary for the President and the Senate to make are for third-class offices. It would relieve the President of a great amount of detail to transfer the authority for making these appointments to the Postmaster General. There are only a few more than 4,000 offices of the first and second classes combined. If the President had to make appointments for these offices only, there would be comparatively few appointments in one year, and it would take much less of his time to sign commissions for the appointees and attend to other details in connection therewith than is required under the present arrangement. Recommendation for suitable legislation is included elsewhere.

POSTMASTERS OF THE FOURTH CLASS

During the fiscal year there were commissions issued to 4,478 fourth-class postmasters. From March 4, 1921, to June 30, 1925, commissions were issued to 21,954. On June 30, 1925, there were 35,844 offices of the fourth class.

During the fiscal year 692 post offices were discontinued. Of this number 10 were of the presidential grade and the balance were of the fourth class. During the same period 384 post offices were established, showing a total reduction in the number of offices in the year of 309.

POST OFFICES AND POST OFFICE SERVICE

SALARY LEGISLATION

The act of February 28, 1925, readjusting the salaries and compensation of postmasters and employees of the Postal Service, provides for increases in the salaries of postmasters and post-office employees as hereinbefore set forth.

The law provides that these increases should be effective January 1, 1925. Special instructions were issued promptly after the passage of the act, and all bimonthly payments made March 15 included the increased rate of pay and back pay from January 1. This was a signal achievement in post-office management.

The additional expenditures for the last six months of the fiscal year on account of the act aggregated $21,492,745.30.

POST OFFICES

Pursuant to the provisions of law covering the classification of post offices and the salaries of postmasters as amended February 28, 1925, adjustments have been made effective July 1, 1925, based upon the gross receipts for the calendar year ended December 31, 1924. Advancements from the fourth to the third class were made July 1, October 1, 1924, and January 1, 1925, in all cases in which the compensation of the postmaster and the gross receipts for the four quarters preceding met the statutory requirements. No such advancements were made effective April 1, 1925, because of the provisions in the act of February 28, 1925, that an office of the fourth class, where the compensation for the calendar year shall amount to $1,100 and the receipts of the post office for the same period shall aggregate as much as $1,500, shall be assigned to its proper class on July 1 following, and the salary of the postmaster fixed according to the receipts. The law in force previous to the act of February 28, 1925, provided for the advancement of post offices of the fourth class to the third class at the beginning of any quarter when the compensation of the postmaster and the gross receipts for the four preceding quarters met the statutory requirements.

The details of these adjustments, made as of July 1, 1925, are set forth in the miscellaneous tables of the appendix of this report. The changes in the number of offices in the presidential class as of June 30, 1925, as compared with those during the fiscal year 1924, are shown in the following table:

	1924	1925	Increase
First class	944	987	43
Second class	3,099	3,201	102
Third class	10,745	11,011	266
Total	14,788	15,199	411

The act of February 28, 1925, includes a provision that a post office in the third class shall not be relegated to the fourth class in the event the receipts are less than $1,400 in any calendar year or less than $1,500 in each of two consecutive calendar years. Formerly it was necessary to relegate post offices of the third class to the fourth class when the receipts in any calendar year were slightly less than $1,500. Thus a post office which was made third class for several years or which had been advanced in the previous year, because the receipts were a little below $1,500, was relegated to the fourth class, necessitating a reappointment of the postmaster, discontinuance of allowances for clerk hire, and rent, light, and fuel, with a possible change in the site of the post office, with practically no decrease in the volume of business to be transacted. It was not possible under the law to restore such a post office to the third class even if there was a marked increase in receipts until the beginning of the following fiscal year. This entailed an unjust hardship on postmasters and additional administrative work. Only 112 post offices of the third class were relegated to the fourth class July 1, 1925, and it is estimated that but for this change in the law approximately 300 post offices would have been so changed. Under the new law if the receipts of these post offices do not reach $1,500 for the calendar year ending December 31, 1925, they will on July 1, 1926, be relegated to the fourth class. This legislation is in the interest of good administration.

BONDS OF POSTMASTERS AND EMPLOYEES

Recommendation has been made in previous reports that a change be made in the statute which requires an examination of bonds every two years with respect to their sufficiency, and that such bonds be renewed every four years. Most bonds of persons in the Postal Service are furnished by corporate surety companies which by law are under the supervision of the Treasury Department. Compliance with the statute, so far as it applies to such bonds, is unnecessary and results in loss of time and effort. The recommendation is renewed, and a draft of legislation suggested for this purpose is elsewhere included.

POST-OFFICE QUARTERS—FIRST, SECOND, AND THIRD CLASS POST OFFICES

Quarters for post offices of the first, second, and third classes, and stations and branches connected therewith, are provided for in Federal buildings, leased rooms, and rented rooms. Lease contracts generally include rent, light, fuel, water, and equipment and are usually for terms of 5 or 10 years. Rented quarters are occupied on a rental basis from month to month.

Of the 15,199 presidential post offices on June 30, 1925, there were on that date 1,158 located in Federal buildings, of which 660 were of the first class, 489 of the second class, and 9 of the third class. On the same date 4,720 of those remaining were in leased quarters, of which 179 were of the first class, 2,540 of the second class, and 2,001 of the third class. Of the remainder 9,217 were in quarters not under lease for which allowances for rent, light, and fuel were made to the postmasters. The remainder, 104, were third-class offices and were occupying quarters for which no rental was paid or demanded.

The total amount authorized by the department for rent, light, and fuel during the fiscal year was $14,698,382, of which $11,746,540 was for those under lease and $2,951,842 for those not under lease. Of the amounts paid under leases, $7,271,108 (61.9 per cent) was for rent, $1,350,852 (11.5 per cent) for heat, $939,723 (8 per cent) for light, $164,452 (1.4 per cent) for water, and $2,020,405 (17.2 per cent) for equipment.

The appropriation for the year was $14,416,600; the estimated expenditures were 14,000,000.

During the fiscal year 820 leases were negotiated, 619 of which were renewals of leases which had expired during the year and 201 were new projects. The 619 renewals provided an aggregate of 1,393,404 square feet of floor space at an annual rental of $1,251,176, or at the rate of 89.8 cents per square foot. This was an increase of 87.9 per cent over the expiring leases; 45.81 per cent of which increase was due to additional space required and 42.9 per cent to a higher rate paid per square foot.

The 201 new projects provided for 369,482 square feet of floor space, at a total annual rental of $303,618, or at the rate of 82.2 cents per square foot.

The following parcel-post stations were contracted for: Dallas, Tex.; Atlantic City, N. J.; Omaha, Nebr.; Augusta, Me.

Negotiations are pending for a station at Columbus, Ohio.

The department has continued the policy of furnishing better working conditions in post offices where practicable. Where it is possible to avoid it swing rooms and rest rooms are not located in basements of offices, but on the first and second floors. Where rest rooms are located on the second floors comfortable quarters are being placed in the front of buildings where practicable instead of in the rear. In one of the largest and latest designed buildings two rest rooms are furnished, one for women and one for men, including shower baths, also a medical unit, and space for employees' cooperative cafeteria.

The Comptroller General has ruled that written contracts covering the rental of quarters for third-class post offices must be secured and filed in his office. For a great many years it has been the practice to grant postmasters at offices of the third class where the quarters are not under formal lease allowances for rent and to require and furnish with their accounts vouchers for disbursements made accordingly. This is not only practical but economical. The Government's interests are fully protected as the owners of the buildings are required to sign a voucher showing the amounts paid.

The securing of written contracts will afford no additional safeguard, but on the contrary will tend to increase the amounts so paid for rentals. It is the experience of the department that where a landlord is required to execute a formal written contract binding him to certain stipulated terms and conditions he demands a very material increase in rental in order to provide for all possible contingencies. This is not the case where there is no formal written contract and the tenancy may be terminated either by the landlord or by the department at will.

There are 9,217 post offices where the quarters are retained on a rental basis not under formal contract, and it will require a great deal of work to obtain such, as well as increase the cost of rentals. I therefore recommend that legislation be secured limiting the requirement of formal written contracts to cases where the annual rental involved is $1,000 or more. A draft of suitable legislation is included elsewhere.

GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP

Attention is again invited to the method of securing quarters for post offices and postal stations under the leasing system. In many cases the Government is paying in annual rent a large per cent of the value of the premises occupied. In recent annual reports this matter has been dealt with particularly. I again renew the recommendations made therein.

With a view of availing itself of the opportunity, should authority be granted, it is still the practice of the department in entering into lease contracts for large buildings constructed especially for postal purposes to include an option to the Government to purchase the property at a stipulated price, usually at the end of 3, 5, or 10 years.

GARAGES

On June 30, 1925, there were under lease 96 garages for the housing of trucks used in the motor-vehicle service and 456 others were occupied on a rental basis from month to month. The rental of those under lease aggregated $841,829, and of those on the monthly basis $113,032, making a total of $954,861 a year.

CLASSIFIED STATIONS

On June 30, 1925, there were 1,375 classified stations and branches in operation, an increase of 52 over the preceding fiscal year. Of this number 1,163 occupied leased quarters, 199 quarters not under lease, and 13 Federal buildings.

These stations are manned by classified employees detailed from the post offices to which they are respectively attached and provide all the facilities of post offices.

CONTRACT STATIONS

On June 30, 1925, there were 5,289 contract stations and contract branches in operation, an increase of 188 over the preceding fiscal year. The cost for the fiscal year was $1,471,152, an increase of $91,249 over that of the preceding year.

Stations of this character are usually maintained in places of business, particularly drug stores, where a contract is made with the owner for a period of two years at an agreed price, ranging from $1 to $1,000 per annum.

By means of these stations the facilities for the purchase of stamps and money orders, the registration of mail, and the receipt of all classes of mail matter for dispatch is brought nearer to the public.

PERSONNEL—FIRST AND SECOND CLASS POST OFFICES

On June 30, 1925, there were employed in post offices of the first and second classes 118,181 persons, not including postmasters, rural carriers, and motor-vehicle service employees. During the year 1,889 additional clerks were employed. There were 2,422 additional carriers appointed in the City Delivery Service. The force of watchmen, messengers, and laborers was increased by 151 men.

The average salary of clerks, including supervisory employees, increased from $1,779.61 to $2,103.06, and of city carriers from $1,743.88 to $2,046.66. This increase is due to the increases provided for in the act of February 28, 1925.

Following the reclassification act of June 5, 1920, the resignations of clerks dropped from 5,161 in 1921 to 3,112 in 1922, and of carriers from 1,348 in 1921 to 637 in 1922. Since 1922 these resignations have steadily increased. During the past fiscal year the resignations of clerks numbered 2,658 and carriers 667, a decrease of 1,486 and 254, respectively, over the number of resignations in the previous year.

OVERTIME

Pursuant to a recommendation of the Postmaster General, the act of February 28, 1925, includes provision for computing pay for overtime service of clerks in first and second class post offices and carriers in the City Delivery Service on the basis of the number of working days in the year, 306, instead of on the basis of the number of days in the year, 365. This provision materially increases the rate of compensation for overtime, correcting an inequitable requirement of law which in effect provided less pay for overtime service than for regular service, taking into consideration the fact that post office employees are not regularly on duty on Sundays and when so employed are given compensatory time off.

The employment of trained and experienced help is essential to the prompt disposition of unexpected volumes of mail, but the department has continued the reduction of expenditures for this service. During the year expenditures on account of overtime of clerks were $1,013,421, a reduction of $96,407; and for carriers $772,707, a reduction of $115,008. This has been brought about by allotting to post offices specific sums quarterly, to be expended for overtime service; by the increased efficiency of trained employees, and by the larger use of trained auxiliary employees.

NIGHT WORK

Although every effort has been made to reduce the amount of night work by inducing the public to mail early in the day rather than before its close and to so organize the forces in post offices as to handle the largest volume of mail in the daytime, nevertheless there is much night work to be done. As far as practicable this is confined to the distribution of the mail of the first class and daily papers and mail of other classes when expedition is essential.

Naturally night duty is regarded as more irksome and undesirable than daywork, as it deprives employees of social life in the evenings and keeps them from their families at night. It is believed, therefore, that this matter should have serious consideration and some compensation provided for it. This might be done by one or two methods—the one providing shorter hours for the same rate of pay and the other increased rate of pay for the eight hours of service. It is believed that increased pay per hour for night work will be more satisfactory to the employees and more advantageous to the service and it is therefore recommended. A suitable provision for this legislation is included elsewhere.

CITY AND VILLAGE DELIVERY SERVICES

The law provides that the delivery of mail by carriers may be established in cities of not less than 10,000 population, or at post offices where the gross receipts of the post office for the preceding fiscal year were $10,000, and that such service may be established in towns and villages. The law does not prescribe the requirements for the service, except as stated. However, under the law authorizing the head of each department to prescribe regulations not inconsistent with law for the performance of its business, the department requires that conditions precedent to the establishment of these services shall be a population of 2,500 in the area to be served in the case of City Delivery Service, and gross receipts of $5,000 per annum and a population of 1,500 within the area to be served in the case of Village Delivery Service, and that in both cases the streets of the city, village, or town shall be lighted, provided with sidewalks and crosswalks and that the places of delivery be numbered and provided with slots in the doors or with receptacles for the deposit of mail.

On June 30, 1925, City Delivery Service was in operation in 2,401 cities, having been established in 76 additional cities during the fiscal year, involving the employment of 146 additional carriers. In 60 of these cities this service was established in lieu of Village Delivery Service which had been in operation, such action being warranted by conditions as to receipts and population required for city delivery.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1925, Village Delivery Service was established in 48 additional villages and at the close of the year was in operation in 817 villages. The reduction in a number of villages at which this service is in operation is due to the fact stated above, that City Delivery Service was substituted for Village Delivery Service at 60 post offices.

City and Village Delivery Services are being established in additional cities and villages on application when requisite conditions stated above are present and good administration warrants such action.

The extension of these services during the past fiscal year has resulted in giving the advantages of the delivery of mail to the doors of approximately 140,000 people.

COST OF CLERK AND CARRIER FORCES

During the 12-year period ended June 30, 1925, the percentage of increase in the number of clerks and number of city carriers, as compared with the percentage of increase in postal receipts at post offices of the first and second class, is shown in the following table:

Year ended June 30	Increase in receipts	Increase in number of clerks	Increase in number of carriers
	Per cent	*Per cent*	*Per cent*
1914	4.96	7.06	4.43
1915	3.93	2.02	1.89
1916	7.06	3.52	3.68
1917	8.13	4.18	1.40
1918	[1] 2.54	2.14	----------
1919	[1] 4.31	4.64	1.25
1920	[1] 27.34	6.53	3.19
1921	6.85	12.82	6.61
1922	5.46	4.33	2.47
1923	9.01	2.06	1.64
1924	6.95	10.49	8.21
1925	6.61	2.99	5.53

[1] War tax eliminated.

It will be noted that the increases in the number of additional regular clerks and carriers appointed are materially below those for the fiscal year 1924, although the increase in receipts is almost as great as last year.

These comparatively small increases in the forces of regular employees are not due to any failure on the part of the department to provide clerical and carrier assistance adequate to the efficient and expeditious handling of the mails, but to the fact that an unusually large number of additional employees were necessarily authorized during the fiscal year 1924 because of the rapid growth and expansion of the Postal Service during the fiscal years 1921, 1922, and 1923, during which the regular forces were not increased in proportion to the larger volume of permanent business. Now that the regular forces are more nearly commensurate with the volume of the mails to be handled, the matter of future increases in clerical forces will assume a more normal aspect.

Because of the continued spread of cities over larger areas, as well as of increased populations, the demand for additional carriers is abnormal.

The expenditure for salaries of supervisory officers and regular clerks (not including deductions for the retirement fund) for the fiscal year 1925 was $122,948,251, an increase of $15,148,439, or 14.05 per cent, over the expenditure for the fiscal year 1924. Of this increase, $1,332,225 is on account of the automatic promotion of clerks in the five grades ($1,700 to $2,100) required by law, and $9,680,000 on account of the salary increases as provided by the act of February 28, 1925, leaving a balance of only $4,136,214 increased expenditures due to additional regular clerks appointed.

The expenditure for auxiliary and temporary clerk hire was $9,556,186, including $1,795,900 for substitutes employed in place of

regular clerks on vacations, and $1,283,387 for substitutes in place of regular clerks absent on account of illness. This is a decrease of $777,320, or 7.52 per cent, as compared with the expenditure for this service in the fiscal year 1924. This expenditure, of course, includes the increase in rate per hour for substitute service provided for in the act of February 28, 1925, a total of $400,000, as well as an increase of $12,440 for vacation expenditures. Deducting this $400,000, it will be seen that the actual comparative decrease was considerably greater than 7.52 per cent.

The total cost for supervisory officers, regular clerks, and substitute clerical service at all first and second class post offices for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1925, was $132,504,437, an increase of $14,371,119 over the preceding fiscal year. However, as the act of February 28, 1925, increasing the salaries of these employees effective January 1, 1925, accounted for $10,080,040 of this increased expenditure, the actual increase in the cost of clerical service was only $4,291,079, or 3.63 per cent.

For the salaries of regular city carriers during the fiscal year 1925, including those at offices where service was newly established, there was an expenditure of $84,401,937, an increase of $10,752,333, or 14.6 per cent, over the expenditure for 1924. Of this increase, $6,702,200 was due to the salary increase provided in the act of February 28, 1924, and $761,900 was due to automatic promotions of carriers as required by law, leaving a balance of only $3,288,233 actually expended in the appointment of additional regular carriers.

For auxiliary and temporary carrier service the expenditure was $9,074,373, including $3,100,700 for vacations, $1,208,847 for sick leave, and $340,000 due to the act of February 28, 1925. This shows an actual decrease of $99,894, or 1.09 per cent, as compared with the expenditure for this service in the fiscal year 1924.

The total cost for regular and substitute carriers in the City Delivery Service for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1925, was $93,476,310, or an increase of $10,652,439 over the preceding fiscal year. Of this increase, $7,042,261 was due to the act of February 28, 1925, increasing the salaries of letter carriers effective January 1, 1925, leaving a net increase in cost of only $3,610,178, or 4.36 per cent.

A résumé of the comparative total costs of the clerical and carrier services at all first and second class post offices for the fiscal years 1924 and 1925 is shown in the following table:

First and second class post offices including auxiliary and vacations

CLERKS

	Cost	Increase	Per cent increase in cost	Per cent increase in number
1924	$118,133,318	$7,980,726	7.25	10.49
1925	132,504,437	[1] 4,291,079	[1] 3.63	2.99

CITY CARRIERS

1924	$82,823,871	$5,135,373	6.61	8.21
1925	93,476,310	[1] 3,610,178	[1] 4.36	5.53

[1] Increase does not include act of Feb. 28, 1925.

These reductions in the increases in expenditures for these two services were effected notwithstanding the great increase in the volume of mails to be handled as shown in the increase of 6.61 per cent in the postal receipts, and without any deterioration or curtailment of service, uniformly efficient and satisfactory Postal Service having been maintained throughout the year.

The larger proportion of additional forces is employed at the 55 larger post offices where the larger volume of business is transacted and the greater bulk of the mail is handled. The gross receipts of those offices were $334,287,348 an increase of 6.49 per cent over those for 1924. The increase in the cost of the clerical forces and delivery forces, and facilities at those offices was 11.24 and 11.19 per cent, respectively. Deducting the increase resulting from the act of February 28, 1925, the increased cost of clerk hire at the 55 large offices was 3 per cent and for City Delivery Service 3.77 per cent.

SICK LEAVE

The act of June 5, 1920, provides that employees in the Postal Service shall be granted sick leave with pay at the rate of 10 days a year, to be cumulative for a period of 3 years, provided that such leave in excess of 30 days shall not be granted in any 3 consecutive years and that "sick leave shall be granted only upon satisfactory evidence of illness."

The cost of providing substitute service for clerks in offices of the first and second classes and carriers in the City Delivery Service steadily increased in such a marked degree that during the past year inquiry was made which disclosed that, notwithstanding the law provided that sick leave shall be granted only upon satisfactory evidence of illness, it was regarded by many as an extension of the annual leave with pay. With a view to correcting this misunderstanding and any abuse of the privilege, instructions to post-

masters which have been issued from time to time were reiterated and a new form of application was prepared containing information fully advising any employee applying for sick leave as to the requirements of the law and putting him on notice that such requirements will be strictly enforced.

Under the law sick leave is for the sick, and the cumulative feature as amended under the act of February 28, 1925, provides an asset which may be used at any time in periods not exceeding 30 days. Thus, employees have on hand at all times a fund equivalent to their pay for 30 days, or such portion of that period as may have accrued to their credit, available in case of sickness.

Under the instructions of the department postmasters are expected to administer the sick leave law scrupulously but sympathetically, bearing in mind that it is a privilege provided for those who are so ill that they should not be required to perform service.

First-aid units have been set up in 30 large post offices. This is a progressive step in the interest of employees. The service in these units tends to lessen sick leave in that it provides treatment for persons taken ill on duty and frequently obviates the necessity for their absenting themselves from duty. It also provides first aid for employees injured on duty, thus relieving suffering and preventing serious developments pending complete medical or surgical attention.

The reduction in the cost of sick leave for the six months ended June 30, 1925, as compared with the six months ended June 30, 1924, is $335,028 for clerks and $176,099 for carriers.

While the law provides that sick leave shall be cumulative, it limits the use of such accrued leave to 30 days in any one fiscal year. I see no good reason why the amount of accrued leave which may be used should be limited to 30 days in any one year. An employee may be incapacitated for duty and on sick leave for 5 days in 15 out of 20 years, thus using 75 days, while another employee may have used no sick leave within 20 years and be sick 75 days or more in the twenty-first year. He is as much entitled to sick leave as the employee in the first case. It is recommended that the law be amended so as to provide that sick leave shall be cumulative and that sick leave with pay may be granted for any unused accumulated leave in any case of sickness, not exceeding six months. A suitable form of such legislation is included elsewhere.

ELIGIBILITY FOR RETIREMENT

It is again recommended that the retirement act be amended so as to place printers, watchmen, messengers, and laborers in post offices and village delivery carriers and employees of the motor vehicle service upon the same basis as those specially named in the act.

The retirement act provides that employees in the classified civil service, who have reached the age of 70 years and rendered at least 15 years of service, shall be eligible for retirement, and provides that mechanics, letter carriers, and post office clerks shall be eligible for retirement at 65 years of age under like conditions. As printers, skilled laborers, watchmen, messengers, laborers, village delivery carriers, and employees of the motor-vehicle service are not eligible for retirement until they shall have reached the age of 70 years, it is believed that Congress did not intend to make such a distinction between postal employees whose services in general are performed under similar conditions. A suggestion for suitable legislation will be found elsewhere.

CLERK HIRE IN OFFICES OF THE THIRD CLASS

The plan for readjusting the allowances for clerk hire at post offices of the third class contained in the act of February 28, 1925, has made it possible to correct the inequitable conditions heretofore existing which necessitated contributions by postmasters out of their own salaries in order to employ clerical help required to properly conduct their post offices. Heretofore appropriations have not been sufficient to permit allowances at all third-class post offices large enough to cover the cost of necessary clerical help. The new law provides for the allowance of stated sums at the several grades of post offices of the third class and the Postmaster General may modify these allowances to meet the varying needs provided they are not reduced more than 25 per cent and that the aggregate of the allowances as modified shall not in any fiscal year exceed the aggregate of the allowances prescribed in the law.

The new law provides that the allowances for clerk hire shall cover the cost of all clerical service in such post offices and the money-order commissions heretofore applied to the payment of clerk hire are now credited to postal revenues.

The compensation of clerks at post offices of the third class is not fixed by law and the clerical forces at such post offices are not included in the classified civil service.

UNDELIVERABLE MAIL MATTER

Undeliverable letters received and disposed of in the dead-letter service number 21,332,232, which is a decrease of 285,936 from the preceding year. This is the first reduction in volume of dead letters since 1922, and, while it is small, it seems to indicate that the response of the public to the department's efforts during the past year for better addressing and wrapping has in a measure been made.

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Letters containing inclosures of value, such as money, stamps, drafts, money orders, checks, and commercial papers of similar importance number 941,246, a decrease of 73,680.

Money found in dead letters and loose in the mails amounted to $113,706.92, a decrease of $12,290.67 from the preceding year, and $64,106.66 of this amount was restored to the owners. The nominal value of drafts, money orders, checks, etc., found in dead letters was $4,700,234.33, an increase of $1,153,391.79.

There were 810,336 unclaimed parcels and articles of merchandise received, an increase of 6,793 over the number for the preceding year. Of these 582,311 were addressed and 228,025 were unaddressed or found loose in the mails. Of the total number received 364,245 were delivered, 68,185 were destroyed as of no value, and 377,906 were disposed of at public auction.

The amount derived from the sale of unclaimed merchandise (parcel post) was $175,461.82, an increase of $55,362.75 over the amount derived from the same source during the preceding year. Although the increase in the number of parcels sold was less than 1 per cent, the amount realized was an increase of 46.5 per cent over the like receipts for the previous year. This was the result of the introduction of improved methods in conducting sales of unclaimed matter.

The total revenue derived from undelivered letters and parcels, including fees collected for letters returned and postage stamps removed from letters or found loose in the mails, amounted to $321,318.74, which is an increase of $39,177.42 over the revenue so derived the previous year.

MAIL TRANSPORTATION BY RAILROADS AND MAIL MESSENGER SERVICE

On June 30, 1925, mails were carried under authorizations of the department over 230,469 miles of railroads. The annual mileage of regularly authorized space units of the several sizes for carrying mails was 579,256,030.

The appropriation for the fiscal year for inland transportation by railroad routes was $107,950,000, including a deficiency appropriation of $3,500,000. The expenditures for the fiscal year were $107,786,935 (subject to adjustments), an increase of $2,418,677 over those for the preceding fiscal year. Of this amount $8,089,717 was expended for mail messenger service.

On June 30, 1925, there were 21,380 mail messenger routes, an increase of 675 or 3.26 per cent. The annual rate was $8,865,385, an increase of $455,674 or 5.41 per cent in cost.

The greater part of this increase is due to the policy of taking over as mail messenger service at a less cost side service otherwise

provided for by the railroad companies in carrying the mails between railroad stations and post offices, and to the reletting of service upon the resignation of messengers.

SIDE AND TRANSFER SERVICE

Under orders of the Interstate Commerce Commission the railroads are compensated for carrying the mails between railroad stations and between stations and the several post offices where so required by the Postmaster General on the basis of the cost of such service plus 3 per cent. Where the department has been able to secure this service by the establishment of mail messenger service at less cost it has done so, resulting in a saving during the year.

The annual rate of expenditure for the service on July 1, 1924, was $1,356,615 at 7,423 points. On June 30, 1925, the annual rate had been reduced by the method stated to $1,219,923, a reduction of 10.08 per cent, and the number of points had been decreased to 6,630, a reduction of 10.68 per cent. The average cost per point July 1, 1924, was $182.75, and on June 30, 1925, $184.00.

SHIPMENTS BY FREIGHT AND EXPRESS

During the fiscal year there were handled 20,225 bills of lading, with a tonnage of 50,182,729 pounds, at a net cost of $398,823.82, this being 13.8 per cent increase over the previous fiscal year.

During the year there were 822 carload shipments of equipment, material, and supplies handled.

Arrangements have been made to handle postal cards for Pacific Coast points in empty return storage mail car space to New York, thence by intercoastal line to Pacific coast ports, thereby saving over the local rate to Baltimore 22 cents per 100 pounds. During the year there were 171 carloads of postal cards handled, an increase of 17.1 per cent; tonnage increase 20.7 per cent. Shipments of supplies for the Postal Service increased 25 per cent; the tonnage 15 per cent. The motor-vehicle service shipments increased 7.8 per cent; the tonnage 6 per cent. The Air Mail Service shipments increased 55 per cent; the tonnage 40.7 per cent.

The expenditures for express, freight, and drayage for the fiscal year 1923 were $487,914.51; for the fiscal year 1924, $353,244.70; for the fiscal year 1925, $398,823.82. Although the records show that the transportation business increased approximately 13.8 per cent over the fiscal year 1924, the expenditure for 1925 was $89,090.69 less than the expenditure for the fiscal year 1923. This decrease in expenditure or saving despite the increased business was accomplished by the coordination of all express, freight, and drayage activities; the consolidation of less-than-carload shipments into carload ship-

ments when and wherever practicable; the use of water lines; and the utilization of empty storage mail-car space, etc.

MAIL TRANSPORTATION BY ELECTRIC RAILWAYS

On June 30, 1925, the mails were carried under authorizations of the department over 8,042 miles of electric railways. The appropriation for the fiscal year was $640,000, including a deficiency appropriation of $15,000, and the expenditures (subject to adjustments) $619,201. This service is authorized and paid for under the terms of the order of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

MAIL TRANSPORTATION BY POWER BOATS

On June 30, 1925, mails were carried under authorizations of the department by power boats over 284 routes, covering 49,791 miles. The appropriation for the service for the fiscal year was $1,550,000 and the expenditures were $1,474,354 (small part estimated).

Contracts for this service are entered into after advertisement and receipt of competitive bids. The contracts for service in the first contract section were relet from July 1, 1925. The cost under the expiring contracts was $414,222 for 81 routes. The new contracts were let on 80 routes at an aggregate annual rate of $367,720 (small part estimated). The decrease is due to the reletting of service in New York Harbor at a lower rate.

RAILWAY MAIL PAY PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

In the matter of the application of the railroads in the New England section for a reexamination and refixing of rates for railway mail pay the carriers filed a petition for reconsideration and reargument upon the commission's denial of their request for a retroactive finding as of the date of the filing of their petition. The reply of the Postmaster General was filed and argument had before the full commission which on January 12, 1925, made a report making findings as requested by the carriers. On February 16, 1925, the Postmaster General filed his application for a rehearing and revision of the finding on the ground that the commission has no jurisdiction to make the same. Thereafter the carriers requested the commission to fix the rates of pay from the date of the filing of their petition instead of the date of the opinion as theretofore ordered. The matter was reopened by the commission and set for argument, which has recently been made, and the case resubmitted for decision.

On May 4, 1925, the railroads in New England again instituted a proceeding before the commission for a reexamination and refixing

of rates for mail service on their lines, asking increases in rates of pay. The reply of the Postmaster General was filed and the case is now in process of preparation.

In the matter of the application of the short-line railroads in Intermountain and Pacific Coast States for a reexamination and refixing of rates upon their lines the decision of the commission was filed fixing rates effective January 22, 1925, granting increases of 100 per cent. This large increase was thought by the commission justified by the comparatively higher cost of the operation of these specially situated roads.

The same objectionable retroactive finding of alleged fact was made in this case as in the New England case, to which the same objection was made and the issue submitted to the commission.

Additional short-line railroads in Intermountain and Pacific Coast States not included in the commission's decision of January 22, 1925, made application to the commission for a reexamination of the facts and circumstances surrounding the transportation of the mails on their lines, and these cases are now in process of preparation.

On May 7, 1925, 203 railroad companies petitioned the Interstate Commerce Commission for a reexamination of the rates received by them for the transportation of the United States mails and the services connected therewith, asking substantial increases in such rates. The answer of the Postmaster General was filed May 27, 1925, in which it is contended that the relative cost of transporting the mail has decreased until the present rates are higher than the fair and reasonable rates which the commission should fix. The case is now in process of preparation for submission to the commission.

On July 16, 1925, the short lines, about 91 in number, filed their petition with the commission asking for a reexamination of rates. The Postmaster General's reply was filed, and the case is in process of preparation with that of the trunk lines.

A number of other railroads have filed separate petitions with the commission asking for a like examination of rates, and these cases are also being prepared with that of the trunk lines and the short lines.

In the matter of the application of the American Electric Railway Association on behalf of the principal electric railway companies asking that the case of the electric railways be reopened and new rates found, the case was prepared and submitted to the commission, which rendered its decision June 2, 1925. Higher rates were generally allowed, but the general plan of the department was ordered.

SUITS ARISING OUT OF THE POSTAL SERVICE

The case of the Missouri Pacific Railroad Co. is a test case for a number of roads in which they are suing to recover the full rate of

pay for distribution cars and distribution space operated over land-grant roads where the department allowed only 80 per cent of the full rate under the space-basis system as provided by law. The Court of Claims sustained the Government's demurrer to the petition and dismissed the same upon which an appeal has been taken by the railroad to the United States Supreme Court.

In the case of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad Co. the road is suing to recover for space in trains operated under the space-basis system of pay where the operation was in excess of that authorized by the department. This action is still pending.

In the case of John J. Hopkins the plaintiff is suing to recover additional compensation for transporting increased amount of mails caused by changing the routing of the mails through Syracuse, N. Y. This case is still pending.

In the case of E. H. Fehl the plaintiff sued to recover the fair and reasonable price for property taken over by the United States through the Post Office Department. The Government's demurrer to the petition was sustained and the petition dismissed.

AIR MAIL SERVICE

The department on May 15, 1918, in cooperation with the War Department made an experiment with the air mail. A service was established between New York and Washington, for which the War Department for a short time furnished both planes and pilots. In the month of August following the service was completely taken over by the Post Office Department. The distance between terminals, approximately 200 miles, was too short to permit of any substantial saving in time, and it was discontinued.

It became apparent that service to be of value must be undertaken on a greater scale between points far more distantly separated. Service on sections of the present transcontinental route was inaugurated at different times that between Cleveland and Chicago and Cleveland and New York in the year 1919; and it was not until September 8, 1920, that through service between New York and San Francisco was attempted. The carriage was not continuous at that time. Mail would be transported by plane from San Francisco to Salt Lake City, or some other point along the line, then given to the Railway Mail Service for the night, to be picked up again by plane at a point further along the next morning. It soon became apparent that if the transcontinental service was to yield its greatest benefit it had to be operated by night as well as by day. To do this required the establishment of a lighted airway to guide pilots, illuminated landing fields, and many other special facilities, including lighting equipment on planes.

The lighted airway was established between New York, N. Y., and Rock Springs, Wyo., 1,886 miles, at a cost of $514,405.68. The first through day-and-night service was started July 1, 1924. Since that time the schedules have been maintained with a degree of regularity that has been highly gratifying. The schedule westbound, New York to San Francisco, a distance of 2,665 miles, is 34 hours and 20 minutes, which includes stops at 15 stations for service and exchange of mail; that for the eastbound trip, 29 hours and 15 minutes, the difference being accounted for by the fact that the prevailing winds are from the west and help the eastbound ship while they correspondingly retard the one westbound.

During the fiscal year 2,160,022 miles of mail trips were scheduled and 2,076,764 miles were actually traveled with mail, which shows a percentage of performance of 96. The total miles flown, including mail, ferry, and test flights, were 2,501,555. Of this total 696,126 miles were flown at night. Before the establishment of night flying the planes had been loaded to their capacity with mail carrying ordinary postage. At that time, however, new rates were provided by law for three zones, the postage for traversing the first zone being 8 cents, for the second 16 cents and for the entire route 24 cents. At these rates the Air Mail Service carried during the fiscal year 1925 more than 9,000,000 letters weighing more than 232,000 pounds. The total excess revenue received was $602,627.54.

The lighting equipment is composed of four classes: Beacon lights, floodlights, routing beacons, and boundary lights.

The use of the beacon light has a twofold purpose; first, to guide the pilot along the route, and second, to show him the location of regular and emergency landing fields. They are placed on 53-foot towers. A revolving projector type of beacon which has a narrow beam of light is used. The drum revolves six times a minute giving a flash every 10 seconds.

The flood lights are used at regular fields to give the pilot as nearly as possible a daytime perspective of the field when landing is made. In addition to the large field flood lights all buildings and obstacles are flood lighted by similar lamps.

The routing beacons are distinctive; the electric rotates six times a minute, the gas beacons flash 60 times a minute, and they assist in keeping the pilot on his course.

The boundaries of all regular and emergency fields are outlined with white electric lights placed from 150 to 300 feet apart. The lighting unit consists of a vapor-proof fitting mounted on a pipe standard, usually about 2 feet above the ground.

At regular fields the current is supplied by underground cable, and at emergency fields units composed of three or four cell primary

batteries are used. All obstacles are marked with similar units, using a red globe.

All planes used in night flying are equipped as follows:

(*a*) With running or navigation lights similar to those used by ships at sea—a red light on the left wing, a green light on the right wing, and a white light on the tail.

(*b*) With landing lights, projectors of the automobile type but of much higher power. One is mounted on the left wing tip and one on the right, usually on the lower panel. Each light has a beam candlepower of approximately 150,000.

(*c*) With instruments in the cockpit painted with luminous paint and in addition with small electric lights provided to illuminate the instrument board and compass.

(*d*) With two parachute flares installed in each plane for emergency use. These may be released by the pilot if necessary to locate a field in case of a forced landing. The flare gives a light of about 30,000 candlepower and burns for four minutes, and has a radius of illumination of approximately 1 mile at 1,000 feet altitude.

The airway between Rock Springs, Wyo., and Salt Lake City, Utah, 155 miles, is now being lighted and is practically completed.

When this is completed the only unlighted portion of the transcontinental route will be that between Salt Lake City and San Francisco, 624 miles.

The Post Office Department has spent a trifle more than $12,000,000 on all its air-mail operations. For the sum spent the service has been carried on with a remarkable degree of regularity, and at present the revenue from the service in excess of the ordinary postage is approximately at the rate of $75,000 a month. The traffic is increasing, and it is estimated that the receipts from postage for the fiscal year 1926 will be about $1,000,000. The department has built about 1,900 miles of lighted airway, large shops at Maywood, hangars and shop buildings at all division points, paid all operating expenses, and has on hand assets valued at more than three and one-half million dollars. The air mail has 96 airplanes—83 in good flying condition and 13 now being reconditioned. Sixty-one planes are equipped for night flying. Planes used were built by the Air Mail Service in the shops located at Maywood, Ill.

The total number of employees of the Air Mail Service is 745.

The transcontinental route is equipped with powerful radio transmitting and receiving sets at all regular or terminal fields except Des Moines, Iowa, and Rawlins, Wyo. At all stations on the lighted airway—New York to Rock Springs—operators are on duty 24 hours daily. Between Salt Lake City and San Francisco 16-hour service is maintained at each station. The Continental Code is used.

The radio is used in transmitting weather reports, in reporting plane movements, and in communication between fields; also between the office of the second assistant in Washington and the general headquarters at Omaha. A radio set is installed in the Post Office Department Building, Washington, D. C.

Mention of the New York-Chicago night route should not be omitted. A special night service between these cities is now being given; it was established July 1, 1925. Westbound the planes leave New York (Hadley Field) at 9.30 p. m., arriving at Chicago (Maywood Field) at 5.45 a. m. They leave Chicago at 7.30 p. m. and arrive at the New York field at 5 the following morning.

By means of this service a letter mailed at the close of the business day in either New York or Chicago will be delivered at the other end of the route on the first regular city carrier delivery the following morning. The opportunity for savings to banks and business firms afforded by this service is very great. The service is growing in popularity.

On the transcontinental route there are 18 regular and fully equipped landing fields and 89 emergency landing fields with caretakers in charge on the lighted airway. The regular or terminal fields have well-equipped shops and hangars. Each emergency field has a beacon-light tower and a small office building. The regular landing fields are located at—

New York, N. Y.	Des Moines, Iowa.	Salt Lake City, Utah.
Bellefonte, Pa.	Omaha, Nebr.	Elko, Nev.
Cleveland, Ohio.	North Platte, Nebr.	Reno, Nev.
Bryan, Ohio.	Cheyenne, Wyo.	Sacramento, Calif.
Chicago, Ill.	Rawlins, Wyo.	Concord, Calif.
Iowa City, Iowa.	Rock Springs, Wyo.	San Francisco, Calif.

The service has attracted attention and apparently justifies itself by the results obtained. The degree of success of the effort to attract capital to a new industry and stimulate interest in aeronautics is best set forth by the result of the department's recent advertisement for private conduct of air mail routes.

CONTRACT AIR MAIL SERVICE

During the last session Congress passed a bill authorizing the Post Office Department to contract with private individuals or corporations for the transportation of mail by aircraft. As a result of this legislation the department has invited bids in the usual manner for the carrying of mail by aircraft on 12 routes specified below:

Boston, Mass., via Hartford, Conn., to New York and return.

Chicago, Ill., via Indianapolis, Ind., Louisville, Ky., Nashville, Tenn., to Birmingham, Ala., and return.

Chicago, Ill., via Milwaukee and La Crosse, Wis., to St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn., and return.

Chicago, Ill., by Moline, Ill., St. Joseph and Kansas City, Mo., Wichita, Kans., and Oklahoma City, Okla., to Dallas and Fort Worth, Tex., and return.

Chicago, Ill., by Springfield, Ill., to St. Louis, Mo., and return.

Elko, Nevada, by Boise, Idaho, to Pasco, Wash., and return.

Salt Lake City Utah, by Las Vegas, Nev., to Los Angeles, Calif., and return.

Seattle, Wash., by Portland and Medford, Oreg., Sacramento, San Francisco, Fresno, and Bakersfield, Calif., to Los Angeles, Calif., and return.

Cheyenne, Wyo., by Denver and Colorado Springs to Pueblo, Colo., and return.

Detroit, Mich., to Cleveland, Ohio, and return.

Detroit, Mich., to Chicago, Ill., and return.

Chicago, Ill., via St. Louis, Mo., Memphis, Tenn., Jackson, Miss., to New Orleans, La., and return.

The advertisement for bids on the first eight routes closed on September 15, 1925, and as a result 19 bids were received. The necessary consideration has been given the bids submitted and awards have been made on all but three of the routes named.

The postage for this contract air mail service will be 10 cents an ounce or fraction thereof where the distance over the route is not more than 1,000 miles, 15 cents an ounce up to and including 1,500 miles, and 20 cents an ounce where the distance is in excess of 1,500 miles, with an additional charge of 5 cents an ounce each zone the mail may travel over the Government-operated transcontinental route. Mailable matter of any class is accepted for dispatch by air mail, but first-class postage rates must be paid therefor.

The present law provides for the payment to contractors at a rate not to exceed four-fifths of the revenue derived from such air mail, etc. It will be observed that the existing legislation requires a careful check on each individual piece of air mail. The regulations prescribe that a letter or package being transported over one or more air-mail routes shall bear postage at the rate of 10 cents an ounce or fraction thereof for each contract route, and a rate of 5 cents an ounce or fraction thereof for each zone of the Government-operated route traveled. For example: Contracts have been awarded for routes between Boston and New York and between Chicago and St. Louis, each to operate on a schedule to connect with the overnight Government-operated route between New York and Chicago. On the route between Boston and New York the contract was awarded on the basis of 80 per cent of the revenue, while on the Chicago–St. Louis route the contract was awarded on the basis of 67.50 per cent of the revenue. A 1-ounce letter from Boston to St. Louis would require 25 cents postage, 8 cents to be paid to the contractor between Boston and New York and 6¾ cents to the contractor between Chicago and St. Louis. Should this same letter bear a special-delivery or registry fee it will be seen how confusing

it will be to the post-office employee checking up on that letter, and how easy it will be to certify a higher rate of pay to the contractor than he is entitled to. Should the letter bear both a special-delivery and a registry fee the total postage would be 50 cents. Should it weigh more than 1 ounce the computation is still more confusing.

All of this checking and calculating tends to slow down the handling of the mail, increases the chance of error, and incidentally will be expensive.

The revenue derived from air mail under this legislation will approximate $3.50 per pound for letter mail and $1.60 per pound for package mail.

The difficulties attending the administration of the present provisions of law, as indicated above, can be remedied without sacrificing the substance of them by legislation authorizing the Postmaster General to contract for this transportation at fixed rates per pound under such regulations as he may prescribe. A suitable suggestion for such legislation is included elsewhere.

RURAL MAIL SERVICE

Extensions of the Rural Delivery Service have been made in compliance with petitions of residents in all sections of the country where conditions would warrant them and the funds were available. During the year 498 new routes were established, and 69 routes discontinued, making a net addition of 429 routes, providing mail facilities to approximately 62,630 families. Existing routes to the number of 4,228 were extended, as a result of which more convenient service was afforded 67,168 families. The frequency of delivery was increased from triweekly to daily except Sunday on 234 routes, providing additional postal facilities to the estimated number of 32,704 families. These new routes, extensions of existing routes and increased number of trips of service have benefited approximately 162,500 families, or 747,000 persons.

There were in operation on June 30, 1925, 45,189 rural routes, supplying about 6,597,500 families, or 30,348,900 individuals.

The appropriation for the year was $89,250,000 and the expenditures were $87,745,836.73, with $7,414,000 (estimated) additional for equipment maintenance from January 1 to June 30, 1925.

The 45,189 routes in operation at the close of the year had an aggregate length of 1,227,654 miles, and were served by 45,051 carriers, who traveled 1,210,042 miles each day and 370,272,852 miles during the year. The average length of the shorter rural routes, formerly designated as horse-drawn vehicle routes, was increased by 0.21 of a mile, to 26.59 miles, and of the longer routes, heretofore known as motor-vehicle routes, 0.409 of a mile, to 55.179 miles.

Forty-three new motor routes were established, and 11 were discontinued because of the need for providing shorter routes in their stead, leaving 912 of these routes in operation at the end of the fiscal year.

On June 30, 1925, there were 45,051 rural carriers, an increase of 427 over the previous year. The average annual salary of the carriers was $1,864.26. The average salary for carriers serving rural routes, daily except Sunday, was $1,881.55 and triweekly routes $1,186.56. The rate of cost a mile of travel was 22.68 cents, as compared with 22.7617 cents the previous year. This does not include equipment allowances.

The vacancies which occurred during the year numbered 1,440, a decrease of 680 under those for the previous fiscal year. Of the vacancies, 840 were due to resignation, 223 to retirement, 203 to death, and 174 to removals for cause. The number of carriers retained after retirement age, during the fiscal year, was 755.

During the last 10 years the number of rural routes has increased by about 1,323, or nearly 0.03 per cent, and the additional mileage traveled by the carriers is 151,419 miles, an increase of 0.14 per cent.

The demand for the establishment of additional routes, and adjustments and extensions of existing routes, continued. The number of petitions received for the establishment of new routes was 1,230. At the close of the year, 635 cases for the establishment of such service were in the department awaiting action or were in the hands of its representatives for investigation and report.

The most notable change in connection with rural delivery which has been made in recent years was the provision, by the act approved February 28, 1925, for the payment to rural carriers of an equipment maintenance of 4 cents for each mile of their scheduled travel. It results in an increased expenditure on account of the service at an annual rate, based on the present mileage, of over $14,827,476.

By the terms of the act mentioned the distinction between horse-drawn and motor-vehicle rural routes, in so far as the limit of length and the basis of payment of salaries are concerned, was terminated. The department is now enabled, when it deems it expedient to do so, to authorize the establishment of routes of any practicable length, or to extend service on existing routes as may seem reasonable and advisable.

Conformable to the direction of Congress, as expressed in the act, experiments are being conducted on 48 existing rural routes, in widely separated sections, with a view to developing and encouraging the transportation of food products directly from producers to consumers or vendors.

A special report on the progress of this experiment will be made to Congress.

STAR-ROUTE SERVICE

The number of star routes on June 30, 1925, was 10,906 compared with 10,802 on June 30, 1924.

The aggregate length at the close of the year was 164,209.19 miles, involving travel by the carriers of 90,869,158.35 miles per annum. The rate of cost per mile of travel was 13.37 cents.

The appropriation for the service for the year was $12,900,000; the expenditures were approximately $12,735,000.

On 221 star routes the mails were carried on a pound-rate basis, the cost for the year being $368,264.19.

The number of star routes discontinued because of the establishment of rural routes was 64, with a mileage of 651.75 miles, and a cost of $53,420.60 per annum.

Star-route service is let under advertisement upon competitive bids. In the first contract section, which was awarded for the four-year term beginning July 1, 1925, the aggregate amount of the bids was $3,029,551.17, a decrease in the per annum cost of $8,751.75, as compared with the cost of the service in that section under the contracts which expired June 30.

GOVERNMENT-OPERATED STAR SERVICE

On June 30, 1925, there were 12 Government-operated star routes in operation. These 12 routes have an aggregate length of 643 miles and an average length of 53.5 miles. The expenditure for this service for the year was $187,672.16. The cost per mile of travel was 26.4 cents. Fifty persons and 60 trucks were required to operate these routes.

The service is covered under the appropriation for star-route service, and is established where no proposals for contract star service can be secured or where prices quoted are considered exorbitant, compared with the cost of the service with Government-owned equipment.

STAR-ROUTE SERVICE IN ALASKA

On June 30, 1925, mails were carried under authorizations of the department on 65 routes covering a distance of 9,091 miles. The annual rate was $148,653. The appropriation for the service for the year was $180,000. The estimated expenditures were $148,653.

VEHICULAR SERVICE

The transportation of the mail by means of motor trucks, owned, maintained, and operated by the department, has been extended to 552 cities—an increase of 66 cities during the fiscal year 1925. In 117 of these cities the vehicles are used in transporting mail be-

tween the post office, postal stations, depots, and other points, where mail is received or dispatched, while in the remaining 435 cities the work of the Government-owned vehicles consists in collecting mail from letter boxes, delivering parcel post, transporting carriers to and from their routes, relaying mail to carriers, and hauling postal supplies. In 188 cities the vehicular service is secured under formal contracts covering a period not exceeding four years. The department is also renting, either under an informal contract for a period of one year or on a monthly basis, motor trucks and horse-drawn wagons for use in the letter-box collection and parcel-post delivery service in 768 cities.

On June 30, 1925, the vehicles used in the collection, transportation, and delivery of mail at post offices of the first and second classes, numbered 5,320 motor trucks and 33 motor cycles, owned and operated by the department, while 1,080 trucks and 903 horse-drawn wagons were being furnished under formal contracts for a term of years, or under an annual allowance. In addition to these equipments the department was renting a fluctuating number of vehicles on a temporary basis under quarterly allowances aggregating slightly in excess of $860,000 a year. The vehicles enumerated herein are exclusive of those required by the 188 formal contracts referred to in the preceding paragraph, which contracts provide for the performance of certain service in addition to furnishing the equipment—the contractor agreeing to transport all the mail, whatever may be its volume, during the term of the contract, at a flat rate, irrespective of the number of equipments required.

Under date of January 26, 1925, the department advertised for the vehicular service furnished under expiring contracts in the first contract section, comprising the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia, including in the advertisement 35 of the larger cities, where the vehicular service is performed with trucks owned and operated by the department, with a view to ascertaining whether an economy could be effected by substituting contract for Government-owned service.

In the cities where the service was already on a contract basis, the contracts were renewed for a term of four years from July 1, 1925, at an annual rate of $668,913 as compared with the annual rate of $647,236 under the expiring contracts, an increase of $21,677 or 3.35 per cent. The original bids for this service aggregated $702,799, but as the result of readvertising and offers made by the department, a reduction of $33,886 was obtained. When the expiring contracts

were entered into four years previously, the aggregate cost was 7.1 per cent increase over the contracts they superseded.

With respect to the 35 cities where Government-owned trucks are in use, no proposals for contract service were received in 7 of the cities, while in the remaining 28 cities the aggregate of the lowest bids amounted to $1,050,803.04, whereas the cost of operating the Government-owned trucks, including depreciation and overhead charges, amounted to only $658,075.72, a difference of $392,727.32, in favor of Government ownership and operation. This is similar to the department's experience mentioned in the last annual report.

A substantial decrease has been made in the expense of operating Government-owned trucks during the past three years. The cost of operating an average-size truck (approximately 1 ton capacity) during the fiscal year 1922 amounted to $1.53 per hour, including the pay of the driver. This expense was reduced to $1.40 per hour in 1923; to $1.32 per hour in 1924, and to slightly less than $1.30 per hour in 1925, exclusive of the salary increase authorized by the act of February 28, 1925. This is a net decrease of 23 cents per hour in three years, and the importance of the reduction will be appreciated when it is known that during the fiscal year 1925 Government-owned trucks performed 14,368,255 hours of service. This saving was accomplished notwithstanding the salary of the personnel has increased each year since 1922.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1925, the expenditures for Government-owned service amounted to $11,570,937 and for contract service $3,761,218 (an increase of $573,475 for Government-owned service and $96,115 for contract service), a total of $15,332,155. These figures represent the ordinary expenditures comparable with the expenditures for previous years, but in order to arrive at the actual expenditures it will be necessary to add $454,537 to the cost of Government-owned service on account of the salary increase authorized by the act of February 28, 1925, this being the amount expended on account of the salary increase during the six months beginning January 1 and ended June 30, 1925.

The increase in the expenditures for Government-owned service was due to the fact that during the fiscal year 1925 the Government-owned trucks traveled 3,912,458 miles and rendered 1,078,740 hours more service than during the preceding fiscal year. The additional expenditures for contract service resulted principally from the hire of vehicles on a temporary basis for use in delivering parcel-post matter and making collections from street letter boxes.

The permanent personnel on the motor-vehicle service roll was 3,766 on July 1, 1925, an increase of 104 employees during the fiscal year 1925.

PNEUMATIC TUBE SERVICE

Under the authority of the act of June 19, 1922, pneumatic tube service in the city of New York, including the Borough of Brooklyn, is contracted for with the New York Pneumatic Service Co., as set forth in the last annual report. The length of the tubes is 26.977 miles, at an annual rate of $526,051.50.

The main post office and 23 of the larger postal stations on Manhattan Island and the post office at Brooklyn are connected with the tube system, which provides a facility for the continuous movement of mail between the hours of 4 a. m. and 11 p. m. Of the letters received and dispatched from the postal points connected with pneumatic tubes, 55 per cent are transmitted through the tubes.

NEW YORK MAIL FACILITIES

Reference was made in the last annual report of the special study being given the problems of mail facilities, including transportation and post-office quarters, in the city of New York. Congestion in the stations to a certain extent has been relieved by leasing new and larger buildings. However, the problem of sufficient space has not been wholly solved. This and the question of transportation of the mails is receiving careful study with a view to providing adequate facilities for the future as well as for the present needs.

RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE

The function of the Railway Mail Service is the distribution of mails in transit in order to effect the earliest possible delivery.

At the close of the fiscal year there were in operation 4,815 railway post-office trains covering 208,051 miles of railway post-office service with 269,970,003 miles of annual travel. There were 14,589 closed-pouch trains.

The appropriation for the year for salaries is $50,176,481.50, and the estimated expenditures are $50,176,481.50.

The appropriation for travel allowances is $2,986,235.89, and the estimated expenditures are $2,986,235.89.

The appropriation for traveling expenses is $62,000, and the estimated expenditures are $57,516.98.

The appropriation for miscellaneous expenses is $1,150,000, and the expenditures are $1,038,330.97.

PERSONNEL

On June 30, 1925, there were 273 officials (including 121 chief clerks and 119 assistant chief clerks); 61 clerks in charge of sections in office of division superintendents, 19,157 regular railway postal

clerks (including 188 surplus clerks), 832 regular laborers (including 11 surplus laborers), 16 joint employees, 337 acting railway postal clerks, and 17 acting laborers, a total of 20,693 employees (including 20,339 regular and 354 acting employees), a decrease of 191 or 0.93 per cent in the regular force, a decrease of 562 or 61.35 per cent in the acting force, or a net decrease of 753 or 3.51 per cent in the total number of employees as compared with the previous fiscal year.

The following table shows the average annual salary based upon the total number of clerks, the average annual travel allowance based upon a total of 13,169 regular clerks entitled to such allowance, and the number of resignations for the period beginning with the fiscal year 1921 to June 30, 1925, inclusive:

Fiscal year ended June 30	Number of employees on rolls	Average annual salary of regular clerks	Per cent of increase	Average annual travel allowance of regular clerks	Total average annual compensation of regular clerks	Per cent of increase	Average annual salary of regular laborers	Per cent of increase	Resignations of regular clerks and laborers	Per cent of resignations
1921	20,620	$2,064	16.74	$191	$2,255	15.05	$1,386	----------	890	4.31
1922	20,683	2,078	.68	185	2,263	.35	1,398	0.86	419	2.02
1923	21,316	2,107	1.39	185	2,292	1.28	1,410	.86	495	2.33
1924	21,446	2,111	.19	183	2,294	.09	1,404	[1] .43	477	2.22
1925	20,693	[2] 2,459	16.49	[3] 273	2,732	19.09	1,568	11.68	312	1.56

[1] Decrease.

[2] Includes salary increases authorized by postal reclassification act of Feb. 28, 1925, effective Jan. 1, 1925.

[3] Travel allowance increased by act of Feb. 28, 1925, from $2 to $3 per day, effective Mar. 1, 1925.

NOTE.—Average annual salary regular clerks $2,465 and regular laborers $1,576 on July 1, 1925, including promotions effective that date.

DISTRIBUTION OF MAIL

During the year there were 9,375,760,912 distributions and redistributions of pieces of first-class mail and 8,382,598,081 distributions and redistributions of pieces of second, third, and fourth-class mail, a total of 17,758,358,993 distributions and redistributions of pieces, exclusive of registered mail, by railway postal clerks, an increase of 2.25 per cent in first-class mail, and an increase of 5.19 per cent in second, third, and fourth-class mail, a net increase of 3.62 per cent in all classes of mail over the previous year. (These figures are based on an average of 25.16 letters to a package and an average of 52.14 pieces to a sack, of second, third, and fourth-class mail, except that the basis used for bulky and fragile parcel-post mail is 13.3 pieces to a sack, and circulars is 25.16 to a package, 150 packages to a sack.)

Of the 17,758,358,993 pieces of all classes of mail distributed and redistributed 17,757,240,949 pieces or 99.994 per cent were distributed and redistributed correctly.

There were handled and rehandled 109,221,150 pieces of registered mail matter, including letters, packages, pouches, cases, package jackets, and lead seal sack jackets.

CAR EQUIPMENT

On June 30, 1925, there were 5,078 full and apartment mail cars owned by the several railroads and operated for the Postal Service. Of these, 3,073 were steel and steel underframe cars, or 60.52 per cent of the whole number.

Fourteen new steel full-mail cars; 94 new steel apartment cars; 4 new steel motor-apartment cars; and 2 new steel underframe apartment cars, a total of 114 new cars, were built during the year. Two hundred and fifty-one cars (35 steel full-mail cars, 73 steel mail-apartment cars, 97 steel underframe mail-apartment cars, 46 steel reinforced mail-apartment cars) were standardized and 296 other full-mail cars and apartment mail cars were made more nearly standard.

Considerable progress has been made toward standardizing mail cars and making them safer for service requirements, improving them in such manner as to facilitate the distribution of mail, in the way of additional lights, substituting electric lights for gas and oil, opal glass reflectors in place of metal. Forty-eight mail cars were equipped with electric lights in place of gas and oil, and 14 mail cars were equipped with gas lights in place of oil. A sealing pin has been adopted for locking full and apartment mail cars.

CASUALTIES IN THE RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE

There were 88 railroad accidents during the fiscal year in which railway postal clerks were either killed or injured, or in which mail was lost or damaged, resulting in 1 clerk being killed, 1 dying as result of injuries, 28 clerks being seriously injured, and 107 clerks being slightly injured.

MOVING EXPENSES, OFFICERS AND RAILWAY POSTAL CLERKS

When officers and regular clerks of the Railway Mail Service are arbitrarily transferred from one official station to another for permanent duty it is necessary for them to pay transportation charges on their household goods out of their personal funds. Under the circumstances it is believed that this expense should be borne by the department. A suggestion for suitable legislation is found elsewhere.

SERVICE RELATIONS

Service relations activities have been continued along the lines of health measures, economic self-help, mutual understanding, and closer cooperation between the officials and the employees.

There are now 1,137 service councils, practically every large post office having such an organization. In the larger post offices the local councils are composed of representatives from the different groups, while in the smallest post offices the councils are composed of all of the employees. County councils are composed of the postmasters and employees of third and fourth class post offices within a county.

Information contained in replies to questionnaires sent to 326 local service councils in the larger post offices shows that the physical, sanitary, and working conditions have been improved or corrected in 81 per cent, are entirely satisfactory in 63 per cent, and nearly satisfactory in 13 per cent. The unsatisfactory conditions reported are generally due to congestion and every effort possible is being made by the department to correct or relieve these conditions.

Based on extensive surveys and studies of proper post-office lighting as affecting the eyes, health, and efficiency of the employees, conducted by the United States Public Health Service, the most modern standards have been adopted and such installations are being made under new leases, in new construction and in making additions and alterations to old buildings. A further lighting study is now being made by the Public Health Service in one of the larger post offices.

There are now 75 stations where complete free physical examinations may be secured, 25 having been added during the year. The value of this service is indicated by the fact that more than 8,000 examinations have been made, and in a majority of the cases the employees examined were told how their physical condition could be improved by medical or surgical attention or simple precaution they could take themselves. Other stations will be added as facilities permit. Post offices, stations, and terminals where there are 25 or more employees have been furnished with first-aid kits and are being properly replenished. A recent survey indicates that these materials have proved of much value in cases of minor ills and accidents. Free vaccination against smallpox, typhoid and paratyphoid fever is extended at all United States Public Health Service stations.

FOREIGN MAILS

The Foreign Mail Service embraces all matters relating to the transportation of mail to and from foreign countries and our postal relations with all the countries of the world, nearly all of which are members of the Universal Postal Union.

The United States was one of the organizers of the union, and has taken an active part in its congresses, which are usually held every four years.

The Eighth Universal Postal Union Congress was held at Stockholm in July and August of 1924, and carefully revised the existing convention, which governs the conduct of the international postal service. Special mention of the congress was made in the last annual report.

The policy of this country, which is also that of most of the other important countries of the world, of sending as delegates postal officers of wide experience and long service was abundantly justified. The structure of the international organization is necessarily intricate and the discussions of the congress are so largely technical that only experienced postal officials could be effective. The subjects most important to us which were dealt with were the international postage and transit rates. Our representatives succeeded in obtaining a reduction of the high rates permitted by the Madrid convention and applied by many countries other than the United States. The land-transit rates for intermediary service were becoming exorbitant because of the number of new States resulting from the World War. These rates were also reduced, with a material saving to this department.

There was likewise a reduction in the cost of sea transportation of mails which it is estimated will effect a saving of approximately $400,000 in our appropriation for the transportation of foreign mails for the current fiscal year and annually thereafter.

Because of the diverse and cosmopolitan character of our citizenship, our Foreign Mail Service is relatively as well as actually more important than that of any other country. It is the long arm of American business which, aided by the ties of sentiment and interest which bind us to all nations, is gradually extending the scope of its operations and making greater demands on the mail and parcel post services.

The demand for speed in the foreign service is equally as great as in the domestic, and all countries are more and more awaking to the desirability of dispatching their mails by the fastest routes. Unfortunately, we are unable to compete on even terms in this matter in the North Atlantic with the faster ships of other nations, and the attention of Congress should be called to the commercial necessity of providing fast mail routes on the Pacific and South Atlantic as well as between America and Europe.

In these circumstances it is a matter of congratulation that more than half of all of our outgoing mail has been carried in vessels of American registry, and, due to the active efforts of this department,

a substantial amount of incoming mails is also being brought by our boats.

This has been accomplished by giving our ships a 24-hour preference over those of foreign lines in the dispatch of letter mails and a greater preference in the dispatch of parcel post.

From the standpoint of mail service alone we could wish that this preference were not necessary, as it sometimes handicaps American business in competing for foreign trade.

COST OF SERVICE, WEIGHT OF MAILS, ETC.

The appropriation for the transportation of foreign mails for the year was $7,500,000, of which $7,327,060 was expended.

The weight in pounds of mails dispatched by sea to foreign countries was:

	Pounds
Letters and post cards	5,640,047
Other regular mail articles	36,055,415
Parcel-post packages	30,173,476
Total	71,868,938

This is a decrease from last year of 6,935,258 pounds, or 8.8 per cent. Much the larger part of this decrease was in parcel post.

Of all mails leaving our ports, 54.96 per cent were carried in vessels of American registry, and 65.58 per cent of the compensation was paid to such vessels.

The weight of mails dispatched to trans-Atlantic destinations was 39,544,103 pounds, involving an expenditure for sea transportation of $4,045,216.90; 42.58 per cent of this weight and 56.95 per cent of the pay went to American vessels. The weight of mails dispatched to Central and South America and the West Indies was 17,301,014 pounds, with an expenditure of $1,552,912.75; 66.24 per cent of the weight and 77.19 per cent of the pay went to American vessels. The weight of mails dispatched to trans-Pacific destinations was 15,023,821 pounds, with an expenditure of $1,485,286.01; 73.3 per cent of the weight and 76.97 per cent of the pay went to American vessels.

AGGREGATE OF MAILS AND POSTAGE

Based on a count made at United States exchange post offices during the seven days in October, 1924, and seven days in April, 1925, it is estimated that the number of articles (other than parcel post) exchanged with all foreign countries (both by land and sea) during the fiscal year 1925 was 457,151,355 dispatched (a decrease of 1.88 per cent from 1924) and 372,725,426 received (an increase of 12.63 per cent over 1924). The amount of postage prepaid by the senders of such articles and the deficient postage collected by ad-

dressees in this country on unpaid and short-paid articles from abroad was $12,767,235.91, an increase of 4.01 per cent over 1924. Of this amount the postage collected on such articles exchanged with all countries, other than Canada and Mexico, is estimated to have been $8,810,599.97, an increase of 3.96 per cent over 1924.

In addition to the amounts stated above it is estimated that the postage collected from parcel post to foreign countries at 12 cents per pound amounted to $5,500,000.

CONTRACT OCEAN MAIL SERVICE

There has been no increase in contract ocean mail routes during the year, the one from San Francisco via Honolulu and Pago Pago to Sydney being the only one in operation. The contract with this company (the Oceanic Steamship Co.) expires June 30, 1926.

NONCONTRACT SERVICE

For the conveyance of mails on steamships of American registry not under formal contract compensation is made at the rate of 80 cents a pound for letters and post cards and 8 cents a pound for other articles, including parcel post, calculated on the basis of the actual net weights of the mails conveyed. For steamships of foreign registry the rate of compensation is 26.3 cents a pound for letters and post cards and 3.5 cents a pound for other articles, including parcel post. For the conveyance of foreign transit closed mails compensation is made at the rate of 26.3 cents a pound for letters and post cards and 3.5 cents a pound for other articles, including parcel post, regardless of the registry of the conveying steamship.

SEA POST SERVICE

Our sea post service is an additional facility for shortening the time from the sender to addressee. The letter mails are opened and distributed en route and are ready for immediate delivery on arrival at our ports or for prompt dispatch to other destinations.

The service has been extended to 3 additional ships during the current year and is now operated on 22 ships in the Atlantic and 17 in the Pacific, with a personnel of 33 clerks on the Atlantic and 18 on the Pacific.

On the Atlantic 25,940,888 ordinary and 284,688 registered articles were distributed in addition to 8,102 sacks of papers.

On the Pacific the numbers of ordinary, registered articles, and sacks of papers were 11,659,768, 100,777, and 7,889, respectively.

This does not include 1,236 articles registered on board ships and $9,928.40 worth of stamps sold on the Atlantic and 907 articles registered and $6,056.14 worth of stamps sold on the Pacific.

NAVY MAIL SERVICE

There was a considerable increase in the Navy mail service during the year, this facility being provided in 362 ships and stations, an increase of 25 over the previous year. The personnel was increased by 54 clerks, making a total of 408 at the end of the year. There was an increase in the number of Navy mail money-order post offices from 46 to 52.

Due to the removal of the marines from the Dominican Republic mail service was discontinued on 6 ships and at the marine post offices of Santiago, Puerto Plata, and San Pedro de Macoris.

INTERNATIONAL PARCEL POST

Realizing the advantages offered our exporters by the international parcel post, particular attention is being given to the development of this service, which now reaches nearly all the countries and colonies in the world. However, some of these countries and colonies are reached only through the services of other countries acting as intermediaries. This is not as satisfactory and is far more expensive than the direct service, and efforts are being made to substitute the latter service wherever it is possible to do so.

The aggregate weight of parcel post dispatched from the United States during the year to all foreign countries was 43,609,954 pounds as compared with 43,779,512 pounds during the preceding year, a decrease of .0038 per cent. The decrease is due largely to the discontinuance of gift packages to Germany and other countries of Central Europe.

Our efforts to arrange for a parcel-post convention with Cuba have long been fruitless until now, because of that provision of our law which prohibits the importation into the United States by mail or parcel post of cigars and cigarettes in quantities of less than 3,000 in a single package.

This prohibition imposes an especial hardship upon Cuba, whose most important article of export is thus barred from importation by mail, and the Cuban administration has not been willing to make a permanent parcel-post convention until this prohibition should be repealed.

Cuba has, however, consented to a temporary convention, which becomes effective January 1, 1926, and continues for a period of 18 months, after which it will be terminated unless in the meantime Congress repeals the objectionable statute.

This convention will enable our manufacturers and exporters to obtain some of the parcel-post business with Cuba which now goes to European countries, and it is assumed that they will be interested in procuring the repeal of the legislation which would prevent this business from permanently coming to this country.

INCREASED POSTAGE ON PARCEL POST

The rate on parcel-post packages to foreign countries was increased on June 15 from 12 to 14 cents per pound. The increase is intended to reimburse this department at least partially for the terminal charges which are assessed against parcels from the United States in foreign countries.

AIRPLANES EXPEDITE OCEAN MAILS

As a complement of our ocean mail service we have two airplane routes under contract, one between Seattle and Victoria and the other between New Orleans and the mouth of the Mississippi at Pilottown, La.

The planes leave Seattle and New Orleans several hours after departure of the steamers and overtake them at Victoria and Pilottown, respectively. The mails so carried would otherwise have to wait for the next steamer, and in some cases are advanced as much as two weeks. A similar service is performed for incoming steamers, resulting in material expedition in the delivery of mails.

These routes have operated in an entirely satisfactory manner and provide a facility much appreciated by the public.

FOREIGN AIR MAIL SERVICE

There has been a recent and rapid development of air mail service in many foreign countries. Regular lines are now in operation between the more important cities of Europe and to countries on the south shore of the Mediterranean, and we are able to send letters as far east as Bagdad via London.

Our transcontinental Air Mail Service has been made available to other countries and there is every reason to believe that in the not distant future air mail service will be available between all the principal countries of the Postal Union.

RETURN OF EQUIPMENT

The failure of some foreign countries to return all of the sacks in which mails are forwarded to them has long been a source of loss to this department. It has been alleged in some cases that our mail sacks were used for pack saddles, hammocks, aprons, etc. Arrangements have now been made for an account with each country covering this item, and where there is a failure to return sacks the country at fault will be rendered a bill for their value.

POSTAL SAVINGS

On June 30, 1925, there was remaining to the credit of postal savings depositors the sum of $135,930,898.58 represented by outstand-

ing certificates of deposit, interest accrued on such certificates, and unredeemed postal-savings stamps as follows:

Certificates outstanding	$132,173,211.00
Interest accrued	3,696,455.68
Postal-savings stamps	61,231.90

The net result for the year was a loss of $640,924.00, due mainly to excess of payments over deposits in the months of April, May, and June. The number of depositors at the end of the fiscal year was 402,325, a decrease of 10,259. The average amount to the credit of each depositor was $328.52, which is an increase (for each depositor) of $6.61 over the preceding year.

On June 30, 1925, postal savings deposits were being received at 6,655 depositories including 759 branches and stations, a decrease of 103 depositories during the year.

The transfer of accounts from one post office to another continues to be availed of by depositors to their advantage, as they are enabled thus to conserve their savings and start an account at the new office without loss of interest and without the attendant danger of loss while traveling. During the past year 4,102 accounts aggregating $2,292,103 were transferred, an increase of $236,879 over the amount transferred during the preceding year.

Payment of 2,022 accounts of deceased and incompetent depositors to the next of kin or to their legal representatives were authorized during the year, aggregating the sum of $922,999. Unless unusual complications arise the average time required for the disposition of such claims is less than four days.

Depositors may exchange postal savings certificates twice each year, on January 1 and July 1, for postal savings bonds bearing interest at the rate of 2½ per cent. In recent years there was little activity in the conversion of such deposits, but during the fiscal year 1925 applications for bonds were received from 331 depositors amounting to $331,140. The total number of postal savings bonds issued and outstanding is $12,234,220. Postal savings bonds amounting to $248,160 were purchased during the year by the board of trustees from holders at par and accrued interest, making the total amount of these bonds now held by the board $9,752,940 and leaving $2,481,280 in the hands of the public.

One of the factors that retards the growth of the system is the rate of interest paid to depositors. Undoubtedly a more liberal rate would attract to postal savings considerable money that is now kept in hiding and release such sums for redeposit by postmasters in local banks for use in commerce and investment. If the present limit of $2,500 were increased, additional money would also be intrusted to the department, as reports from postmasters indicate that many of

the regular patrons of this service have already reached the legal limit of $2,500, and would utilize the service further if the amount which the department could accept were substantially increased. The department's recommendation for amendments to existing law to effect improvements in the service was contained in a bill introduced at the last session of Congress, which, however, did not receive favorable consideration. A slightly increased interest rate, the removal of the present limitation as to individual deposits and authority to accept deposits from officials of fraternal and kindred organizations would bring substantial increases in deposits with no apparent disadvantage to banks or other savings organizations.

The detailed statement of operations and balance sheet of the Postal Savings System will be found in the financial tables.

SECOND-CLASS MATTER

The act of February 28, 1925, increasing the rates on mail matter entered as second class, among others, became effective April 15. These changes provided for an increase of 1 cent a pound on the advertising portion going to the fourth zone and a decrease of 1 cent a pound on such portion for both the sixth and eighth zones, also an increase of one-quarter of a cent a pound on the entire weight of publications of religious, educational, scientific, philanthropic, agricultural, labor, and fraternal organizations or associations not conducted for private profit.

In case of publications the advertising portions of which are subject to the zone rates the difference between the postage thereon at the new rates and that chargeable at the old rates is comparatively small in the aggregate, there being an increase for fourth-zone matter and a reduction for sixth and eighth zone matter. While the difference in case of publications enjoying the special flat rate of 1½ cents a pound represents an increase of 20 per cent over the former rate of 1¼ cents a pound, it should be remembered that this rate is still a flat rate applying alike to both the advertising portion as well as that devoted to other than advertising and therefore continues to be a most advantageous rate.

The increased rate on what is known as transient second-class matter, consisting of newspapers and periodicals mailed by the general public, is quite radical and has aroused widespread criticism. Formerly the flat rate of 1 cent for each 4 ounces or fraction thereof, or, in effect, approximately 4 cents a pound, was applicable regardless of distance or zone, while under the new law the rate is 2 cents for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof up to 8 ounces for all distances, and the fourth-class or parcel-post rates for weights exceeding 8 ounces. This makes an increase of more than 400 per cent in some

instances, which is excessive, and as a result there has been a great falling off in the volume of the mailings of this character, and also, despite the higher rate, in the postage collected on such matter. Therefore this increase in rate on transient matter has not only resulted in a greatly curtailed use of the facility by the public but in defeating the end for which the legislation was intended by actually reducing the revenues on this particular subclass of mail. I therefore recommend that legislation be secured fixing this rate at 1 cent for each 2 ounces regardless of distance. A suitable suggestion for such legislation is included elsewhere.

The total weight of the mailings of newspapers and periodicals as second-class matter at the pound rates of postage and free in the county of publication during the fiscal year was 1,417,491,573 pounds, an increase of 20,974,728 pounds or 1.5 per cent over the mailings for the previous year. The postage collected on the mailings at the pound rates amounted to $29,617,728.19. This was an increase of $359,473.24 or 1.23 per cent as compared with the previous year. Of this amount $259,506.10 is due to the increase in the weight of the mailings while the remainder, $99,967.14, represents the additional postage resulting from the new rates which were in force during the last two and one-half months of the fiscal year.

The advertising portions of publications subject to the zone rates mailed during the year weighed in the aggregate 511,946,595 pounds, on which $17,635,046.58 was collected, making the average rate for these portions 3.44 cents a pound. The weight of the reading portions of such publications was 614,620,182 pounds and the postage collected thereon amounted to $9,225,069.63. The average rates per pound on second-class matter mailed under the various conditions during the fiscal year 1925 were as follows:

	Average rates per pound, 1925
	Cents
All mailings both at the pound rates and free in the county of publication	2.09
Mailings at the pound rates, exclusive of free-in-county matter	2.20
Mailings of publications whose advertising portions were subject to the zone rates, including both reading and advertising portions, but excluding copies mailed at the cent-a-pound rate and free of postage in the county of publication	2.38
Mailings of publications subject to zone rates, including both the reading and advertising portions and the copies mailed at the cent-a-pound rate and free of postage in county of publication	2.18

The weights of mailings of second-class matter, together with the postage paid thereon, are shown in the financial tables.

There were 10,006 post offices on June 30, 1925, at which publications were entered as second-class matter. Of the total postage paid

at the pound rates 79.04 per cent was collected at the 50 offices having the largest mailings.

There were received during the year 4,642 applications for the admission of publications to the second class of mail matter or for change in title, frequency of issue, or office of publication, 4,029 being favorably acted upon and 613 denied. During the same period 3,769 publications were discontinued, leaving 28,525 having a second-class status at the close of the year, an increase of 260 as compared with the previous year. News agents' permits to mail second-class matter at pound rates outstanding at the close of the year numbered 1,090.

FREE MAIL PRIVILEGE

A provision of the third deficiency act of 1920 requires the Postmaster General to submit in his annual report information as to the cost to the postal establishment of matter mailed free under the penalty privilege by each department or independent establishment of the Government and the revenue which would be derived therefrom if carried at the usual rates of postage. Pursuant to this provision a count was made during the seven-day period from February 25 to March 3, 1925, both dates inclusive, of the matter so mailed at representative post offices of each class. From the information obtained as a result of this count it is estimated that 492,543,553 pieces of matter weighing 102,999,354 pounds were mailed free under the penalty privilege, the postage on which at the ordinary rates would amount to $14,385,441. The classification of the estimated number of pieces and weight of the mailings together with the estimated revenue by departments and independent establishments which would have been derived from such matter if carried at the usual rates of postage will be found in the financial tables.

The Postal Service handled during the year, in addition to the foregoing, a large amount of matter from which no revenue was derived. This additional matter consisted of the free-in-county mailings of second-class publications aggregating 69,195,041 pounds, matter mailed free by Members of Congress under the franking privilege, and that sent by agricultural colleges and experiment stations, literature for the blind, copyright matter, etc.

SHORT-PAID MAIL

The department has continued its efforts to protect the postal revenues by securing the collection of the full amount of postage chargeable on mail. The changes in the classification of mail and the rates of postage thereon beginning April 15, 1925, necessitated renewed activity along this line in order that postmasters and postal

employees shall not fail to collect the additional revenue contemplated by the new law. The instructions and suggestions issued by the department for the discovery and rating of short-paid mail and the collection of the deficient postage are being carefully observed by postmasters and postal employees and the volume of short-paid matter passing in the mails is being kept within reasonable limits. The importance of this feature is clearly shown by the fact that approximately 90 per cent of the total postal revenues is derived from postage paid on mail.

PROPER ADDRESS AND RETURN CARD ON MAIL

It was pointed out in the last report that failure to place a proper address on letters or other mail causes delay in dispatch, transmission and delivery, and interferes with the expeditious handling of the mails generally. The importance of a return card on all mail was also emphasized. The department has continued to emphasize to patrons of the Postal Service the necessity of preparing and addressing mail with care, giving correct and complete addresses, including street and number, or post-office box or other specific local address. Earnest efforts are constantly being made to secure the full cooperation of the mailing public in this respect and helpful response has been received along these lines during the year. The efforts to have patrons place a proper return card on their mail, including a pledge to pay the return postage in the case of mail of the second, third, and fourth classes, and thus facilitate the disposition of undeliverable mail have brought forth gratifying results.

REGISTRY, INSURANCE, AND COLLECT-ON-DELIVERY SERVICES

Under the act of Congress of February 28, 1925, effective April 15, 1925, the minimum domestic registry fee was fixed at 15 cents instead of 10 cents. This act also established a minimum insurance fee of 5 cents, increased the existing 5-cent fee to 8 cents, changed the minimum C. O. D. fee of 10 cents to 12 cents, established a new C. O. D. fee of 15 cents, and provided for a fee of 3 cents for each sender's return receipt requested for domestic registered or insured articles. Effective April 15, the Postal Laws and Regulations were also amended so as to prescribe a fee of 5 cents for return receipts requested for international registered mail in cases where the postal or parcel-post conventions permitted a charge for return receipts.

REGISTERED MAIL

During the fiscal year there were 57,125,146 domestic registrations on which a fee of 10 cents was paid, 12,776,963 on which a fee of 15 cents was paid, 609,915 on which a fee of 20 cents was paid, and

10,992,650 international registrations on which a fee of 10 cents was paid, making an aggregate of 81,504,674 paid registrations which produced $8,850,307.05 in fees, exclusive of postage. This was a decrease of 1,684,616 in paid registrations, or 2.03 per cent, but an increase of $476,380.45 or 5.69 per cent in revenue from fees over the preceding fiscal year.

There were 7,627,146 official registrations on which no fees were paid, a decrease of 322,426, or 4.06 per cent.

Under the provisions of the act of February 28, 1925, and for the period from April 15 to June 30, 1925, return receipts were requested for 5,009,379 domestic registered articles and for 176,443 international registered articles, producing revenue for return receipts of $159,103.52.

During the fiscal year there were sent by airplane 44,699 domestic and 5,720 international registered articles.

The aggregate of all paid and free registrations for the year was 89,131,820, a decrease of 2,007,042, or 2.2 per cent as compared with the preceding year. This is mainly due to the decrease in international registrations, probably because of the improvement in conditions abroad and the consequent reduction of the dispatch of food and clothing in this manner.

During the year 2,179 international and 2,990 domestic registry claims were approved, involving an expenditure of $17,804.45 for international and $53,621.90 for domestic indemnity claims chargeable to 1925 and prior fiscal years.

The Postmaster General should be given authority to fix the registry fees and limits of indemnity for the loss, rifling, or damage of domestic registered mail within reasonable and safe limits, and to that extent meet the public demand therefor. Under existing legislation $100 is the maximum amount which can be paid as indemnity in connection with domestic first-class registered mail, and the maximum domestic registry fee is fixed at 20 cents, which is less than the maximum fees charged for domestic insured and C. O. D. mail, notwithstanding the fact that greater expense is attached to handling of registered mail.

During the first session of the Sixty-eighth Congress, based upon a recommendation in the report for the fiscal year 1923, a bill (H. R. 6352) was introduced in the House of Representatives authorizing the Postmaster General to fix the domestic registry fees and to provide rules under which first-class domestic registered mail might be indemnified up to a maximum of not exceeding $500. This bill was favorably reported by the entire Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads of the House of Representatives (Report 232) with an amendment fixing the limit of indemnity at $1,000 instead of $500. I renew the recommendation for this legislation in such form as to

include third and fourth class mail, and draft for the legislation will be found elsewhere.

During the past fiscal year 7,627,146 articles were registered free. To the end that there may be a watchful and reasonable restriction of the privilege of free registration by permitting such registration only when the official matter involved requires registration as determined by the head of the executive department or independent institution concerned, a suggested amendment of the law is submitted elsewhere.

INSURED MAIL

During the fiscal year 152,077,943 domestic parcels were insured, an increase of 3,826,904 or 2.58 per cent over the preceding year. The total fees received, exclusive of postage, amounted to $8,025,116.76, an increase of $564,118.94, or 7.56 per cent over the preceding year.

During the year there were 287,244 claims for indemnity involving domestic insured mail paid by the department and by postmasters, amounting to $2,403,630.79, an average of $8.37 per claim.

The insurance service with Canada was extended, effective February 1, 1925, to include third-class and printed matter in addition to fourth-class matter. During the fiscal year 547,099 parcels to Canada were insured. The fees amounted to $25,387.72. There were adjusted by the department 1,208 claims for indemnity involving insured parcels addressed to Canada amounting to $8,430.14, an average of $6.98 per claim.

The insured mail service with Great Britain and Northern Ireland became effective October 1, 1924, and between that date and the end of the fiscal year 55,626 insured parcels were mailed to Great Britain and Northern Ireland on which insurance fees were received amounting to $10,142.60. During the same period six claims involving insured parcels exchanged with Great Britain and Northern Ireland were approved, amounting to $35.55, an average of $5.92 per claim.

At the beginning of the fiscal year 1925 the domestic insurance service was extended to third-class matter.

During the fiscal year return receipts were requested for 313,946 domestic insured parcels and for 783 international insured parcels, producing a revenue for return receipts of $9,457.53.

There were sent by airplane service 758 domestic and 54 international insured articles.

COLLECT-ON-DELIVERY SERVICE

There were 52,362,159 domestic parcels sent collect on delivery, an increase of 5,461,787 parcels, or 11.65 per cent over the preceding year. The total fees received, exclusive of postage, amounted to

$5,561,748.87, an increase of $828,125.57, or 17.49 per cent over the preceding year.

There were sent by airplane service 228 domestic C. O. D. articles.

Instructions were issued during the year that beginning August 1, 1925, all C. O. D. and insured parcels be handled as though return and forwarding postage thereon were guaranteed. This was done particularly for the purpose of decreasing the accumulation of undelivered C. O. D. mail in post offices, as well as stopping the sending of large quantities of such mail to the various dead-letter offices. Parcels which the senders do not desire to have returned if undelivered may be treated as abandoned.

The regulations were amended so as to prohibit the sending by insured mail of merchandise offered for sale to persons who did not order the same or authorize its sending.

A domestic parcel containing matter of the fourth class can not be registered unless it is sealed and the rate of postage for first-class mail paid thereon. If this is done the article becomes matter of the first class, which under existing law is not entitled to C. O. D. service. Sealed parcels containing matter in the nature of third class which may not be transmitted at third-class rates of postage under the postal regulations require first-class postage and are treated as first-class matter and are therefore not entitled to C. O. D. service. It is thought desirable to request legislation which will permit the extension of the C. O. D. service to sealed parcels of these characters. A draft of appropriate legislation is included elsewhere.

Some addressees of C. O. D. parcels purposely leave such articles in the offices of address a longer time than is justified, thus overtaxing the post-office space and increasing liability of the department. Legislation is necessary to remedy this situation and the recommendation made therefor in my report for the fiscal year 1924 is renewed. A draft of the legislation desired will be found elsewhere.

There were 115,564 claims for indemnity paid by the department and by postmasters chargeable to 1925 and prior years, amounting to $786,710.49, an average of $6.81 per claim.

As a result of a special agreement, arrangements were completed for C. O. D. service with Mexico, effective August 1, 1925, in connection with registered parcel matter. This is the first international C. O. D. service to which the United States has become a party. Negotiations are pending for similar service with several other foreign countries. Information indicates that this new service with Mexico is working satisfactorily and is favorably received by the public.

SPECIAL DISCOUNT METHOD OF ADJUSTMENT OF INDEMNITY CLAIMS

An agreement advantageous to the service was made in 1917 with several nationally known manufacturers to duplicate the contents of insured and C. O. D. parcels involved in indemnity claims when such contents were their manufacture at the actual cost, plus certain overhead charges, such as packing and mailing. The advantage from this arrangement has suggested similar arrangements with other concerns, not necessarily the original manufacturers of the articles sent, and such proposals from time to time have been suggested with gratifying results. At the end of the fiscal year there had been made 7,900 agreements for adjustments of such claims on the special discount basis. It is believed an annual saving to the department of $200,000 will be made.

SENDERS' RECEIPTS FOR ORDINARY PARCELS

A special receipt is issued when desired by the sender to establish the mailing of an ordinary fourth-class parcel and a charge of 1 cent is made for each parcel involved. These receipts for ordinary parcels are independent of and have no connection with the insurance and collect-on-delivery features. A draft of legislation to extend this facility to all classes of ordinary domestic and international mail matter will be found elsewhere.

CHARGE FOR CERTAIN INQUIRIES MADE FOR THE PUBLIC IN CONNECTION WITH REGISTERED, INSURED OR C. O. D. MAIL

Many inquiries are being made for the public, without charge, concerning registered, insured, and C. O. D. mail. It is considered desirable that legislation should be provided authorizing the Postmaster General to make a charge for such inquiries, and a draft for such legislation will be found elsewhere.

MONEY-ORDER SYSTEM

Both the number and the amount of domestic money orders issued and paid during the fiscal year 1925 exceeded that for any similar period in the history of the postal money-order system, its continued growth indicating the popularity of this method for safely transmitting small sums of money through the mail. The higher fees prescribed by the act of Congress of February 28, 1925, did not adversely affect the volume of business, for, although the new rates became effective April 15, 1925, the transactions during the June quarter showed a normal increase over those of the corresponding quarter of 1924.

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While the international business did not repeat the phenomenal growth of last year, it nevertheless exhibited a healthy gain in both the number and amount of transactions.

In continuation of its policy to furnish money-order facilities at all post offices where there is a real demand for the service, the department established 695 new money-order post offices during the year, and for various reasons, chiefly the extension of the Rural Free Delivery Service, discontinued 566 money-order offices. As a result of these changes in status the number of offices authorized to transact money-order business was increased from 54,195, the number at the close of the preceding fiscal year, to 54,324 money-order offices in operation on June 30, 1925.

The money-order reserves granted to postmasters at offices of the first and second classes to expedite the prompt payment of orders amounted at the end of the year to $3,104,815, as compared with $2,755,165 in 1924. The number of the offices allowed reserves was also increased from 3,610 to 3,793 during the fiscal year. By encouraging the use of drafts against credits placed with the Treasurer of the United States it has been possible to restrict money-order reserves to the comparatively small amount now authorized.

The amount of foreign exchange purchased to liquidate balances due other countries on account of the transaction of money-order business increased from $31,567,257.57 in 1924 to $34,333,063.86 in 1925. The department, however, by adhering to its well established policy that the rate at which money of the United States is converted into that of the foreign countries shall be maintained at as near the actual market rates of exchange as possible, reduced the gain accruing to the department on account of the purchase of exchange from $429,462.33 to $262,314.74. To obtain this result it was necessary to watch the market very closely, to buy under the most advantageous conditions, and to change frequently the rates at which postal money orders are sold to the public. With the gradual steadying of the foreign exchange market it is believed that the department will be able during the coming year to sell with safety at even closer margins than heretofore.

Money-order conventions are now in effect with most of the civilized nations of the world which transact domestic postal money-order business. As a result of negotiations with countries which appeared willing to enter into such an agreement, new conventions were concluded with the following countries during the year, the date on which the exchange became effective appearing opposite the country named:

Spain, August 1, 1924.
Czechoslovakia, August 1, 1924.
Free City of Danzig, September 1, 1924.
Finland, October 1, 1924.

In the last three annual reports has appeared a recommendation for revision of the fees charged for the issue of domestic money orders. By the act of Congress of February 28, 1925, a new schedule was established fixing the rates as follows:

For orders—	Cents
From $0.01 to $2.50	5
From $2.51 to $5	7
From $5.01 to $10	10
From 10.01 to $20	12
From $20.01 to $40	15
From $40.01 to $60	18
From $60.01 to $80	20
From $80.01 to $100	22

These rates do not exactly correspond with those charged by the express companies, but they approximate them nearly enough to prevent diverting the unprofitable business to the postal money-order system, which was the condition prior to the legislation. The act does not provide an elastic schedule by which changes can be made to meet competition, but in the present situation the fees as now prescribed enable the department to sell its money orders under conditions as advantageous as those of its competitors. While the rates charged for money orders of the smaller amounts have been materially increased, the reports to the department do not indicate that there has been any serious decrease in the amount of business transacted. The public, apparently recognizing the inadequacy of the former charge, has cheerfully paid the higher price.

PURCHASE OF SUPPLIES AND THEIR DISTRIBUTION

Keen competition has been secured from bidders in the purchase of supplies, resulting in economy and a large saving in the major portion of items covered. The requirement of the inclusion in the proposals of the specification of a discount if settlement of invoices is made within 10, 20, or 30 days has proven advantageous. Fully 75 per cent of the bids received during the last fiscal year were covered by discounts, and prompt settlement resulted in a saving of approximately $21,000.

Two thousand one hundred and twenty-eight contracts were entered into for the purchase of equipment and supplies, 129 of which were formal and 1,999 open-market or circular-proposal contracts. During the previous fiscal year 2,092 contracts were entered into, 131 of which were formal and 1,961 open market.

Approximately $13,749,745 was expended on orders for supplies placed by the purchasing agent and on postmasters' authorizations approved by the purchasing agent during the fiscal year.

The four-year contract for furnishing stamped envelopes terminated December 31, 1924. In issuing the proposal and specifications for a new contract every effort to reach all envelope manufacturers in the country was made and encouragement given to prospective bidders, with the result that competition was secured for the first time in many years. The saving to the department for the four-year period based on comparison of prices under the old contract and the new contract for a period of four years will be approximately $2,700,000.

The Postmaster General is required by law to contract for all envelopes for the use of the executive departments and Government bureaus and establishments coming under their jurisdiction. He appointed a committee consisting of representatives from the various departments and independent establishments of the Government to revise the specifications for them. The action resulted in the elimination of a large number of items and as far as practicable arranged for Government envelopes to conform to commercial sizes. The contract prices in effect during the last fiscal year were 7 per cent lower than the preceding year and resulted in a saving to the departments of the Government of approximately $33,000.

To meet the needs of the Postal Service over 140,000,000 envelopes were supplied at a saving of $13,250.57 compared with the cost of the preceding year.

During the year there were purchased 2,763,944 pounds of jute twine at prices lower than the previous year, showing a saving of $41,905.

Orders for letter boxes were placed with contractors during the year as follows: Letter boxes, 5,500; package boxes, 1,200; combination letter and package boxes, 1,500; and storage boxes, 1,800. In addition to these 9,200 concrete letter-box posts were purchased.

Seventy-five million tags were purchased during the year to take care of the parcel-post and collect-on-delivery business. They were purchased at prices lower than the preceding year, resulting in a saving of $14,710.

Twenty-eight thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven tires of different sizes and 31,228 inner tubes were ordered during the year for the use of post-office trucks operated in different cities. The department secured the tire equipment at prices below those paid by other departments of the Government.

One thousand two hundred and eighteen standard typewriters and 673 adding machines were ordered and placed in the service during the year. There were also installed in the various post offices 515 canceling machines, a saving of $21,230 in the cost of which was made compared with prices paid during the previous year.

Approximately 80 carloads of various grades of paper were procured for the service during the year.

There were 136,447 requisitions for miscellaneous postal supplies, exclusive of those used in the motor-vehicle service, filled during the year. These did not include those from post offices of the third and fourth classes, which were filled by designated supply offices in the field.

A total of 7,803,135 pounds of supplies were handled by freight and express during the fiscal year, and at least that much additional by mail. The net cost per ton by freight and express was $1.52, which is 41 cents per ton less than that during the previous fiscal year.

The improved methods adopted in the purchase of supplies by the department, the distribution direct from point of manufacture, and the prompt filling of requisitions resulted in the reduction of approximately 25 per cent in the number of local purchases by postmasters.

It is estimated that by purchasing certain items of supplies in quantities for use in the motor-vehicle service, a total of $146,371 was saved during the fiscal year.

The service was supplied with 234,996,600 domestic money-order forms and 2,481,400 international money-order forms.

Orders were placed with the contractor for 149,131,100 official envelopes and 6,201,700 registry package jackets.

The post office at Chicago, Ill., printed for the use of the Postal Service 665,689,300 facing slips and 431,794,800 strip labels, and the post office at New York, N. Y., printed approximately 118,200,000 additional facing slips and labels for its own use.

There were furnished 2,645,000 postal-saving certificates of deposit of various denominations to the postal-savings depositaries.

The postmasters, officials of the Railway Mail Service, and post-office inspectors were furnished with a total of 338,691 postmarking, money-order, registered, parcel-post, and miscellaneous stamps.

The practice of purchasing complete post-office equipment, inaugurated during the fiscal year 1924, was continued during the fiscal year 1925, and 33 post offices were completely equipped, involving a total expenditure of approximately $185,000.

A total of $104,160.75 was expended for conveyor systems, the largest being installed at Ferry Station, San Francisco, Calif. Others were installed at Detroit, Mich., Buffalo, N. Y., Newark, N. J. St. Louis, Mo., and New Haven, Conn.

There were 515 motor-driven canceling machines purchased at a total cost of $108,795.

Ten additional D. J. S. mechanical facing tables were purchased at a cost of approximately $13,000 to be installed at the large post offices in connection with canceling-machine equipment.

The service was supplied with 10,037 additional scales of various capacities at a total cost of $69,774.50, an increase of $19,577.13 over the preceding year. Eight thousand letter balance scales were supplied, an increase of 5,000 over the previous year, the increase being due primarily to the fact that the 9-ounce scale is the only one on which letter mail can be accurately rated.

POST ROUTES AND OTHER MAPS

Mention was made in the last report that arrangements had been made whereby the printing of these maps would be done by the Geological Survey instead of by a private concern under contract. By this change a saving was effected during the past fiscal year of approximately $7,000.

There were issued to the service during the year 35,872 post route maps. There were 2,909 sold to the public, for which the department received $2,067.60.

There were 9,657 prints of county maps and 15,340 prints of local center maps, showing Rural Delivery Service, prepared by the department during the year. A considerable number of these blueprint maps showing rural delivery routes were sold to the public for which the department received $3,154.25.

During the year there were issued by the department approximately 170,000 zone keys used in connection with the Parcel Post System.

MAIL-EQUIPMENT SHOPS

The number of mail bags manufactured during the year was 800,234, of which number 749,988 were sacks and 50,246 pouches. The policy of fitting old bags with new bottoms and of converting old No. 2 sacks into No. 3 sacks was continued, thereby reducing the condemnations 207,080 sacks and 14,104 pouches.

The number of mail bags reconditioned during the year was 2,364,602.

There were manufactured 1,181,803 ordinary and 21,999 rotary locks.

The shops equipped 537,491 new parcel-post mail sacks with the improved locking cord fastener which was designed last year and has proved successful. This device, together with the security from the ordinary lock, has no doubt materially reduced the losses due to depredation on parcel post. The locking device was also placed on 451,900 more old parcel-post sacks and approximately 174,900 No. 2 sacks.

Savings effected from salvage amounted to $225,146.31.

The appropriation for the fiscal year was $1,800,000, of which $1,210,000 was expended.

ENGINEERING ACTIVITIES

The engineering activities have been continued in connection with equipment used in post offices and the Railway Mail Service.

In last year's report mention was made of the installation of cast-iron letter boxes. Further experimentation in connection with letter boxes has been made with glass enamel finish and with cast aluminum and sheet aluminum material. Improvements have been made in the mechanism of canceling machines and a service-wide survey and test of post-office scales has been inaugurated. Special studies of paints and varnishes with respect to the effect of weather exposure have been made to secure material which will ultimately be the most satisfactory for appearance and lasting qualities.

There were 209 suggestions offered to the department for improvement in equipment used in the Postal Service. These were carefully considered and those which proved practicable have been adopted. Money awards aggregating $1,735 for the best of these improvements have been paid under authority granted by law.

FRAUDULENT ENTERPRISES

The vigorous campaign against oil stock swindles, begun in the spring of 1923, was about concluded during the past year. As a result of this campaign millions of dollars have been saved to the small investor, and the mails are almost free from this class of matter.

Some of the promoters of these schemes went to Mexico to continue their fraudulent operations after the mails had been closed to them here, and after they had been convicted of using the mails to defraud and released on bonds pending appeals. This situation brought about an agreement between the two Governments whereby fraud orders issued by this department against fraudulent operators in Mexico are immediately put into effect in that country. This arrangement has already resulted in the saving of thousands of dollars to investors in this country and in Mexico.

A large number of fraud orders have been issued during the past year against promoters of "horoscope casting" and so-called "work at home" schemes. By some of the concerns operating the latter scheme, would-be "home workers" are induced to purchase an article or an outfit under pretenses that they will be employed by the seller to do work at home. This scheme preys upon the poor,

the destitute widow, the cripple, and the invalid, who are anxious to obtain profitable home employment, and who by reason of their condition are compelled to remain at home.

During the year fraud orders were issued against the names of 348 concerns and individuals.

LOTTERIES

During the past year the promoters of lotteries, gift enterprises, and similar schemes have been particularly active, and the department has been called upon to issue hundreds of rulings to postmasters upon the mailability of prize schemes of every description sought to be conducted through the mails. In many instances these schemes involved the collection and distribution of large sums of money in cash prizes, and the promoters had skillfully arranged the plans in an attempt to hide the lottery elements and evade the law.

Some of the newspapers throughout the country used prize contests of different kinds for the purpose of increasing their circulation and building up subscription lists, and while not very popular with the well-established firms, it has been extensively used by many business concerns as a means of stimulating trade.

Agents for foreign lotteries continued to send their literature into this country in large quantities, and 44 orders were issued forbidding the transmission of mail matter and the certfication of money orders intended for such agents.

OBSCENE AND SCURRILOUS MATTER

There was a remarkable increase during the year in the number of periodicals containing obscene matter which sought admission to the mails. An ever increasing vigilance was required to insure the exclusion of such matter, and the solicitor's office was called upon to examine and make rulings as to the mailability of the various issues of several scores of such publications. Approximately 90 per cent of all periodicals presented for examination during a period when a record was kept contained unmailable indecent matter. To these issues transmission in the mails was denied.

In the enforcement of the law (sec. 211, U. S. Penal Code) forbidding the deposit in the mails of any book, picture, writing, or other object of a pornographic character, great quantities of matter actually found in the mails have been seized and destroyed. This comprehends not only photographs and other pictorial representations of a lewd nature, as well as a variety of objects coming in the same category, but also current editions of indecent publications. As a consequence certain publishers who are obliged to rely chiefly or wholly upon the Postal Service to obtain distribution of their

wares have been forced to completely alter the character of their publications in order to secure the admission of same to the mails. In these processes not only the editorial policies as to the character of matter published but the general appearance and even the titles of such magazines have been changed.

Where rulings excluding obscene matter from the mails were challenged in the Federal courts the action of the department in each instance was upheld.

The close surveillance which is being constantly exercised over the character of matter flowing through the various channels of the postal system has undoubtedly effected a material improvement in the general situation with a notable decrease in the number of foreign concerns advertising and undertaking to market their pornographic matter in the United States. The prompt confiscation of all circular matter sent by such dealers and the issuance of orders forbidding the forwarding of mail addressed to them, as well as the notification of persons undertaking to import such matter as to their responsibility under the penal sections of the law, have done much to diminish this traffic.

The rigid enforcement of State laws forbidding the display for sale of indecent publications and pictures would do much to help clear the field of such objectionable matter.

CLAIMS FOR PAYMENT FOR DAMAGE TO PERSON AND PROPERTY

The number of claims received for consideration under the provisions of the acts of June 16, 1921 (42 Stat. 63), and December 28, 1922 (42 Stat. 1066), has materially increased during the past year. Under the provision of these acts authority is conferred upon the department to adjust and pay or recommend for payment claims for personal injuries and property damage. Claims coming within the purview of the earlier act are paid direct by the department, whereas claims handled under the later act are required to be certified to Congress for an appropriation before they can be paid.

A total of 1,684 claims was received during the year. Most of these claims arose out of accidents involving Government-owned mail trucks in the larger cities. There were 1,483 claims pending at the beginning of the fiscal year, either under investigation or awaiting claimant's compliance with requirements of the department, making a total of 3,167 claims handled during the year. Final disposition was made of 965 claims, of which 603, amounting to $41,581.66, were approved and paid, and 362, aggregating $55,310.86, was disallowed.

Additional claims numbering 331, aggregating $13,762.59, have been certified to Congress for payment, but the money with which

to pay them has not yet been appropriated. The remaining 1,871 cases are still under consideration, many being held in abeyance awaiting further prosecution on the part of claimants. In addition to the foregoing, approximately 900 reports have been filed with the department during the past fiscal year in which no claims for payment have yet been made.

CLAIMS OF POSTMASTERS FOR CREDIT OR REIMBURSEMENT ON ACCOUNT OF UNAVOIDABLE LOSSES

During the year 1,544 claims were received from postmasters under the act of Congress of January 21, 1914, as amended (38 Stat. 278), for credit or reimbursement on account of funds and stamp supplies lost by burglary, fire, etc., and for the loss of funds in transit to designated depositories, being an increase of 33 over the previous year. Claims disposed of number 1,805, of which 1,318 were settled by allowance, 404 by disallowance, 75 dismissed, and 8 withdrawn; 5 claims each in excess of $10,000 were allowed by special acts of Congress. The facts in 13 other claims exceeding $10,000 each have also been reported to Congress, as required by statute, with a recommendation for favorable action, and it is desirable that Congress take early action on these claims. The amount of credit authorized is as follows:

Cause of loss	Funds	Stamps	Total
Burglary	$28,415.48	$117,157.48	$145,572.96
Fire	4,037.48	44,014.16	48,051.64
In transit	46,378.13	3,526.22	49,904.35
Robbery, larceny, theft	7,081.10	913.71	7,994.81
Flood, storm, cyclone	92.75	281.67	374.42
Total	86,004.94	165,893.24	251,898.18

Under existing law there is no authority for relieving postmasters of liability for customs funds in their custody lost by burglary, fire, or other unavoidable casualty. As these funds are no different from other funds for which postmasters are allowed credit, there is no reason for holding them financially responsible when the loss is not due to negligence. It is therefore recommended that such authority be granted, and a draft of bill for that purpose will be found elsewhere.

There has been prepared for submission to Congress, as required by the above cited statute, a statement in tabular form, showing in detail the claims of postmasters for reimbursement on account of losses which have been acted upon by the Postmaster General during the past fiscal year, with the amounts claimed, amounts allowed and

disallowed, causes of loss, etc. As this report appears to serve no useful purpose, the law requiring its preparation should be repealed. A bill (H. R. 4519) for that purpose was introduced in the Sixty-eighth Congress and a recommendation for the enactment into law of a similar bill will be found elsewhere.

FIREARMS IN THE MAILS

As firearms when properly packed constitute mailable matter the Post Office Department is required to transport and deliver them when offered for mailing. In many jurisdictions this operates to defeat local laws and regulations prohibiting the purchase and possession of such articles. Many complaints have been received in this connection and it is believed that the department should not be compelled to carry firearms under these conditions. Bills were introduced in the first and second sessions of the Sixty-eighth Congress (1923–24), with the object of making firearms unmailable matter (H. R. 2816, 4132, 5316, 9093, and 10349), but legislation upon the subject was not enacted.

POST OFFICE ACCOUNTING, ESTIMATES AND APPROPRIATIONS

The postal and money-order accounts of first and second class postmasters are rendered direct to the department for administrative examination in the Bureau of Accounts before transmission to the General Accounting Office. During the year 16,176 postal accounts and 48,528 money-order accounts were given administrative examination.

The accounts of third and fourth class postmasters, combining postal and money-order business, are rendered to central accounting post offices for administrative examination and submitted by the central accounting postmasters with their own accounts to the department. The number of district office accounts so submitted during the year was 188,582.

Gratifying results have been obtained from each class of postmasters in efforts made to secure prompt rendition of accounts.

On August 31, 1923, a complete survey was made to determine the status of the accounting, and it was found that there were then more than 900 accounts outstanding. Many of the postmasters whose accounts were in arrears had moved away, leaving no addresses. Some of them were dead. The fact that large numbers of accounts were continually delinquent, while it was the cause of some concern, particularly to the General Accounting Office, was generally looked upon as unavoidable.

Aside from the Alaskan post offices, where physical conditions make it impossible to render accounts on specific dates, all accounts

due to date have been rendered and the field accounting is current. This is the first time known when such a condition has existed.

Among the benefits gained from this increase in promptness in accounting are that losses by reason of the delinquency of postmasters are less likely to occur; that the revenues and expenditures of the post offices in question are reported and audited during the quarter in which they accrue so that the statistics of revenues are more accurate; and that requests for deficiency appropriations, when they are necessary, can be promptly made instead of being delayed long after the expiration of the fiscal year to which they apply.

Efforts have been continued to secure an improvement in the preparation and accurate rendition of accounts and have resulted in a very material reduction in the number of discrepancies disclosed in the examination and settlement.

The most important administrative error appeared to be the failure of the postmasters to properly analyze in their accounts the balances of money-order funds remaining in their hands at the close of the month, so that the accounts as rendered showed the unauthorized retention of funds in their hands in excess of their authorized reserves.

The first complete statement prepared showed that 604 first and second class postmasters' accounts for the month of March, 1924, contained a discrepancy of this nature, and the value of funds apparently held without authorization amounted to $292,182.58. In the month of June, 1925, there were only 80 cases of this kind, and the value only $18,000.

It has further been developed that this error was largely due to a misunderstanding by postmasters of the requirements of the accounting form with respect to analyzing the balance reported on hand. The account form has been revised so as to eliminate this condition.

In addition to the improvement in accounting, information as to the volume of money-order business was obtained in connection with the examination of these accounts and furnished to the Division of Money Orders to enable that division to maintain a closer check on the reserves authorized at the money-order offices.

A corresponding decrease is shown in the number of discrepancies found in the examination and settlement of postal accounts. In the accounts of first and second class postmasters for the September quarter, 1924, exceptions which did not involve errors in figures numbered 725. In the June quarter, 1925, only 350 of such exceptions were noted. The actual errors disclosed in the audit of these accounts by the General Accounting Office for the same quarters

were 3,173 and 2,488, respectively, a reduction of more than 20 per cent.

The number of statements of differences sent to district postmasters were 24,452 in the March quarter, 1924, and 21,651 in the December quarter, 1924, a reduction of nearly 12 per cent.

The postal pay bill, approved February 28, 1925, brought many complications in accounting, and accordingly the number of statements of differences increased to 23,963 in the March quarter. The June quarter, however, again showed a decrease to 22,409.

The compilation and tabulation of statistics pertaining to the operations of the department have been carried on continuously throughout the year. All available data regarding revenues and expenditures under the various appropriations made for the support of the department, including the amount of increased salaries paid during the March and June quarters, 1925, under the reclassification act, as well as related information contributing to their better analysis and understanding, have been obtained and prepared in the form of tabular statements. Four hundred and nine such statements were compiled during the year, most of these being in such form that they can be kept current by the addition of future transactions as they become known, providing a continuing statistical record on a systematic basis. The scope of these tabulations, beginning with those of a general character, is gradually being broadened to include more detailed information. So far as personnel has been available this information has also been put in graphic form so that the fluctuations shown by these statistics may be more conveniently observed and studied.

In accordance with legislation enacted during the last session of Congress (Public, No. 424, an act to amend sec. 4044 of the Revised Statutes as amended), the monthly summary of money-order business transacted, which district postmasters were required to make in addition to the quarterly account, has been discontinued, with the result that about 600,000 reports annually have been eliminated.

Notwithstanding the fact that for many years it has been the practice of the Government departments at Washington to use the initials of employees (except surnames) on vouchers, pay rolls, abstracts, and accounts, it has been a requirement of the Postal Service that each name be written precisely the same as the signature of the employee on his oath of office, where it is usually written out in full as, John Wesley Smith, not J. W. Smith.

There are about 225,000 employees who are paid semimonthly, requiring the entry of each name 33 times in the course of a year, or upward of 7,000,000 separate writings, and if any one of these signatures differed in form from that used on the oath of office—

as, for instance, if a middle initial was used instead of writing out the name in full—the voucher was considered invalid and a new one was required.

The General Accounting Office has agreed to pass such vouchers for credit where there is no doubt that payment has been made to the proper individual, thereby effecting a large saving in this feature of the work.

The compensation of Postal Service employees is stated and paid semimonthly, the six payments for a quarter being entered and receipted for on one voucher. The preparation of these vouchers involves the making of approximately 24,000,000 separate entries thereon annually. Necessarily, some erasures and corrections are inevitable.

Under the former practice any voucher containing an erasure or correction was considered mutilated and its acceptance was declined. This applied not only to the particular semimonthly payment in which the erasure or correction appeared but to the other five payments as well, a complete new voucher for the entire quarter being required.

While the number of vouchers to be thus duplicated was only about 10 per cent, the practical effect of the ruling was to increase the cost of pay-roll preparation to a greater extent, due to the fact that in every suspension it was necessary not only to prepare a new voucher but also to call in the employee, some times from a distant station, or to send it to him for obtaining his signatures to the six payments included in the suspension.

To avoid the suspension of accounts and eliminate the expense of duplication of vouchers recommendation was made to and approved by the General Accounting Office that incorrect figures be ringed and correct figures entered, followed by the initials of the payee.

This, however, did not meet the situation with respect to rural-delivery carriers where it was necessary to return a mutilated voucher to the disbursing postmaster, who in turn reforwarded it to the certifying postmaster with instructions to prepare a new voucher, obtain the carrier's signature thereto, and relay back along the same route.

Moreover, as certifying postmasters were less familiar with the details of computing rural carriers' compensation for fractional periods and the accurate preparation of vouchers, the number of errors to cope with was very much larger than in the case of vouchers prepared at disbursing offices.

The additional complications in preparing rural salary vouchers, resulting from the introduction of the equipment maintenance allowance of 4 cents per mile, provided by the new salary law, were such as to result in a further multiplication of errors. The addition of this item made it necessary to show separately (1) the salary, (2)

the equipment maintenance, and (3) the total pay for each semimonthly period, and had the effect of practically doubling the amount of labor in connection with rural-delivery payments.

Much of this extra labor was occasioned by the necessity of referring to both the salary book and equipment-maintenance table for obtaining the amounts earned and then combining to show the total pay due for entering on the voucher or pay roll.

After conferences with the various administrative bureaus a plan for eliminating the semimonthly and quarterly salary vouchers and the making of payments to rural carriers by disbursing postmasters' checks drawn on the Treasurer of the United States in the manner similar to that so successfully followed with respect to Railway Mail Service salaries was devised, submitted to and approved by the Comptroller General.

To eliminate the extra labor resulting from the calculation of equipment-maintenance equivalents a consolidated rural delivery pay card has been prepared which shows for each semimonthly period the salary at 97½ per cent; the equipment maintenance computed on a 306-day per year basis and the total pay all in one block, with separate blocks for any number of days and trips.

NEW FORM OF CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT

As a large proportion of the 200,000,000 money orders issued annually, representing a billion and a half of dollars, are purchased at 46,000 third and fourth class post offices for payment at central accounting offices where the majority of mail-order houses are located, it is necessary, in order to effect a prompt transfer of the cash, for issuing postmasters to dispatch upwards of 4,000,000 separate remittances of funds, each of which must be acknowledged by the issue of a certificate of deposit by the central accounting postmaster. The form in use was a complicated card without serial number requiring nine shifts of the typewriter to properly fill out.

The use of a serial number in order that the bookkeeper may maintain an effective check on every certificate delivered to the postal cashier is regarded as of the highest importance in protecting the post office and the postmaster against the misuse or misappropriation of funds.

A new certificate of deposit form has been devised and put in use which provides this protection and which is so arranged as to require the writing of but four items, all of which can be entered in a single typewritten line, thereby saving fully 75 per cent in the time and cost of issue.

Provision is also made on the reverse side of the card for indicating the 18 most common irregularities in connection with the

preparation of remittance letters and the dispatch of funds. A check opposite one of these paragraphs calls the postmaster's attention to the error or omission and (as the certificates are required to be kept as a permanent record) enables post-office inspectors to note and report any failure on the part of the postmaster to follow the instructions in making future deposits.

The passage of the reclassification act increasing salaries, commissions, money-order fees, and postage rates necessitated a revision of postmasters' accounts, vouchers, abstracts, pay rolls, and salary tables.

Advantage was taken of this opportunity to recast and improve the forms. Without increasing the cost, additional space was made available for entering deposits of surplus funds and money-order transactions to keep pace with the constantly increasing volume of business. All printed instructions were placed at the lower margin of the blank so as to provide ample space for punching and filing without obscuring the entries on the account after they were placed in binders.

The account blanks, size 8 by 10½ inches, as submitted to and approved by the Comptroller General for use by the 46,000 third and fourth class postmasters, now contain not only all items of debit and credit but also schedules of postmasters' commissions, box rents, deposits of surplus funds, stamp transactions, fixed-credit condition, and space for obtaining receipts to vouchers for all authorized expenditures for clerks, mail messengers, village delivery carriers, rent, light, fuel, etc., as well as the certificate of the central accounting postmaster covering the stamp and cash transactions of the district postmaster with his office.

ESTIMATES AND APPROPRIATIONS

Preliminary estimates for the support of the Post Office Department for the fiscal year 1925, submitted in advance of the regular estimates at the request of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, amounted in all to $623,207,317.50.

On September 15, 1923, the final estimates for the fiscal year were submitted and amounted to $619,861,636.90.

The amount included in the budget for 1925 for the support of the Post Office Department and Postal Service was $613,093,183.50.

The appropriation bill passed by the House of Representatives carried a total of $610,044,445.25. As passed by the Senate it amounted to $614,420,195.25.

The appropriation act approved by the President April 4, 1924, carried a total of $613,645,195.25.

The appropriations were apportioned by the Postmaster General as follows:

To the quarter ending—	
Sept. 30, 1924	$151,885,482.92
Dec. 31, 1924	156,187,891.55
Mar. 31, 1925	149,022,574.31
June 30, 1925	143,124,941.28
General reserve	4,455,700.00

One thousand dollars of these appropriations, which was made available for expenditure in the fiscal year 1924, was apportioned to the quarter ending June 30, 1924. The sum of $8,967,305.19 was transferred to the civil-service retirement fund.

Early in the fiscal year 1925 it became apparent that the revenues would not reach the figure at which they were originally estimated and that the expenditures would necessarily exceed the appropriations provided.

The passage of the postal pay bill, approved by the President February 28, 1925, increased both the expenses and the revenues of the department for a portion of the fiscal year.

The total amounts expended and obligated for the service of the fiscal year were $649,044,567.99.

Reports received from postmasters show that the total increased cost resulting from the reclassification act was $32,297,690.06.

The total revenues as reported by the General Accounting Office were $599,591,477.59 and the operating deficit resulting is $49,453,090.40.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

Supplemental appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department applying to the fiscal year 1925 made during the fiscal year amounted to $7,906,943.57.

The second deficiency act, approved March 4, 1925, provided that the appropriations for 1926 should become immediately available for the payment of the increased salary rates during the fiscal year 1925.

Under authority of this provision the Postmaster General apportioned $33,534,789.65 of the 1926 appropriations for expenditure for this purpose during the fiscal year 1925, and made a further transfer to the civil-service retirement fund of $654,810.98.

POST OFFICE INSPECTION SERVICE

This service, with a force of 520 inspectors and 15 inspectors in charge of divisions, under the direction of the chief inspector, is charged with the enforcement of the postal laws and regulations

and the investigation of complaints and service matters which can not be handled by correspondence.

The kind and number of cases personally investigated by inspectors during the year are as follows:

Loss, rifling, theft, damage, and mistreatment of registered mail	12,815
Service matters—clerical and carrier needs, leases of quarters, charges against employees, miscellaneous complaints	17,930
Burglaries, fires, accidents, and other casualties	10,543
Mailing of fraudulent, obscene, and other prohibited matter	8,619
Regular inspections of post offices (including auditing of accounts)	31,676
Parcel-post irregularities	28,441
Rural service	1,867
Claims for reward	254
Special matters handled under personal direction of chief inspector	699
Total	112,844

In addition to the above, 456,803 complaints of the loss and rifling of ordinary domestic mail were handled, an increase of 51,744 over 1924. Losses of foreign mail, registered and ordinary, amounted to 50,110 as compared with 52,120 during the preceding fiscal year.

The total amount collected by the office of the chief inspector and inspectors in the field was $2,186,995.

The number of persons arrested, charged with violations of the postal laws, was 3,646. Indictments were secured against 3,256 offenders and 2,471 convictions were obtained. The number of persons arrested, indicted, and convicted for each of the different classes of postal offenses is shown in the table below:

Character of crime	Arrests	Indictments	Convictions
Fraudulent use of mails	901	968	620
Theft of mail	894	684	669
Hold-up and robbery	598	496	527
Mailing of obscene matter	248	226	103
Embezzlement	347	323	263
Money-order forgery	200	184	125
Miscellaneous	458	375	164
Total	3,646	3,256	2,471

Thirty-seven criminals convicted of holding up and robbing persons who had custody of the mails received sentences aggregating 646 years—an average sentence of more than 17 years. One criminal was sentenced to serve 50 years in the penitentiary; 17 to serve 25 years each; 7 to serve 15 years each; 3 to serve 12 years each, and 1 to serve 10 years. The others received sentences of 8 years or less.

There were seven important mail robberies involving a total loss of $280,000, of which $125,000 has been recovered. During the fiscal

year 1924 the losses from hold-ups and other major robberies aggregated $2,509,000. Of this amount, $1,467,000 was recovered.

The drive against promoters of fraudulent mail enterprises which was started in 1924 continued. Over 5,000 investigations were completed. There were 901 persons arrested and 620 convicted for using the mails in furtherance of schemes to defraud. Fraud orders were issued against 348 persons and concerns reference to which is made elsewhere. The estimated amount obtained from the public during the year by fraudulent concerns operating through the mails is $56,000,000. In 1924, it was estimated that $202,000,000 was thus obtained.

The increasing use of the mails to effect sales of worthless remedies and appliances to the sick and to circulate obscene pictures and literature received special attention. A campaign against such practices was started and a number of persons engaged therein were denied the use of the mails. The time has been too short to effect the general clean-up of the situation desired, but the work is progressing satisfactorily.

DEPARTMENTAL

PERSONNEL

The department had an average of 1,422 employees on the departmental rolls for the fiscal year 1925.

The classification act of March 4, 1923, fixing salaries for the departmental personnel at Washington became effective on the 1st of July, 1924. The reclassification of departmental salaries is a step in the direction of proper appreciation of the value of the services of the officers and employees of the department. However, in order that the salaries paid for the different grades of work may be equalized sufficient funds should be appropriated for salaries to enable the department to pay at least the standard or average salary rate of the grade to which the work is allocated.

PRINTING AND BINDING

Efforts toward economy in public printing and binding have been continued during the fiscal year.

The review and desirable revision of forms and blanks for the departmental and postal services was continued and has effected many changes and improvements. Special ones among these have resulted in estimated increased postal revenues of $4,000 and an initial saving in expenditures of approximately $166,431.

POSTAL SUPPLIES

Postal supplies delivered at Washington, D. C., for use of the Post Office Department or for distribution to post offices are inspected by

the board of inspection and reports thereon made to the purchasing agent.

During the fiscal year 1925 a total of 6,177 reports on merchandise and services were made, of which 125 involved either a deduction or rejection on account of breakage or failure to properly observe some essentials of the contract requirements.

Some merchandise is of a nature requiring a more or less technical analysis to determine whether or not it conforms to the requirements, and 207 samples of various kinds of supplies were submitted to the Bureau of Standards during the year for the necessary test and report.

Large quantities of worn-out and waste materials accumulate at the several establishments of the department and from time to time are examined with a view to condemnation or salvage.

The total value of postal supplies inspected amounted to $1,223,840.62.

The special economies in the use of stationery supplies, together with a careful system of furnishing and distributing such supplies to employees of the department, has resulted in substantial savings.

SURPLUS PROPERTY

Any material or property found to be surplus and not needed at any point in the departmental or postal service is required to be reported, and an inquiry is made as to whether the same can be advantageously utilized in any other branch of the service; and if so, a transfer is accordingly made. If the material or property can not be so used, a list is furnished to the General Supply Committee, which holds them available for examination by representatives of the purchasing services of the Government for a period or until clearance for sale has been obtained. If such surplus material or property is desired, its purchase is arranged accordingly. At the end of the 15-day period, or as other circumstances may warrant, clearance sale of all items not requested of purchasing services is obtained through the office of the chief coordinator, and the material is disposed of in accordance with departmental regulations. Through these sales $82,540.20 has been covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts of the Postal Service.

DEPARTMENTAL BUILDINGS

The refurnishing of the Post Office Department building with modern electric fixtures was completed and has resulted in a saving in the use of electric current and improvement in the light furnished. Numerous other improvements have been made in the three Departmental buildings.

NEW BUILDINGS NEEDED

An addition to the rear part of the new city post office building, corner North Capitol Street and Massachusetts Avenue, on ground already available and owned by the Government, should be provided at the earliest possible date to take care of the requirements of the Washington City post office, city post office garage, terminal railway post office, and division of equipment and supplies.

The erection of an archives building in the city of Washington is a necessity to the Post Office Department, and it is earnestly recommended that the necessary legislation for its early construction and completion be enacted by Congress. The assignment of space in such building will relieve to a certain extent the congestion now existing in the several departmental buildings, and at the same time provide the protection which is necessary for valuable records and documents.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR LEGISLATION

OFFICIAL BONDS

To amend the act of March 2, 1892, chapter 177, section 5 (28 Stat. 807), making changes in the time in which official bonds shall be examined and renewed:

Every officer required by law to take and approve official bonds shall cause the same to be examined at least once every two years, if the bond was executed by personal sureties, for the purpose of ascertaining the sufficiency of the sureties thereon; and every officer having power to fix the amount of an official bond shall examine it to ascertain the sufficiency of the amount thereof and approve said amount or fix a new amount at least once in two years and as much oftener as he may deem it necessary.

Every officer whose duty it is to take and approve official bonds shall cause such bonds as have been executed by personal sureties to be renewed every four years after the dates of their acceptance, but he may require such bonds to be renewed or strengthened oftener if he deems such action necessary.

APPOINTMENT OF POSTMASTERS OF THE THIRD CLASS

To provide for the appointment of postmasters of the third class by the Postmaster General:

The act of July 12, 1876 (ch. 179, sec. 6, 19 Stat. 80), is amended to read as follows:

Postmasters of the first and second classes shall be appointed, and may be removed, by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and shall hold their offices for four years unless sooner removed or suspended according to law; postmasters of the third class shall be appointed and may be removed by the Postmaster General and shall hold their offices for four years unless sooner removed or suspended according to law; and postmasters of the fourth class shall be appointed and may be removed by the Postmaster General, by whom all appointments and removals shall be certified to the Comptroller General.

PAYMENT FOR NIGHT WORK

To amend the act of February 28, 1925 (43 Stat. 1053), fixing the compensation of employees in post offices:

That foremen, special clerks, clerks, and laborers, in first and second class post offices, and carriers in the City Delivery Service, who are required to perform night work, shall be paid extra for such work at the following rates per hour: 8 cents to employees whose salaries are $2,200 and $2,300 per annum or more; 7 cents to employees whose salaries are $1,900, $2,000, and $2,100 per annum; 6 cents to employees whose salaries are $1,700 and $1,800 per annum; and 5 cents to employees whose salaries are $1,500 and $1,600 per annum: *Provided further*, That night work is defined as any work done between the hours of 6 o'clock postmeridian and 6 o'clock antemeridian.

AGE OF RETIREMENT FOR CERTAIN EMPLOYEES

To amend the proviso of the first paragraph of section 1 of the act of May 22, 1920 (41 Stat. 614), so as to include printers, skilled laborers, village letter carriers, watchmen, messengers, laborers, and employees of the motor-vehicle service below supervisory grades as eligible for retirement at the age of 65 years, as follows:

That printers, mechanics, skilled laborers, city, village, and rural letter carriers, post-office clerks, watchmen, messengers, laborers, and employees of the motor-vehicle service below the grade of chief chauffeur in charge shall be eligible for retirement at 65 years of age, and railway postal clerks at 62 years of age, if said printers, mechanics, skilled laborers, city, village, and rural letter carriers, post-office clerks, watchmen, messengers, laborers, and employees of the motor-vehicle service shall have rendered at least 15 years of service computed as prescribed in section 3 of this act.

GROUP LIFE INSURANCE FOR POSTAL EMPLOYEES

To enable the Postmaster General to contract for group life insurance for postal employees:

The Postmaster General is hereby authorized to contract in his discretion for group life insurance covering the employees of the Post Office Department and the Postal Service and to provide by suitable regulations for the maintenance and handling of such insurance. He is authorized to make deductions from the salary or pay of those insured, upon their written authorization, to meet the premium or cost charged by the insurer. The participation in the benefits of such insurance shall be voluntary on the part of employees and the cost charged by the insurer shall be paid by the employees insured.

MOVING EXPENSES OF OFFICERS AND RAILWAY POSTAL CLERKS, RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE

To authorize the Postmaster General to pay the actual and necessary expenses for moving the household goods of officers and regular clerks in the Railway Mail Service when arbitrarily transferred from one official station to another for permanent duty:

That hereafter officers and regular clerks in the Railway Mail Service, when arbitrarily transferred under orders of the department from one official station to another for permanent duty, may, in the discretion of the Postmaster General, be allowed their actual and necessary transportation expenses for moving their household goods, including packing and drayage, not in excess of 3,500 pounds.

CONTRACTS FOR TRANSPORTATION OF MAIL BY AIRPLANES

To enable the Postmaster General to make contracts for the transportation of mail by aircraft at fixed rates per pound:

Section 4 of the Air Mail Act of February 2, 1925, is amended to read as follows:

"The Postmaster General may in his discretion make contracts for the transportation of mail, including equipment, by aircraft at fixed rates per pound, under such regulations as he may prescribe."

REPORT TO CONGRESS OF ACTION ON CLAIMS OF POSTMASTERS

To amend existing law by repealing section 2 of the act of January 21, 1914 (38 Stat. 278), requiring a report of action taken on claims of postmasters:

Section 2 of the "Act to amend the act approved May 9, 1888, as amended by the act of June 11, 1896," approved January 21, 1914, which requires the Postmaster General to make an annual report to Congress of his action on claims of postmasters for loss by burglary, fire, or other unavoidable casualty, is hereby repealed.

FIREARMS IN THE MAILS

Bills were introduced in the first and second sessions of the Sixty-eighth Congress (1923-24), with the object of making firearms unmailable matter (H. R. 2816, 4132, 5316, 9093, and 10349), but legislation upon the subject was not enacted. A law of this character is recommended as being in the interest of the general public.

SICK LEAVE—EMPLOYEES IN THE POSTAL SERVICE

To amend the act of February 28, 1925, so as to increase the amount of accumulated sick leave which may be used:

That the first paragraph of section 11 of the act entitled "An act reclassifying the salaries of postmasters and employees of the Postal Service, readjusting their salaries and compensation on an equitable basis, increasing postal rates to provide for such readjustment, and for other purposes," approved February 28, 1925, providing for leave of absence and sick leave of employees in the Postal Service, be amended to read as follows:

"Employees in the Postal Service shall be granted 15 days leave of absence with pay, exclusive of Sundays and holidays, each fiscal year, and sick leave with pay at the rate of 10 days a year, exclusive of Sundays and holidays, to be cumulative, but no sick leave with pay in excess of 6 months shall be granted during any one fiscal year. Sick leave shall be granted only upon satisfactory evidence of illness in accordance with regulations to be prescribed by the Postmaster General."

LOSS OF CUSTOMS FUNDS

To enable the Postmaster General to relieve postmasters and postal employees in meritorious cases from liability for losses of customs funds which occur through no fault or negligence on their part:

The act approved January 21, 1914 (38 Stat. 278), authorizing the Postmaster General to adjust certain claims of postmasters for loss by burglary, fire, or other unavoidable casualty, be so amended as to include customs charges collected on dutiable mail articles; *Provided*, That this act shall not embrace any claim for losses of customs charges which occurred prior to April 1, 1924.

REMISSION OF OR CHANGE IN DEDUCTIONS OR FINES IMPOSED UPON CONTRACTORS

To authorize the Postmaster General to remit or change deductions or fines imposed upon contractors:

Section 266 of the act of June 8, 1872, chapter 335 (17 Stat. 315), is amended to read as follows:

"The Postmaster General may make deductions from the pay of contractors for failures to perform service according to contract, and impose fines upon them for other delinquencies, which deductions or fines may be changed or remitted in his discretion. He may deduct the price of the trip in all cases where the trip is not performed; and not exceeding three times the price if the failure be occasioned by the fault of the contractor or carrier."

MONTHLY PAYMENT OF RENTAL FOR TERMINAL RAILWAY POST OFFICE PREMISES UNDER LEASE

To authorize the Postmaster General to make monthly payments of rental for terminal railway post office premises:

The act approved April 24, 1920 (41 Stat. 580), is amended as follows:

"That the Postmaster General is hereby authorized to make monthly payment of rental for terminal railway post office premises under lease."

POSTAGE RATE ON TRANSIENT SECOND-CLASS MATTER

To amend the law by prescribing a more equitable rate for transient second-class mail matter:

Section 203 of Title II of the act of February 28, 1925, Public No. 506, Sixty-eighth Congress, is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 203. The rate of postage on publications entered as second-class matter, when sent by others than the publisher or news agent, shall be 1 cent for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof."

REGISTRY FEES AND INDEMNITIES

To authorize the Postmaster General to fix the fees chargeable for registration of mail matter and the limit of indemnity not exceeding $1,000 for any one registered article:

(*a*) That section 3927 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, as amended by section 209 of the act of February 28, 1925 (43 Stat. L. p. 1058) be, and the same is hereby, amended further to read as follows:

"Mail matter shall be registered on the application of the party posting the same, and the fees chargeable therefor shall be fixed by the Postmaster General in addition to the regular postage, to be, in all cases, prepaid; and all such fees shall be accounted for in such manner as the Postmaster General shall direct, but letters upon the official business of the Post Office Department which require registering shall be registered free of charge, and pass through the mails free of charge."

(*b*) The act of February 27, 1897 (ch. 340, 29 Stat. 599), providing limited indemnity for loss of registered mail matter, and the act of March 3, 1903 (32 Stat. 1174), fixing such indemnity at not exceeding $100, and that portion of the act of March 4, 1911 (36 Stat. 1337), making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department and for other purposes and providing indemnity for the loss of third and fourth class domestic registered matter, are amended to read as follows:

"For the greater security of valuable mail matter the Postmaster General may establish a uniform system of registration, and as a part of such system he may provide rules under which the senders or owners of any registered matter shall be indemnified for loss, rifling, or damage thereof in the mails, the indemnity to be paid out of the postal revenues, but in no case to exceed $1,000 for any one registered piece, or the actual value thereof when that is less than $1,000, and for which no other compensation or reimbursement to the loser has been made, the amount of such indemnity to be fixed by the Postmaster General."

INQUIRIES CONCERNING REGISTERED, INSURED, OR COLLECT-ON-DELIVERY MAIL

To authorize the Postmaster General to charge a fee for inquiries made for patrons concerning registered, insured, or collect-on-delivery mail:

The Postmaster General is authorized to provide by regulation for making such inquiries as he may consider proper concerning registered, insured, or collect-on-delivery mail upon the request of the sender or addressee thereof, or their agents, and for the payment of such fees as he may prescribe for such service.

RECEIPTS FOR MAILINGS OF ORDINARY MAIL AND FEES FOR SAME

To authorize the Postmaster General to issue receipts to senders for ordinary mail of any character, domestic or international, and to fix the fees chargeable therefor:

The Postmaster General may provide by regulation for furnishing to the sender a receipt showing the mailing of ordinary mail of any class, domestic or international, and for the payment of such fee as he may prescribe for such receipt: *Provided*, That the furnishing of such receipt shall not place any liability on the Post Office Department or its revenues.

FAILURE OF ADDRESSEES TO ACCEPT DELIVERY OF C. O. D. PARCELS

To authorize the Postmaster General to impose demurrage charges on undelivered collect-on-delivery parcels:

Under such regulations as the Postmaster General may prescribe any collect-on-delivery parcel which the addressee fails to remove from the post office within such reasonable time as may be prescribed by the Postmaster General,

may be returned to the sender, charged with the return postage, whether or not such parcel bears any specified time limit for delivery, and a reasonable demurrage charge may be collected when delivery has not been made to either the addressee or the sender until after the expiration of the prescribed period.

EXTENSION OF COLLECT-ON-DELIVERY SERVICE TO FIRST-CLASS DOMESTIC PARCELS

To extend C. O. D. service and limits of indemnity to third and fourth class domestic parcels on which the first-class rate of postage is paid:

The provisions of section 8 of the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, and for other purposes," approved August 24, 1912 (37 Stat. 557, 558, 559), with respect to the insurance and collect-on-delivery services, and the provisions of the act entitled "An act to extend the insurance and collect-on-delivery service to third-class mail, and for other purposes," approved June 7, 1924 (43 Stat., 652, 653), and the further provisions of section 211, paragraph (c), of the act entitled "An act reclassifying the salaries of postmasters and employees of the Postal Service, readjusting their salaries and compensation on an equitable basis, increasing postal rates to provide for such readjustment, and for other purposes," approved February 28, 1925 (43 Stat. 1069), are hereby extended so as to authorize the Postmaster General to provide collect-on-delivery service for sealed domestic mail matter of the third and fourth classes bearing postage at the first-class rate and to fix the fees and limits of indemnity for such service.

FREE REGISTRATION OF OFFICIAL MATTER

To provide for free registration of official matter mailed by other executive departments or bureaus thereof or independent Government institutions located at Washington, D. C., only when such matter requires registration, as is now provided in the case of the Post Office Department:

That the provision of section 3 of the act entitled "An Act making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885, and for other purposes," approved July 5, 1884 (23 Stat. 158), with respect to the registration of official matter of the executive departments, is hereby amended to read as follows:

Provided further, That any official domestic letter or parcel to be registered by any executive department or bureau thereof, or independent Government institution, located at Washington, D. C., or by the Public Printer, which requires registration may be registered without the payment of any registry fee.

RENTAL OF QUARTERS WITHOUT WRITTEN CONTRACT

To enable the Postmaster General to rent quarters for postal purposes in certain cases without entering into a formal contract therefor.

Section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by the act entitled "An act to amend section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, relating to contracts for supplies in the departments at Washington," approved January 27, 1894 (28 Stat. 33, 34), and as amended further by section 4 of the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1911, and for other purposes," approved June 17, 1910 (36 Stat. 531), is further amended by adding the following provisions:

"*Provided*, That hereafter the Postmaster General in his discretion may rent quarters for postal purposes without entering into a formal written contract in any case where the amount of the rental does not exceed $1,000 per annum."

STATISTICS

Tables presenting statistical data with respect to the department's affairs and the audit of its accounts will be found in the appendix to this report.

Respectfully submitted.

HARRY S. NEW,
Postmaster General.

APPENDIX

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

Following is a statement of the audited revenues and expenditures of the Postal Service for the fiscal year 1925, compared with the year preceding:

TABLE 1.—*Comparison of revenues and expenditures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1925, with those of the preceding year*

Items	Fiscal year	
	1924	1925
Ordinary postal revenues	$553,610,351.09	$585,333,155.05
Revenues from money-order business	11,249,068.72	12,909,002.59
Revenues from postal-savings business	8,089,358.60	1,349,319.95
Total revenues from all sources	572,948,778.41	599,591,477.59
Expenditures on account of the current year	567,486,449.45	619,232,841.71
Expenditures on account of previous years	19,890,466.44	20,048,806.28
Total expenditures during year	587,376,915.89	639,281,647.99
Excess of expenditures over revenues	14,428,137.48	39,690,170.40
Amount of losses by fire, burglary, bad debts, etc	35,838.76	54,856.89
Deficiency in postal revenues	14,463,976.24	39,745,027.29

Taking into account the payments made during the fiscal year on account of undischarged obligations carried over from previous fiscal years, transfers to the civil service retirement fund, and undischarged obligations incurred for the service of the fiscal year 1925, the deficit is as follows:

Expenditures during the fiscal year (including $54,856.89 losses by fire, burglary, etc.)	$639,336,504.88
Less payments on account of undischarged obligations carried over from previous fiscal years	20,048,806.28
Expenditures during the fiscal year applying to the service of the year	619,287,698.60
Transferred to civil service retirement fund	9,622,116.17
Obligations for 1925 outstanding June 30, 1925	20,134,753.22
Total expenditures and undischarged liabilities chargeable to the fiscal year 1925	649,044,567.99
Revenues	599,591,477.59
Operating deficit	49,453,090.40

The figures for the previous six years reconstructed in the same manner show the following comparisons:

Fiscal year	Postal revenues	Expenditures, obligations and losses	Operating deficit	Cost of operations per million dollars revenue
1919	$364,847,126.20	$398,764,463.25	$33,917,337.05	$1,092,963.15
1920	437,150,212.33	476,277,475.66	39,127,263.33	1,089,505.31
1921	463,491,274.70	543,611,502.28	80,120,227.58	1,172,862.43
1922	484,853,540.71	553,012,171.51	68,158,630.80	1,140,575.71
1923	532,827,925.09	570,157,648.83	37,329,723.74	1,070,059.62
1924	572,948,778.41	596,035,700.59	23,086,922.18	1,040,294.91
1925	599,591,477.59	649,044,567.99	49,453,090.40	1,082,477.98

Revenues in detail

Ordinary postal revenues:		
Sales of stamps, stamped envelopes, newspaper wrappers, and postal cards		$507,572,252.46
Second-class postage (pound rate) paid in money		29,619,240.37
First, second, third, and fourth class postage paid in money under permit		39,301,022.57
Receipts from box rents		7,817,104.35
Miscellaneous receipts		406,397.70
Letter postage paid in money		550.72
Receipts from foreign mail transit service		202,945.19
Fines and penalties		185,223.20
Dead letters		223,196.64
Post-route map sales		5,221.85
Total ordinary postal revenues		585,333,155.05
Money-order revenues:		
Revenues from domestic and international money-order business	$12,334,036.08	
Revenues from invalid money orders	574,966.51	
Total money-order business		12,909,002.59
Revenues from postal savings business		1,349,319.95
Total revenues from all sources		599,591,477.59

Audited expenditures of the Postal Service during the fiscal year

Items	On account of the fiscal year 1925	On account of previous fiscal years	Total
Compensation to assistant postmasters and clerks	$153,048,980.57	$286,546.30	$153,335,526.87
Railroad transportation	88,669,121.18	11,050,825.98	99,719,947.16
City Delivery Service	93,478,311.00	88,881.51	93,567,192.51
Rural-delivery carriers	92,625,649.56	537,844.33	93,163,493.89
Railway Mail Service	52,892,664.53	13,720.24	52,906,384.77
Compensation to postmasters	47,359,658.49	202,288.21	47,561,946.70
Vehicle service, cities	15,369,962.09	324,364.68	15,694,326.77
Rent, light, and fuel	13,502,606.10	478,127.45	13,980,733.55
Star-route service	11,597,100.29	1,088,817.80	12,685,918.09
Mail messenger	8,633,464.80	34,737.44	8,668,202.24
Foreign mail transportation	6,608,448.98	1,166,115.58	7,774,564.56
Special delivery	7,143,550.37	1,988.24	7,145,538.61
Manufacture of stamped envelopes	4,682,146.94	374,996.59	5,057,143.53
Indemnities for lost mail, domestic	1,916,762.34	1,306,729.89	3,223,492.23
Airplane service between New York and San Francisco	2,544,412.31	40,037.85	2,584,450.16
Post office inspectors	2,402,801.30	35,384.38	2,438,185.68
Post Office Department, salaries	2,214,249.01	86,885.84	2,301,134.85
Mail bags and equipment	1,339,170.12	440,504.80	1,779,674.92
Manufacture of postage stamps	1,685,455.07	58,903.57	1,744,358.64
Village-delivery service	1,572,918.57	20,917.77	1,593,836.34
Power-boat service	1,275,397.16	202,276.92	1,477,674.08
Post Office Department, contingent expenses	1,185,143.91	226,120.01	1,411,263.92
Balances due foreign countries	307,789.42	1,092,479.63	1,400,269.05
Post office equipment and supplies	1,142,135.78	193,602.59	1,335,738.37
Manufacture of postal cards	903,368.75	153,738.80	1,057,107.55
Car-fare and bicycle allowance	970,734.76	14,301.00	985,035.76
Miscellaneous items, first and second class offices	893,696.73	34,325.68	928,022.41
Stationery	760,615.79	31,747.27	792,363.06
Electric and cable car service	550,469.17	87,189.97	637,659.14
Pneumatic-tube service	511,667.52	9,310.54	520,978.06
Labor-saving devices	373,889.69	75,684.01	449,573.70
Twine and tying devices	426,201.79	----------	426,201.79
Freight, express, or motor transportation of equipment	249,413.58	20,371.36	269,784.94
Star-route service, Alaska	124,316.99	27,152.90	151,469.89
Shipment of supplies	59,462.19	83,857.45	143,319.64
Unpaid money orders more than one year old	138,041.38	----------	138,041.38
Payment of rewards	15,245.31	79,793.68	95,038.99
Printing and binding, Postal Laws and Regulations	----------	43,724.72	43,724.72
Indemnities international registered mail	5,709.70	20,356.02	26,065.72
Distribution of stamped envelopes	20,926.94	[1] 40.65	20,886.29
Detroit River postal service	18,000.00	----------	18,000.00
Claims for damage to persons or property	3,378.38	10,823.31	14,201.69
Electric power, light, etc	6,370.91	1,216.67	7,587.58
Expenditures under nine other small appropriations	3,432.24	2,155.95	5,588.19
Total	619,232,841.71	20,048,806.28	639,281,647.99

[1] Repayment.

TABLE 2.—*Statement showing the appropriations, expenditures, and obligations for the fiscal year 1925*

Titles	Amount appropriated, including special acts and deficiencies	Estimated obligations	Unobligated balances of appropriations	Audited expenditures to June 30, 1925 [1]	Unliquidated balances of obligations
DEPARTMENTAL					
Salaries, Post Office Department:					
Office of the Postmaster General	$213,740.00	$212,305.48	$1,434.52	$203,698.99	$8,606.49
Post Office Department Buildings	225,632.00	223,949.60	1,682.40	215,286.62	8,662.98
Office of the First Assistant	387,500.00	385,898.96	1,601.04	370,132.88	15,766.08
Office of the Second Assistant	263,340.00	257,510.36	5,829.64	246,776.95	10,733.41
Office of the Third Assistant	682,760.00	675,181.31	7,578.69	647,219.16	27,962.15
Office of the Fourth Assistant	361,700.00	360,390.39	1,309.61	345,696.86	14,693.53
Office of the solicitor	55,760.00	54,201.28	1,558.72	51,975.26	2,226.02
Office of the chief inspector	132,520.00	132,233.45	286.55	126,909.05	5,324.40
Office of the purchasing agent	33,300.00	33,203.80	96.20	31,850.96	1,352.84
Bureau of accounts	34,320.00	34,085.54	234.46	32,613.78	1,471.76
Total, salaries	2,390,572.00	2,368,960.17	21,611.83	2,272,160.51	96,799.66
Contingent expenses:					
Stationery	28,000.00	24,625.51	3,374.49	22,359.52	2,265.99
Fuel, repairs, etc	57,000.00	55,514.57	1,485.43	49,621.50	5,893.07
Telegraphing	6,500.00	6,028.43	471.57	4,938.55	1,089.88
Miscellaneous items	55,000.00	54,691.96	308.04	51,444.70	3,247.26
Furniture and filing cabinets	8,500.00	8,491.80	8.20	5,981.10	2,510.70
Printing and binding	1,290,000.00	1,270,906.28	19,093.72	985,839.64	285,066.64
Heat, light, and power, Post Office Building, Washington, D. C	52,000.00	43,884.82	8,115.18	39,015.33	4,869.49
Claims for damages, act of December 28, 1922, Post Office Department	25,943.57	25,943.57	----------	25,943.57	----------
Total, departmental	3,913,515.57	3,859,047.11	54,468.46	3,457,304.42	401,742.69
FIELD SERVICE					
Office of the Postmaster General					
Electric power, light, etc	8,500.00	6,901.92	1,598.08	6,370.91	531.01
Rewards to the postal employees for inventions	4,000.00	340.00	3,660.00	340.00	----------
Freight, express, or motor transportation of equipment, etc	600,000.00	398,823.82	201,176.19	249,413.58	149,410.24
Travel expenses, etc., Postmaster General	1,000.00	237.33	762.67	236.88	.45
Personal or property damage claims	20,000.00	17,029.18	2,970.82	3,378.38	13,650.80
Total	633,500.00	423,332.25	210,167.75	259,739.75	163,592.50

[1] Audited expenditures to June 30, 1925, include transfers to civil service retirement fund.

TABLE 2.—*Statement showing the appropriations, expenditures, and obligations for the fiscal year 1925*—Continued

Titles	Amount appropriated, including special acts and deficiencies	Estimated obligations	Unobligated balances of appropriations	Audited expenditures to June 30, 1925	Unliquidated balances of obligations
FIELD SERVICE—continued					
Office of the chief inspector					
Post-office inspectors:					
Salaries	[2] $1,778,677.80	$1,778,677.80		$1,775,236.99	$3,440.81
Travel expenses	455,000.00	438,843.98	$16,156.02	404,481.91	34,362.07
Miscellaneous expenses, division headquarters	14,000.00	13,721.13	278.87	11,010.19	2,710.94
Clerks, division headquarters	[2] 263,361.16	263,361.16		263,361.16	
Payment of rewards	30,000.00	40,843.92	[3] 10,843.92	15,245.31	25,598.61
	2,541,038.96	2,535,447.99	16,434.89	2,469,335.56	66,112.43
Less obligations authorized in excess of appropriations			[3] 10,843.92		
Total	2,541,038.96	2,535,447.99	5,590.97	2,469,335.56	66,112.43
Office of the First Assistant					
Compensation to postmasters	[2] 47,689,750.00	47,689,750.00		47,359,658.49	330,091.51
Compensation to assistant postmasters	[2] 6,390,000.00	6,390,000.00		6,340,462.46	49,537.54
Printers, mechanics, and skilled laborers	[2] 102,385.00	102,385.00		99,070.01	3,314.99
Clerks, first and second class post offices	[2] 136,177,615.00	136,177,615.00		135,821,112.09	356,502.91
Watchmen, messengers, and laborers	[2] 6,060,000.00	6,060,000.00		6,023,866.65	36,133.35
Clerks, contract stations	1,550,000.00	1,459,675.00	90,325.00	1,449,183.11	10,491.89
Separating mails	750,000.00	695,000.00	55,000.00	678,767.71	16,232.29
Unusual conditions at post offices	150,000.00	115,000.00	35,000.00	89,308.95	25,691.05
Clerks, third-class post offices	[2] 6,289,500.00	6,289,500.00		6,159,215.44	130,284.56
Rent, light, and fuel	14,416,600.00	14,000,000.00	416,600.00	13,502,606.10	497,393.90
Miscellaneous items	951,000.00	945,000.00	6,000.00	893,696.73	51,303.27
Village delivery service	[2] 1,600,000.00	1,600,000.00		1,586,218.57	13,781.43
Detroit River postal service	18,250.00	18,000.00	250.00	18,000.00	
Car fare and bicycle allowance	1,005,000.00	1,000,000.00	5,000.00	981,031.10	18,968.90
City delivery carriers	[2] 96,200,000.00	96,200,000.00		95,836,261.00	363,739.00
Special delivery fees	[2] 7,140,000.00	7,140,000.00		7,133,254.03	6,745.97
Pneumatic-tube service	526,373.25	524,953.33	1,419.92	511,667.52	13,285.81
Vehicle service	[2] 15,786,692.00	15,786,692.00		15,532,462.09	254,229.91
Travel expenses, etc., First Assistant	1,000.00	21.50	978.50	21.50	
Total	342,804,165.25	342,193,591.83	610,573.42	340,015,863.55	2,177,728.28

[2] Increased cost under reclassification act, last six months of 1925, authorized out of amounts appropriated for 1926.

[3] Obligations authorized in excess of appropriations.

TABLE 2.—*Statement showing the appropriations, expendi ures, and obligations for the fiscal year 1925*—Continued

Titles	Amount appropriated, including special acts and deficiencies	Estimated obligations	Unobligated balances of appropriations	Audited expenditures to June 30, 1925	Unliquidated balances of obligations
FIELD SERVICE—continued					
Office of the Second Assistant					
Star-route service, Alaska	$180,000.00	$148,653.00	$31,347.00	$124,316.99	$24,336.01
Power-boat service	1,550,000.00	1,474,354.00	75,646.00	1,275,397.16	198,956.84
Railroad transportation and mail-messenger service	107,950,000.00	107,786,935.00	163,065.00	97,304,634.79	10,482,300.21
Airplane service	2,750,000.00	2,740,365.27	9,634.73	2,546,672.31	193,692.96
Railway Mail Service, salaries	[2] 50,176,481.50	50,176,481.50		50,146,438.07	30,043.43
Railway postal clerks, travel allowance	[2] 2,986,235.89	2,986,235.89		2,968,287.58	17,948.31
Railway Mail Service, traveling expenses	62,000.00	57,516.98	4,483.02	53,587.92	3,929.06
Railway Mail Service, miscellaneous expenses	1,150,000.00	1,038,330.97	111,669.03	962,507.96	75,823.01
Electric and cable car service	640,000.00	619,201.00	20,799.00	550,469.17	68,731.83
Foreign mail transportation	[4] 7,501,000.00	[4] 7,324,506.00	176,494.00	[4] 6,609,729.00	714,777.00
Balances due foreign countries	1,500,000.00	1,460,488.00	39,512.00	307,789.42	1,152,698.58
Assistant superintendent, Division of Foreign Mails	2,500.00	2,500.00		2,499.98	.02
Travel expenses, etc., Second Assistant	1,000.00	952.87	47.13	839.62	113.25
Total	176,449,217.39	175,816,520.48	632,696.91	162,853,169.97	12,963,350.51
Office of the Third Assistant					
Manufacture of postage stamps and stamped paper	8,100,000.00	7,788,569.52	311,430.48	7,270,970.76	517,598.76
Distribution of stamped envelopes and newspaper wrappers	[2] 21,500.00	21,475.69	24.31	21,475.69	
Indemnities, domestic mail	4,500,000.00	3,699,998.72	800,001.28	1,916,762.34	1,783,236.38
Indemnities, international mail	40,000.00	34,830.00	5,170.00	5,709.70	29,120.30
Travel expenses, etc., Third Assistant	1,000.00	897.28	102.72	753.93	143.35
Unpaid money orders more than one year old	138,041.38	138,041.38		138,041.38	
Total	12,800,541.38	11,683,812.59	1,116,728.79	9,353,713.80	2,330,098.79
Office of the Fourth Assistant					
Stationery	900,000.00	809,615.68	90,384.32	760,615.79	48,999.89
Post office equipment and supplies	1,303,500.00	1,274,236.39	29,263.61	1,142,135.78	132,100.61
Twine and tying devices	518,500.00	448,573.56	69,926.44	426,201.79	22,371.77
Shipment of supplies	80,000.00	60,614.69	19,385.31	60,614.69	
Labor-saving devices	500,000.00	477,409.60	22,590.40	374,189.69	103,219.91
Mail bags and equipment	1,960,000.00	1,413,231.82	546,768.18	1,352,152.31	61,079.51
Star-route service	12,900,000.00	12,708,919.53	191,080.47	11,597,100.29	1,111,819.24
Rural-delivery service	[2] 95,285,117.27	95,285,117.27		94,732,580.18	552,537.09
Travel expenses, etc., Fourth Assistant	1,000.00	240.31	759.69	240.31	
Total	113,448,117.27	112,477,958.85	970,158.42	110,445,830.83	2,032,128.02

[2] Increased cost under reclassification act, last six months of 1925, authorized out of amounts appropriated for 1926.

[4] Includes $10,00 for representative to Universal Postal Congress at Europe, appropriated in 1926 act.

TABLE 2.—*Statement showing the appropriations, expenditures, and obligations for the fiscal year 1925*—Continued

Titles	Amount appropriated, including special acts and deficiencies	Estimated obligations	Unobligated balances of appropriations	Audited expenditures to June 30, 1925	Unliquidated balances of obligations
SUMMARY					
Departmental	$3,913,515.57	$3,859,047.11	$54,468.46	$3,457,304.42	$401,742.69
Office of Postmaster General	633,500.00	423,332.25	210,167.75	259,739.75	163,592.50
Office of chief inspector	2,541,038.96	2,535,447.99	16,434.89	2,469,335.56	66,112.43
Office of First Assistant	342,804,165.25	342,193,591.83	610,573.42	340,015,863.55	2,177,728.28
Office of Second Assistant	176,449,217.39	175,816,520.48	632,696.91	162,853,169.97	12,963,350.51
Office of Third Assistant	12,800,541.38	11,683,812.59	1,116,728.79	9,353,713.80	2,330,098.79
Office of Fourth Assistant	113,448,117.27	112,477,958.85	970,158.42	110,445,830.83	2,032,128.02
Total	652,590,095.82	648,989,711.10	3,611,228.64	628,854,957.88	20,134,753.22
Less obligations authorized in excess of appropriations			[3] 10,843.92		
Total	652,590,095.82	648,989,711.10	3,600,384.72	628,854,957.88	20,134,753.22

[3] Obligations authorized in excess of appropiations.

TABLE 3.—*Statement showing the audited postal revenues for the fiscal years 1924 and 1925, by quarters, with increases and per cent of increases*

Period	Fiscal year, 1924	Fiscal year, 1925	Increase	Per cent of increase
September quarter	$125,274,665.18	$131,873,416.51	$6,659,751.33	5.32
December quarter	155,541,858.93	163,356,169.45	7,814,310.52	5.02
March quarter	148,198,196.20	151,960,158.96	3,761,962.76	2.54
June quarter	143,934,058.10	152,401,732.67	8,467,674.57	5.88
Total	572,948,778.41	599,591,477.59	26,642,699.18	4.65

TABLE 4.—*Growth of the Postal Service—Receipts and expenditures for certain years from 1800 to 1925*

Items	1800	1810	1820	1830
Receipts	$280,804	$551,684	$1,111,927	$1,850,583
Expenditures	213,994	495,969	1,160,926	1,932,708
Excess of receipts	66,810	55,715		
Excess of expenditures			48,999	82,125

Items	1840	1850	1860	1870
Receipts	$4,543,522	$5,499,984	$8,518,067	$19,772,221
Expenditures	4,718,236	5,212,953	19,170,610	23,998,837
Excess of receipts		287,031		
Excess of expenditures	174,714		10,652,543	4,226,616

Items	1880	1890	1900	1910
Receipts	$33,315,479	$60,882,098	$102,354,579	$224,128,657
Expenditures	36,542,804	66,259,548	107,740,267	229,977,224
Excess of expenditures	3,227,325	5,377,450	5,385,688	5,848,567

TABLE 4.—*Growth of the Postal Service—Receipts and expenditures for certain years from 1800 to 1925*—Continued

Items	1918	1919	1920	1921
Receipts	[1] $388,975,962	[2] $436,239,126	$437,150,212	$463,491,275
Expenditures	324,833,729	362,497,636	454,322,609	620,993,674
Excess of receipts	64,142,233	73,741,490		
Excess of expenditures			17,172,397	157,502,399

Items	1922	1923	1924	1925
Receipts	$484,853,540	$532,827,925	$572,948,778	$599,591,477
Expenditures	545,644,208	556,850,966	587,376,915	639,281,647
Excess of expenditures	60,790,668	24,023,041	14,428,137	39,690,170

[1] Includes $44,500,000 accrued from increased postage rates on first-class mail from Nov. 2, 1917, to June 30, 1918, as war revenue.

[2] Includes $71,392,000 accrued from increased postage rates on first-class mail for the fiscal year 1919, as war revenue.

TABLE 5.—*Annual expenditures, by items, for years 1916 to 1925, inclusive*

Items	1916	1917	1918
Service in post offices:			
Salaries of postmasters	$31,135,234.45	$31,945,103.68	$31,420,536.57
Salaries of clerks, etc	55,011,110.23	58,560,085.04	63,272,061.51
City Delivery Service	43,341,097.64	42,762,587.88	43,573,473.51
All other expenditures	13,884,696.33	15,696,575.96	20,014,521.41
Total	143,372,138.65	148,964,352.56	158,280,593.00
Railway Mail Service	28,515,474.87	29,340,950.24	28,789,141.79
Rural Delivery Service	51,964,734.97	55,150,740.32	52,309,496.02
Transportation of domestic mail:			
By railroads	61,692,460.85	62,750,551.01	61,319,308.69
By other means of transportation	17,239,945.11	19,694,113.67	20,434,252.95
Total	78,932,405.96	82,444,664.68	81,753,561.64
Transportation of foreign mail	3,117,984.67	3,711,940.31	3,543,015.08
Payment on account of invalid money orders	301,294.02	226,070.29	157,920.94

Items	1919	1920	1921
Service in post offices:			
Salaries of postmasters	$33,675,754.18	$40,108,079.86	$42,681,434.33
Salaries of clerks, etc	77,624,166.05	102,318,558.01	119,934,260.17
City Delivery Service	50,657,439.49	63,625,843.43	73,506,220.08
All other expenditures	23,879,946.07	28,049,444.28	38,967,512.17
Total	185,837,305.79	234,101,925.58	275,089,426.75
Railway Mail Service	32,899,147.14	38,710,992.32	45,073,890.02
Rural Delivery Service	65,145,437.03	75,793,770.77	81,307,674.70
Transportation of domestic mail:			
By railroads	50,587,807.32	70,714,391.18	176,121,873.36
By other means of transportation	23,798,209.92	28,805,207.02	36,877,616.36
Total	74,386,017.24	99,519,598.20	212,999,489.72
Transportation of foreign mail	4,055,524.04	5,912,053.24	6,332,644.31
Payment on account of invalid money orders	174,204.45	284,269.10	190,548.15

TABLE 5.—*Annual expenditures, by items, for years 1916 to 1925, inclusive*—Con.

Items	1922	1923	1924	1925
Service in post offices:				
Salaries of postmasters	$43,819,597.11	$44,159,843.36	$45,433,728.90	$47,561,946.70
Salaries of clerks, etc	122,062,373.20	126,751,184.76	135,244,369.98	153,335,526.87
City Delivery Service	76,478,399.29	79,263,274.03	84,284,783.73	95,161,028.85
All other expenditures	36,808,782.84	38,073,634.12	39,801,089.17	41,987,367.56
Total	279,169,152.44	288,247,936.27	304,763,971.78	338,045,869.98
Railway Mail Service	46,988,975.11	48,027,104.76	48,900,653.34	52,906,384.77
Rural Delivery Service	82,679,765.96	84,035,715.94	84,105,229.05	93,163,493.89
Transportation of domestic mail:				
By railroads	94,069,080.61	86,315,358.68	99,007,945.80	99,719,947.16
By other means of transportation	35,034,082.26	38,773,326.41	38,997,538.03	42,420,678.43
Total	129,103,162.87	125,088,685.09	138,005,483.83	142,140,625.59
Transportation of foreign mail	7,512,176.03	8,375,328.41	8,032,772.20	9,174,833.61
Payment on account of invalid money orders	190,976.13	98,241.17	138,740.52	138,041.38

Items	1923	1924	1925
Post Office Department:			
Salaries	$2,026,347.96	$2,119,395.39	$2,301,134.85
Other expenses	951,606.81	1,310,669.78	1,411,263.92

TABLE 6.—*Statement showing receipt and disposition of funds coming directly to the department during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1925*

Dead-letter fund:		
Amount in current funds deposited in the Treasury at Washington, D. C	$224,092.79	
Amount of loss sustained in sale of uncurrent funds and mutilated minor coin and deductions on account of light-weight gold	126.11	
Total dead-letter fund		$224,218.90
Other funds:		
Amount deposited in the Treasury to the credit of the postal revenue, including erroneous remittances by postmasters to the department and to the comptroller; the proceeds of the sale of bills of exchange received from foreign governments in payment of postal balances, and amounts received on account of postal-savings business, and sales of stamps by philatelic stamp agency	$674,110.71	
Amount returned to remitters	436.33	
Amounts otherwise disposed of	3,420.06	
Total other funds		677,967.10
Total received during the year		902,186.00

Statement showing receipt and disbursement of post-office inspectors' collections for losses in the mails, etc., during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1925

Balance on hand June 30, 1924	$197,284.69
Deposits by chief inspector	432,843.87
Total to be accounted for	630,128.56
Disbursements as per schedules approved by the Postmaster General	414,391.07
Balance on hand June 30, 1925	215,737.49

TABLE 7.—*Comparative balance sheet of postal savings for June 30, 1925, and June 30, 1924*

Items		June 30, 1925		June 30, 1924		Increase	Decrease
RESOURCES							
Working cash:							
Depository banks		$97,759,025.37		$96,226,670.32		$1,532,355.05	
Postmasters		131,101.44		179,815.83			$48,714.39
			$97,890,126.81		$96,406,486.15	1,483,640.66	
Special funds:							
Treasurer of United States—							
Reserve fund		6,640,635.18		6,624,100.59		16,534.59	
Miscellaneous (working) funds		393,267.54		1,264,074.02			870,806.48
			7,033,902.72		7,888,174.61		854,271.89
Accounts receivable:							
Accrued interest on bond investments		358,112.16		355,010.16		3,102.00	
Due from discontinued depository banks		----------		14.49			14.49
Due from late postmasters		15,677.77		94,739.49			79,061.72
			373,789.93		449,764.14		75,974.21
Investments, carried at cost price:							
United States bonds—	*Par value*						
Postal Savings 2½'s	$9,752,940	9,752,940.00		9,504,780.00		248,160.00	
Fourth Liberty 4¼'s	26,676,750	23,220,860.36		23,220,860.36			
			32,973,800.36		32,725,640.36	248,160.00	
	36,429,690						
			138,271,619.82		137,470,065.26	801,554.56	
LIABILITIES AND SURPLUS FUNDS							
Due depositors:							
Outstanding principal, represented by certificates of deposit		132,173,211.00		132,814,135.00			640,924.00
Accrued interest on certificates of deposit		3,696,455.68		3,587,872.23		108,583.45	
Outstanding savings stamps		61,231.90		62,890.80			1,658.90
			135,930,898.58		136,464,898.03		533,999.45

Accounts payable:						
Due Postal Service—Interest and profits	2, 129, 359. 00		780, 039. 05		1, 349, 319. 95	
Due discontinued depository banks	1, 362. 24				1, 362. 24	
		2, 130, 721. 24		780, 039. 05	1, 350, 682. 19	
Total liabilities		138, 061, 619. 82		137, 244, 937. 08	816, 682. 74	
Surplus funds:						
Interest and profits (undistributed earnings) subject to future allocation of maturing interest charges		210, 000. 00		225, 128. 18		15, 128. 18
		138, 271, 619. 82		137, 470, 065. 26	801, 554. 56	

Comparative statement of interest-earning resources and interest-bearing liabilities for June 30, 1925, and June 30, 1924

Items	June 30, 1925		June 30, 1924		Increase	Decrease
RESOURCES—INTEREST EARNING						
Working cash:						
Depository banks	$97, 759, 025. 37		$96, 226, 670. 32		$1, 532, 355. 05	
Investments, carried at cost price	32, 973, 800. 36		32, 725, 640. 36		248, 160. 00	
		$130, 732, 825. 73		$128, 952, 310. 68	1, 780, 515. 05	
LIABILITIES—INTEREST BEARING						
Due depositors:						
Outstanding principal, represented by certificates of deposit		132, 173, 211. 00		132, 814, 135. 00		$640, 924. 00
Excess of liabilities		1, 440, 385. 27		3, 861, 824. 32		2, 421, 439. 05

Comparative statement of interest and profits for the fiscal years ended June 30, 1925, and June 30, 1924

Items	Fiscal year 1925		Fiscal year 1924		Increase	Decrease
Credits:						
Interest on bank deposits	$2,442,110.48		$1,746,691.89		$695,418.59	
Interest on bond investments	1,375,161.52		2,764,373.44			$1,389,211.92
Miscellaneous receipts	159.84		2.70		157.14	
Profit realized on sale of investments	----------		5,743,206.92			5,743,206.92
		$3,817,431.84		$10,254,274.95		6,436,843.11
Debits:						
Interest credited to depositors	2,413,517.17		3,048,631.07			635,113.90
Allowances to postmasters—						
Losses by fire, burglary, etc	158.10		43.70		114.40	
Erroneous payments, uncollectible items, etc	69,564.80		----------		69,564.80	
		2,483,240.07		3,048,674.77		565,434.70
Excess of income		1,334,191.77		7,205,600.18		5,871,408.41

TABLE 8.—*Statement showing the growth of postal savings and giving a summary of transactions since it went into operation, by fiscal years and detail for the fiscal year 1925, by months*

Fiscal year	In operation			Deposits	Withdrawals	Balance to credit of depositors	Increase [1]		Number of depositors	Average principal per depositor	Savings stamps			Balance on deposit in banks [2]
	Offices	Branches and stations	Total depositories				Amount	Per cent			Sold	Redeemed	Outstanding	
1911	400		400	$778,129	$100,984	$677,145			11,918	$56.82	$4,825.70	$2,938.00	$1,887.70	$571,670.90
1912	9,907	263	10,170	30,732,357	11,172,418	20,237,084	$19,559,939	2,888.6	243,801	83.01	166,479.00	134,346.00	34,020.70	18,586,042.32
1913	12,158	662	12,820	41,701,383	28,119,597	33,818,870	13,581,786	67.1	331,006	102.00	161,291.00	154,784.00	40,527.70	31,512,337.46
1914	9,639	708	10,347	47,815,249	38,189,848	43,444,271	9,625,401	28.5	388,511	111.82	150,390.10	141,904.00	49,013.80	40,919,673.31
1915	8,832	714	9,546	70,314,858	48,074,421	65,684,708	22,240,437	51.2	525,414	125.02	157,424.30	150,232.00	56,206.10	60,086,318.94
1916	7,701	720	8,421	76,775,868	56,440,691	86,019,885	20,335,177	31.0	602,937	142.67	181,172.50	168,833.00	68,545.60	80,775,586.36
1917	6,423	738	7,161	132,112,217	86,177,406	131,954,696	45,934,811	53.4	674,728	195.57	171,392.30	168,600.00	71,337.90	126,840,819.83
1918	5,926	730	6,656	116,893,259	100,376,456	148,471,499	16,516,803	12.5	612,188	242.53	117,863.60	130,133.20	59,068.30	140,658,608.42
1919	5,715	724	6,439	136,690,122	117,838,361	167,323,260	18,851,761	10.7	565,509	295.88	67,795.60	70,767.00	56,096.90	135,942,981.09
1920	5,583	731	6,314	139,208,954	149,255,892	157,276,322	−10,046,938	−6.0	508,508	309.29	72,066.00	69,043.00	59,119.90	126,426,019.31
1921	5,554	746	6,300	133,574,840	138,461,259	152,389,903	−4,886,419	−3.1	466,109	326.94	60,023.60	62,923.00	56,220.50	48,668,107.78
1922	6,020	754	6,774	96,507,746	111,161,210	137,736,439	−14,653,464	−9.6	420,242	327.76	73,671.70	68,188.00	61,704.20	44,160,416.74
1923	6,047	755	6,802	88,008,160	94,073,299	131,671,300	−6,065,139	−4.4	417,902	315.08	78,197.00	76,671.00	63,230.20	61,844,061.72
1924	5,995	763	6,758	94,932,846	93,790,011	132,814,135	1,142,835	0.9	412,584	321.91	68,605.60	68,945.00	62,890.80	96,369,973.80
1925	5,896	759	6,655	89,707,991	90,348,915	132,173,211	−640,924	−.5	402,325	328.52	51,888.10	53,547.00	61,231.90	97,898,485.83
Details for 1925:														
July	5,987	764	6,751	8,679,656	8,579,016	132,914,775	100,640	.1			3,401.80	4,641.00	61,651.60	96,685,454.72
August	5,984	764	6,748	8,458,130	7,435,081	133,937,824	1,023,049	.7			3,305.60	3,802.00	61,155.20	97,464,606.11
September	5,977	764	6,741	7,503,625	7,476,027	133,965,422	27,598	.1			3,762.90	3,624.00	61,294.10	97,780,093.74
October	5,977	764	6,741	7,812,459	7,352,465	134,425,416	459,994	.3			4,869.20	4,261.00	61,902.30	98,642,309.71
November	5,968	764	6,732	6,859,380	6,988,409	134,296,387	−129,029	−.1			4,736.60	4,244.00	62,394.90	98,434,992.22
December	5,963	756	6,719	6,663,297	7,637,422	133,322,262	−974,125	−.7	404,952	329.23	4,320.40	6,204.00	60,511.30	98,498,747.99
January	5,958	754	6,712	8,165,179	7,936,925	133,550,516	228,254	.2			4,194.00	4,308.00	60,397.30	98,321,943.09
February	5,947	754	6,701	6,934,038	6,369,886	134,114,668	564,152	.4			4,649.10	3,768.00	61,278.40	98,737,830.80
March	5,940	756	6,696	7,251,925	7,447,601	133,918,992	−195,676	−.1			5,805.20	4,623.00	62,460.60	98,661,572.28
April	5,940	757	6,697	6,804,224	7,435,349	133,287,867	−631,125	−.5			4,827.70	4,858.00	62,430.30	98,278,605.68
May	5,936	759	6,695	6,960,933	7,388,571	132,860,229	−427,638	−.3			4,381.50	4,164.00	62,647.80	97,704,318.68
June	5,896	759	6,655	7,615,145	8,302,163	132,173,211	−687,018	−.5	402,325	328.52	3,634.10	5,050.00	61,231.90	97,898,485.83

[1] A minus sign denotes decrease.

[2] Actually on deposit, while the corresponding balance-sheet item is net, reflecting the merging of ledger balances.

TABLE 9.—*Comparative statement of money-order business for the fiscal years 1924 and 1925*

Items	Year ended June 30—		Increase (+) or decrease (−)
	1925	1924	
DOMESTIC			
Orders issued:			
Number	197, 053, 696	188, 552, 121	+8, 501, 575
Amount	$1, 532, 567, 052. 46	$1, 510, 705, 434. 19	+$21, 861, 618. 27
Orders paid:			
Number	196, 038, 297	187, 834, 828	+8, 203, 469
Amount	$1, 531, 596, 955. 61	$1, 505, 605, 888. 96	+$25, 991, 066. 65
Excess of issues over payments:			
Number	1, 015, 399	717, 293	+298, 106
Amount	$970, 096. 85	$5, 099, 545. 23	−$4, 129, 448. 38
Fees received [1]	$13, 330, 900. 98	$12, 165, 794. 66	+$1, 165, 106. 32
Average amount of orders [2]	$7. 777	$8. 012	−$0. 235
Average amount of fees [1]	$0. 06733	$0. 06421	+$0. 00312
INTERNATIONAL			
Orders issued:			
Number	2, 966, 438	2, 709, 134	+257, 304
Amount	$52, 650, 428. 42	$50, 615, 153. 15	+$2, 035, 275. 27
Orders paid:			
Number	1, 765, 141	1, 837, 847	−72, 706
Amount	$19, 764, 745. 48	$21, 452, 769. 48	−$1, 688, 024. 00
Excess of issues over payments:			
Number	1, 201, 297	871, 287	+330, 010
Amount	$32, 885, 682. 94	$29, 162, 383. 67	+$3, 723, 299. 27
Fees received [3]	$428, 368. 36	$412, 130. 48	+$16, 237. 88
Average amount of orders [4]	$17. 749	$18. 683	−$0. 934
Average amount of fees [3]	$0. 2112	$0. 2265	−$0. 0153

[1] Including fees for orders on British Guiana, Canada, Canal Zone, Cuba, the Philippine Islands, and other countries with which business is transacted on the domestic basis.

[2] Not including orders drawn on countries named in footnote 1.

[3] Not including fees for orders drawn on countries named in footnote 1.

[4] Including amounts of orders drawn on countries named in footnote 1.

TABLE 10.—*Statement showing volume of money-order business and revenues resulting therefrom for the fiscal years 1924 and 1925*

Items	1925	1924	Increase(+) or decrease(−)	
			Amount	Per cent
Fees received for domestic money orders issued [1]	$13,330,900.98	$12,165,794.66	+$1,165,106.32	+9.58
Fees received for international money orders issued [2]	$428,368.36	$412,130.48	+$16,237.88	+3.94
Gain on exchange	$259,673.54	$429,462.33	−$169,788.79	−39.54
Total revenue-producing operations	$14,018,942.88	$13,007,387.47	+$1,011,555.41	+7.78
Number of domestic money orders issued	197,053,696	188,552,121	+8,501,575	+4.51
Number of domestic money orders paid	196,038,297	187,834,828	+8,203,469	+4.37
Number of international money orders issued	2,966,438	2,709,134	+257,304	+9.50
Number of international money orders paid	1,765,141	1,837,847	−72,706	−3.96
Amount of domestic money orders issued	$1,532,567,052.46	$1,510,705,434.19	+$21,861,618.27	+1.45
Amount of domestic money orders paid	$1,531,596,955.61	$1,505,605,888.96	+$25,991,066.65	+1.73
Amount of international money orders issued	$52,650,428.42	$50,615,153.15	+$2,035,275.27	+4.02
Amount of international money orders paid	$19,764,745.48	$21,452,769.48	−$1,688,024.00	−7.87
Foreign exchange received	$2,883,239.43	$2,917,295.95	−$34,056.52	−1.17
Foreign exchange purchased	$34,334,361.18	$31,567,257.57	+$2,767,103.61	+8.77

[1] Includes fees for orders drawn on British Guiana, Canada, Canal Zone, Cuba, the Philippine Islands and other countries (22 in all) with which the international money-order business is transacted on the domestic basis—that is, the orders are issued on domestic forms and charged for at domestic rates.

[2] Not including fees for orders drawn on countries named in footnote 1.

TABLE 11.—*Statistics relating to money-order duplicates and repayments*

Items	Year ended June 30—		Increase (+) or decrease (−)
	1925	1924	
Number of duplicates issued by the department:			
(1) Of orders issued and payable in the United States	130,525	128,375	+2,150
(2) Of orders issued in the United States payable in France	730	568	+162
(3) Of orders issued in the United States payable in British Guiana, Canada, Canal Zone, Cuba, the Philippine Islands, and other countries with which business is transacted on the domestic basis	3,013	2,733	+280
(4) Of orders payable in the United States issued in foreign countries with the exception of France and those named in (3)	1,175	886	+269
Number of repayments authorized by the department:			
(5) Of orders payable in the United States issued in foreign countries not named in (3)	4,260	3,716	+544
(6) Of orders issued in the United States payable in foreign countries not named in (3)	10,500	11,100	−600
Invalid domestic money orders:			
Applications for warrants certified to General Accounting Office	16,720	15,582	+1,138

TABLE 12.—*Results of investigation of improper payment of money orders*

	Number	Amount
Alleged improper payments reported to department	1,497	$25,632.53
Orders properly paid—no cause for complaint	162	3,510.67
Recoveries from persons to whom paid	916	15,319.61
Charged to paying postmasters for lack of proper precaution	389	6,078.26
Contributory negligence of remitter or payee—recovery not justified	29	633.99
Loss assumed by department. (Sec. 409, R. S.)	1	90.00

TABLE 13.—*Statement showing the number of pounds of second-class matter mailed at pound rates and free-in-county, together with the postage collected thereon, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1925*

State	Subscribers' copies		Sample copies at pound rates	Total at pound rates	Total mailings at pound rates and free-in-county	Total postage collected
	Free-in-county	At pound rates				
	Pounds	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	
Alabama	732,343	12,939,972	4,183	12,944,155	13,676,498	$261,841.10
Alaska	43,630	24,206	----------	24,206	67,836	1,068.81
Arizona	114,000	784,482	1,163	785,645	899,645	17,191.26
Arkansas	564,158	5,122,056	7,731	5,129,787	5,693,945	91,995.45
California	2,213,601	41,791,656	84,334	41,875,990	44,089,591	948,114.39
Colorado	552,939	11,349,554	40,037	11,389,591	11,942,530	249,083.65
Connecticut	393,625	11,701,119	10,451	11,711,570	12,105,195	302,396.42
Delaware	89,150	535,298	9	535,307	624,457	9,355.99
District of Columbia	1,865	34,957,178	90,367	35,047,545	35,049,410	674,171.10
Florida	513,774	8,626,205	50,202	8,676,407	9,190,181	207,912.54
Georgia	403,911	23,108,835	38,887	23,147,722	23,551,633	465,238.47
Guam	----------	173	26	199	199	8.73
Hawaii	147,924	923,708	----------	923,708	1,071,632	21,168.80
Idaho	321,226	1,385,334	1,776	1,387,110	1,708,336	24,442.11
Illinois	5,279,610	149,870,904	1,334,881	151,205,785	156,485,395	3,443,869.61
Indiana	2,876,254	35,320,337	119,402	35,439,739	38,315,993	633,688.70
Iowa	4,571,618	48,808,254	530,190	49,338,444	53,910,062	1,014,557.25
Kansas	2,123,262	27,228,829	83,672	27,312,501	29,435,763	634,112.63
Kentucky	796,067	13,621,303	67,515	13,688,818	14,484,885	258,946.65
Louisiana	190,674	8,271,193	4,208	8,275,401	8,466,075	181,107.44
Maine	1,089,506	16,596,041	402,244	16,998,285	18,087,791	507,118.36
Maryland	457,588	8,557,017	19,824	8,576,841	9,034,429	168,439.20
Massachusetts	518,499	38,668,490	185,138	38,853,628	39,372,127	753,518.33
Michigan	3,782,414	30,473,265	106,353	30,579,618	34,362,032	594,463.34
Minnesota	2,469,649	49,457,792	256,428	49,714,220	52,183,869	1,072,470.05
Mississippi	434,830	1,780,595	3,090	1,783,685	2,218,515	31,958.07
Missouri	2,116,879	76,145,034	314,719	76,459,753	78,576,632	1,520,886.48
Montana	452,694	2,803,313	10,617	2,813,930	3,266,624	53,913.52
Nebraska	1,798,069	23,808,524	75,987	23,884,511	25,682,580	436,410.51
Nevada	42,966	270,574	52	270,626	313,592	5,397.45
New Hampshire	132,663	7,449,818	16,947	7,466,765	7,599,428	188,579.86
New Jersey	486,201	8,184,106	25,080	8,209,186	8,695,387	177,901.54
New Mexico	87,912	580,443	2,358	582,801	670,713	12,004.61
New York	5,989,086	246,080,641	1,065,286	247,145,927	253,135,013	6,389,517.73
North Carolina	1,445,553	12,246,277	20,750	12,267,027	13,712,580	213,134.29
North Dakota	613,689	2,188,120	9,348	2,197,468	2,811,157	40,664.43
Ohio	5,170,227	124,003,915	397,212	124,401,127	129,571,354	2,844,586.31
Oklahoma	1,245,962	12,895,663	71,272	12,966,935	14,212,897	243,293.82
Oregon	781,031	11,561,217	21,446	11,582,663	12,363,694	228,701.38
Pennsylvania	5,954,406	99,748,455	332,882	100,081,337	106,035,743	2,151,291.36
Porto Rico	1,702	587,730	----------	587,730	589,432	12,134.04
Rhode Island	68,398	1,567,024	107	1,567,131	1,635,529	29,784.22
South Carolina	682,105	3,913,251	6,717	3,919,968	4,602,073	66,742.57
South Dakota	903,340	5,047,135	47,102	5,094,237	5,997,577	93,200.33
Tennessee	684,418	22,185,958	37,896	22,223,854	22,908,272	394,026.40
Texas	2,498,848	38,372,358	130,718	38,503,076	41,001,924	777,740.71
Utah	132,870	4,361,421	4,365	4,365,786	4,498,656	95,432.07
Vermont	561,477	1,942,661	6,263	1,948,924	2,510,401	36,353.59
Virginia	836,730	11,467,706	5,179	11,472,885	12,309,615	200,151.40
Virgin Islands	2,814	1,188	----------	1,188	4,002	26.50
Washington	1,620,163	11,692,574	67,451	11,760,025	13,380,188	236,934.53
West Virginia	987,282	4,690,327	4,115	4,694,442	5,681,724	84,229.47
Wisconsin	3,044,190	25,688,904	195,751	25,884,655	28,928,845	503,953.09
Wyoming	171,249	594,443	2,225	596,668	767,917	12,497.53
Total	69,195,041	1,341,982,576	6,313,956	1,348,296,532	1,417,491,573	29,617,728.19

TABLE 14.—*Summary of transactions in stamped paper and savings securities during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1925*

Items	Postage stamps	Treasury savings certificates	Internal-revenue stamps
Stamp stock on hand in post offices July 1, 1924	$224,559,254.77	$84,471,395.00	$21,826,055.93
Stamp stock charged to postmasters	540,550,135.56	1,383,100.00	6,341,394.00
Stamp stock transferred from post offices	2,682,932.25		
Miscellaneous adjustments	13,667.65	1,600,00	
Total	767,805,990.23	85,856,095.00	28,167,449.93
Stamp stock sold by postmasters July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925	507,668,672.31	8,314,886.50	7,737,800.13
Stamp stock redeemed by department from postmasters	2,237,424.46	77,512,832.50	9,412,767.04
International reply coupons redeemed	404.21		
Dead-letter bills	6,975.48		
Stamp stock transferred to post offices	2,675,622.25		
Losses in post offices		27,966.00	
Stamp stock on hand in post offices June 30, 1925	255,216,891.52	410.00	11,016,882.76
Total	767,805,990.23	85,856,095.00	28,167,449.93

NOTE.—The difference between the postage stamp sales reported above and those reported by the General Accounting Office is due to the excess revenue gained from the sale of stamped envelopes and newspaper wrappers, credits on account of losses by fire, burglary, etc., and to miscellaneous adjustments, which are included in postmasters' postal accounts and not in the stamp accounts.

Comparison of the sales of postage stamps, Treasury savings issues, and documentary revenue stamps, fiscal year 1924, with that for the fiscal year 1925

Sales	1924	1925	Increase or decrease	Per cent
Postage stamps and other stamped paper	$483,474,059.61	$507,668,672.31	$24,194,612.70	5.00
Treasury savings issues	128,942,169.00	8,314,886.50	120,627,282.50	
Documentary revenue stamps	12,353,359.00	7,737,800.13	4,615,558.87	37.36
Total	624,769,587.61	523,721,358.94	101,048,228.67	

NOTE.—Treasury savings certificates discontinued July 15, 1925.

Statement showing the number of stamps, stamped envelopes, newspaper wrappers, and other stamped paper issued to postmasters during the fiscal year 1925

Kind	Number	Kind	Number
Adhesive postage stamps	17,386,555,506	International reply coupons	150,756
Special-delivery stamps	96,279,388	Postal savings stamps	551,500
Postage-due stamps	100,488,750	Treasury savings certificates	11,375
Postal cards	1,497,366,700	Documentary stamps	6,919,121
Stamped envelopes	2,946,479,159		
Newspaper wrappers	50,698,250	Total	22,085,500,505

Number of requisitions, 813,265.

Included in this amount are stamps in 49,060,390 stamp books and 5,145,876 stamp coils.

Statement showing the value of stamped paper redeemed from postmasters during the fiscal year 1925

Kind	Value	Kind	Value
Postage-stamped paper	$2,237,984.58	War savings and Treasury savings certificates and stamps	$77,512,832.50
Postal savings issues	160,894.60		
Internal-revenue stamps	9,412,767.04		
		Total	89,324,478.72

TABLE 15.—*Statement showing the number of pieces of mail registered, insured (domestic and international), and sent collect on delivery, and the fees derived therefrom, and the number of return receipts requested and charges collected therefor, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1925*

Description	1925	1924	Increase	Per cent
REGISTERED				
Paid registrations:				
Domestic articles at 10-cent fee [1]	57,125,146	69,407,145	[2] 12,281,999	[2] 17.69
Fees	$5,712,514.60	$6,940,714.50	[2] $1,228,199.90	[2] 17.69
Domestic articles at 15-cent fee [3]	12,776,963	([4])	12,776,963	----------
Fees	$1,916,544.45	([4])	$1,916,544.45	----------
Domestic articles at 20-cent fee	609,915	549,976	59,939	10.90
Fees	$121,983.00	$109,995.20	$11,987.80	10.90
International articles at 10-cent fee	10,992,650	13,232,169	[2] 2,239,519	[2] 16.92
Fees	$1,099,265.00	$1,323,216.90	[2] $223,951.90	[2] 16.92
Total paid registrations	81,504,674	83,189,290	[2] 1,684,616	[2] 2.03
Total registry fees	$8,850,307.05	$8,373,926.60	$476,380.45	5.69
Free registrations (official)	7,627,146	7,949,572	[2] 322,426	[2] 4.06
Total articles, paid and free	89,131,820	91,138,862	[2] 2,007,042	[2] 2.20
Number of return receipts for domestic registered articles paid at 3 cents each [5]	5,009,379	([4])	5,009,379	----------
Charges collected for domestic registry return receipts	$150,281.37	([4])	$150,281.37	----------
Number of return receipts for international registered articles paid at 5 cents each [5]	176,443	([4])	176,443	----------
Charges collected for international registry return receipts	$8,822.15	([4])	$8,822.15	----------
Total number of registry return receipts [5]	5,185,822	([4])	5,185,822	----------
Total charges collected for all registry return receipts [5]	$159,103.52	([4])	$159,103.52	----------
INTERNATIONAL INSURED (To Canada only)				
Parcels mailed at 3-cent fee [1]	286,501	280,670	5,831	2.08
Fees	$8,595.03	$8,420.10	$174.93	2.08
Parcels mailed at 5-cent fee	193,318	144,016	49,302	34.23
Fees	$9,665.90	$7,200.80	$2,465.10	34.23
Parcels mailed at 8-cent fee [3]	30,138	([4])	30,138	----------
Fees	$2,411.04	([4])	$2,411.04	----------
Parcels mailed at 10-cent fee	30,465	32,226	[2] 1,761	[2] 5.46
Fees	$3,046.50	$3,222.60	[2] $176.10	[2] 5.46
Parcels mailed at 25-cent fee	6,677	8,402	[2] 1,725	[2] 20.53
Fees	$1,669.25	$2,100.50	[2] $431.25	[2] 20.53
Total parcels insured (Canada only)	547,099	465,314	81,785	17.58
Total insurance fees (Canada only)	$25,387.72	$20,944.00	$4,443.72	21.22

[1] This fee abolished effective Apr. 15, 1925.
[2] Decrease.
[3] This fee effective Apr. 15, 1925.
[4] None.
[5] Charges for return receipts effective Apr. 15, 1925, except for insured parcels to Great Britain and Northern Ireland effective Oct. 1, 1924.

TABLE 15.—*Statement showing the number of pieces of mail registered, insured (domestic and international), and sent collect on delivery, and the fees derived therefrom, and the number of return receipts requested and charges collected therefor, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1925*—Continued

Description	1925	1924	Increase	Per cent
INTERNATIONAL INSURED—continued				
(To Great Britain and Northern Ireland only)[6]				
Parcels mailed at 15-cent fee	37,254	(4)	37,254	
Fees	$5,588.10	(4)	$5,588.10	
Parcels mailed at 20-cent fee	12,913	(4)	12,913	
Fees	$2,582.60	(4)	$2,582.60	
Parcels mailed at 30-cent fee	3,788	(4)	3,788	
Fees	$1,136.40	(4)	$1,136.40	
Parcels mailed at 50-cent fee	1,671	(4)	1,671	
Fees	$835.50	(4)	$835.50	
Total parcels insured (Great Britain and Northern Ireland only)	55,626	(4)	55,626	
Total insurance fees (Great Britain and Northern Ireland only)	$10,142.60	(4)	$10,142.60	
Number of return receipts for insured parcels addressed to Great Britain and Northern Ireland paid at 5 cents each[5]	783	(4)	783	
Charges collected for return receipts (Great Britain and Northern Ireland only)[5]	$39.15	(4)	$39.15	
Total international insured parcels	602,725	465,314	137,411	29.53
Total insurance fees for international insured parcels	$35,530.32	$20,944.00	$14,586.32	69.64
Total return receipts requested for international insured parcels[5]	783	(4)	783	
Total charges collected for return receipts for international insured parcels[5]	$39.15	(4)	$39.15	
DOMESTIC INSURED				
(Third and fourth class domestic parcel post)				
Parcels mailed at 3-cent fee[1]	64,565,621	73,156,394	[2] 8,590,773	[2] 11.74
Fees	$1,936,968.63	$2,194,691.82	[2] $257,723.19	[2] 11.74
Parcels mailed at 5-cent fee	60,985,468	57,676,911	3,308,557	5.74
Fees	$3,049,273.40	$2,883,845.55	$165,427.85	5.74
Parcels mailed at 8-cent fee[3]	10,064,306	(4)	10,064,306	
Fees	$805,144.48	(4)	$805,144.48	
Parcels mailed at 10-cent fee	12,546,045	13,146,487	[2] 600,442	[2] 4.57
Fees	$1,254,604.50	$1,314,648.70	[2] $60,044.20	[2] 4.57
Parcels mailed at 25-cent fee	3,916,503	4,271,247	[2] 354,744	[2] 8.31
Fees	$979,125.75	$1,067,811.75	[2] $88,686.00	[2] 8.31
Total domestic insured parcels	152,077,943	148,251,039	3,826,904	2.58
Total domestic insurance fees	$8,025,116.76	$7,460,997.82	$564,118.94	7.56
Number of return receipts for domestic insured parcels paid at 3 cents each[5]	313,946	(4)	313,946	
Charges collected for domestic insurance return receipts[5]	$9,418.38	(4)	$9,418.38	

[1] This fee abolished effective Apr. 15, 1925.
[2] Decrease.
[3] This fee effective Apr. 15, 1925.
[4] None.
[5] Charges for return receipts effective Apr. 15, 1925, except for insured parcels to Great Britain and Northern Ireland effective Oct. 1, 1924.
[6] New service with Great Britain and northern Ireland effective Oct. 1, 1924.

TABLE 15.—*Statement showing the number of pieces of mail registered, insured (domestic and international), and sent collect on delivery, and the fees derived therefrom, and the number of return receipts requested and charges collected therefor, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1925*—Continued

Description	1925	1924	Increase	Per cent
COLLECT ON DELIVERY				
(Third and fourth class domestic parcel post) [7]				
Parcels mailed at 10-cent fee [1]	40,828,408	46,609,798	[2] 5,781,390	[2] 12.40
Fees	$4,082,840.80	$4,660,979.80	[2] $578,139.00	[2] 12.40
Parcels mailed at 12-cent fee [3]	9,402,426	(4)	9,402,426	
Fees	$1,128,291.12	(4)	$1,128,291.12	
Parcels mailed at 15-cent fee [3]	1,822,143	(4)	1,822,143	
Fees	$273,321.45	(4)	$273,321.45	
Parcels mailed at 25-cent fee	309,182	290,574	18,608	6.40
Fees	$77,295.50	$72,643.50	$4,652.00	6.40
Total parcels sent C. O. D. (domestic)	52,362,159	46,900,372	5,461,787	11.65
Total C. O. D. fees (domestic)	$5,561,748.87	$4,733,623.30	$828,125.57	17.49
Total domestic parcels sent insured and C. O. D.	204,440,102	195,151,411	9,288,691	4.76
Total fees, domestic insured and C. O. D.	$13,586,865.63	$12,194,621.12	$1,392,244.51	11.42
SUMMARY				
Total paid registered, insured, and C. O. D. (domestic and international) [7]	286,547,501	278,806,015	7,741,486	2.78
Total registry, insurance, and C. O. D fees	$22,472,703.00	$20,589,491.72	$1,883,211.28	9.15
Total paid and free registered, insured, and C. O. D. articles (domestic and international)	294,174,647	286,755,587	7,419,060	2.59
Total number of return receipts requested for registered and insured mail (domestic and international)	5,500,551	(4)	5,500,551	
Total charges collected for all return receipts requested (domestic at 3 cents each and international at 5 cents each)	$168,561.05	(4)	$168,561.05	

[1] This fee abolished effective Apr. 15, 1925.
[2] Decrease.
[3] This fee effective Apr. 15, 1925.
[4] None.
[7] There was no international C. O. D. service during the fiscal year 1925. C. O. D. service with Mexico began Aug. 1, 1925.

NOTE.—*Air Mail Service.*—The articles reported above in Table No. 15 include 44,699 domestic and 5,720 international registered articles, 758 domestic, and 54 international insured articles, and 228 domestic C. O. D. articles sent via airplane, making a total of 51,459 pieces sent via airplane.

TABLE 16.—*Statement of mailings during the fiscal year 1925 at the 50 offices originating the largest registry, the largest insurance, and the largest C. O. D. business, the number of return receipts requested at those offices, and the comparison of those items with those of the entire country*

Description	Number of pieces at 50 largest offices	Total number of pieces at all offices	Per cent of the 50 largest offices to all offices
Registered (domestic and international paid)	43,334,582	81,504,674	53.17
International insured (Canada only) [1]	385,955	547,099	70.55
International insured (Great Britain and Northern Ireland only) [2]	34,030	55,626	61.18
Domestic insured	72,415,107	152,077,943	47.62
Domestic C. O. D. [3]	38,795,354	52,362,159	74.09
Total	154,965,028	286,547,501	54.08
International return receipts requested (registered and insured) [4]	136,247	177,226	76.88
Domestic return receipts requested (registered and insured) [4]	3,241,627	5,323,325	60.89

[1] The insurance service with Canada began Jan. 1, 1923.

[2] The insurance service with Great Britain and Northern Ireland began Oct. 1, 1924.

[3] There was no international C. O. D. service during the fiscal year 1925. C. O. D. service with Mexico began Aug. 1, 1925.

[4] Charges for return receipts became effective Apr. 15, 1925, except for insured parcels to Great Britain and Northern Ireland which became effective Oct. 1, 1924. Revenue received at 50 offices from international return receipts requested, at 5 cents each, $6,812.35; revenue received at 50 offices from domestic return receipts requested, at 3 cents each, $97,248.81; total revenue received at 50 offices from return receipts $104,061.16.

TABLE 17.—*Statement showing the number of domestic and international registry, international insurance, domestic insurance, and C. O. D. claims approved during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1925, the amount of indemnity paid, and the average amount of indemnity paid per piece of mail*

Class of mail	Number of claims	Amount of indemnity	Average indemnity paid per piece of mail
Domestic registered mail	2,990	$53,621.90	$17.93
International registered mail	2,179	17,804.45	8.17
International insured mail [1]	1,264	8,405.02	6.65
Domestic insured mail [2]	287,244	2,403,630.79	8.37
C. O. D. domestic mail [3]	115,564	786,710.49	6.81
Total	409,241	3,270,172.65	7.99

[1] Canada, and Great Britain and Northern Ireland only. The insurance service with Canada began Jan. 1, 1923, and with Great Britain and Northern Ireland Oct. 1, 1924.

[2] These items are composed of 1,721 claims amounting to $37,327.36 paid by the Department after audit and 285,523 claims amounting to $2,366,303.43 paid by postmasters before audit. Those adjusted by the department were principally complicated claims involving large amounts.

[3] These items are composed of 4,648 claims amounting to $54,923.47 paid by the department after audit and 110,916 claims amounting to $731,787.02 paid by postmasters before audit. Those adjusted by the department were principally complicated claims involving large amounts.

TABLE 18.—*Statement showing the classification of matter mailed free of postage under the penalty privilege by the departments and independent establishments of the Government, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1925, together with the estimated number of pieces, weight, and the estimated revenue which would have been derived therefrom if same had been carried at the usual rates of postage*

Classification	Number of pieces	Weight (pounds)
1. Matter in the form of postal cards to which 1-cent rate would apply if postal cards were used	92,387,097	575,252
2. Letters and other matter to which letter rate would apply if subject to postage	346,658,100	21,950,612
3. Matter to which third-class rate would apply if subject to postage	47,759,806	12,879,842
4. Matter to which fourth-class rate would apply if subject to postage	5,738,550	67,593,648
Total	492,543,553	102,999,354

TABLE 18.—*Statement showing the classification of matter mailed free of postage under the penalty privilege by the departments and independent establishments of the Government, etc.*—Continued

Department or establishment of the Government	Revenue at usual postage rates
Department of Agriculture	$1,570,722
Department of Commerce	441,950
Department of Interior	870,232
Department of Justice	148,149
Department of Labor	124,007
Navy Department	386,162
Post office Department	5,986,059
State Department	166,199
Treasury Department	1,739,445
War Department	958,158
Alien Property Custodian	1,316
American Battle Monuments Commission	59
Board of Tax Appeals	723
Civil Service Commission	95,407
Commission of Fine Arts	15
Court of Claims of the United States	198
Extension Service, State Agricultural Colleges	215,355
Federal Board for Vocational Education	14,275
Federal Coordinating Agencies	1,547
Federal Narcotics Control Board	3
Federal Power Commission	283
Federal Reserve Board	12,814
Federal Trade Commission	24,784
General Accounting Office	17,056
Government Printing Office	701,208
International Boundary Commission, United States and Canada	101
International Joint Commission	139
Interstate Commerce Commission	28,300
The Judiciary	27,743
Library of Congress	28,658
Mixed Claims Commission, United States and Germany	858
National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics	3,230
National Screw Thread Commission	61
Panama Canal	12,906
Pan American Sanitary Bureau	15,485
Pan American Union	5,444
Personnel Classification Board	117
Rock Creek and Potomac Parkway Commission	22
Smithsonian Institution	10,905
Superintendent, State, War, and Navy Building	392
United States Bureau of Efficiency	83
United States Court of Customs Appeals	132
United States Employees' Compensation Commission	6,130
United States Geographic Board	32
United States Railroad Administration	3,157
United States Railroad Labor Board	11,636
United States Section of the Inter-American High Commission	415
United States Shipping Board	44,009
United States Soldiers Homes	6,477
United States Tariff Commission	810
United States Veterans' Bureau	698,641
War Finance Corporation	1,689
White House	1,743
Total	14,385,441

MISCELLANEOUS TABLES

TABLE 1.—*Post offices, by classes, in the United States and Territories for fiscal year ended June 30, 1925*

First class	946	
Second class	3,099	
Third class	11,068	
Total presidential		15,113
Fourth class		35,844
Total number of offices		50,957
Postmasters commissioned:		
At presidential offices	2,131	
At fourth-class offices	4,478	
Total number of postmasters commissioned		6,609
Post offices discontinued:		
Presidential	10	
Fourth class	682	
Total		692
Post offices established		384

TABLE 2.—*Readjustment of presidential postmasters' salaries, July 1, 1925*

Items	First class	Second class	Third class	Total presidential
Number of offices July 1, 1924	944	3,099	10,745	14,788
Increase:				
Advanced from fourth class Oct. 1, 1924			233	233
Advanced from fourth class Jan. 1, 1925	1	1	95	97
Advanced from fourth class Apr. 1, 1925	1		3	4
Advanced from lower class July 1, 1925	51	182	198	431
Relegated from higher class July 1, 1925		10	39	49
Total	997	3,292	11,313	15,602
Decrease:				
Advanced to higher class July 1, 1925		51	182	233
Relegated to lower class July 1, 1925	10	39	112	161
Discontinued subsequent to July 1, 1925		1	8	9
Total	10	91	302	403
Number of offices July 1, 1925	987	3,201	11,011	15,199
Net increase since July 1, 1924	43	102	266	411
Salaries of postmasters:				
July 1, 1925	$3,755,900	$8,266,700	$18,534,500	$30,557,100
Increase over salaries on July 1, 1924	164,700	344,800	1,429,500	1,939,000
Gross receipts:				
Four quarters ended Dec. 31, 1924	460,470,442	51,047,102	36,085,667	547,603,211
Increase over receipts for four quarters ended Dec. 31, 1923	25,088,025	205,060	450,979	25,744,064

TABLE 3.—*Statement showing the number of assistant postmasters, clerks, and supervisory officers; city letter carriers; watchmen, messengers, and laborers; and printers, mechanics, and skilled laborers in first and second class post offices on June 30, 1925*

Annual salaries	Assistant postmasters	Clerks and supervisory	City letter carriers	Watchmen, messengers, and laborers	Printers, mechanics, and skilled laborers
$1,500				1,086	
$1,600				2,976	
$1,700		3,741	1,352		2
$1,800		5,691	3,249		3
$1,900		4,128	2,793		5
$2,000		5,609	3,948		6
$2,100		32,339	34,903		38
$2,200	559	676			
$2,300	588	7,481			
$2,400	505	543	6		
$2,500	154	1,564			
$2,600	412	1,359			
$2,700	163	515			
$2,800	64	402			
$2,900	60	235			
$3,000	40	115			
$3,100	32	241			
$3,200	42	26			
$3,300	18	107			
$3,400		40			
$3,500	20	96			
$3,600		19			
$3,700	25	40			
$3,800		30			
$3,900	26	29			
$4,000	7	8			
$4,100	9	17			
$4,200					
$4,300	6	12			
$4,400					
$4,500		4			
$4,600	4				
$4,700	3	4			
$4,800	4				
$4,900	2				
Total	2,743	65,071	46,251	4,062	54

TABLE 4.—*Clerical and carrier service for the fiscal years 1910 to 1925, inclusive*

Years	First and second class offices			City Delivery Service		
	Offices	Clerks	Cost of service	Offices	Carriers	Cost of service
1910	2,105	31,825	$36,048,873	1,492	28,715	$31,683,591
1911	2,246	32,319	38,393,295	1,541	29,168	32,970,451
1912	2,351	33,714	40,445,344	1,621	29,962	34,152,518
1913	2,390	35,486	43,668,732	1,675	30,923	36,600,544
1914	2,465	37,993	48,661,320	1,759	32,292	40,398,621
1915	2,601	38,761	50,837,401	1,808	32,902	42,458,003
1916	2,674	40,127	52,543,984	1,864	34,114	43,136,818
1917	2,775	41,805	55,942,003	1,948	34,592	48,047,712
1918	2,898	42,699	61,522,800	1,992	34,593	49,995,450
1919	3,204	44,681	74,251,888	2,018	35,024	59,527,296
1920	3,315	47,598	98,082,237	2,086	36,142	74,932,540
1921	3,578	53,703	115,240,990	2,161	38,532	87,830,428
1922	3,642	56,029	116,909,888	2,229	39,485	89,908,118
1923	3,824	57,183	121,718,695	2,277	40,134	93,804,059
1924	4,043	63,182	130,271,941	2,325	43,329	97,892,158
1925	4,188	65,071	146,121,686	2,401	46,251	110,356,970

TABLE 5.—*Post offices, by classes, in each State and Territory on July 1, 1925*

States and Territories	Abbreviations	Presidential				Fourth class	Total number of offices
		First class	Second class	Third class	Total presidential		
Alabama	Ala	12	48	199	259	847	1,106
Alaska	Alaska	----------	4	12	16	153	169
Arizona	Ariz	5	20	40	65	229	294
Arkansas	Ark	9	51	187	247	1,198	1,445
California	Calif	52	150	318	520	1,074	1,594
Colorado	Colo	9	45	150	204	581	785
Connecticut	Conn	23	44	97	164	168	332
Delaware	Del	3	11	25	39	57	96
District of Columbia	D. C	1	----------	----------	1	----------	1
Florida	Fla	15	55	150	220	650	870
Georgia	Ga	16	67	250	333	768	1,101
Guam	Guam	----------	----------	1	1	----------	1
Hawaii	Hawaii	1	3	24	28	65	93
Idaho	Idaho	6	26	91	123	381	504
Illinois	Ill	58	166	548	772	858	1,630
Indiana	Ind	39	89	283	411	657	1,068
Iowa	Iowa	29	110	479	618	623	1,241
Kansas	Kans	25	82	356	463	592	1,055
Kentucky	Ky	12	60	203	275	2,358	2,633
Louisiana	La	6	38	171	215	813	1,028
Maine	Maine	8	48	162	218	621	839
Maryland	Md	7	28	107	142	559	701
Massachusetts	Mass	43	77	178	298	367	665
Michigan	Mich	41	97	368	506	705	1,211
Minnesota	Minn	21	92	418	531	697	1,228
Mississippi	Miss	13	47	197	257	681	938
Missouri	Mo	20	91	408	519	1,302	1,821
Montana	Mont	10	28	121	159	699	858
Nebraska	Nebr	9	69	317	395	478	873
Nevada	Nev	1	10	24	35	149	184
New Hampshire	N. H	8	29	85	122	264	386

TABLE 5.—*Post offices, by classes, in each State and Territory on July 1, 1925*—Continued

States and Territories	Abbreviations	Presidential				Fourth class	Total number of offices
		First class	Second class	Third class	Total presidential		
New Jersey	N. J.	43	85	195	323	352	675
New Mexico	N. Mex.	3	16	59	78	487	565
New York	N. Y.	78	213	563	854	1,391	2,245
North Carolina	N. C.	21	73	249	343	1,184	1,527
North Dakota	N. Dak.	6	26	257	289	410	699
Ohio	Ohio	67	113	372	552	1,020	1,572
Oklahoma	Okla.	15	95	264	374	743	1,117
Oregon	Oreg.	13	33	130	176	600	776
Pennsylvania	Pa.	77	219	582	878	2,059	2,937
Porto Rico	P. R.	2	6	34	42	50	92
Rhode Island	R. I.	5	6	35	46	57	103
Samoa	Samoa			1	1		1
South Carolina	S. C.	10	39	129	178	502	680
South Dakota	S. Dak.	9	38	199	246	409	655
Tennessee	Tenn.	11	51	191	253	755	1,008
Texas	Tex.	33	180	537	750	1,507	2,257
Utah	Utah	4	10	71	85	266	351
Vermont	Vt.	8	26	89	123	267	390
Virginia	Va.	17	61	275	353	1,889	2,242
Virgin Islands	V. I.		1	2	3	2	5
Washington	Wash.	13	52	184	249	682	931
West Virginia	W. Va.	13	46	194	253	1,654	1,907
Wisconsin	Wis.	33	104	381	518	556	1,074
Wyoming	Wyo.	4	23	49	76	322	398
Total		987	3,201	11,011	15,199	35,758	50,957
OFFICES UNDER JURISDICTION OF PANAMA CANAL							
Canal Zone	C. Z.						13
OFFICES UNDER JURISDICTION OF WAR DEPARTMENT							
Philippine Islands	P. I.						458

TABLE 6.—*Post offices, by classes, July 1, 1921 to 1925*

Year	Presidential				Fourth class	Total
	First class	Second class	Third class	Total presidential		
1921	799	2,779	10,480	14,058	38,110	52,168
1922	834	2,808	10,407	14,049	37,898	51,947
1923	893	2,931	10,437	14,261	37,352	51,613
1924	944	3,099	10,741	14,784	36,482	51,266
1925	987	3,201	11,011	15,199	35,758	50,957

TABLE 7.—*Report of the Division of Dead Letters and Dead Parcel Post or the fiscal year ended June 30, 1925*

DEAD LETTERS RECEIVED

Division of Dead Letters and Dead Parcel Post:		
Domestic origin, unclaimed	5,596,739	
Domestic origin, unmailable	647,900	
Foreign origin, unclaimed	54,382	
		6,299,021
Dead letter branch Chicago, Ill:		
Domestic origin, unclaimed	6,460,426	
Domestic origin, unmailable	671,100	
Foreign origin, unclaimed	160,301	
		7,291,827
Dead letter branch, San Francisco Calif.		
Domestic origin, unclaimed	2,369,921	
Domestic origin, unmailable	70,840	
Foreign origin, unclaimed	113,091	
		2,553,852
Dead letter branch, New York, N. Y.:		
Domestic origin, unclaimed	4,581,481	
Domestic origin, unmailable	422,800	
Foreign origin, unclaimed	122,086	
		5,126,367
Dead letter branch, San Juan, P. R.:		
Domestic origin, unclaimed	37,281	
Domestic origin, unmailable	1,353	
Foreign origin, unclaimed	2,299	
		40,933
Dead letter branch, Honolulu, Hawaii:		
Domestic origin, unclaimed	15,865	
Domestic origin, unmailable	301	
Foreign origin, unclaimed	4,066	
		20,232
Grand total		21,332,232

Decrease from preceding year, 285,936 ($1\frac{3}{10}$ per cent).

TABLE 8.—*Summary of dead letters received*

	Letters	Increase (+) or decrease (−)
Registered:		
Of domestic origin	26,064	+6,921
Of foreign origin	1,752	−774
Unregistered:		
Of domestic origin with domestic address	20,128,907	−279,682
Returned from foreign countries	637,523	+77,415
Of foreign origin	537,986	−89,816
Total	21,332,232	−285,936

TABLE 8.—*Summary of dead letters received*—Continued

MANNER OF DISPOSAL

	Letters	Increase (+) or decrease (−)
Unopened:		
Of domestic origin—		
Returned to senders	321,811	+9,447
Missent and forwarded or returned for proper treatment	108,712	−8,061
Of foreign origin—		
Delivered to addressees	2,269	+1,449
Returned unopened to countries of origin	454,571	−74,197
Total	887,363	−71,362
Opened (all of domestic origin):		
Delivered to senders—		
Letters containing correspondence and inclosures	2,860,543	−424,410
Filed awaiting reclamation	96,091	+2,808
Destroyed	17,334,188	+146,663
Under treatment	154,047	+60,365
Total	20,444,869	−214,574
Grand total	21,332,232	−285,936
RECAPITULATION		
Delivered	3,747,906	−495,772
Filed	96,091	+2,808
Destroyed	17,334,188	+146,633
Under treatment	154,047	+60,365

TABLE 9.—*Opened dead letters with valuable inclosures*

	Number	Increase (+) or decrease (−)
Money	63,002	+11,918
Drafts, checks, money orders, etc	157,595	−4,942
Miscellaneous papers	172,994	−14,491
Postage stamps	426,028	−42,069
Manuscripts	2,922	+285
Photographs	83,893	−21,083
Merchandise, books, etc	32,167	−3,702
Lottery	2,645	+420
Total	941,246	−73,680

VALUE OF INCLOSURES IN DEAD LETTERS OPENED OR FOUND LOOSE IN THE MAIL

	Amount	Increase (+) or decrease (−)
Money	$113,706.92	−$12,290.67
Drafts, checks, money orders, etc	4,700,234.33	+1,153,391.79
Postage stamps	18,452.19	+1,875.38
Total	4,832,393.44	+1,142,939.19

TABLE 9.—*Opened dead letters with valuable inclosures*—Continued

REVENUE DERIVED FROM DEAD LETTERS AND DEAD PARCEL POST

	Amount	Increase (+) or decrease (−)
Money:		
Derived from sale of merchandise	$174,461.82	+$55,362.75
Removed from letters and found loose in the mails	49,600.26	−5,933.70
Received for postage	156.52	−31.19
Total	224,218.60	+49,405.86
Stamps:		
Removed from letters and found loose in the mails	12,806.40	+640.73
Received for postage	4,110.49	+955.12
3-cent fees collected for letters returned	80,183.25	−11,824.29
Total	97,100.14	−10,228.44
Grand total	321,318.74	+39,177.42

TABLE 10.—*Unclaimed parcel-post matter treated in Division of Dead Letters and Dead Parcel Post, and the various dead parcel-post branches during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1925*

	Received			Disposition		
	Addressed	Loose	Total	Delivered	Filed	Destroyed
Division of Dead Letters and Dead Parcel Post	59,808	6,731	66,539	30,016	27,539	8,984
Atlanta, Ga	47,071	7,918	54,989	29,188	18,477	7,324
Boston, Mass	20,380	16,663	37,043	15,772	18,691	2,580
Chicago, Ill	55,962	65,622	121,584	54,487	63,307	3,790
Cincinnati, Ohio	66,606	14,910	81,516	48,685	31,936	895
Fort Worth, Tex	49,382	8,482	57,864	23,984	28,017	5,863
New Orleans, La	15,821	1,858	17,679	10,093	7,010	576
New York, N. Y	87,542	51,077	138,619	36,615	78,030	23,974
Omaha, Nebr	32,050	6,597	38,647	26,384	10,510	1,753
St. Louis, Mo	35,521	24,127	59,648	21,812	30,956	6,880
St. Paul, Minn	56,675	5,932	62,607	44,010	14,295	4,302
San Francisco, Calif	33,658	12,964	46,622	10,395	35,554	673
Seattle, Wash	17,876	4,918	22,794	9,925	12,444	425
San Juan, P. R	2,633	75	2,708	2,118	505	85
Honolulu, Hawaii	1,326	151	1,477	761	635	81
Total	582,311	228,025	810,336	364,245	377,906	68,185

TABLE 11.—*Net proceeds from sales of unclaimed parcel-post matter*

Office	Proceeds
Division of Dead Letters and Dead Parcel Post	[1] $12,092.34
Atlanta, Ga	5,810.82
Boston, Mass	8,260.28
Chicago, Ill	30,280.97
Cincinnati, Ohio	10,421.56
Fort Worth, Tex	12,220.27
New Orleans, La	3,851.33
New York, N. Y	63,792.35
Omaha, Nebr	4,761.17
St. Louis, Mo	9,545.41
St. Paul, Minn	2,975.01
San Francisco, Calif	5,944.96
Seattle, Wash	3,869.75
San Juan, P. R	117.45
Miscellaneous	518.15
Total	174,461.82

[1] This amount includes all sales of perishable matter.

TABLE 12.—*Mail transportation by railroads, service in operation on June 30, 1925*

Number of routes		1,550
Length of routes	miles	230,469.91
Annual travel, regular space units	do	579,256,030.91
Annual expenditure (regular authorizations)		$88,991,008.76
Average rate of cost per mile of length		$386.12
Average rate of cost per unit mile traveled	cents	15.36
Number authorized units regular service (all classes)		35,975
Rate per 60-foot car mile, all units equated	cents	39.31

COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS YEAR

Decrease in number of routes		20
Decrease in length of routes	miles	550.79
Decrease in annual travel	unit miles	6,825 267.46
Decrease in annual rate of expenditure		$672 616.72
Decrease in rate of cost per mile of length		$1.99
Increase in rate of cost per unit mile	cents	.07
Decrease in number of units		24
Increase in cost per 60-foot car mile, equated	cents	.03

TABLE 13.—*Mail transportation by railroad routes, as authorized June 30, 1925*

Units of space	Under I. C. C. orders of Dec. 23, 1919, and Nov. 18, 1921 (regular rates)		Under I. C. C. order of Dec. 23, 1919 (less than 50-mile rate). (Separately operated railroads)		Under I. C. C. order of Dec. 23, 1919 (50 to 100 mile rate). (Separately operated railroads)	
	Miles of service per annum	Annual pay	Miles of service per annum	Annual pay	Miles of service per annum	Annual pay
60-foot full R. P. O. cars	45, 289, 460. 09	$15,285,190.44				
60-foot full R. P. O. cars (land grant)	5, 311, 367. 18	1, 434, 068. 62				
30-foot apartment R. P. O. cars	90, 921, 563. 87	17, 047, 785. 79				
30-foot apartment R. P. O. cars (land grant)	14, 419, 490. 85	2, 162, 922. 11				
15-foot apartment R. P. O. cars	99, 454, 937. 80	12, 431, 853. 84	315, 744. 90	$59, 202. 00	835, 421. 04	$125, 312. 98
15-foot apartment R. P. O. cars (land grant)	5, 538, 700. 14	553, 868. 80			1, 971. 00	236. 52
70-foot storage cars	1, 238, 272. 05	505, 627. 53				
70-foot storage cars (land grant)	41, 782. 60	13, 648. 94				
60-foot storage cars	48, 411, 002. 34	16, 943, 847. 36				
60-foot storage cars (land grant)	7, 296, 632. 14	2, 043, 055. 96				
30-foot storage space	13, 366, 214. 24	2, 506, 161. 70				
30-foot storage space (land grant)	3, 006, 143. 18	450, 920. 59				
15-foot storage space	27, 895, 895. 43	2, 789, 583. 59				
15-foot storage space (land grant)	4, 070, 562. 33	325, 643. 45				
7-foot storage space	19, 021, 532. 77	1, 069, 950. 45			25, 981. 02	1, 753. 71
7-foot storage space (land grant)	2, 581, 990. 22	116, 188. 01				
3-foot storage space	24, 315, 305. 31	759, 839. 48			68, 114. 08	2, 554. 23
3-foot storage space (land grant)	1, 979, 925. 93	49, 496. 72				
15-foot closed pouch	6, 437, 030. 10	804, 627. 11			3, 680. 56	552. 08
15-foot closed pouch (land grant)	894, 155. 43	89, 415. 22				
7-foot closed pouch	18, 982, 997. 47	1, 186, 428. 29	111, 584. 30	10, 460. 94	49, 439. 71	3, 707. 90
7-foot closed pouch (land grant)	1, 832, 415. 76	91, 620. 09				
3-foot closed pouch	93, 261, 504. 88	3, 497, 251. 92	4, 808, 660. 65	270, 482. 27	2, 099, 611. 40	94, 481. 13
3-foot closed pouch (land grant)	6, 557, 238. 67	196, 713. 93				
Total	542, 126, 120. 78	82, 355, 709. 94	5, 235, 989. 85	340, 145. 21	3, 084, 218. 81	228, 598. 55

TABLE 13.—*Mail transportation by railroad routes, as authorized June 30, 1925*—Continued

Units of service	Under I. C. C. order of Dec. 13, 1923	
	Miles of service per annum	Annual pay
60-foot full R. P. O. cars	2,766,541.50	$1,258,776.04
30-foot apartment R. P. O. cars	2,955,882.00	753,749.44
15-foot apartment R. P. O. cars	5,113,922.03	869,365.63
60-foot storage cars	2,774,578.47	1,304,051.28
30-foot storage space	484,603.57	123,573.63
15-foot storage space	732,187.11	98,844.42
7-foot storage space	1,434,759.89	107,606.10
3-foot storage space	1,828,056.96	73,120.98
15-foot closed pouch	321,355.79	54,630.14
7-foot closed pouch	1,144,435.41	97,276.03
3-foot closed pouch	8,039,342.44	401,960.09
Total	27,595,665.17	5,142,953.78

Units of service	Under I. C. C. order of Jan. 22, 1925 (regular rates)		Under I. C. C. order of Jan. 22, 1925 (less than 50-mile rate). (Separately operated railroads)		Under I. C. C. order of Jan. 22, 1925 (50 to 100 mile rate). (Separately operated railroads)	
	Miles of service per annum	Annual pay	Miles of service per annum	Annual pay	Miles of service per annum	Annual pay
15-foot apartment R. P. O. cars	195,083.04	$48,770.74	10,760.20	$4,035.06	214,284.80	$64,285.42
7-foot storage space					73,694.64	9,948.76
3-foot storage space	31,855.78	1,990.98			47,813.56	3,586.00
7-foot closed pouch	24,842.48	3,105.31	9,061.35	1,698.99		
3-foot closed pouch	202,886.69	15,216.43	264,014.21	29,701.44	98,148.11	8,833.27
Total	454,667.99	69,083.46	283,835.76	35,435.49	433,941.11	86,653.45

Unit of service	Under I. C. C. order of Feb. 7, 1925	
	Miles of service per annum	Annual pay
3-foot closed pouch	41,591.44	$3,119.32

TABLE 13.—*Mail transportation by railroad routes, as authorized June 30, 1925*—Continued

RECAPITULATION

	Miles of service per annum	Annual pay
Total miles of service and pay under I. C. C. orders of Dec. 23, 1919, and Nov. 18, 1921 (regular rates)	542, 126, 120. 78	$82, 355, 709. 94
Total miles of service and pay under I. C. C. order of Dec. 23, 1919 (less than 50-mile rate). (Separately operated railroads)	5, 235, 989. 85	340, 145. 21
Total miles of service and pay under I. C. C. order of Dec. 23, 1919 (50 to 100 mile rate). (Separately operated railroads)	3, 084, 218. 81	228, 598. 55
Total miles of service and pay under I. C. C. order of Dec. 13, 1923	27, 595, 665. 17	5, 142, 953. 78
Total miles of service and pay under I. C. C. order of Jan. 22, 1925 (regular rates)	454, 667. 99	69, 083. 46
Total miles of service and pay under I. C. C. order of Jan. 22, 1925 (less than 50-mile rate)	283, 835. 76	35, 435. 49
Total miles of service and pay under I. C. C. order of Jan. 22, 1925 (50 to 100 mile rate)	433, 941. 11	86, 653. 45
Total miles of service and pay under I. C. C. order of Feb. 7, 1925	41, 591. 44	3, 119. 32
Total miles of service and annual pay at space rates	579, 256, 030. 91	88, 261, 699. 20
Total amount authorized in excess of space rates, due to statement of minimum pay, all classes		843, 814. 56
Total amount special contracts		191, 775. 77
Total annual rate		89, 297, 289. 53
Total equalization deduction		306, 280. 77
Net total annual rate		[1] 88, 991, 008. 76

Miles of service per annum prorated to 60-foot car basis		Total authorized rate of compensation per annum		Rate per 60-foot car mile, all units (in cents)	
June 30, 1924	228, 239, 317. 87	June 30, 1924	$89, 663, 625. 48	June 30, 1924	39. 28
June 30, 1925	226, 395, 206. 43	June 30, 1925	88, 991, 008. 76	June 30, 1925	39. 31
Decrease	1, 844, 111. 44	Decrease	672, 616. 72	Increase	. 03
Per cent of decrease	. 81	Per cent of decrease	. 75	Per cent of increase	. 08

[1] This does not include emergency service. The total cost of railroad transportation for the year will be approximately $97,681,243.

TABLE 14.—*Mail transportation by electric railroads, service in operation June 30, 1925*

Number of routes		288
Length of routes	miles	8, 042. 27
Annual travel	unit miles	10, 486, 980. 55
Annual rate of expenditure		$566, 094. 95
Average cost per mile of length		$70. 38
Average cost per unit mile traveled	cents	5. 39

COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS YEAR

Decrease in number of routes		25
Decrease in length of routes	miles	663. 48
Decrease in annual travel	unit miles	489, 109. 37
Decrease in annual rate		$17, 538. 84
Increase in average cost per mile of length		$3. 34
Increase in cost per unit mile traveled	cents	. 08

TABLE 15.—*Mail transportation by electric railroads as authorized June 30, 1925*

Units	Miles per annum	Pay per annum	Number of units
10-bag units in passenger car without compartment	5,046,504.61	$201,860.1844	1,552
60 cubic feet in passenger car without compartment	1,455,207.43	72,760.3715	317
90 cubic feet in passenger car without compartment	268,486.10	16,109.1660	59
120 cubic feet in passenger car without compartment	89,043.85	6,233.0695	22
150 cubic feet in passenger car without compartment	53,046.47	4,243.7176	11
180 cubic feet in passenger car without compartment	15,224.85	1,370.2365	8
210 cubic feet in passenger car without compartment	5,368.50	536.8500	2
240 cubic feet in passenger car without compartment	2,026.44	222.9084	2
270 cubic feet in passenger car without compartment	8,366.84	1,004.0208	1
300 cubic feet in passenger car without compartment	8,988.84	1,168.5492	1
330 cubic feet in passenger car without compartment	5,693.09	797.0326	2
360 cubic feet in passenger car without compartment	4,139.20	620.8800	2
390 cubic feet in passenger car without compartment	896.48	143.4368	1
420 cubic feet in passenger car without compartment	2,397.20	407.5240	1
450 cubic feet in passenger car without compartment	4,794.40	862.9920	1
480 cubic feet in passenger car without compartment	2,397.20	455.4680	1
510 cubic feet in passenger car without compartment	1,790.88	358.1760	1
30 cubic feet in baggage or express car	1,916,252.46	57,487.5738	377
60 cubic feet in baggage or express car	439,683.35	17,587.3340	105
90 cubic feet in baggage or express car	177,877.91	8,893.8955	62
120 cubic feet in baggage or express car	66,846.91	4,010.8146	30
150 cubic feet in baggage or express car	31,595.63	2,211.6941	9
180 cubic feet in baggage or express car	29,419.16	2,353.5328	9
210 cubic feet in baggage or express car	10,913.92	982.2528	6
240 cubic feet in baggage or express car	36,255.31	3,625.5310	8
270 cubic feet in baggage or express car	12,424.06	1,366.6466	6
300 cubic feet in baggage or express car	7,654.69	918.5628	4
330 cubic feet in baggage or express car	2,779.70	361.3610	3
360 cubic feet in baggage or express car	13,165.67	1,843.1938	4
390 cubic feet in baggage or express car	3,683.22	552.4830	1
420 cubic feet in baggage or express car	1,326.00	212.1600	1
450 cubic feet in baggage or express car	1,326.00	225.4200	1
480 cubic feet in baggage or express car	5,329.50	959.3100	1
3 linear feet in independent car (company handling mail)	4,650.10	209.2544	2
10 linear feet in independent car (company handling mail)	2,671.80	400.7700	2
16 linear feet in independent car (company handling mail)	1,765.32	423.6768	1
18 linear feet in independent car (company handling mail)	1,898.00	512.4600	1
20 linear feet in independent car (company handling mail)	1,627.92	488.3760	1
25 linear feet in independent car (company handling mail)	4,635.53	1,564.4913	2
30 linear feet in independent car (company handling mail)	17,722.27	6,645.8512	8
10 linear feet in full or apartment R. P. O. car	13,550.46	1,693.8075	6
11 linear feet in full or apartment R. P. O. car	49,385.52	6,790.5088	4
12 linear feet in full or apartment R. P. O. car	19,841.04	2,976.1560	2
13 linear feet in full or apartment R. P. O. car	39,168.82	6,364.9332	2
14 linear feet in full or apartment R. P. O. car	64,578.16	11,301.1780	8
15 linear feet in full or apartment R. P. O. car	211,753.04	39,703.6944	15
17 linear feet in full or apartment R. P. O. car	232,235.51	49,350.0443	63
20 linear feet in full or apartment R. P. O. car	50,597.60	12,649.4000	6
21 linear feet in full or apartment R. P. O. car	39,993.59	10,298.3492	6
Total amount authorized in excess of space rates due to statement of minimum pay, all classes	----------	1,975.6533	------
Total	10,486,980.55	566,094.9535	2,740

TABLE 16.—*Power-boat service, authorized service in operation June 30, 1925*

Number of routes		284
Length of routes	miles	49, 791. 00
Annual travel	do	5, 297, 398. 00
Annual rate of expenditure		$1, 492, 239. 87
Average cost per mile of length		$29. 97
Average cost per mile traveled	cents	28. 16

COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS YEAR

Decrease in number of routes		1
Decrease in length of routes	miles	6, 006. 75
Decrease in annual travel	do	40, 875. 00
Increase in annual rate of expenditure		$48, 936. 68
Increase in cost per mile of length		$4. 11
Increase in cost per mile traveled	cents	1. 13

TABLE 17.—*Consolidated statement of the performance of the Air Mail Service for fiscal years 1918 to 1925*

Fiscal year	Miles mail trips scheduled	Miles traveled with mail	Percentage miles flown with mail	Number letters carried (40 per pound)	Total miles flown including mail ferry and test	Forced landings	
						Mechanical	Weather
1918	18, 000	16, 009	84	713, 240	21, 389	6	6
1919	166, 843	160, 066	96	9, 210, 040	194, 986	37	56
1920	653, 764	549, 244	84	21, 063, 120	648, 400	155	105
1921	1, 819, 978	1, 554, 985	86	44, 834, 080	1, 770, 658	810	954
1922	1, 629, 250	1, 537, 927	94	48, 988, 920	1, 727, 265	281	479
1923	1, 644, 457	1, 590, 637	96	67, 875, 840	1, 809, 028	176	279
1924	1, 590, 425	1, 522, 763	95	60, 001, 360	1, 853, 251	154	353
1925	2, 160, 022	2, 076, 764	96	[1] 9, 300, 520	2, 501, 555	174	586
Total	9, 682, 739	9, 008, 395	93	261, 987, 120	10, 526, 532	1, 793	2, 818

Fiscal year	Number fatalities	Average miles flown for each fatality	Number injured		Planes crashed	Average miles flown per crash
			Minor	Serious		
1918	0	No fatality.	0	0	0	
1919	Total, 3	64, 995	2	1 flight	13	14, 999
	2 pilots	97, 493				
	1 on ground	194, 986				
1920	Total, 9	72, 044	12	1 flight, 1 ground	33	19, 648
	5 pilots	129, 680				
	4 passengers	162, 100				
1921	Total, 17	104, 156	33	1 flight, 2 ground	56	31, 618
	12 pilots	147, 554				
	4 passengers	442, 664				
	1 on ground	1, 770, 658				
1922	Total, 1 (pilot).	1, 727, 265	33	1 flight, 3 ground	17	101, 604
1923	Total, 4	452, 257	27	2 ground	12	150, 752
	3 pilots	603, 009				
	1 passenger	1, 809, 028				
1924	Total, 4 (pilots).	463, 312	41	1 flight, 5 ground	14	132, 375
1925	Total, 2 (pilots).	1, 250, 777	46	2 flight, 3 ground	12	208, 463
Total	[2]	[3]			157	67, 048

[1] Only mail with postage prepaid at the higher or special air mail rate was carried in 1925.

[2] 29 fatal crashes; 29 pilots and 9 employees who accompanied pilots on flights killed; 2 employees killed on ground by propellers.

[3] Average for each crash 362,984. Average for each employee killed in flight 277,014. Average miles for each fatality (flight and ground) 263,163.

TABLE 17.—*Consolidated statement of the performance of the Air Mail Service for fiscal years 1918 to 1925*—Continued

Statement showing total miles flown in the Air Mail Service during the fiscal year 1925

	Miles flown with mail	Miles flown ferry and test	Total	Miles flown in daytime	Miles flown at night
1924					
July	172,065	43,979	216,044	180,020	36,024
August	169,424	38,002	207,426	164,891	42,535
September	172,754	33,215	205,969	156,635	49,334
October	186,072	30,682	216,754	153,181	63,573
November	189,124	35,600	224,724	152,150	72,574
December	183,705	33,723	217,428	152,581	64,847
1925					
January	194,972	38,244	233,216	157,185	76,031
February	154,274	19,869	174,143	118,816	55,327
March	172,339	23,462	195,801	135,374	60,427
April	160,234	32,409	192,643	140,108	52,535
May	165,645	23,457	189,102	139,825	49,277
June	156,156	72,149	228,305	154,663	73,642
Total	2,076,764	424,791	2,501,555	1,805,429	696,126

Total miles flown from beginning of service, May 15, 1918, to June 30, 1925, 10,526,532.

Statement showing the number of letters, and the quantity of mail in pounds, carried in the Air Mail Service, and amount of air-mail excess postage, for the period from July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925, by months

Month	On trips from New York to San Francisco		On trips from San Francisco to New York		Air-mail excess postage
	Number of letters	Pounds	Number of letters	Pounds	
1924					
July	411,360	10,284	358,760	8,969	$51,622.05
August	420,760	10,519	355,440	8,886	51,118.89
September	414,960	10,374	367,280	9,182	49,279.21
October	434,480	10,862	420,600	10,515	59,750.08
November	397,840	9,946	370,200	9,255	50,586.33
December	472,840	11,821	372,120	9,303	58,173.17
1925					
January	381,120	9,528	329,760	8,244	45,110.84
February	329,360	8,234	302,120	7,553	40,044.48
March	435,040	10,876	349,640	8,741	48,319.37
April	407,280	10,182	347,840	8,696	47,304.42
May	402,760	10,069	417,840	10,446	51,201.24
June	408,080	10,202	393,040	9,826	50,117.46
Total	4,915,880	122,897	4,384,640	109,616	602,627.54

Grand total: Letters carried, 9,300,520; pounds carried, 232,513.
Number of letters arrived at by estimating 40 to the pound.

TABLE 18.—*Statement showing appropriation and total expenditure for operation and maintenance of the Air Mail Service for the fiscal years 1918 to 1925*

Fiscal year	Air mail appropriation	Total amount expended	Wages and salaries	Pilots' mileage pay	Buildings and field improvements	Gasoline and oil	Other supplies and service	Value of property, inventory at close of year
1918	$100,000	$13,604						
1919	100,000	717,177						
1920	850,000	1,264,495						
1921	1,375,000	2,653,882						
1922	1,425,000	1,418,146	$548,101	$92,891	$29,222	$181,204	$563,749	$2,560,018
1923	1,900,000	1,897,151	676,945	101,327	473,796	186,360	458,723	2,861,492
1924	1,500,000	1,498,674	759,304	107,739	32,336	160,081	436,536	3,246,385
1925	2,750,000	2,743,750	1,059,384	174,743	163,707	226,998	1,118,918	3,506,534
	10,000,000	12,206,879	3,043,734	476,700	699,061	754,643	2,577,926	

In the fiscal years 1919, 1920, and 1921 appropriations made for star-route, power-boat, and railroad services were used by the Air Mail Service.

The records for the fiscal years 1918 to 1921, inclusive, were so kept that it is difficult to itemize the expenditures.

Apparently an inventory was not taken until the close of the fiscal year 1922.

Statement showing length, number of landing fields, cost of installation, and annual expenditure for operation and maintenance of transcontinental lighted airway

Length of transcontinental route, New York to San Francisco—miles		2,665
Number regular and fully equipped landing fields		18
Airway lighted between New York and Rock Springs, Wyo.—miles		1,886
Number emergency landing fields on lighted airway with caretakers in charge		89
Number electric routing beacon lights between emergency fields with caretakers in charge		28
Number automatic electric routing beacons on lighted airway (regulated by clock; no caretaker)		30
Number gas routing beacons on lighted airway (no caretaker; tank carries 4 months' fuel)		417
Cost of installation of lighted airway		$514,405.68
New York to Cleveland, 399 miles:		
3 regular fields	$23,307.08	
29 emergency fields	57,665.63	
46 electric routing beacons	42,742.75	
10 gas routing beacons	4,000.00	
Total		127,715.46
Cleveland to Chicago, 327 miles:		
2 regular fields	$21,226.09	
15 emergency fields	21,384.13	
7 electric routing beacons	2,100.00	
48 gas routing beacons	19,200.00	
Total		63,910.22

Chicago to Cheyenne, 902 miles:		
5 regular fields	$79,070.93	
35 emergency fields	59,369.74	
3 electric routing beacons	1,391.00	
294 gas routing beacons	117,600.00	
Total		$257,431.67
Cheyenne to Rock Springs, 258 miles:		
3 regular fields	$7,083.31	
10 emergency fields	24,010.62	
2 electric routing beacons	3,473.40	
65 gas routing beacons	29,250.00	
Total		63,817.33
San Francisco field		1,531.00
Total		514,405.68
Annual expense maintenance lighted airway, $295,212, distributed as follows:		Per cent
Caretakers' wages		50
Rental		20
Fuel		5
Repair parts		5
Telephone		15
Boundary lights		5

TABLE 19.—*Air Mail Service inventory as of June 30, 1925* [1]

Buildings:		
Repair depot and warehouse (1)	$200,000	
Hangars (14)	276,700	
Shops (6)	4,550	
Offices (12)	14,680	
		$495,930
Field improvements (runways, tile, drains, etc.)		140,000
Field equipment (machinery, tools, etc.)		93,200
Airplanes (96, at $10,000—83 flying and 13 not assembled)		960,000
Airplane motors (428, at $2,000)		856,000
Supplies and material in stock rooms		351,517
Night flying equipment (lamps, generators, towers, etc.)		474,000
Motor vehicles (116, at $350)		40,600
Gasoline on hand July 1 (35,637 gallons, at 25 cents)		8,909
Oil on hand July 1 (3,300 gallons, at 60 cents)		1,980
Mileage scrip on hand July 1		1,500
Office equipment (furniture, typewriter, file cases, etc.)		7,465
Radio:		
Office buildings (8)	$7,173	
Office equipment	1,610	
Radio equipment (15)	66,650	
		75,433
Total		3,506,534

NOTE.—Inventory July 1, 1922, $2,560,018; inventory July 1, 1923, $2,861,492; inventory July 1, 1924, $3,246,385; inventory July 1, 1925, $3,506,534.

[1] 17 regular fields, 89 emergency fields, 15 radio stations.

TABLE 20.—*Statement showing the growth of the rural delivery service, by years, since its inception, and the expenditure involved*

Fiscal years	Routes [1]	Increase in routes	Appropriation	Expenditure	Increase in expenditure
1897	82		$40,000	$14,840	
1898	153	71	50,250	50,241	$35,401
1899	412	259	150,432	150,012	99,771
1900	1,259	847	450,000	420,433	270,421
1901	3,761	2,502	1,750,796	1,750,321	1,329,888
1902	8,298	4,537	4,089,075	4,089,041	2,338,720
1903	15,119	6,821	8,580,364	8,051,599	3,962,558
1904	24,566	9,447	12,926,905	12,645,275	4,593,676
1905	32,110	7,544	21,116,600	20,864,885	[2] 8,219,610
1906	35,766	3,656	25,828,300	25,011,625	4,146,740
1907	37,728	1,962	28,200,000	26,661,555	1,649,930
1908	39,277	1,549	34,900,000	34,371,939	[3] 7,710,384
1909	40,628	1,351	35,673,000	35,661,034	1,289,095
1910	41,079	451	37,260,000	36,914,769	1,253,735
1911	41,656	577	38,860,000	37,125,630	210,861
1912	42,199	543	42,790,000	41,859,422	[4] 4,733,792
1913	42,805	606	47,000,000	45,642,810	[5] 3,783,388
1914	43,652	847	47,500,000	47,380,959	1,738,149
1915	43,866	214	53,000,000	52,565,811	[6] 5,184,852
1916	42,927	[7] 939	53,000,000	51,952,326	[7] 613,485
1917	43,464	537	53,000,000	52,423,090	470,764
1918	43,453	[7] 11	53,000,000	52,552,996	129,906
1919	43,210	[7] 243	65,800,000	65,020,836	[8] 12,467,840
1920	43,445	235	[9] 68,800,000	75,795,110	[10] 10,774,274
1921	43,752	307	[11] 78,000,000	83,030,128	7,235,018
1922	44,186	434	86,800,000	84,738,595	[12] 1,708,467
1923	44,439	253	86,900,000	86,090,187	1,351,592
1924	44,760	321	86,900,000	86,339,093	248,906
1925	45,189	429	89,250,000		

[1] Apparent discrepancies between the figures in this column and in the corresponding column headed "Carriers" in previous annual reports are due to having been taken for periods other than fiscal years.

[2] Maximum salary of carriers increased from $600 to $720 per annum.

[3] Maximum salary of carriers increased from $720 to $900 per annum.

[4] Maximum salary of carriers increased from $900 to $1,000 per annum.

[5] Maximum salary of carriers increased from $1,000 to $1,100 per annum.

[6] Maximum salary of carriers increased from $1,100 to $1,200 per annum.

[7] Decrease.

[8] Increase of 20 per cent in salary of carrier, plus allowance of $24 a mile or major fraction thereof over 24 miles.

[9] Such additional appropriation as is necessary to cover increase to $1,700 to be added to this amount.

[10] Includes additional allowance of $200 per annum under joint resolution 151, approved Nov. 9, 1919, making salary for standard route of 24 miles, $1,700 per annum.

[11] Such additional appropriation as is necessary to cover increase to $1,800 to be added to this amount.

[12] Salary for standard route of 24 miles increased to $1,800 per annum.

TABLE 21.—*Statement showing the number and mileage of rural routes and annual rate of cost (including substitutes) at close of business June 30, 1924, and June 30, 1925*

State	Number of routes		Mileage of routes		Annual rate of cost (including substitutes)	
	June 30, 1924	June 30, 1925	June 30, 1924	June 30, 1925	June 30, 1924	June 30, 1925
Alabama	1,160	1,169	30,779	31,355	$2,224,999.33	$2,642,655.23
Arizona	35	36	1,017	1,090	67,416.33	82,345.65
Arkansas	742	754	18,793	19,350	1,378,585.05	1,643,850.85
California	480	496	15,694	16,656	1,009,596.73	1,268,705.48
Colorado	345	357	13,237	13,867	728,013.44	932,047.92
Connecticut	268	269	6,372	6,439	489,595.41	573,543.64
Delaware	101	102	2,765	2,799	197,438.52	235,130.99
District of Columbia	5	6	142	167	10,081.51	13,955.63
Florida	287	297	10,008	10,450	607,032.46	761,062.32
Georgia	1,630	1,639	46,659	47,371	3,265,336.01	3,897,901.05
Hawaii	1	1	17	17	929.67	968.04
Idaho	220	223	5,937	6,062	404,878.94	490,902.06
Illinois	2,632	2,640	70,546	70,894	5,190,531.58	6,050,496.63
Indiana	1,841	1,852	54,477	55,383	3,774,840.46	4,502,154.50
Iowa	2,223	2,232	60,523	61,025	4,414,411.56	5,197,260.63
Kansas	1,898	1,908	55,101	55,965	3,831,095.05	4,573,684.68
Kentucky	904	926	22,252	22,950	1,685,685.30	2,006,599.58
Louisiana	332	341	8,757	9,155	611,644.69	736,326.76
Maine	482	486	11,314	11,478	875,952.75	1,029,838.38
Maryland	425	429	10,436	10,617	790,046.42	935,821.18
Massachusetts	284	287	7,311	7,413	541,230.63	640,328.94
Michigan	1,825	1,832	50,530	50,968	3,630,977.54	4,292,959.32
Minnesota	1,696	1,728	48,335	49,672	3,394,359.30	4,050,255.20
Mississippi	999	1,011	26,601	27,287	1,913,247.25	2,286,500.73
Missouri	2,247	2,257	55,940	56,440	4,243,195.28	4,953,191.69
Montana	199	205	5,832	6,067	327,693.32	391,301.44
Nebraska	1,159	1,175	32,998	33,842	2,312,521.22	2,751,710.54
Nevada	4	4	125	129	7,513.13	9,984.41
New Hampshire	248	248	5,823	5,860	450,890.62	526,399.27
New Jersey	305	307	7,857	7,984	584,405.73	688,620.45
New Mexico	55	60	2,060	2,231	103,786.10	137,360.83
New York	1,851	1,866	46,886	47,297	3,530,164.21	4,157,243.04
North Carolina	1,401	1,403	35,294	36,004	2,630,829.20	3,107,234.15
North Dakota	812	850	24,334	25,609	1,490,429.79	1,836,564.89
Ohio	2,542	2,543	63,666	64,139	4,837,642.35	5,632,946.19
Oklahoma	1,256	1,265	38,003	38,540	2,552,049.63	3,078,200.61
Oregon	276	280	7,753	8,011	541,388.55	657,134.32
Pennsylvania	2,029	2,035	53,118	53,453	3,931,236.07	4,625,862.22
Rhode Island	45	45	1,074	1,086	81,737.49	95,699.62
South Carolina	890	892	22,634	23,046	1,687,910.41	1,992,569.18
South Dakota	699	721	21,156	21,965	1,390,991.50	1,687,585.83
Tennessee	1,614	1,620	40,087	40,588	3,045,809.06	3,567,441.55
Texas	2,179	2,209	59,574	60,991	4,224,650.07	5,050,850.18
Utah	62	62	1,525	1,555	113,791.48	133,124.27
Vermont	339	341	7,854	7,916	611,790.73	714,617.29
Virginia	1,141	1,148	26,699	27,094	2,067,190.96	2,413,497.17
Washington	405	419	11,204	11,865	780,855.48	952,360.91
West Virginia	444	448	10,247	10,385	791,360.17	930,893.56
Wisconsin	1,710	1,731	45,337	46,014	3,327,691.96	3,934,151.55
Wyoming	33	34	1,031	1,113	59,573.16	73,044.80
Total	44,760	45,189	1,205,714	1,227,654	86,765,023.60	[1] 102,944,885.35

[1] Annual cost for 1925 includes $14,810,914.08 for equipment maintenance.

TABLE 22.—*Statement showing the number of star routes in operation June 30, 1925, by contract sections, and the annual rate of cost for operating the service in each section*

	Number of routes	Annual rate of cost of regular contract service
First contract section	2,934	$3,038,302.92
Second contract section	2,192	1,927,100.16
Third contract section	1,325	1,208,699.70
Fourth contract section	4,455	5,971,533.17
Total	10,906	[1] 12,145,635.95

[1] Does not include the additional cost for the transportation of excess mail over 221 routes on a pound-rate basis, the total cost of which for the fiscal year 1925 was $368,264.19, nor of the Government-operated star-route service, which cost approximately $200,000, nor for temporary star-route service which cost approximately $60,000 during the fiscal year.

The following statement shows cost of the service under the old contracts in the first section as of June 30, 1925, and the annual rate of cost of the service in that section under the new contracts beginning July 1, 1925:

Annual rate of cost of service under old contracts	$3,038,302.92
Annual rate of cost of service under new contracts	3,029,551.17
Decrease	8,751.75

The cost per mile of travel under the new contracts is 15.11 cents, or a decrease of 0.21 cent per mile of travel from the cost per mile for the old contract period.

TABLE 23.—*Star-route service in Alaska, authorized service in operation June 30, 1925*

Number of routes		65
Length of routes	miles	9,091.50
Annual travel	do	216,889.00
Annual rate of expenditure		$148,653.28
Average rate of cost per mile of length		$16.35
Average rate of cost per mile traveled	cents	68

COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS YEAR

Decrease in number of routes		2
Decrease in length of routes	miles	253.00
Increase in annual travel	do	14,787.00
Decrease in annual rate of expenditure		$897.87
Increase in average cost per mile of length	cents	35
Decrease in cost per mile traveled	do	6

TABLE 24.—*Mail equipment shops—Cost and production report, fiscal year 1925*

MANUFACTURING

Article	Number made	Total cost	Unit cost, including direct and overhead expenses
No. 1-D square sacks	537,491	$866,966.90	$1.612989
No. 2-D sacks	212,497	264,811.71	1.246190
Catcher pouches	2,899	5,433.34	1.874212
No. 2 pouches	47,347	64,224.38	1.356461
L. A. locks	1,181,803	103,738.97	.087780
Rotary locks	21,999	22,797.06	1.036277
Arrow locks	19,880	9,400.74	.472874
Flexible postmarking stamps	56,095	2,376.16	.042360
Grommets	12,469,850	14,742.64	.002364
Cord clamps	3,955,000	1,688.09	.000427
Locking cord fasteners	1,132,500	53,622.32	.047349

TABLE 25.—*Mail equipment shops—Cost comparison*

	Year	Number	Labor	Unit costs		Change in cost from previous years	
				Material	Labor, material, and overhead	Increase	Decrease
MANUFACTURES							
Grommets	1925	12,469,850	$0.000092	$0.002238	$0.002364	$0.000095	
Do	1924	8,773,659	.000164	.002015	.002269		
Do	1923	9,312,019	.000217	.001682	.002006		
Cord clamps	1925	3,955,000	.000077	.000318	.000427		$0.000043
Do	1924	4,848,000	.000083	.000344	.000470		
Do	1923	6,839,000	.000129	.000282	.000464		
L. A. locks	1925	1,181,803	.030585	.039508	.087780		.011629
Do	1924	1,227,844	.030052	.048517	.099409		
Do	1923	968,333	.031816	.035872	.088207		
Rotary locks	1925	21,999	.437161	.389064	1.036277	.092388	
Do	1924	26,146	.414933	.319401	.943889		
Do	1923	37,787	.398923	.332441	.932287		
No. 1-D square sacks	1925	537,491	.065725	1.525712	1.612989		.143659
Do	1924	113,419	.090015	1.629252	1.756648		
Do	1923						
No. 2-D sacks	1925	212,497	.047111	1.184374	1.246190	.025529	
Do	1924	247,935	.047139	1.153648	1.220661		
Do	1923						
Catcher pouches	1925	2,899	.241086	1.555230	1.874212	.045714	
Do	1924	25,605	.221478	1.537217	1.828498		
Do	1923	27,569	.202555	.840775	1.114572		
Locking cord fasteners (improved)	1925	1,132,500	.017595	.020478	.047349		.011638
Do	1924	832,400	.019226	.027033	.058987		
Do	1923						
Flexible stamps	1925	56,095	.021703	.006702	.042360		.003937
Do	1924	58,724	.020597	.007385	.046297		
Do	1923	47,815	.033054	.007780	.046269		
REPAIRS							
Sacks	1925	1,741,036	.042800	.031409	.085992	.001502	
Do	1924	1,495,673	.040576	.028372	.084490		
Do	1923	1,442,075	.045335	.016817	.080850		
Pouches	1925	251,198	.054249	.008133	.074288		.017007
Do	1924	193,020	.062467	.019297	.091295		
Do	1923	187,886	.064781	.009502	.095632		

Other repairs include:

	Number	Total cost	Unit cost
Sacks, part new	322,568	$182,865.95	$0.566907
Sacks, remodeled	91,592	6,106.70	.066673
Pouches, part new	28,208	11,268.65	.399484
Satchels	3,645	6,001.49	1.646499
Miscellaneous locks	20,619	5,333.61	.258674
Numbering machines	2,140	2,854.62	1.333935
Canceling machines	173	4,269.97	24.68
Motors	285	1,986.84	6.97
Roller cancelers	2,075	811.69	.3912

TABLE 26.—*Statement showing number of pounds, cost per pound, and total cost of various kinds of twine for fiscal years 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, and 1925*

Item	Twine	1924			1925		
		Pounds	Cost per pound	Total cost (net)	Pounds	Cost per pound	Total cost (net)
1150	Jute, in ½-pound balls	1,194,982	$0.199	$237,801.46	605,032	$0.1775	$107,393.18
		328,642	.199	65,399.71	224,985	.17	38,024.66
		614,298	.186	114,259.44	617,884	.1625	100,406.21
		304,851	.186	56,702.34	865,458	.16	137,637.28
	Jute:						
	2½-pound cones				1,495	.1575	235.46
	5-pound cones				1,483	.155	229.87
	2½-pound tubes				1,489	.1575	234.52
	5-pound tubes				1,517	.155	235.21
1151	Jute, 6-fold, soft:						
	Boston, Mass				1,543	.165	
	Chicago, Ill	50,822	.195	9,910.31	12,010	.165	5,699.99
	New York, N. Y				3,709	.165	
	Stock				17,971	.165	
1153	Jute, 3-fold, soft:						
	New York, N. Y	4,197	.215	902.36	18,381	.185	3,476.56
	Stock	11,991	.2125	2,570.62	493		
1154	Jute or flax, 3-fold hard finish	4,097	.26	1,065.22	3,675	.22	797.68
1155	Cotton, 7-ply, on cones	2,250	.521	1,162.50	1,785	.439	782.04
	Paper	500	.14	68.60	444,600	.12	53,352.08
	Miscellaneous twine and advertising	30	.158	4.74			[1] 68.82
	Total	2,516,660		489,847.30	2,823,510		448,573.56

[1] 3-fold.

TABLE 26.—*Statement showing number of pounds, cost per pound, and total cost of various kinds of twine for fiscal years 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, and 1925*—Continued

Item	Twine	1921–22			1922–23		
		Pounds	Cost per pound	Total cost	Pounds	Cost per pound	Total cost
1150	Jute	1,211,331	$0.28	$339,172.72			
		1,115,194	.182	202,965.34			
		266,698	.167	44,538.64	1,247,269	$0.1825	227,626.60
		60,200	.1825	10,986.44	1,041,742	.196	204,181.40
1151	Soft, 6-fold, jute:						
	New York	20,065	.16	3,210.40	15,244	.165	2,515.26
	Stock				12,170	.172	2,093.24
1152	Cotton, cable-laid	279	.33	92.07			
1153	Jute, soft:						
	New York	12,108¾	.1912	2,315.19	11,067	.1872	2,071.74
	Stock	2,960	.19	562.40			
1154	Jute or flax, 4-fold	2,503	.215	538.15	[1] 3,974	.235	933.78
1155	Job lot of cotton twine	379	.182	68.98			
	Total	2,691,717¾		604,450.33	2,331,466		439,422.02

Item	Twine	1919–20			1920–21		
		Pounds	Cost per pound	Total cost	Pounds	Cost per pound	Total cost
1150	Jute	1,010,188	$0.28	$282,852.31	1,168,131	$0.271	$316,563.40
		1,059,101	.271	287,016.47	1,230,857	.28	344,640.01
		3,000	.27	810.00			
1151	Soft, 6-fold, jute	15,540	.20	3,108.00	25,578	.294	7,519.93
1152	Cotton, cable-laid	475	.559	265.53			
1153	Jute, soft:						
	New York	8,040	.2575	2,070.30	18,137	.365	6,620.01
	Stock	5,991	.259	1,551.67			
1154	Jute or flax, 4-fold	5,056	.26	1,314.56	5,976	.44	2,629.44
1155	Cotton, 7-ply, on cones	12,409	.40	4,963.60	7,000	.293	2,050.00
	Total	2,119,800		583,952.44	2,455,679		680,022.79
	Tying devices	1,000	[2] 45.50	45.50			
	Total			583,997.94			

[1] 3-fold.

[2] Per thousand.

AUDITED POSTAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES

The revenues of the Post Office Department stated from July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925, amounted to $599,591,477.59 and the expenditures $639,336,504.88, leaving a postal deficit of $39,745,027.29.

TABLE 1.—*Comparison of postal revenues and expenditures, fiscal years 1924 and 1925*

Fiscal year	Postal revenues		
	Post Office Department, Washington, D. C.	Field service, Post Office Department	Total
1925	5,221.85	599,586,255.74	599,591,477.59
1924	6,715.45	572,942,062.96	572,948,778.41
Increase		26,644,192.78	26,642,699.18
Decrease	1,493.60		
Rate of increase (per cent)			4.65

Fiscal year	Postal expenditures			Postal deficit
	Post Office Department, Washington, D. C.	Field service, Post Office Department	Total	
1925	[1] 3,712,398.77	[1] 635,624,106.11	[1] 639,336,504.88	39,745,027.29
1924	[1] 3,430,065.17	[1] 583,982,689.48	[1] 587,412,754.65	14,463,976.24
Increase	282,333.60	51,641,416.63	51,923,750.23	25,281,051.05
Rate of increase (per cent)			8.84	

[1] Exclusive of amount transferred to the civil service retirement and disability fund.

MONEY-ORDER BUSINESS

The number of domestic money orders issued, stated from July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925, was 197,991,560, aggregating $1,549,487,416.03; the number of international money orders issued payable in foreign countries 2,028,574, aggregating $35,730,064.85; the number of domestic money orders paid 197,536,146, aggregating $1,546,715,214.45; and the number of international money orders paid and repaid in the United States 267,292, aggregating $4,646,486.64.

TABLE 2.—*Comparison of money orders issued, fiscal years 1924 and 1925*

Fiscal year	Domestic money orders issued [1]			International money orders issued in the United States		
	Number	Value	Average per order	Number	Value	Average per order
1925	197,991,560	$1,549,487,416.03	$7.83	2,028,574	$35,730,064.85	$17.61
1924	189,442,302	1,527,092,752.24	8.06	1,818,953	34,227,835.10	18.82
Increase	8,549,258	22,394,663.79		209,621	1,502,229.75	
Rate of increase (per cent)	4.51	1.47		11.52	4.39	

[1] Includes 937,864 orders, aggregating $16,920,363.57, payable in "domestic basis" foreign countries.

TABLE 3.—*Statement showing the growth of the money-order service, 1865 to 1925*

Fiscal year	Number of money-order offices	Domestic money orders issued [1]		International money orders issued in the United States [2]		Postal notes issued [3]	
		Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value
1865	419	74,277	$1,360,122.52				
1866	766	243,609	3,977,259.28				
1867	1,224	474,496	9,229,327.72				
1868	1,468	831,937	16,197,858.47				
1869	1,466	1,264,143	24,848,058.93				
1870	1,694	1,671,253	34,054,184.71		$22,189.70		
1871	2,076	2,151,794	42,164,118.03		38,489.56		
1872	2,452	2,573,349	48,515,532.72	41,812	833,006.00		
1873	2,775	3,355,686	57,516,214.69	91,847	1,863,512.37		
1874	3,069	4,420,633	74,424,854.71	112,614	2,265,242.32		
1875	3,404	5,006,323	77,431,251.58	102,250	1,964,574.88		
1876	3,401	4,998,600	77,035,972.78	109,409	2,068,668.03		
1877	3,697	4,925,931	72,820,509.70	104,816	1,844,053.98		
1878	4,143	5,613,117	81,442,364.87	120,788	2,047,696.86		
1879	4,512	6,372,243	88,254,541.02	137,088	2,240,454.95		
1880	4,829	7,240,537	100,352,818.83	221,372	3,463,862.33		
1881	5,163	7,663,232	105,075,769.35	291,098	4,683,926.38		
1882	5,491	8,420,869	113,400,118.21	377,443	6,536,514.48		
1883	5,927	8,807,556	117,329,406.31	466,326	7,717,832.11		
1884	6,310	7,835,694	122,121,261.98	478,148	7,688,776.53	3,689,237	$7,411,992.48
1885	7,056	7,725,893	117,858,921.27	448,921	6,840,358.47	5,058,287	9,996,274.37
1886	7,357	7,940,302	113,819,521.21	493,423	7,178,786.21	5,999,428	11,718,010.05
1887	7,853	9,232,177	117,462,660.89	615,405	9,035,530.31	6,307,552	11,768,824.81
1888	8,241	9,959,207	119,649,064.98	759,636	11,293,870.05	6,668,006	12,134,459.04
1889	8,727	10,130,140	115,081,845.79	824,427	12,280,516.67	6,802,720	12,082,190.73
1890	9,382	10,624,727	114,362,757.12	859,054	13,230,135.71	6,927,825	12,160,489.60
1891	10,070	11,451,274	119,122,236.50	923,896	14,443,667.47	6,802,558	11,753,849.28
1892	12,069	12,069,442	120,066,801.07	983,476	15,120,271.55	7,050,040	11,895,765.51
1893	18,434	13,309,735	127,576,433.65	1,055,999	16,341,837.86	7,753,210	12,903,076.73
1894	19,262	14,304,041	138,793,579.49	917,823	13,792,455.31	7,765,310	12,649,094.55
1895	19,691	22,031,120	156,709,089.77	909,278	12,906,485.67		
1896	19,825	23,962,053	172,100,649.02	985,799	13,852,615.74		
1897	20,031	25,169,055	174,482,676.94	944,185	13,588,379.33		
1898	22,388	27,798,078	191,354,121.63	955,334	13,239,769.27		
1899	26,784	29,007,870	211,213,592.84	968,501	13,744,770.37		
1900	29,649	32,060,983	238,921,009.67	1,102,067	16,749,018.31		
1901	30,529	35,586,379	274,546,067.34	1,247,888	20,072,613.65		
1902	31,680	40,474,327	313,551,279.88	1,311,111	22,974,473.11		
1903	34,547	46,229,354	357,851,458.32	1,626,476	31,014,125.14		
1904	35,094	50,712,168	383,452,373.80	1,888,730	37,876,265.75		
1905	36,832	53,722,463	401,916,214.78	2,163,098	42,503,246.57		
1906	37,444	58,863,123	450,359,052.00	2,634,738	57,204,607.04		
1907	37,572	62,530,408	486,478,146.65	3,179,511	77,252,907.05		
1908	43,313	65,345,395	506,170,014.62	3,230,815	81,502,011.18		
1909	50,043	69,304,395	498,511,747.14	3,175,014	69,317,899.97		
1910	51,791	77,585,321	558,178,028.35	3,832,318	89,558,299.42		
1911	51,809	81,906,206	590,034,432.52	4,060,431	97,681,211.85		
1912	52,815	85,286,380	594,901,623.90	3,708,773	86,095,404.58		
1913	54,594	91,412,698	636,814,179.46	3,850,310	90,703,205.12		
1914	55,949	104,736,717	677,908,573.58	3,896,824	91,285,920.10		
1915	55,670	105,728,032	665,249,087.81	2,399,836	51,662,120.65		
1916	56,026	122,302,149	728,177,816.63	2,345,766	37,544,520.17		
1917	56,170	133,291,973	822,679,622.83	2,798,465	32,284,182.85		
1918	55,668	122,686,471	914,575,254.99	1,589,374	25,938,963.63		
1919	54,826	132,587,919	1,120,546,968.04	1,786,860	28,831,960.05		
1920	54,395	149,091,944	1,342,267,597.43	1,250,890	23,392,287.46		
1921	54,183	144,809,855	1,313,092,591.08	876,541	16,675,752.16		
1922	54,201	154,076,407	1,211,784,679.24	883,740	14,192,840.10		
1923	54,181	173,083,817	1,388,090,680.09	1,201,312	22,488,617.41		
1924	54,195	189,442,302	1,527,092,752.24	1,818,953	34,227,835.10		
1925	54,269	197,991,560	1,549,487,416.03	2,028,574	35,730,064.85		

[1] Domestic money orders first issued, Nov. 1, 1864, under act of Congress approved May 17, 1864.
[2] International money orders first issued, Sept. 1, 1869, under Postal Convention of Oct. 12, 1867.
[3] Postal notes first issued, Sept. 3, 1883, under act of Congress approved Mar. 3, 1883.

TABLE 4.—*Statement showing the growth of the Postal Service, 1837 to 1925*

Fiscal year	Estimated population	Number of post offices	Audited postal revenues	Revenue per capita	Audited postal expenditures	Adjusted losses and contingencies—postal funds	Audited postal surplus	Audited postal deficit
1837	15,655,000	11,767	$4,101,703.33	$0.26	$3,288,319.03	[1] *$0.28*	$813,384.58	
1838	16,112,000	12,519	4,238,733.46	.26	4,430,662.21			$191,928.75
1839	16,584,000	12,780	4,484,656.70	.27	4,636,536.31			151,879.61
1840	17,069,453	13,468	4,543,521.92	.27	4,718,235.64			174,713.72
1841	17,591,000	13,778	4,407,726.27	.25	4,499,686.73			91,960.46
1842	18,132,000	13,733	4,546,849.65	.25	5,672,751.76	[1] *1,688.81*		1,124,213.30
1843	18,694,000	13,814	4,296,225.43	.23	4,374,753.71	90.56		78,618.84
1844	19,276,000	14,103	4,237,287.83	.22	4,298,512.70	115.25		61,340.12
1845	19,878,000	14,183	4,289,841.80	.22	4,320,731.99	5,959.94		36,850.13
1846	20,500,000	14,601	3,487,199.35	.17	4,076,036.91	44,480.66		633,318.22
1847	21,143,000	15,146	3,880,309.23	.18	3,979,542.10	101,586.29		200,819.16
1848	21,805,000	16,159	4,555,211.10	.21	4,326,850.27	53,609.36	174,751.47	
1849	22,489,000	16,749	4,705,176.28	.21	4,479,049.13	[1] *1,385.41*	227,512.56	
1850	23,191,876	18,417	5,499,984.86	.20	5,212,953.43	291.49	286,739.94	
1851	23,995,000	19,796	6,410,604.33	.27	6,278,401.68	308.03	131,894.62	
1852	24,802,000	20,901	5,184,526.84	.21	7,108,459.04	[1] *909.35*		1,923,022.85
1853	25,615,000	22,320	5,240,724.70	.20	7,982,756.59	332.78		2,742,364.67
1854	26,433,000	23,548	6,255,586.22	.24	8,577,424.12	30,862.08		2,352,699.98
1855	27,256,000	24,410	6,642,136.13	.24	9,968,342.29	649.99		3,326,856.15
1856	28,083,000	25,565	6,920,821.66	.25	10,405,286.36	2,581.82		3,487,046.52
1857	28,916,000	26,586	7,353,951.76	.25	11,508,057.93	[1] *387.77*		4,153,718.40
1858	29,753,000	27,977	7,486,792.86	.25	12,722,470.01	[1] *833.45*		5,234,843.70
1859	30,596,000	28,539	7,968,484.07	.26	11,458,083.63	[1] *571.30*		3,489,028.26
1860	31,443,321	28,498	8,518,067.40	.27	19,170,609.99	[1] *3.93*		10,652,538.66
1861	32,064,000	28,586	8,349,296.40	.26	13,606,759.11	[1] *5,495.73*		5,251,966.98
1862	32,704,000	28,875	8,299,820.90	.25	11,125,364.13	601.12		2,826,144.35
1863	33,365,000	29,047	11,163,789.59	.33	11,314,206.84	[1] *7,792.11*		142,625.14
1864	34,046,000	28,878	12,438,253.78	.37	12,644,786.20	198,282.20		404,814.72
1865	34,748,000	20,550	14,556,158.70	.42	13,694,728.28	[1] *55,819.08*	917,249.50	
1866	35,469,000	23,828	14,386,986.21	.40	15,352,079.30	[1] *31,241.99*		933,851.10
1867	36,211,000	25,163	15,237,026.87	.42	19,235,483.46	[1] *26,104.67*		3,972,351.92
1868	36,973,000	26,481	16,292,600.80	.44	22,730,792.65	107,156.35		6,545,348.20
1869	37,756,000	27,106	17,314,175.72	.46	23,698,131.50	[1] *20,218.58*		6,363,737.20
1870	38,558,371	28,492	18,879,536.73	.49	23,998,837.63	[1] *21,446.79*		5,097,854.11
1871	39,550,000	30,045	20,037,045.42	.51	24,390,104.08	5,693.55		4,358,752.21
1872	40,596,000	31,863	21,915,426.37	.54	26,658,192.31	6,328.17		4,749,094.11
1873	41,677,000	33,244	22,996,741.57	.55	29,084,945.67	40,688.74		6,128,892.84
1874	42,796,000	34,294	26,471,071.82	.62	32,126,414.58	102,565.31		5,757,908.07
1875	43,951,000	35,547	26,791,313.54	.61	33,611,309.45	324.93		6,820,320.84
1876	45,187,000	36,383	28,644,197.50	.63	33,263,487.58	27,962.96		4,647,253.04
1877	46,353,000	37,345	27,531,585.26	.59	33,486,322.44	172,618.84		6,127,356.02
1878	47,598,000	38,253	29,277,516.95	.62	34,165,084.49	17,461.74		4,905,029.28
1879	48,866,000	40,588	30,041,982.86	.62	33,449,899.45	8,016.41		3,415,933.00
1880	50,155,783	42,989	33,315,479.34	.66	36,542,803.68	[1] *5,370.86*		3,221,953.48
1881	51,316,000	44,512	36,785,397.97	.72	39,592,566.22	14,790.86		2,821,959.11
1882	52,495,000	46,231	41,876,410.15	.80	40,482,021.23	140,465.35	1,253,923.57	
1883	53,693,000	46,820	45,508,692.61	.85	43,282,944.43	44,395.61	2,181,352.57	
1884	54,911,000	48,434	43,325,958.81	.79	47,224,560.27	8,455.83		3,907,057.29
1885	56,148,000	51,252	42,560,843.83	.76	50,046,235.21	[1] *3,981.16*		7,481,410.22
1886	57,404,000	53,614	43,948,422.95	.77	51,004,743.80	12,174.25		7,068,495.10
1887	58,680,000	55,157	48,837,609.39	.83	53,006,194.39	[1] *23,566.80*		4,145,018.20
1888	59,974,000	57,376	52,695,176.79	.88	56,468,315.20	[1] *672.38*		3,772,466.03
1889	61,289,000	58,999	56,175,611.18	.92	62,317,119.36	27,596.26		6,169,104.44
1890	62,622,250	62,401	60,882,097.92	.97	66,259,547.84	23,314.52		5,400,764.44
1891	63,947,000	64,329	65,931,785.72	1.03	73,059,519.49	22,876.36		7,150,610.13
1892	65,191,000	67,119	70,930,475.98	1.09	76,980,846.16	60,605.79		6,110,975.97
1893	66,456,000	68,403	75,896,933.16	1.14	81,581,681.33	32,040.58		5,716,788.75
1894	67,740,000	69,805	75,080,479.04	1.11	84,994,111.62	63,882.74		9,977,515.32
1895	69,043,000	70,064	76,983,128.19	1.12	87,179,551.28	34,019.04		10,230,442.13
1896	70,365,000	70,360	82,499,208.40	1.17	90,932,669.50	10,740.21		8,444,201.31
1897	71,704,000	71,022	82,665,462.73	1.15	94,077,242.38	19,799.76		11,431,579.41
1898	73,060,000	73,570	89,012,618.55	1.22	98,033,523.61	33,646.69		9,054,551.75
1899	74,433,000	75,000	95,021,384.17	1.28	101,632,160.92	19,358.85		6,630,135.60
1900	76,126,000	76,688	102,354,579.29	1.34	107,740,267.99	24,669.40		5,410,358.10
1901	77,708,000	76,945	111,631,193.39	1.43	115,554,920.87	57,793.23		3,981,520.71
1902	79,298,000	75,924	121,848,047.26	1.53	124,785,697.07	23,520.10		2,961,169.91
1903	80,897,000	74,169	134,224,443.24	1.66	138,784,487.97	26,932.43		4,586,977.16
1904	82,503,000	71,131	143,582,624.34	1.74	152,362,116.70	33,276.81		8,812,769.17
1905	84,118,000	68,131	152,826,585.10	1.81	167,399,169.23	21,802.99		14,594,387.12
1906	85,742,000	65,600	167,932,782.95	1.96	178,449,778.89	25,945.82		10,542,941.76
1907	87,373,000	62,658	183,585,005.57	2.11	190,238,288.34	38,748.70		6,692,031.47
1908	89,013,000	61,158	191,478,663.41	2.15	208,351,886.15	37,056.25		16,910,278.99
1909	90,662,000	60,144	203,562,383.07	2.24	221,004,102.89	38,050.65		17,479,770.47
1910	92,318,000	59,580	224,128,657.62	2.43	229,977,224.50	32,915.07		5,881,481.95
1911	93,983,000	59,237	237,879,823.60	2.53	237,648,926.68	11,778.80	219,118.12	
1912	95,656,000	58,729	246,744,015.88	2.58	248,525,450.08	4,088.90		1,785,523.10
1913	97,337,000	58,020	266,619,525.65	2.74	262,067,541.33	41,333.41	4,510,650.91	
1914	98,886,000	56,810	287,934,565.67	2.91	283,543,769.16	14,333.46	4,376,463.05	

[1] Amount of balances due late postmasters closed to "Suspense" in excess of losses.

TABLE 4.—*Statement showing the growth of the Postal Service, 1837 to 1925*— Con.

Fiscal year	Estimated population	Number of post offices	Audited postal revenues	Revenue per capita	Audited postal expenditures	Adjusted losses and contingencies—postal funds	Audited postal surplus	Audited postal deficit
1915	100, 693, 000	56, 380	$287,248,165.27	$2. 85	$298,546,026.42	$35, 447. 82		$11, 333, 308. 97
1916	102, 276, 000	55, 935	312, 057, 688. 83	3. 05	306, 204, 033. 14	24, 419. 62	$5, 829, 236. 07	
1917	103, 729, 000	55, 414	329, 726, 116. 36	3. 18	319, 838, 718. 40	51, 186. 06	9, 836, 211. 90	
1918	105, 021, 000	54, 347	388, 975, 962. 24	3. 70	324, 833, 728. 47	15, 459. 69	64, 126, 774. 08	
1919	106, 136, 000	53, 084	436, 239, 126. 20	4. 11	362, 497, 635. 69	6, 638. 55	73, 734, 851. 96	
1920	106, 414, 000	52, 641	437, 150, 212. 33	4. 10	454, 322, 609. 21	98, 085. 84		17, 270, 482. 72
1921	108, 087, 000	52, 168	463, 491, 274. 70	4. 28	620, 993, 673. 65	15, 289. 16		157, 517, 688. 11
1922	109, 743, 000	51, 950	484, 853, 540. 71	4. 41	545, 644, 208. 54	24, 732. 53		60, 815, 400. 36
1923	111, 268, 000	51, 613	532, 827, 925. 09	4. 78	556, 850, 966. 41	42, 162. 49		24, 065, 203. 81
1924	112, 686, 000	51, 266	572, 948, 778. 41	5. 08	587, 376, 915. 89	35, 838. 76		14, 463, 976. 24
1925	113, 494, 000	50, 957	599, 591, 477. 59	5. 28	639, 281, 647. 99	54, 856. 89		39, 745, 027. 29

TABLE 5.—*Financial condition of the Post Office Department as shown by the audit of accounts to June 30, 1925*

POSTAL SERVICE

ASSETS

Funds deposited in United States Treasury depositaries		$6, 314, 308. 21
Balance due from money-order service on account of revenue from money-order business		6, 891, 593. 54
Balance due from the Postal Savings System		2, 129, 359. 00
Funds in the custody of fiscal agents of the Post Office Department:		
Postmasters		17, 762, 297. 68
Superintendent, Division of Finance		220, 955. 85
Disbursing clerk		320, 914. 91
Unavailable funds, act of Congress approved March 4, 1911:		
Assistant Treasurer of the United States, New Orleans, La., 1861	$31, 164. 44	
Depositaries of the United States—		
Savannah, Ga., 1861	205. 76	
Galveston, Tex., 1861	83. 36	
Little Rock, Ark., 1861	5, 823. 50	
		37, 277. 06
Adjustment items		147. 59
Total		33, 676, 853. 84

LIABILITIES

Post Office Department warrants outstanding	1, 991, 710. 71	
Post Office Department warrants outstanding more than 3 years transferred to account of "Outstanding liabilities"	384, 410. 43	
		2, 376, 121. 14
Postmaster General's drafts outstanding		19, 161. 24
Balance due postmasters		829, 967. 48
Balance due the United States Treasury on account of grants		4, 039, 323. 11
Balance due the money-order service on account of transfer of funds		25, 038, 573. 14
Balance due the Postal Savings System on account of balances transferred to Postal Service		61. 41
Collections—Suspense:		
Inspectors		215, 737. 49
Departmental		5, 218. 36
Balances July 1, 1908 (excess of assets over liabilities)		1, 066, 352. 98
Adjustment items		86, 337. 49
Total		33, 676, 853. 84

MONEY-ORDER SERVICE

ASSETS

Funds deposited in United States Treasury depositaries	3, 343, 311. 75
Funds in custody of postmasters	9, 988, 308. 85
Balance due from the Postal Service on account of transfers of funds	25, 038, 573. 14
Balances due from foreign countries	740, 076. 40
Adjustment items	3, 796. 59
Total	39, 114, 066. 73

LIABILITIES

Drafts on Treasurer, United States, outstanding	6, 776, 437. 93
Balances due foreign countries	3, 550, 877. 64
Balance due the Postal Service on account of revenue from money-order business	6, 891, 593. 54
Balances due postmasters	296, 454. 05
Domestic money orders outstanding	19, 221, 913. 51
International money orders certified to the United States and not paid prior to July 1, 1925	468, 929. 85
International money orders issued in the United States and not certified prior to July 1, 1925	477, 077. 30
Balances July 1, 1908 (excess of assets over liabilities)	1, 325, 556. 09
Amounts received from foreign countries on account of international money orders to be repaid by the United States	105, 226. 82
Total	39, 114, 066. 73

TABLE 6.—*The Post Office Department general account with the United States Treasury stated from July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925*

Balance due the United States Treasury, July 1, 1924			$20,567,566.82
Grants from the United States Treasury:			
Deficiency in the postal revenues, 1925	$23,000,000.00		
Deficiency in the postal revenues (certified claims)	216,783.58		
To cover transfers to the civil service retirement and disability fund	10,266,977.47		
			33,483,761.05
Statement of postal deficit for the fiscal year 1925:			
Audited revenues	599,591,477.59		
Audited expenditures exclusive of adjusted losses and contingencies	$639,281,647.99		
Adjusted losses and contingencies	54,856.89		
	639,336,504.88		
Net deficit		$39,745,027.29	
Transferred to the civil service retirement and disability fund		10,266,977.47	
Balance due the United States Treasury, June 30, 1925		4,039,323.11	
Total		54,051,327.87	54,051,327.87

TABLE 7.—*The Post Office Department general account with the United States Treasury depositaries, stated from July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925*

POSTAL SERVICE

Balance on deposit July 1, 1924	$13,093,013.90	
Deposit of funds	646,294,991.38	
Post Office Department warrants and counter warrants	497,594,357.33	$497,594,357.33
Transferred to the money-order service by Postmaster General's orders		499,000,000.00
Post Office Department warrants paid		[1] 154,073,697.07
Balance on deposit June 30, 1925		6,314,308.21
Total	1,156,982,362.61	1,156,982,362.61

TABLE 8.—*The Post Office Department account with the superintendent, Division of Finance, stated from July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925*

Balance due the United States July 1, 1924	$197,284.69	
Receipts	1,335,029.87	
Disbursements		$1,311,358.71
Balance due the United States June 30, 1925		220,955.85
Total	1,532,314.56	1,532,314.56

TABLE 9.—*The General Post Office Department warrant account, stated from July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925*

Outstanding July 1, 1924		$1,514,477.51
Issued		154,568,125.30
Post Office Department warrants and counter warrants	$497,594,357.33	497,594,357.33
Paid	154,072,508.14	
Cancelled	3,854.81	
Outstanding more than 3 years transferred to account of outstanding liabilities	14,529.15	
Outstanding June 30, 1925	1,991,710.71	
Total	653,676,960.14	653,676,960.14

[1] Includes warrants transferred to outstanding liabilities amounting to $1,188.93.

TABLE 10.—*Audited revenues of the Post Office Department, stated from July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925*

Source	Quarter ended—				Total for year
	Sept. 30, 1924	Dec. 31, 1924	Mar. 31, 1925	June 30, 1925	
Post Office Department, Washington, D. C.:					
Miscellaneous receipts (P. R. map sales)	1,405.60	947.10	1,460.45	1,408.70	5,221.85
Field service, Post Office Department:					
Sales of postage stamps and other stamped paper	111,488,797.41	140,321,041.52	126,594,250.04	129,168,163.49	507,572,252.46
Second-class postage paid in money	6,682,231.36	7,563,262.17	7,916,803.05	7,456,943.79	29,619,240.37
First, second, third, and fourth class postage paid in money under permit	8,521,173.56	9,936,379.30	11,348,433.53	9,495,036.18	39,301,022.57
Box rents	1,931,090.04	1,925,020.14	1,976,429.49	1,984,564.68	7,817,104.35
Miscellaneous receipts	106,017.83	104,464.87	103,435.57	92,479.43	406,397.70
Letter postage paid in money				550.72	550.72
Foreign mail transit service	27,256.29	12,332.99	120,451.34	42,904.57	202,945.19
Fines and penalties	33,281.42	49,784.97	61,475.65	40,681.16	185,223.20
Dead letters	37,034.62	60,527.47	46,703.85	78,930.70	223,196.64
Revenue from money-order business	2,411,477.17	3,030,965.37	3,124,038.77	3,767,554.77	12,334,036.08
Unpaid money orders more than 1 year old	254,967.61		319,998.90		574,966.51
Interest and profits, Postal Savings System	378,683.60	351,443.55	346,678.32	272,514.48	1,349,319.95
Total	131,873,416.51	163,356,169.45	151,960,158.96	152,401,732.67	599,591,477.59

TABLE 11.—*Comparison of audited revenues of the Post Office Department fiscal years 1924 and 1925*

Source	Fiscal year		Increase	Decrease
	1925	1924		
Post Office Department, Washington D. C.:				
Miscellaneous receipts (P. R. map sales)	$5,221.85	$6,715.45		$1,493.60
Field service, Post Office Department:				
Sales of stamps and other stamped paper	507,572,252.46	483,372,003.79	$24,200,248.67	
Second-class postage paid in money	29,619,240.37	29,253,849.20	365,391.17	
First, second, third, and fourth class postage paid in money under permit	39,301,022.57	32,285,682.19	7,015,340.38	
Box rents	7,817,104.35	7,552,092.47	265,011.88	
Miscellaneous receipts	406,397.70	381,460.29	24,937.41	
Letter postage paid in money	550.72	.61	550.11	
Foreign mail transit service	202,945.19	253,625.90		50,680.71
Fines and penalties	185,223.20	328,581.65		143,358.45
Dead letters	223,196.64	176,339.54	46,857.10	
Revenue from money-order business	12,334,036.08	10,626,922.71	1,707,113.37	
Unpaid money orders more than 1 year old	574,966.51	622,146.01		47,179.50
Interest and profits, Postal Savings System	1,349,319.95	8,089,358.60		6,740,038.65
Total	599,591,477.59	572,948,778.41	33,625,450.09	6,982,750.91
Net increase			26,642,699.18	

TABLE 12.—*Losses and contingencies, postal funds, adjusted from July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925*

Losses:		
Burglary, fire, and other unavoidable casualties	$53,891.37	
Uncollectible balances, late postmasters' accounts	3,517.20	
	57,408.57	
Compromise debts, late postmasters' accounts recovered	504.31	
		$56,904.26
Contingencies:		
Balances, late postmasters' accounts closed to suspense		2,047.37
Net losses		54,856.89

TABLE 13.—*Audited expenditures—Service of the Post Office Department*

(For comparison expenditures for the fiscal year 1925 are classified under the headings for the fiscal year 1924)

Appropriation title	Stated from July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925, service of the fiscal year—					Comparison, fiscal years 1924 and 1925			
	1925	1924	1923	1922	Certified claims	Total expenditures audited during the fiscal year 1925	Total expenditures audited during the fiscal year 1924	Increase	Decrease
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C.									
Salaries, Post Office Department		$73,351.85				$73,351.85	$1,746,702.00		
Increase of compensation, Post Office Department		13,533.99				13,533.99	328,045.08		
Salaries:									
Office of the Postmaster General	$199,134.99					199,134.99			
Post Office Department buildings	209,870.62					209,870.62			
Office of the First Assistant Postmaster General	360,632.88					360,632.88			
Office of the Second Assistant Postmaster General	240,193.45					240,193.45			
Office of the Third Assistant Postmaster General	630,400.16					630,400.16			
Office of the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General	336,654.36					336,654.36			
Office of the solicitor for the Post Office Department	50,732.26					50,732.26			
Office of the chief inspector	123,596.05					123,596.05			
Office of the purchasing agent	31,148.46					31,148.46			
Bureau of Accounts	31,885.78					31,885.78	44,425.25		
Total salaries						2,301,134.85	2,119,172.33	$181,962.52	
Contingent expenses, Post Office Department:									
Stationery	22,359.52	1,051.68				23,411.20	31,999.23		$8,588.03
Fuel, repairs, etc	49,621.50	6,667.12				56,288.62	59,237.70		2,949.08
Telegraphing	4,938.55	943.44				5,881.99	6,777.51		895.52
Miscellaneous items—									
Miscellaneous items	35,921.80	14,417.90				50,339.70	42,525.18	7,814.52	
Motor vehicles	2,978.10	16.57				2,994.67	3,039.11		44.44
Street car fare	540.00					540.00	400.00	140.00	
Telephone service	10,036.32	952.25				10,988.57	13,628.57		2,640.00
Law books, etc	1,767.74	18.10				1,785.84	1,782.32	3.52	
Traveling expenses, purchasing agent	200.74					200.74	223.06		22.32
Furniture and filing cabinets	5,981.10	2,013.18				7,994.28	7,987.20	7.08	
Printing and binding, Post Office Department (includes Official Postal Guide)	985,839.64	197,439.67				1,183,279.31	1,062,499.37	120,779.94	
Heat, light, and power, Post Office Building, Washington, D. C	39,015.33	2,600.10				41,615.43	60,480.53		18,865.10
Claims for damages, act of Dec. 28, 1922	25,943.57					25,943.57	20,313.06	5,630.51	
Total, Post Office Department	3,399,392.92	313,005.85				3,712,398.77	3,430,065.17	316,338.09	34,004.49
Net increase, Post Office Department								282,333.60	

FIELD SERVICE, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Office of the Postmaster General									
Electric power, light, etc	6,370.91	1,216.67				7,587.58	7,247.99	339.59	
Rewards to postal employees for inventions	340.00	1,680.00				2,020.00	1,395.00	625.00	
Freight, express, or motor transportation of equipment, etc. (includes freight on stamped paper and mail bags)	249,413.58	20,324.19	$47.17			269,784.94	87,484.01	182,300.93	
Personal or property damage claims	3,378.38	8,812.31	1,511.00		$500.00	14,201.69	22,418.21		8,216.52
Post-office inspectors:									
Salaries	1,730,564.29	130.00				1,730,694.29	1,604,866.21	125,828.08	
Traveling expenses	404,481.91	33,060.25	[1] 28.50			437,513.66	435,281.86	2,231.80	
Miscellaneous expenses, division headquarters	11,010.19	2,201.96				13,212.15	12,835.14	377.01	
Clerks, division headquarters	256,744.91		20.67			256,765.58	235,244.55	21,521.03	
Payment of rewards:									
Rewards	10,755.00	14,110.00	24,352.65	[2] $40,075.00		91,092.65	15,033.47	76,059.18	
Information	4,490.31	[1] 543.97				3,946.34	3,880.56	65.78	
Special assistant to the Attorney General		243.75				243.75	5,693.75		5,450.00
Printing and binding, Postal Laws and Regulations			43,724.72			43,724.72		43,724.72	
Travel expenses, etc., Postmaster General	236.88	20.15				257.03	457.43		200.40
Office of the First Assistant Postmaster General									
Compensation to postmasters	47,359,658.49	199,642.20	1,194.42		1,451.59	47,561,946.70	45,433,728.90	2,128,217.80	
Compensation to assistant postmasters	6,182,445.61	3,632.96	855.09			6,186,933.66	5,597,754.48	589,179.18	
Printers, mechanics, and skilled laborers	96,755.01	[1] 353.44				96,401.57	91,284.17	5,117.40	
Clerks, first and second class post offices:									
Clerks, first and second class post offices	122,948,251.72	82,783.45	836.94		3,413.98	123,035,286.09	107,850,089.70	15,185,196.39	
Temporary clerk hire—									
Regular service	9,556,186.37	86,211.67	742.53		1,816.80	9,644,957.37	9,999,942.92		354,985.55
Mail-handling costs		50,216.17				50,216.17	370,498.59		320,282.42
Watchmen, messengers, and laborers	5,888,866.65	5,763.53	438.04		11.20	5,895,079.42	5,094,315.46	800,763.96	
Clerks, contract stations	1,449,183.11	1,921.82	[1] 9.16			1,451,095.77	1,365,423.06	85,672.71	
Separating mails	678,767.71	7,742.30	447.50		1,192.78	688,150.29	712,898.24		24,747.95
Unusual conditions at post offices	89,308.95	19,041.58	1,699.39			110,049.92	109,335.60	714.32	
Clerks, third-class post offices	6,159,215.44	17,511.23	449.94		180.00	6,177,356.61	4,052,827.76	2,124,528.85	
Rent, light, and fuel:									
Regular service	13,502,606.10	465,718.19	8,732.74		2,414.66	13,979,471.69	12,488,658.75	1,490,812.94	
Claims			1,261.86			1,261.86	1,706.23		444.37
Miscellaneous items, first and second class post offices	893,696.73	34,033.04	166.64		126.00	928,022.41	806,417.64	121,604.77	
Village delivery service	1,572,918.57	20,874.52	8.31		34.94	1,593,836.34	1,380,525.71	213,310.63	
Detroit River postal service	18,000.00					18,000.00	14,400.00	3,600.00	
Car fare and bicycle allowance:									
Car fare and bicycle allowance	970,734.76	6,281.08	8,019.92			985,035.76	924,130.40	60,905.36	
Special delivery car fare	10,296.34	191.15				10,487.49	7,022.21	3,465.28	
City delivery carriers:									
City delivery carriers	84,265,235.87	49,854.42	2,835.23		3,774.36	84,321,699.88	73,584,110.07	10,737,589.81	
Temporary city delivery carriers	9,074,373.44	27,946.93	[1] 284.29		149.14	9,102,185.22	9,220,924.33		118,739.11
City delivery carriers, new offices	138,701.69	4,605.72				143,307.41	99,223.62	44,083.79	

[1] Repayments in excess of audited expenditures.

[2] Fiscal year 1921.

TABLE 13.—*Audited expenditures—Service of the Post Office Department*—Continued

Appropriation title	Stated from July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925, service of the fiscal year—					Comparison, fiscal years 1924 and 1925			
	1925	1924	1923	1922	Certified claims	Total expenditures audited during the fiscal year 1925	Total expenditures audited during the fiscal year 1924	Increase	Decrease
FIELD SERVICE, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—continued									
Office of the First Assistant Postmaster General—Continued									
Street car collection service		$19.25				$19.25		$19.25	
Special delivery fees	$7,133,254.03	1,779.49	$12.16		$5.44	7,135,051.12	$6,935,620.50	199,430.62	
Pneumatic-tube service	511,667.52	7,444.71			1,865.83	520,978.06	510,988.42	9,989.64	
Vehicle service	15,369,962.09	261,236.13	62,507.58		620.97	15,694,326.77	14,759,588.25	934,738.52	
Travel expenses, etc., First Assistant Postmaster General	21.50					21.50	242.20		$220.70
Office of the Second Assistant Postmaster General									
Star-route service—Alaska	124,316.99	27,152.90				151,469.89	162,223.58		10,753.69
Power boat service (includes ship, steamboat, and way letters)	1,275,397.16	201,903.93	.25		372.74	1,477,674.08	1,445,216.06	32,458.02	
Railroad transportation and mail messenger service:									
Railroad service	88,669,121.18	10,999,815.54	7,974.06		43,036.38	99,719,947.16	97,861,540.87	1,858,406.29	
Mail-messenger service (includes service in lieu	8,633,464.80	31,479.69	2,848.31		409.44	8,668,202.24	8,089,074.50	579,127.74	
Blue-tag service									
Airplane service between New York and San Francisco	2,544,412.31	15,474.77	24,554.00		9.08	2,584,450.16	1,748,906.52	835,543.64	
Railway Mail Service—Salaries	48,908,281.07	4,751.70	78.59		12.34	48,913,123.70	45,245,307.50	3,667,816.20	
Railway postal clerks—Travel allowances	2,968,287.58	34,536.15			119.00	3,002,942.73	2,560,550.82	442,391.91	
Railway Mail Service:									
Traveling expenses	53,587.92	3,632.98				57,220.90	54,184.05	3,036.85	
Miscellaneous expenses	962,507.96	[1] 30,846.56	1,436.04			933,097.44	1,040,610.97		107,513.53
Electric and cable car service	550,469.17	83,245.54	1,637.86		2,306.57	637,659.14	602,862.23	34,796.91	
Foreign mail transportation:									
Steamship service	6,454,380.25	1,000,318.38	162,882.29			7,617,580.92	7,106,129.38	511,451.54	
Aircraft service	40,440.00	1,929.00				42,369.00	27,545.61	14,823.39	
Sea post service	111,191.25	985.91				112,177.16	78,486.45	33,690.71	
Representative, Universal Postal Congress in Europe	1,000.00					1,000.00		1,000.00	
Balances due foreign countries	307,789.42	641,524.85	178,137.59	$118,616.08	154,201.11	1,400,269.05	810,673.28	589,595.77	
Assistant superintendent, Division of Foreign Mails	2,437.48					2,437.48	2,437.48		
Delegates to the Universal Postal Congress at Stockholm							7,500.00		7,500.00
Travel expenses, etc., Second Assistant Postmaster General	839.62	107.00				946.62	693.08	253.54	

Office of the Third Assistant Postmaster General									
Manufacture of postage stamps and stamped paper:									
Manufacture of postage stamps	1,685,455.07	58,903.57				1,744,358.64	1,379,021.96	365,336.68	
Manufacture of stamped envelopes and newspaper wrappers	4,682,146.94	374,996.59				5,057,143.53	5,382,026.61		324,883.08
Manufacture of postal cards	903,368.75	153,738.80				1,057,107.55	754,463.20	302,644.35	
Distribution of stamped envelopes and newspaper wrappers	20,926.94	[1] 40.65				20,886.29	19,528.48	1,357.81	
Indemnities, domestic mail	1,916,762.34	1,205,911.18	73,915.70	[3] 4,267.59 [2] 6,220.69 15,086.52	1,328.21	3,223,492.23	3,787,842.71		564,350.48
Indemnities, international registered mail	5,709.70	9,386.98	6,499.69	[2] 1,370.74	3,098.61	26,065.72	29,870.61		3,804.89
Travel expenses, etc., Postal Savings System							35.35		35.35
Travel expenses, etc., Third Assistant Postmaster General	753.93	101.30				855.23	841.68	13.55	
Unpaid money orders more than one year old	138,041.38					138,041.38	138,740.52		699.14
Office of Fourth Assistant Postmaster General									
Stationery	760,615.79	31,747.27				792,363.06	853,599.70		61,236.64
Post office equipment and supplies:									
Equipment and supplies (includes office appliances)	1,012,185.12	185,661.96	[1] 419.48		2,841.00	1,200,268.60	982,473.13	217,795.47	
Technical works									
Equipment and furniture for post office quarters	129,950.66	5,519.11				135,469.77	192,935.88		57,466.11
Twine and tying devices	426,201.79					426,201.79	489,771.91		63,570.12
Shipment of supplies	59,462.19	83,463.82	158.79		234.84	143,319.64	274,828.24		131,508.60
Labor-saving devices:									
Devices	373,889.69	75,341.34	342.67			449,573.70	340,138.44	109,435.26	
Letter-distributing machine							25,000.00		25,000.00
Mail bags and equipment:									
Mail bags, etc	1,339,170.12	440,139.92	364.88			1,779,674.92	1,761,759.68	17,915.24	
Distinctive equipment									
Star-route service	11,597,100.29	1,088,729.66	88.14			12,685,918.09	12,737,620.49		51,702.40
Rural Delivery Service	92,625,649.56	535,895.45	1,438.65		510.23	93,163,493.89	84,105,229.05	9,058,264.84	
Travel expenses, etc., Fourth Assistant Postmaster General	240.31	[1] 15.50				224.81	231.29		6.48
Joint Commission on Postal Service							3,454.02		3,454.02
Adjusted losses and contingencies, postal funds	54,856.89					54,856.89	35,838.76	19,018.13	
Total Field Service	615,888,305.68	18,700,845.99	621,480.58	187,436.62	226,037.24	635,624,106.11	583,982,689.48	53,888,188.18	2,246,771.55
Net increase, Field Service								51,641,416.63	
Grand total	619,287,698.60	19,013,851.84	621,480.58	187,436.62	226,037.24	639,336,504.88	587,412,754.65	54,204,526.27	2,280,776.04
Grand total net increase								51,923,750.23	

[1] Repayments in excess of audited expenditures.

[2] Fiscal year 1921.

[3] Fiscal year 1920.

TABLE 14.—*General appropriation and expenditure account, Post Office Department, stated to June 30, 1925*

SERVICE OF THE FISCAL YEAR 1925

(Detailed accounts Table No. 15)

Current annual appropriations:		
Postal act approved Apr. 2, 1924	$613,645,195.25	
Second deficiency act, 1924, approved Dec. 5, 1924	9,437.53	
Postal act approved Jan. 22, 1925	[1] 28,892,910.95	
Second deficiency act, 1925, approved Mar. 4, 1925	7,897,506.04	
Permanent appropriations; unpaid money orders more than 1 year old	9,087,522.80	
Total		$659,532,572.57
Authorized transfers to:		
Civil service retirement and disability fund	9,622,116.17	
Delegates to the Universal Postal Congress, fiscal year 1924	7,500.00	
Audited expenditures: From July 1, 1924, to June 30 1925	619,232,841.71	
Balance unexpended June 30, 1925	30,670,114.69	
Total		659,532,572.57

SERVICE OF THE FISCAL YEAR 1924

(Detailed accounts Table No. 16)

Current annual appropriations:		
Postal act approved Feb. 14, 1923	584,872,991.50	
Public No. 254, approved Mar. 4, 1923	337,248.00	
First deficiency act, 1924, approved Apr. 2, 1924	11,779,120.06	
Postal act approved Apr. 2, 1924	7,500.00	
Second deficiency act, 1924, approved Dec. 5, 1924	6,033,888.60	
Second deficiency act, 1925, approved Mar. 4, 1925	860,353.02	
Permanent appropriations: Unpaid money orders more than 1 year old	8,651,296.81	
Subject to appropriation, audited expenditures authorized in excess of appropriations:		
Temporary city delivery carriers	69.63	
Special delivery fees	213.06	
Total		612,542,680.68
Authorized transfers to:		
Civil service retirement and disability fund	8,693,589.51	
Rewards to postal employees for inventions, 1920, 1921, and 1922	730.00	
Unpaid money orders more than 1 year old, fiscal year 1925	8,512,556.29	
Audited expenditures:		
From July 1, 1923, to June 30, 1924	567,486,449.45	
From July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925	19,013,851.84	
Balance unexpended June 30, 1925	8,835,503.59	
Total		612,542,680.68

SERVICE OF THE FISCAL YEAR 1923

(Detailed accounts Table No. 17)

Current annual appropriations:		
Postal act approved June 19, 1922	565,064,786.50	
Public No. 257, approved June 29, 1922	352,800.00	
Third deficiency act, 1923, approved Mar. 4, 1923	8,905,266.71	
First deficiency act, 1924, approved Apr. 2, 1924	3,387,447.96	
Second deficiency act, 1924, approved Dec. 5, 1924	168,490.21	
Second deficiency act, 1925, approved Mar. 4, 1925	12,261.05	
Permanent appropriations: Unpaid money orders more than 1 year old	8,127,391.97	
Subject to appropriation, audited expenditures authorized in excess of appropriations, temporary clerk hire	663.04	
Total		586,019,107.44
Authorized transfers to:		
Civil service retirement and disability fund	8,339,762.34	
General Accounting Office, by third deficiency act 1922, approved July 1, 1922	892.820.00	
Unpaid money orders more than 1 year old, fiscal year 1924	8,029,150.80	
Audited expenditures:		
From July 1, 1922, to June 30, 1923	541,458,654.24	
From July 1, 1923, to June 30, 1924	19,413,048.17	
From July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925	621,480.58	
Balance unexpended June 30, 1925	7,264,191.31	
Total		586,019,107.44

[1] Allotment from appropriations for the fiscal year 1926, as shown in Table No. 15, and as authorized by the second deficiency act, 1925, approved Mar. 4, 1925

SERVICE OF THE FISCAL YEAR 1922

Unexpended balance available July 1, 1924	$27,013,208.46	
Second deficiency act 1924, approved Dec. 5, 1924	1,090.20	
Total		$27,014,298.66
Appropriations lapsed by law July 1, 1924	24,798,027.44	
Audited expenditures, July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925	173,777.60	
Balance unexpended June 30, 1925	2,042,493.62	
Total		27,014,298.66

SERVICE OF THE FISCAL YEAR 1921

Unexpended balance available July 1, 1924	1,478,233.01	
Second deficiency act, 1924, approved Dec. 5, 1924	4,000.00	
Total		1,482,233.01
Appropriations lapsed by law July 1, 1924	700,079.24	
Audited expenditures, July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925	9,391.43	
Balance unexpended June 30, 1925	772,762.34	
Total		1,482,233.01

SERVICE OF THE FISCAL YEAR 1920

Unexpended balance available July 1, 1924	133,095.67	
Total		133,095.67
Appropriations lapsed by law, July 1, 1924	1,233.56	
Audited expenditures July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925	4,267.59	
Balance unexpended June 30, 1925	127,594.52	
Total		133,095.67

DEFICIENCY IN THE POSTAL REVENUES (CERTIFIED CLAIMS)

Unexpended balance available July 1, 1924	120,485.80	
Second deficiency act, 1924, approved Dec. 5, 1924	23,982.72	
First deficiency act, 1925, approved Jan. 20, 1925	182,067.93	
Second deficiency act, 1925, approved Mar. 4, 1925	10,732.93	
Total		337,269.38
Audited expenditures July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925	226,037.24	
Balance unexpended June 30, 1925	111,232.14	
Total		337,269.38

TABLE 15.—*Appropriation and expenditure accounts, Post Office Department, service of the fiscal year 1925*

Appropriation	Amount appropriated, including special acts and deficiencies	Transferred to the civil-service retirement and disability fund	Audited expenditures stated to June 30, 1925	Payments by warrants from July 1 to Sept. 25, 1925	Balance unexpended
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C.					
Salaries:					
Office of the Postmaster General	$213,740.00	$4,564.00	$199,134.99		$10,041.01
Post Office Department buildings	225,632.00	5,416.00	209,870.62		10,345.38
Office of the First Assistant Postmaster General	387,500.00	9,500.00	360,632.88		17,367.12
Office of the Second Assistant Postmaster General	263,340.00	6,583.50	240,193.45		16,563.05
Office of the Third Assistant Postmaster General	682,760.00	16,819.00	630,400.16		35,540.84
Office of the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General	361,700.00	9,042.50	336,654.36		16,003.14
Office of the solicitor for the Post Office Department	55,760.00	1,243.00	50,732.26		3,784.74
Office of the chief inspector	132,520.00	3,313.00	123,596.05		5,610.95
Office of the purchasing agent	33,300.00	702.50	31,148.46		1,449.04
Bureau of Accounts	34,320.00	728.00	31,885.78		1,706.22
Contingent expenses, Post Office Department:					
Stationery	28,000.00		22,359.52		5,640.48
Fuel, repairs, etc	57,000.00		49,621.50		7,378.50
Telegraphing	6,500.00		4,938.55		1,561.45
Miscellaneous—					
Miscellaneous items	55,000.00		35,921.80		3,555.30
Motor vehicles			[1] 2,978.10		
Street car fare			[2] 540.00		
Telephone service			[3] 10,036.32		
Law books, etc			[4] 1,767.74		
Traveling expenses, purchasing agent			[5] 200.74		
Furniture and filing cabinets	8,500.00		5,981.10		2,518.90
Printing and binding, Post Office Department	1,290,000.00		985,839.64	$5,294.43	298,865.93
Heat, light, and power, Post Office Building, Washington, D. C.	52,000.00		39,015.33		12,984.67
Claims for damages, act of Dec. 28, 1922	25,943.57		25,943.57		
Total, Post Office Department	3,913,515.57	57,911.50	3,399,392.92	5,294.43	450,916.72
FIELD SERVICE, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT					
Office of the Postmaster General					
Electric power, light, etc	8,500.00		6,370.91	531.01	1,598.08
Rewards to postal employees for inventions	4,000.00		340.00		3,660.00
Freight, express, or motor transportation of equipment, etc	600,000.00		249,413.58	72,860.76	277,725.66
Personal or property damage claims	20,000.00		3,378.38	3,650.80	12,970.82
Post-office inspectors:					
Salaries	1,750,000.00	43,750.00	1,706,250.00		
1925–26	[7] 25,236.99	922.70	24,314.29		(8)
Traveling expenses	455,000.00		404,481.91	30,078.40	20,439.69
Miscellaneous expenses, division headquarters	14,000.00		11,010.19	2,285.60	704.21
Clerks, division headquarters	252,750.00	6,318.75	246,431.25		
1925–26	[7] 10,611.16	297.50	10,313.66		(8)
Payment of rewards:					
Rewards	30,000.00		10,755.00	2,400.00	12,059.74
Information			[6] 4,490.31	294.95	
Travel expenses, etc., Postmaster General	1,000.00		236.88		763.12

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 15.—*Appropriation and expenditure accounts, Post Office Department, service of the fiscal year 1925*—Continued

Appropriation	Amount appropriated, including special acts and deficiencies	Transferred to the civil-service retirement and disability fund	Audited expenditures stated to June 30, 1925	Payments by warrants from July 1 to Sept. 25, 1925	Balance unexpended
FIELD SERVICE, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—continued					
Office of the First Assistant Postmaster General					
Compensation to postmasters	$46,000,000.00		$46,000,000.00		
1925–26	[7] 1,359,658.49		1,359,658.49		([8])
Compensation to assistant postmasters	6,000,000.00	$147,500.00	5,852,500.00		
1925–26	[7] 340,462.46	10,516.85	329,945.61		([8])
Printers, mechanics, and skilled laborers	97,400.00	2,125.00	95,275.00		
1925–26	[7] 1,670.01	190.00	1,480.01		([8])
Clerks, first and second class post offices	126,517,100.00	3,062,924.00	123,454,176.00		
1925–26	[7] 9,304,012.09	253,750.00	9,050,262.09		([8])
Watchmen, messengers, and laborers	5,759,150.00	130,000.00	5,629,150.00		
1925–26	[7] 264,716.65	5,000.00	259,716.65		([8])
Clerks, contract stations	1,550,000.00		1,449,183.11		$100,816.89
Separating mails	750,000.00		678,767.71		71,232.29
Unusual conditions at post offices	150,000.00		89,308.95		60,691.05
Clerks, third-class post offices	4,400,000.00		4,400,000.00		
1925–26	[7] 1,759,215.44		1,759,215.44		([8])
Rent, light, and fuel	14,416,600.00		13,502,606.10	$867.56	913,126.34
Miscellaneous items, first and second class post offices	951,000.00		893,696.73	76.79	57,226.48
Village delivery service	1,500,000.00	12,500.00	1,487,500.00		
1925–26	[7] 86,920.72	800.00	85,418.57	702.15	([8])
Detroit River postal service	18,250.00		18,000.00		250.00
Car fare and bicycle allowance	1,005,000.00		981,031.10		23,968.90
City delivery carriers	89,318,000.00	2,182,950.00	87,135,050.00		
1925–26	[7] 6,518,261.00	175,000.00	6,343,261.00		([8])
Special delivery fees	6,100,000.00		6,100,000.00		
1925–26	[7] 1,033,254.03		1,033,254.03		([8])
Pneumatic tube service	526,373.25		511,667.52	69.12	14,636.61
Vehicle service	15,400,000.00	150,000.00	15,250,000.00		
1925–26	[7] 246,040.72	12,500.00	119,962.09	113,578.63	([8])
Travel expenses, etc., First Assistant Postmaster General	1,000.00		21.50		978.50
Office of the Second Assistant Postmaster General					
Star route service—Alaska	180,000.00		124,316.99	24,564.50	31,118.51
Power-boat service	1,550,000.00		1,275,397.16	200,928.68	73,674.16
Railroad transportation and mail messenger service:					
Railroad service Mail messenger service Blue tag service	107,950,000.00	2,048.81	{88,669,121.18 8,633,464.80 ([9])	9,331,405.19	1,313,960.02
Airplane service between New York and San Francisco	1,500,000.00	2,260.00	2,544,412.31	114,311.74	89,015.95
Airplane service between New York and San Francisco, night service	1,250,000.00				
Railway Mail Service—Salaries	47,900,000.00	1,145,020.00	46,754,980.00		
1925–26	[7] 2,246,438.07	93,137.00	2,153,301.07		([8])
Railway postal clerks—Travel allowances	2,775,000.00		2,775,000.00		
1925–26	[7] 211,515.58		193,287.58	18,228.00	([8])
Railway Mail Service:					
Traveling expenses	62,000.00		53,587.92	3,892.53	4,519.55
Miscellaneous expenses	1,150,000.00		962,507.96	24,597.49	162,894.55
Electric and cable car service	640,000.00		550,469.17	64,768.65	24,762.18
Foreign mail transportation:					
Steamship service Seapost service Aircraft service	7,500,000.00	2,717.50	{6,454,380.25 [10] 111,191.25 [11] 40,440.00	575,463.57 51.00 7,350.00	308,406.43
Balances due foreign countries	1,500,000.00		307,789.42	98,204.47	1,094,006.11
Assistant superintendent, Division of Foreign Mails	2,500.00	62.50	2,437.48		.02
Travel expenses, etc., Second Assistant Postmaster General	1,000.00		839.62	113.00	47.38
Foreign mail transportation: Representative Universal Postal Congress in Europe, 1925–26	[12] 1,000.00		1,000.00		

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 15.—*Appropriation and expenditure accounts, Post Office Department, service of the fiscal year 1925*—Continued

Appropriation	Amount appropriated, including special acts and deficiencies	Transferred to the civil-service retirement and disability fund	Audited expenditures stated to June 30, 1925	Payments by warrants from July 1 to Sept. 25, 1925	Balance unexpended
FIELD SERVICE, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—continued					
Office of the Third Assistant Postmaster General					
Manufacture of postage stamps and stamped paper	$8,100,000.00		$7,270,970.76	$517,738.75	$311,290.49
Distribution of stamped envelopes and newspaper wrappers	21,500.00	$537.50	20,926.94		35.56
1925–26	[7] 11.25	11.25			[8]
Indemnities, domestic mail	4,500,000.00		1,916,762.34	11,995.16	2,571,242.50
Indemnities, international mail	40,000.00		5,709.70	1,786.96	32,503.34
Travel expenses, etc., Third Assistant Postmaster General	1,000.00		753.93	143.35	102.72
Unpaid money orders more than 1 year old	9,087,522.80		138,041.38		8,949,481.42
Office of the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General					
Stationery	900,000.00		760,615.79	50,842.36	88,541.85
Post office equipment and supplies:					
Equipment and supplies	1,103,500.00		1,012,185.12	65,402.85	25,912.03
Technical works			[12]		
Equipment and furniture for post-office quarters	200,000.00		[14] 129,950.66	16,455.60	53,593.74
Twine and tying devices	518,500.00		426,201.79	15,040.04	77,258.17
Shipment of supplies	80,000.00	1,152.50	59,462.19	361.98	19,023.33
Labor-saving devices	500,000.00	300.00	373,889.69	48,825.68	76,984.63
Mail bags and equipment:					
Mail bags, etc	1,960,000.00	12,982.19	1,339,170.12	30,485.54	577,362.15
Distinctive equipment			[15]		
Star route service	12,900,000.00		11,597,100.29	1,102,541.66	200,358.05
Rural delivery service	89,250,000.00	2,105,250.00	87,144,750.00		
1925–26	[7] 5,483,886.29	1,680.62	5,480,899.56	1,306.11	[8]
Travel expenses, etc., Fourth Assistant Postmaster General	1,000.00		240.31		759.69
Total, 1925	626,718,646.05	9,010,398.75	587,628,158.65	12,420,385.74	17,659,702.91
Total, 1925–26	[7] 28,892,910.95	553,805.92	28,205,290.14	133,814.89	
Total, field service	655,611,557.00	9,564,204.67	615,833,448.79	12,554,200.63	17,659,702.91
Grand total	659,525,072.57	9,622,116.17	619,232,841.71	12,559,495.06	18,110,619.63

[1] Not exceeding $3,000 authorized out of the appropriation, "Contingent expenses, Post Office Department, miscellaneous items, 1925."
[2] Not exceeding $540 authorized out of the appropriation, "Contingent expenses, Post Office Department, miscellaneous items, 1925."
[3] Not exceeding $14,500 authorized out of the appropriation, "Contingent expenses, Post Office Department, miscellaneous items, 1925."
[4] Not exceeding $1,800 authorized out of the appropriation, "Contingent expenses, Post Office Department, miscellaneous items, 1925."
[5] Not exceeding $500 authorized out of the appropriation, "Contingent expenses, Post Office Department, miscellaneous items, 1925."
[6] Not exceeding $5,000 authorized out of the appropriation, "Payment of rewards, 1925."
[7] Allotment from the appropriation for the fiscal year 1926, authorized by the second deficiency act, approved Mar. 4, 1925.
[8] Unexpended balance for the fiscal year 1926, available.
[9] Not exceeding $1,500,000 authorized out of the appropriation, "Railroad transportation, 1925."
[10] Not exceeding $150,000 authorized out of the appropriation, "Foreign mail transportation, 1925."
[11] Not exceeding $150,000 authorized out of the appropriation, "Foreign mail transportation, 1925."
[12] Not exceeding $1,000 made immediately available by postal act, fiscal year 1926, approved Jan. 22, 1925.
[13] Not exceeding $1,500 authorized out of appropriation, "Post office equipment and supplies, 1925."
[14] Not exceeding $200,000 authorized out of the appropriation, "Post office equipment and supplies, 1925," and for no other purposes.
[15] Not exceeding $15,000 authorized out of the appropriation, "Mail bags and equipment, 1925."

TABLE 16.—*Appropriation and expenditure accounts, Post Office Department, service of the fiscal year 1924*

Appropriation	Amount appropriated, including special acts and deficiencies	Transferred to the civil-service retirement and disability fund	Audited expenditures stated to June 30, 1925	Payments by warrants from July 1 to Sept. 25, 1925	Balance unexpended
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C.					
Salaries, Post Office Department:					
Salaries	$1,834,940.00	$42,784.00	$1,747,151.80		$44,781.14
Traveling expenses, purchasing agent			[1] 223.06		
Increase of compensation, Post Office Department	337,248.00		328,200.81		9,047.19
Contingent expenses, Post Office Department:					
Stationery	30,000.00		26,987.87		3,012.13
Fuel, repairs, etc	60,000.00		59,905.98		94.02
Telegraphing	6,500.00		6,384.84		115.16
Miscellaneous items—					
Miscellaneous items	67,000.00		50,016.31		15.26
Motor vehicles			[2] 2,996.07		
Street-car fare			[3] 400.00		
Telephone service			[4] 11,784.72		
Law books, etc			[5] 1,787.64		
Furniture and filing cabinets	8,500.00		7,679.33		820.67
Public printing and binding, Post Office Department	1,050,000.00		982,846.92		67,153.08
Heat, light, and power, Post Office Building, Washington, D. C	60,000.00		58,977.08		1,022.92
Salaries, Bureau of Accounts, Post Office Department	46,090.00	902.00	44,425.25		762.75
Claims for damages, act Dec. 28, 1922	20,313.06		20,313.06		
Total, Post Office Department	3,520,591.06	43,686.00	3,350,080.74		126,824.32
FIELD SERVICE, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT					
Office of the Postmaster General					
Electric power, light, etc	8,500.00		7,834.92		665.08
Rewards to postal employees for inventions	4,270.00		2,335.00		1,935.00
Post Office inspectors:					
Salaries	1,714,200.00	42,855.00	1,604,996.21		66,348.79
Clerks, division headquarters	248,750.00	6,218.75	235,244.55		7,286.70
Traveling expenses	468,300.00		434,045.48		34,254.52
Miscellaneous expenses, division headquarters	14,000.00		13,142.26		857.74
Payment of rewards:					
Rewards	42,000.00		16,430.00	$18,155.00	3,409.58
Information			[6] 4,005.42		
Special assistant to the Attorney General	6,000.00	62.50	5,937.50		
Personal or property damage claims	35,000.00		13,180.05	1,281.35	20,538.60
Travel expenses, etc., Postmaster General	1,000.00		423.08		576.92
Office of the First Assistant Postmaster General					
Compensation to postmasters	46,695,000.00		45,309,796.94		1,385,203.06
Compensation to assistant postmasters	6,000,000.00	147,500.00	5,594,773.35		257,726.65
Clerks, first and second class post offices	111,052,600.00	2,740,000.00	107,882,595.00		430,005.00
Printers, mechanics, and skilled laborers	97,400.00	2,125.00	90,722.33		4,552.67
Watchmen, messengers, and laborers	5,371,250.00	122,500.00	5,099,510.56		149,239.44
Clerks, contract stations	1,500,000.00		1,364,582.45		135,417.55

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 16.—*Appropriation and expenditure accounts, Post Office Department, service of the fiscal year 1924*—Continued

Appropriation	Amount appropriated, including special acts and deficiencies	Transferred to the civil-service retirement and disability fund	Audited expenditures stated to June 30, 1925	Payments by warrants from July 1 to Sept. 25, 1925	Balance unexpended
FIELD SERVICE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—continued					
Office of the First Assistant Postmaster General—Continued					
Temporary clerk hire:					
Regular service	$11,000,000.00	$232,500.00	$10,049,218.94	$225.00	$297,341.30
Mail-handling costs			[7] 420,714.76		
Separating mails	790,000.00		712,685.70		77,314.30
Unusual conditions at post offices	128,000.00		118,644.24		9,355.76
Clerks, third-class post offices	4,250,000.00		4,056,122.24		193,877.76
Rent, light, and fuel	13,276,000.00		12,839,012.56		436,987.44
Miscellaneous items, first and second class post offices	865,557.00		817,062.61		48,494.39
City delivery carriers	75,575,000.00	1,857,500.00	73,622,077.46		95,422.54
Temporary city delivery carriers	9,409,644.69	207,500.00	9,202,214.32		[8] 69.63
City delivery carriers, new offices	100,000.00	2,500.00	81,987.11		15,512.89
Village delivery service	1,500,000.00	12,500.00	1,388,353.99		99,146.01
Car fare and bicycle allowance	950,000.00		925,397.44		24,602.56
Street car collection service	1,700.00		19.25		1,680.75
Detroit River postal service	14,400.00		14,400.00		
Special-delivery car fare	17,000.00		7,339.21		9,660.79
Special-delivery fees	6,933,708.33		6,933,921.39		[8] 213.06
Travel expenses, etc., First Assistant Postmaster General	1,000.00		142.25		857.75
Office of the Second Assistant Postmaster General					
Star-route service—Alaska	185,000.00		158,255.39		26,744.61
Power-boat service	1,500,000.00		1,433,525.94		66,474.06
Mail-messenger service	7,000,000.00		7,000,000.00		
Railroad transportation:					
Railroad service	98,550,000.00	1,290.25	97,278,539.77	1,832.24	177,937.13
Blue-tag service			[9]		
Mail-messenger service in lieu			[10] 1,090,400.61		
Airplane service between New York and San Francisco	1,500,000.00	2,300.00	1,493,898.89		3,801.11
Railway Mail Service—Salaries	46,351,000.00	1,112,795.00	45,203,287.02		34,917.98
Railway postal clerks—Travel allowances	2,750,000.00		2,579,195.96		170,804.04
Railway Mail Service:					
Traveling expenses	58,000.00		55,404.63		2,595.37
Miscellaneous expenses	930,000.00		880,971.84		49,028.16
Electric and cable car service	650,000.00		619,551.96		30,448.04
Foreign mail transportation:					
Steamship service	8,097,541.00	1,823.26	7,738,623.68		249,347.09
Sea-post service			[11] 79,472.36		
Aircraft service			[12] 28,274.61		
Balances due foreign countries	1,400,000.00		840,775.09	23,017.19	536,207.72
Assistant superintendent, Division of Foreign Mails	2,500.00	62.50	2,437.48		.02
Travel expenses, etc., Second Assistant Postmaster General	1,000.00		800.08		199.92
Delegates to the Universal Postal Congress at Stockholm	7,500.00		7,500.00		
Office of the Third Assistant Postmaster General					
Manufacture of postage stamps	1,500,000.00		1,386,096.66		113,903.34
Manufacture of stamped envelopes and newspaper wrappers	5,300,000.00		5,212,601.67		87,398.33
Distribution of stamped envelopes and newspaper wrappers	21,500.00	537.50	19,187.83		1,774.67
Manufacture of postal cards	815,000.00		814,602.00		398.00

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 16.—*Appropriation and expenditure accounts, Post Office Department, service of the fiscal year 1924*—Continued

Appropriation	Amount appropriated, including special acts and deficiencies	Transferred to the civil-service retirement and disability fund	Audited expenditures stated to June 30, 1925	Payments by warrants from July 1 to Sept. 25, 1925	Balance unexpended
FIELD SERVICE, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—continued					
Office of the Third Assistant Postmaster General—Continued					
Ship, steamboat, and way letters	$150.00		$0.30		$149.70
Indemnities, domestic mail	5,000,000.00		3,332,656.34	[8] $3,933.91	1,663,409.75
Indemnities, international registered mail	75,000.00		15,495.46	883.17	58,621.37
Freight on stamped paper and mailbags	120,000.00		80,945.85		39,054.15
Travel expenses, etc., Third Assistant Postmaster General	1,000.00		942.98		57.02
Travel expenses, etc., Postal Savings System	500.00		35.35		464.65
Unpaid money orders more than 1 year old	8,651,296.81		138,740.52		[13] 8,512,556.29
Office of the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General					
Stationery	811,000.00		808,681.12		2,318.88
Post office equipment and supplies: Equipment and supplies; Technical works	1,022,000.00		963,178.22; [14]		58,821.78
Equipment and furniture for post office quarters	200,000.00		[15] 198,454.99		1,545.01
Twine and tying devices	490,000.00		489,771.91		228.09
Shipment of supplies	512,050.00	$1,151.25	306,950.98	.50	203,947.27
Labor-saving devices	353,500.00	240.00	346,620.13	131.03	6,508.84
Mail bags and equipment: Mail bags, etc; Distinctive equipment	1,925,000.00	11,850.00	1,698,039.36; [16]		215,110.64
Star-route service	12,850,000.00		12,735,818.47	325.29	113,856.24
Rural Delivery Service	86,900,000.00	2,012,092.50	84,327,042.79		560,864.71
Vehicle service	14,900,000.00	132,000.00	14,396,006.17		371,993.83
Pneumatic-tube service	519,259.10		518,351.78		907.32
Travel expenses, etc., Fourth Assistant Postmaster General	1,000.00		215.79		784.21
Total	609,021,076.93	8,649,903.51	583,150,220.55	49,784.68	17,171,450.88
Less expenditures authorized in excess of appropriation					282.69
Total field service	609,021,076.93	8,649,903.51	583,150,220.55	49,784.68	17,171,168.19
Grand total	612,541,667.99	8,693,589.51	586,500,301.29	49,784.68	17,297,992.51

[1] Not exceeding $500 authorized out of the appropriation, "Salaries, Post Office Department, 1924."
[2] Not exceeding $3,000 authorized out of the appropriation, "Contingent expenses, Post Office Department, miscellaneous items, 1924."
[3] Not exceeding $540 authorized out of the appropriation, "Contingent expenses, Post Office Department, miscellaneous items, 1924."
[4] Not exceeding $14,500 authorized out of the appropriation, "Contingent expenses, Post Office Department, miscellaneous items, 1924."
[5] Not exceeding $1,800 authorized out of the appropriation, "Contingent expenses, Post Office Department, miscellaneous items, 1924."
[6] Not exceeding $5,000 authorized out of the appropriation. "Payment of rewards, 1924."
[7] Not exceeding $500,000 authorized out of the appropriation, "Temporary clerk hire, 1924."
[8] Audited expenditures authorized in excess of appropriation.
[9] Not exceeding $1,500,000 authorized out of the appropriation, "Railroad transportation, 1924."
[10] Not exceeding $1,500,000 authorized out of the appropriation, "Railroad transportation, 1924."
[11] Not exceeding $150,000 authorized out of the appropriation, "Foreign mail transportation, 1924."
[12] Not exceeding $150,000 authorized out of the appropriation, "Foreign mail transportation, 1924."
[13] Unavailable; balance reappropriated for fiscal year 1925.
[14] Not exceeding $1,500 authorized out of the appropriation, "Post Office equipment and supplies, 1924."
[15] Not exceeding $200,000 authorized out of the appropriation, "Post office equipment and supplies, 1924," and for no other purpose.
[16] Not exceeding $15,000 authorized out of the appropriation, "Mail bags and equipment, 1924."

TABLE 17.—*Appropriation and expenditure accounts, Post Office Department, service of the fiscal year 1923*

Appropriation	Amount appropriated, including special acts and deficiencies	Transferred to the civil-service retirement and disability fund	Audited expenditures stated to June 30, 1925	Payments by warrants from July 1 to Sept. 25, 1925	Balance unexpended
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C.					
Salaries, Post Office Department:					
Salaries	$1,903,380.00	$43,957.75	$1,754,159.28		$105,082.13
Traveling expenses, purchasing agent			[1] 180.84		
Increase of compensation, Post Office Department	352,800.00		326,559.89		26,240.11
Contingent expenses, Post Office Department:					
Stationery	30,000.00		29,529.64		470.36
Fuel, repairs, etc	69,000.00		68,911.39		88.61
Telegraphing	[2] 6,400.00		6,285.84		114.16
Miscellaneous items—					
Miscellaneous items	[2] 54,900.00		37,333.95		115.88
Motor vehicles			[3] 2,978.66		
Street-car fare			[4] 540.00		
Telephone service			[5] 12,139.65		
Law books, etc			[6] 1,791.86		
Furniture and filing cabinets	8,500.00		8,408.13		91.87
Official Postal Guide	65,000.00		64,588.31		411.69
Public printing and binding, Post Office Department	[2] 994,000.00		971,949.11		22,050.89
Heat, light, and power, Post Office Building, Washington, D. C	52,592.20		52,592.20		
Salaries, Bureau of Accounts, Post Office Department	[2] 36,450.00	772.75	31,728.26		3,948.99
Damage claims, Post Office Department	1,266.71		1,266.71		
Total, Post Office Department	3,574,288.91	44,730.50	3,370,943.72		158,614.69
FIELD SERVICE, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT					
Office of the Postmaster General					
Electric power, light, etc	7,500.00		7,498.21		1.79
Rewards to postal employees for inventions	5,000.00		495.00		4,505.00
Post-office inspectors:					
Salaries	1,545,800.00	38,645.00	1,463,557.02		43,597.98
Clerks, division headquarters	244,050.00	6,101.25	230,943.29		7,005.46
Traveling expenses	424,500.00		396,738.73		27,761.27
Miscellaneous expenses, division headquarters	16,000.00		11,959.40		4,040.60
Payment of rewards:					
Rewards	50,000.00		46,413.65		658.94
Information			[7] 2,927.41		
Special assistant to the Attorney General	6,000.00		6,000.00		
Personal or property damage claims	35,000.00		17,566.08		17,433.92
Printing and binding, Postal Laws and Regulations	45,000.00		43,724.72		1,275.28
Travel expenses, etc., Postal Savings System	500.00		214.82		285.18
Travel expenses, etc., Postmaster General	1,000.00		318.05		681.95
Office of the First Assistant Postmaster General					
Compensation to postmasters	44,334,180.07		44,333,790.44		389.63
Compensation to assistant postmasters	6,000,000.00	146,750.00	5,723,107.36		130,142.64
Clerks, first and second class post offices	103,000,000.00	2,537,500.00	100,359,265.79		103,234.21
Printers, mechanics, and skilled laborers	97,400.00	2,000.00	76,817.04		18,582.96

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 17.—*Appropriation and expenditure accounts, Post Office Department, service of the fiscal year 1923*—Continued

Appropriation	Amount appropriated, including special acts and deficiencies	Transferred to the civil-service retirement and disability fund	Audited expenditures stated to June 30, 1925	Payments by warrants from July 1 to Sept. 25, 1925	Balance unexpended
FIELD SERVICE, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—continued					
Office of the First Assistant Postmaster General—Con.					
Watchmen, messengers, and laborers	$4,765,000.00	$107,500.00	$4,527,981.06		$129,518.94
Clerks, contract stations	1,300,000.00		1,248,562.50		51,437.50
Temporary clerk hire	10,062,672.99	214,066.83	9,849,269.20		[8] 663.04
Separating mails	790,000.00		714,987.04		75,012.96
Unusual conditions at post offices	150,000.00		136,895.39		13,104.61
Clerks, third-class post offices	4,000,000.00		3,879,800.62		120,199.38
Rent, light, and fuel: Regular service; Claims	11,750,000.00		11,470,860.30; [9] 3,253.09		275,886.61
Miscellaneous items, first and second class post offices	800,000.00		731,594.77		68,405.23
City delivery carriers	70,693,868.79	1,706,297.59	68,978,536.33		9,034.87
Temporary city delivery carriers	8,874,724.56	196,868.11	8,677,841.55		14.90
City delivery carriers, new offices	100,000.00	2,500.00	94,941.80		2,558.20
Village delivery service	1,500,000.00	12,500.00	1,322,602.83		164,897.17
Car fare and bicycle allowance	920,000.00		883,328.02		36,671.98
Street-car collection service	1,700.00				1,700.00
Detroit River postal service	14,400.00		14,400.00		
Special-delivery car fare	17,000.00		9,236.38		7,763.62
Special-delivery fees	6,559,810.61		6,559,807.89		2.72
Travel expenses, etc., First Assistant Postmaster General	1,000.00		567.88		432.12
Office of the Second Assistant Postmaster General					
Star route service—Alaska	230,000.00		151,649.12		78,350.88
Power-boat service	1,450,000.00		1,399,237.53		50,762.47
Mail-messenger service	7,000,000.00		6,996,326.09		3,673.91
Railroad transportation: Railroad service; Blue tag service; Mail-messenger service in lieu	93,500,000.00	1,026.00	93,081,867.05; [10]; [11]		417,106.95
Freight on stamped paper and mail bags	120,000.00		92,281.88		27,718.12
Airplane service between New York and San Francisco	1,900,000.00	2,264.50	1,894,576.03		3,159.47
Railway Mail Service—Salaries	45,580,000.00	1,082,148.50	43,965,514.82		532,336.68
Railway postal clerks—Travel allowances	2,750,000.00		2,560,637.57		189,362.43
Railway Mail Service: Traveling expenses	57,000.00		56,331.34		668.66
Miscellaneous expenses	2,000,000.00		1,060,033.79		939,966.21
Electric and cable car service	700,000.00		609,284.41		90,715.59
Foreign mail transportation: Steamship service; Aircraft service	6,500,000.00		6,472,553.37; [12] 19,990.00		7,456.63
Balances due foreign countries	1,015,350.00		1,009,641.76	$4,053.96	1,654.28
Travel expenses, etc., Second Assistant Postmaster General	1,000.00		915.95		84.05
Office of the Third Assistant Postmaster General					
Manufacture of postage stamps	1,300,000.00		1,298,964.57		1,035.43
Manufacture of stamped envelopes and newspaper wrappers	5,000,000.00		4,914,040.91		85,959.09
Distribution of stamped envelopes and newspaper wrappers	19,875.00	492.50	19,151.70		230.80
Manufacture of postal cards	750,000.00		747,357.98		2,642.02
Ship, steamboat, and way letters	150.00		43.75		106.25
Indemnities, domestic mail	4,365,000.00		3,637,731.06		727,268.94
Indemnities, international registered mail	75,000.00		18,545.24		56,454.76
Travel expenses, etc., Third Assistant Postmaster General	1,000.00		973.52		26.48
Unpaid money orders more than 1 year old	8,127,391.97		98,241.17		[13] 8,029,150.80

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 17.—*Appropriation and expenditure accounts, Post Office Department, service of the fiscal year 1923*—Continued

Appropriation	Amount appropriated, including special acts and deficiencies	Transferred to the civil-service retirement and disability fund	Audited expenditures stated to June 30, 1925	Payments by warrants from July 1 to Sept. 25, 1925	Balance unexpended
FIELD SERVICE, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—continued					
Office of the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General					
Stationery	$980,000.00		$662,155.69		$317,844.31
Post office equipment and supplies:					
Equipment and supplies	1,000,000.00		986,094.94		13,905.06
Technical works			[14]		
Twine and tying devices	440,000.00		439,461.99		538.01
Shipment of supplies	286,050.00	$1,151.25	212,494.89		72,403.86
Labor-saving devices:					
Devices	350,000.00	240.00	336,067.95		13,692.05
Letter-distributing machine	26,500.00		[15] 25,000.00		1,500.00
Mail bags and equipment:					
Mail bags, etc	2,150,000.00	10,797.06	1,640,469.46		498,733.48
Distinctive equipment			[16]		
Star route service	12,850,000.00		12,623,795.75		226,204.25
Rural Delivery Service	86,900,000.00	2,066,625.00	84,024,397.32		808,977.68
Vehicle service	15,500,000.00	159,558.25	14,927,200.73		413,241.02
Pneumatic-tube service	513,911.50		313,293.17		200,618.33
Travel expenses, etc., Fourth Assistant Postmaster General	1,000.00		113.11		886.89
Total	581,551,335.49	8,295,031.84	558,122,239.27	$4,053.96	15,130,673.46
Less expenditures authorized in excess of appropriation					663.04
Total, field service	581,551,335.49	8,295,031.84	558,122,239.27	4,053.96	15,130,010.42
Grand total	585,125,624.40	8,339,762.34	561,493,182.99	4,053.96	15,288,625.11

[1] Not exceeding $500 authorized out of the appropriation "Salaries, Post Office Department, 1923."
[2] Exclusive of amount transferred to appropriations for the General Accounting Office under authority of the third deficiency act, 1922, approved July 1, 1922.
[3] Not exceeding $3,000 authorized out of the appropriation "Contingent expenses, Post Office Department, miscellaneous items, 1923."
[4] Not exceeding $540 authorized out of the appropriation "Contingent expenses, Post Office Department, miscellaneous items, 1923."
[5] Not exceeding $14,500 authorized out of the appropriation "Contingent expenses, Post Office Department, miscellaneous items, 1923."
[6] Not exceeding $1,800 authorized out of the appropriation "Contingent expenses, Post Office Department, miscellaneous items, 1923."
[7] Not exceeding $5,000 authorized out of the appropriation "Payment of rewards, 1923."
[8] Audited expenditures authorized in excess of appropriation.
[9] Not exceeding $10,000 authorized out of the appropriation "Rent, light, and fuel, 1923."
[10] Not exceeding $1,500,000 authorized out of the appropriation "Railroad transportation, 1923."
[11] Not exceeding $500,000 authorized out of the appropriation "Railroad transportation, 1923."
[12] Not exceeding $150,000 authorized out of the appropriation "Foreign mail transportation, 1923."
[13] Unavailable; balance reappropriated for fiscal year 1924.
[14] Not exceeding $1,500 authorized out of the appropriation "Post-office equipment and supplies, 1923."
[15] Not exceeding $26,500 authorized out of the appropriation "Labor-saving devices, 1923," and for no other purpose.
[16] Not exceeding $15,000 authorized out of the appropriation "Mail bags and equipment, 1923."

TABLE 18.—*Gross postal receipts and principal expenses at post offices, stated from July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925*

States, Territories, etc.	Number of post offices July 1, 1925	Gross postal receipts	Compensation to postmasters				City Delivery Service	Rural Delivery Service
			First and second class post offices	Third-class post offices	Fourth-class post offices	Total		
Maine	839	$3,945,886.26	$147,949.97	$262,752.06	$319,092.28	$729,794.31	$655,927.06	$938,281.51
New Hampshire	386	2,035,166.59	101,450.00	134,385.34	154,803.95	390,639.29	452,323.69	473,464.53
Vermont	390	1,539,823.81	93,672.58	135,080.11	154,316.88	383,069.57	249,020.25	648,321.87
Massachusetts	665	25,064,223.14	365,909.53	286,963.89	221,293.15	874,166.57	7,405,819.62	576,644.83
Rhode Island	103	2,702,001.11	35,950.01	55,688.16	34,542.35	126,180.52	830,314.06	86,348.09
Connecticut	332	8,210,888.97	201,104.03	161,246.08	105,647.37	467,997.48	1,710,693.66	522,212.50
New England States	2,715	43,497,989.88	946,036.12	1,036,115.64	989,695.98	2,971,847.74	11,304,098.34	3,245,273.33
New York	2,245	102,513,772.16	830,617.82	946,487.24	810,858.19	2,587,963.25	19,251,861.29	3,768,232.10
New Jersey	675	14,655,178.37	374,141.74	319,394.04	222,278.60	915,814.38	4,271,894.02	619,829.66
Pennsylvania	2,937	44,362,908.08	836,136.91	942,904.38	1,142,688.19	2,921,729.48	10,039,899.11	4,190,488.53
Delaware	96	999,074.86	38,350.00	42,650.00	30,056.22	111,056.22	207,074.66	213,523.86
Maryland	701	7,100,576.18	95,200.00	165,654.41	280,769.39	541,623.80	1,630,956.00	869,930.02
District of Columbia	1	4,770,508.84	7,000.00			7,000.00	1,137,443.10	9,384.00
Eastern States	6,655	174,402,018.49	2,181,446.47	2,417,090.07	2,486,650.59	7,085,187.13	36,539,128.18	9,671,388.47
Virginia	2,242	7,235,862.18	209,137.00	440,242.82	856,755.35	1,506,135.17	1,332,087.64	2,204,487.96
West Virginia	1,907	4,395,136.15	164,620.27	288,830.01	724,645.90	1,178,096.18	671,298.56	847,050.92
North Carolina	1,527	5,813,866.07	253,568.48	394,881.19	506,390.80	1,154,840.47	761,364.61	2,892,722.01
South Carolina	680	2,529,711.22	133,554.99	210,374.87	235,632.75	579,562.61	431,029.92	1,799,982.93
Georgia	1,101	7,733,668.47	219,479.99	398,227.54	403,041.60	1,020,749.92	1,135,037.97	3,500,280.58
Florida	870	5,492,483.63	192,183.22	229,690.06	325,907.64	747,780.92	778,010.35	674,758.90
Alabama	1,106	4,384,967.19	159,314.73	328,268.23	423,573.04	911,156.00	757,754.58	2,339,785.76
Mississippi	938	2,809,553.04	162,650.00	316,769.66	342,681.07	822,100.73	299,004.50	2,046,179.79
Louisiana	1,028	5,055,286.47	121,969.83	268,327.10	372,140.07	762,437.00	793,526.08	668,835.95
Texas	2,257	16,116,972.56	527,874.55	885,821.75	754,463.19	2,168,159.49	2,227,093.84	4,551,309.33
Arkansas	1,445	3,584,802.87	155,908.81	305,096.69	499,653.96	960,659.46	532,107.32	1,477,912.21
Kentucky	2,633	6,283,001.04	195,984.50	323,432.93	820,674.78	1,340,092.21	1,093,081.17	1,822,765.67
Tennessee	1,008	7,106,957.03	171,795.60	303,140.78	393,874.13	868,810.51	1,212,390.27	3,223,721.41
Southern States	18,742	78,533,267.92	2,668,041.97	4,693,103.63	6,659,434.28	14,020,579.88	12,023,786.81	28,049,793.42
Ohio	1,572	35,416,752.22	533,379.68	613,791.20	591,271.43	1,738,442.31	7,055,249.40	5,133,267.09
Indiana	1,068	13,773,766.85	369,700.00	451,975.00	364,062.27	1,185,737.27	2,685,058.42	4,078,461.58
Illinois	1,630	70,753,013.64	726,418.32	896,381.90	527,703.45	2,150,503.67	10,245,754.22	5,508,873.67
Michigan	1,211	18,978,144.43	388,353.28	610,304.08	398,349.60	1,397,006.96	4,353,107.62	3,933,350.02
Wisconsin	1,074	13,002,188.04	374,333.95	629,493.56	348,883.87	1,352,711.38	2,342,691.32	3,564,544.60
Minnesota	1,228	15,836,069.55	298,693.57	685,405.76	395,346.36	1,379,445.69	2,545,067.98	3,686,341.43
Iowa	1,241	11,720,002.19	391,068.77	786,626.74	390,894.66	1,568,590.17	1,765,892.52	4,702,724.53
Missouri	1,821	27,229,755.57	296,935.73	667,106.22	661,079.90	1,625,121.85	3,843,769.61	4,482,053.92
Middle Western States	10,845	206,709,692.49	3,378,883.30	5,341,084.46	3,677,591.54	12,397,559.30	34,836,591.09	35,089,616.84

TABLE 18.—*Gross postal receipts and principal expenses at post offices, stated from July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925*—Continued

States, Territories, etc.	Number of post offices July 1, 1925	Gross postal receipts	Compensation to postmasters				City Delivery Service	Rural Delivery Service
			First and second class post offices	Third-class post offices	Fourth-class post offices	Total		
North Dakota	699	$2,359,546.27	$74,450.00	$407,336.68	$254,879.84	$736,666.52	$154,335.25	$1,646,000.36
South Dakota	655	2,539,011.45	120,540.38	335,603.04	209,676.02	665,819.44	231,576.83	1,525,554.32
Nebraska	873	6,662,787.73	195,199.99	517,292.08	252,224.79	964,716.86	1,034,749.82	2,483,860.05
Kansas	1,055	7,017,060.83	293,107.68	567,579.77	367,057.59	1,227,745.04	1,273,899.59	4,095,424.06
Montana	858	2,179,710.42	104,839.81	188,931.99	305,620.61	599,392.41	315,790.76	353,904.66
Wyoming	398	953,176.35	68,991.08	70,519.82	134,342.04	273,852.94	117,086.72	65,170.55
Colorado	785	5,878,127.81	143,027.78	245,798.19	282,847.85	671,673.82	1,060,276.06	822,695.07
New Mexico	565	900,178.31	51,850.00	94,409.60	196,217.03	342,476.63	99,966.86	121,586.11
Oklahoma	1,117	5,888,772.30	282,058.83	433,869.09	364,028.75	1,079,956.67	822,605.71	2,779,124.51
Western States	7,005	34,378,371.47	1,334,065.55	2,861,340.26	2,366,894.52	6,562,300.33	5,110,287.60	13,893,319.69
Washington	931	7,494,296.48	183,683.00	293,700.00	339,531.54	816,914.54	1,513,429.62	855,367.82
Oregon	776	4,808,564.67	129,261.36	213,162.90	267,183.87	609,608.13	892,935.94	586,306.41
California	1,594	28,508,940.48	541,869.23	542,310.78	544,365.51	1,628,545.52	6,391,238.78	1,128,754.52
Idaho	504	1,324,439.98	92,754.32	145,730.58	175,325.19	413,810.09	176,624.74	443,606.10
Utah	351	2,179,418.91	41,450.00	122,699.99	136,409.25	300,559.24	410,222.01	121,445.64
Nevada	184	453,157.69	26,650.00	42,489.90	60,822.47	129,962.37	31,387.02	8,709.71
Arizona	294	1,136,617.70	63,350.00	66,202.75	97,159.82	226,712.57	143,346.77	73,677.37
Alaska	169	70,965.36	10,150.00	17,749.99	41,738.47	69,638.46		
Pacific States	4,803	45,976,401.27	1,089,167.91	1,444,046.89	1,662,536.12	4,195,750.92	9,559,184.88	3,217,867.57
Guam	1	2,354.76	1,750.00			1,750.00		
Hawaii	93	611,278.95	11,950.00	35,750.00	44,627.16	92,327.16	71,748.90	897.48
Porto Rico	92	521,973.98	20,338.71	53,825.00	35,689.50	109,853.21	38,235.98	
Samoa (Tutuila)	1	2,017.87	1,350.00			1,350.00		
Virgin Islands	5	10,949.68	2,350.00	3,500.00	599.07	6,449.07		
Philatelic agency		108,813.74						
Insular possessions	192	1,257,388.98	37,738.71	93,075.00	80,915.73	211,729.44	109,984.88	897.48
Total United States	50,957	584,755,130.50	11,635,380.03	17,885,855.95	17,923,718.76	47,444,954.74	109,483,061.78	93,168,156.80

TABLE 19.—*Money orders issued and paid from July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925*

States, Territories, etc.	Domestic money orders issued		International money orders issued in United States		Domestic money orders paid		International money orders paid and repaid in United States	
	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value
Maine	2,167,825	$16,168,136.65	6,697	$114,920.64	1,550,713	$9,545,834.88	1,931	$25,800.97
New Hampshire	1,228,366	9,682,409.19	5,966	82,464.00	492,043	4,928,537.61	458	6,227.20
Vermont	1,049,895	7,396,105.74	3,361	51,684.71	401,792	3,769,046.90	266	7,751.29
Massachusetts	7,060,001	54,283,825.32	172,287	2,637,507.66	7,465,891	54,861,420.80	17,255	242,027.76
Rhode Island	895,199	8,340,077.65	22,340	294,237.00	617,588	6,248,377.34	1,371	32,299.56
Connecticut	2,641,962	23,170,726.69	60,600	972,029.68	1,665,184	15,249,411.20	3,325	98,692.84
New England States	15,043,248	119,041,281.24	271,251	4,152,843.69	12,193,211	94,602,628.73	24,606	412,799.62
New York	19,648,162	185,886,551.77	500,493	8,610,456.60	31,694,034	264,213,735.47	77,953	1,178,295.12
New Jersey	5,010,399	46,972,085.26	140,982	2,390,946.63	3,170,966	31,889,957.22	8,709	217,502.78
Pennsylvania	15,704,416	129,913,604.19	169,844	3,021,208.35	17,697,622	132,345,182.59	17,686	437,783.45
Delaware	393,547	3,108,009.86	2,234	35,554.60	129,682	1,293,284.75	224	5,465.53
Maryland	2,077,572	15,641,625.51	10,038	165,145.72	1,847,741	19,259,775.03	1,349	19,251.66
District of Columbia	748,841	7,649,279.21	10,527	154,759.54	2,294,900	16,648,908.41	13,544	86,017.23
Eastern States	43,582,937	389,171,155.80	834,118	14,378,071.44	56,834,945	465,650,843.47	119,465	1,944,315.77
Virginia	3,432,203	23,205,120.17	4,547	76,749.96	1,699,612	15,874,130.92	1,840	11,875.29
West Virginia	3,463,672	28,100,024.81	3,507	72,101.70	842,635	9,103,019.98	498	31,095.77
North Carolina	3,296,641	22,110,427.89	3,292	41,859.36	1,231,529	11,035,068.98	306	5,559.20
South Carolina	1,857,573	12,410,831.93	1,589	25,428.08	765,597	6,287,183.50	81	1,839.42
Georgia	3,443,834	21,639,920.53	2,904	42,779.66	2,714,173	19,471,371.01	359	10,384.78
Florida	3,402,606	27,879,551.53	8,341	146,273.49	1,212,840	12,470,896.89	858	25,391.56
Alabama	3,237,065	20,330,406.37	2,852	54,771.77	1,096,394	9,898,485.42	294	7,355.75
Mississippi	2,847,165	16,976,035.21	565	8,293.99	705,645	5,809,571.35	122	2,240.52
Louisiana	3,142,620	21,807,383.99	5,162	98,983.33	1,431,705	15,876,475.96	963	46,614.66
Texas	8,032,437	55,110,377.93	50,828	1,056,003.65	6,010,153	40,841,853.16	12,541	307,161.40
Arkansas	3,337,312	19,660,391.98	3,998	35,535.12	1,312,797	8,965,799.10	204	3,732.08
Kentucky	3,056,584	19,129,032.67	2,716	44,203.32	1,231,673	9,805,466.91	329	4,565.26
Tennessee	2,797,105	16,619,019.63	2,238	32,347.97	1,799,931	15,019,784.51	371	6,190.13
Southern States	45,346,817	304,978,524.64	92,539	1,735,331.40	22,054,684	180,459,107.69	18,766	464,005.82
Ohio	9,639,017	79,286,636.20	71,278	1,162,730.09	8,543,390	79,483,754.42	11,465	180,101.68
Indiana	5,115,026	35,811,807.57	23,382	530,754.88	5,974,532	41,820,636.30	7,124	57,588.58
Illinois	12,306,760	96,641,027.58	160,854	2,968,398.97	43,705,070	274,808,467.53	28,592	409,078.67
Michigan	9,081,167	76,977,457.01	89,109	1,532,124.03	5,100,371	47,144,170.66	6,656	193,072.63
Wisconsin	5,626,758	42,259,989.62	32,961	506,471.06	2,954,564	25,862,546.99	4,623	65,254,.53
Minnesota	4,758,132	33,456,404.09	27,151	412,160.63	6,382,463	46,326,777.78	2,795	71,598.98
Iowa	4,338,406	27,225,055.80	12,997	211,598.94	2,581,978	17,732,369.45	1,406	32,662.16
Missouri	5,541,544	33,747,204.79	20,378	367,235.09	11,358,478	70,639,204.97	7,369	66,583.74
Middle Western States	56,406,810	425,405,582.66	438,110	7,691,473.69	86,600,846	603,817,928.10	70,030	1,075,940.97

TABLE 19.—*Money orders issued and paid from July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925*—Continued

States, Territories, etc.	Domestic money orders issued		International money orders issued in United States		Domestic money orders paid		International money orders paid and repaid in United States	
	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value
North Dakota	2,015,624	$14,678,772.92	3,022	$57,559.17	481,585	$4,333,557.11	265	$7,912.72
South Dakota	1,699,750	12,047,377.05	3,125	44,673.30	560,840	4,224,764.88	309	10,442.36
Nebraska	2,479,037	15,288,593.16	10,718	135,060.28	1,436,847	11,279,060.86	1,132	50,129.14
Kansas	3,222,535	19,549,807.60	11,682	239,705.92	1,374,159	9,672,554.41	931	15,553.57
Montana	1,987,235	19,014,569.32	10,991	223,937.86	638,975	7,748,647.79	447	12,920.34
Wyoming	899,779	8,929,518.79	4,445	115,436.12	198,439	2,663,485.77	154	5,164.86
Colorado	2,185,396	17,266,870.30	19,482	315,361.10	1,378,502	13,710,234.84	1,327	31,915.58
New Mexico	948,875	7,874,287.94	4,077	99,578.36	2,640,059	3,204,647.37	282	6,680.54
Oklahoma	4,024,020	28,083,220.08	5,314	74,324.58	1,171,113	11,093,816.42	344	5,984.41
Western States	19,462,251	142,753,017.16	72,856	1,305,636.69	7,504,519	67,930,769.45	5,191	146,703.32
Washington	3,311,564	29,090,509.95	39,985	795,859.35	2,580,474	26,075,847.50	3,093	76,746.14
Oregon	1,835,394	15,893,875.61	17,791	376,826.37	1,459,193	14,689,192.70	1,312	30,949.69
California	8,554,671	79,215,530.71	210,122	3,997,542.75	6,111,231	69,863,597.91	22,382	435,975.37
Idaho	1,104,709	9,048,541.82	3,945	78,760.25	313,697	2,943,580.09	257	7,364.16
Utah	896,479	8,555,342.43	8,824	178,154.85	991,963	9,078,979.40	575	12,974.58
Nevada	624,408	4,093,921.35	3,048	92,588.01	121,518	1,471,671.53	128	2,982.80
Arizona	805,152	7,688,394.58	14,290	337,323.41	240,830	3,265,242.60	773	21,641.57
Alaska	130,960	2,947,056.05	1,960	86,139.39	22,757	327,100.69	43	762.12
Pacific States	17,263,337	156,533,172.50	299,965	5,943,194.38	11,841,663	127,715,212.42	28,563	589,396.43
Guam	5,277	78,284.31	163	9,610.92	207	3,828.69	2	6.10
Hawaii	336,309	5,835,819.34	17,568	438,147.69	88,175	2,165,474.60	551	12,023.56
Porto Rico	515,480	5,256,373.79	1,016	12,533.98	412,007	4,308,544.75	88	1,088.62
Samoa (Tutuila)	1,597	34,267.44	693	57,221.94	93	1,738.60	2	2.62
Virgin Islands	27,497	419,937.15	295	5,999.03	5,796	59,137.95	28	203.81
Insular possessions	886,160	11,624,682.03	19,735	523,513.56	506,278	6,538,724.59	671	13,324.71
Total United States	197,991,560	1,549,487,416.03	2,028,574	35,730,064.85	197,536,146	1,546,715,214.45	267,292	4,646,486.64

TABLE 20.—*Money orders exchanged between the United States and "domestic basis" foreign countries as audited and stated from July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925*

Countries	United States domestic orders paid in foreign countries		Foreign domestic orders paid in the United States		Excess paid in foreign countries	Excess paid in the United States
	Number	Value	Number	Value		
Antigua	1,081	$12,060.99	387	$1,264.90	$10,796.09	
Bahamas	776	16,090.23	1,027	5,428.20	10,662.03	
Barbados	13,529	189,293.47	1,233	5,994.04	183,299.43	
Bermuda	841	14,168.31	7,809	68,326.37		$54,158.06
British Guiana	2,304	29,209.17	3,461	23,193.95	6,015.22	
British Honduras	528	7,126.21	9,234	71,342.83		64,216.62
Canada	765,212	12,403,460.96	1,128,314	10,275,271.00	2,128,189.96	
Canal Zone	12,578	238,880.49	105,754	1,667,907.32		1,429,026.83
Cuba	40,527	974,276.49	141,059	1,969,986.42		995,709.93
Dominica	353	4,660.79	88	232.22	4,428.57	
Grenada	2,322	39,396.57	388	4,369.83	35,026.74	
Jamaica	14,714	197,312.45	1,181	20,816.36	176,496.09	
Martinique	8	64.20			64.20	
Montserrat	719	10,717.39	39	130.05	10,587.34	
Nevis	296	4,803.56	5	8.08	4,795.48	
Newfoundland	21,249	546,361.62	18,047	194,807.85	351,553.77	
Philippines	50,284	2,061,769.26	76,403	796,199.22	1,265,570.04	
St. Kitts	643	9,906.21	96	214.50	9,691.71	
St. Lucia	789	10,244.60	322	1,182.75	9,061.85	
St. Vincent	1,797	31,770.21	230	1,537.08	30,233.13	
Trinidad	7,241	117,913.98	2,760	9,786.60	108,127.38	
Virgin Islands	73	876.41	12	259.27	617.14	
Total, domestic basis	937,864	16,920,363.57	1,497,849	15,118,258.84	4,345,216.17	2,543,111.44

TABLE 21.—*Money orders exchanged between the United States and "international basis" foreign countries as audited and stated from July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925*

Countries	United States international orders certified for payment in foreign countries		Foreign international orders certified for payment in the United States		Excess certified by the United States	Excess certified by foreign countries
	Number	Value	Number	Value		
Australia	6,573	$174,085.74	24,562	$230,444.78		$56,359.04
Austria	24,068	364,401.16			$364,401.16	
Belgium	2,860	32,669.62	1,572	21,219.27	11,450.35	
Bolivia			42	143.86		143.86
Brazil	1,017	21,116.13	268	1,347.73	19,768.40	
Bulgaria	639	10,404.12	6	41.66	10,362.46	
Chili	513	9,499.47	1,129	5,111.35	4,388.12	
China	6,123	111,095.96	5,123	49,274.59	61,821.37	
Costa Rica	872	14,267.46	1,328	13,135.61	1,131.85	
Czechoslovakia	18,028	323,903.16	1,278	54,550.59	269,352.57	
Denmark	15,731	263,530.32	1,433	30,283.48	233,246.84	
Esthonia	1,458	36,497.40	7	123.10	36,374.30	
Finland	5,164	124,003.74	28	1,397.55	122,606.19	
France	28,287	290,997.71	4,830	38,419.88	252,577.83	
Free City of Danzig	1,242	17,505.09	54	1,518.59	15,986.50	
Germany	254,699	3,918,571.21	8,327	195,140.20	3,723,431.01	
Great Britain	638,401	9,006,867.56	80,109	1,155,512.26	7,851,355.30	
Honduras	95	1,387.12	14	217.54	1,169.58	
Hongkong	565	9,984.12	1,518	8,148.53	1,835.59	
Hungary	8,124	106,384.19	126	3,298.72	103,085.47	
Irish Free State	271,326	4,821,659.61	8,029	115,186.80	4,706,472.81	
Italy	106,220	1,845,779.10	11,993	1,020,142.21	825,636.89	
Japan	56,384	1,620,397.70	8,802	123,652.51	1,496,745.19	
Latvia	11,972	232,314.46	100	1,602.06	230,712.40	
Lithuania	43,618	988,791.21	591	42,410.87	946,380.34	
Mexico	185,787	4,936,012.89	42,885	772,726.44	4,163,286.45	
Netherlands	30,784	464,912.20	6,745	70,263.50	394,648.70	
New Zealand	1,973	42,156.88	17,221	130,359.37		88,202.49
Nicaragua	198	3,412.84	119	3,636.91		224.07
Norway	24,639	485,315.27	1,925	48,551.30	436,763.97	
Peru	258	5,022.30	31	576.23	4,446.07	
Poland	86,194	1,682,824.01	252	13,566.76	1,669,257.25	
Salvador	148	2,764.28	1,180	7,773.10		5,008.82
Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes	16,854	485,608.40	361	26,242.06	459,366.34	
Siam	34	877.69	577	2,614.69		1,737.00
Spain	2,030	46,055.82	837	6,663.15	39,392.67	
Straits Settlements	96	2,294.34	1,182	7,061.94		4,767.60
Sweden	137,130	2,757,765.02	4,756	184,018.86	2,573,746.16	
Switzerland	21,736	349,527.32	3,278	66,987.09	282,540.23	
Union of South Africa	2,732	65,378.53	8,823	68,611.34		3,232.81
Uruguay	193	4,803.80	254	1,841.52	2,962.28	
Total, international basis	2,014,765	35,680,844.95	251,695	4,523,818.00	31,316,702.64	159,675.69

TABLE 22.—*The Post Office Department general account with postmasters, stated from July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925*

MONEY-ORDER SERVICE

Balances due the United States July 1, 1924			$9,095,694.86
Domestic money orders issued		$1,549,487,416.03	
International money orders issued	$35,730,064.85		
Less repaid and void	209,148.79		
		35,520,916.06	
Fees collected for issuing domestic money orders		13,330,900.98	
Fees collected for issuing international money orders		428,368.36	
Exchange received from foreign countries as payment on account		2,883,239.43	
Deposits of surplus funds received from postmasters		300,278,596.90	
Drafts drawn on the Treasurer United States		1,033,936,606.74	
Funds transferred from the postal account:			
By adjustment of district postmasters' accounts		1,647,239.96	
By postmasters		30,633,662.23	
Miscellaneous receipts		541.43	
Adjustment transfers		44,039.83	
			2,968,191,527.95
Balances due postmasters June 30, 1925			296,454.05
Total			2,977,583,676.86
Balances due postmasters July 1, 1924			298,545.13
Domestic money orders paid		$1,546,715,214.45	
Certified international money orders paid and repaid	$4,646,486.64		
Certified orders repaid	$190,369.47		
Uncertified orders repaid	18,779.32		
	209,148.79		
		4,437,337.85	
Commissions allowed postmasters for issuing money orders		1,632,294.03	
Losses by burglary, fire, and other unavoidable casualties		22,846.56	
Losses by uncollectible balances, late postmasters' accounts		90.00	
Losses by compromise debts, late postmasters' accounts		[1] *11.25*	
Exchange purchased and remitted to foreign countries as payments on account		34,334,361.18	
Funds transferred to the postal account:			
By adjustment of district postmasters' accounts		534,165,432.62	
By postmasters		10,334,298.41	
Deposits of surplus funds made by postmasters		835,610,484.92	
Adjustment transfers		44,039.83	
Incidental expenses		434.28	
			2,967,296,822.88
Balances due the United States June 30, 1925			9,988,308.85
Total			2,977,583,676.86

TABLE 23.—*The Post Office Department general account with United States Treasury depositaries, stated from July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925*

MONEY-ORDER SERVICE

Balance on deposit July 1, 1924		$11,537,588.45	
Deposit of funds		535,331,888.02	
Transferred from the postal service		499,000,000.00	
Postmaster General's drafts paid			$1,042,526,164.72
Balance on deposit June 30, 1925			3,343,315.75
Total		1,045,869,476.47	1,045,869,476.47

TABLE 24.—*The general transfer account, postal and money-order funds, stated from July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925*

Balance due the money-order service July 1, 1924		$11,819,744.30	
Transferred from postal to money-order service:			
By Postmaster General's orders			$499,000,000.00
By postmasters			30,633,662.23
Transferred from money-order to Postal Service:			
By adjustment of district postmasters' accounts		532,518,192.66	
By postmasters		10,334,298.41	
Balance due the money-order service June 30, 1925			25,038,573.14
Total		554,672,235.37	554,672,235.37

[1] Losses recovered.

TABLE 25.—*The Post Office Department general account with foreign countries, stated from July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925*

MONEY-ORDER SERVICE

Balance due the United States July 1, 1924		$1,227,696.09
Credit allowed the United States for payment of money orders issued in "domestic basis" foreign countries	$15,118,258.84	
Credit allowed the United States for international money orders certified by foreign countries, less repaid and void	4,485,469.01	
Credit allowed the United States for repaid and void international money orders	169,796.02	
Credit allowed the United States for remittances on account	34,334,513.26	
Commissions allowed the United States for the payment of foreign money orders	17,205.44	
Gain on foreign exchange	259,673.54	
Gain on conversion of funds	75,479.90	
		54,460,396.01
Balances due foreign countries June 30, 1925		3,550,877.64
Total		59,238,969.74
Balances due foreign countries July 1, 1924		2,889,570.69
Credit allowed foreign countries for the payment of United States domestic money orders	$16,920,363.57	
Credit allowed foreign countries for United States international money orders certified for payment	35,680,844.95	
Credit allowed foreign countries for remittances on account	2,885,634.18	
Commissions allowed foreign countries for payment of United States money orders	122,337.60	
Incidental expenses	142.35	
		55,609,322.65
Balances due the United States June 30, 1925		740,076.40
Total		59,238,969.74

TABLE 26.—*The general domestic money-order account, stated from July 1, 1924 to June 30, 1925*

Outstanding July 1, 1924		$18,826,783.10
Issued in the United States		1,549,487,416.83
Credit allowed the United States for payment of money orders issued in "domestic basis" foreign countries		15,118,258.74
Paid in the United States	$1,546,715,214.45	
Credit allowed foreign countries for payment of United States domestic money orders	16,920,363.57	
"Unpaid money orders more than 1 year old" transferred to postal revenue	574,966.51	
Outstanding June 30, 1925	19,221,913.51	
Total	1,583,432,458.04	1,583,432,458.40

TABLE 27.—*The general international money-order account (foreign countries issued), stated from July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925*

Outstanding July 1, 1924		$420,798.69
Credit allowed the United States for money orders certified by foreign countries		4,485,469.01
Repaid and void		209,148.79
Paid in the United States	$4,646,486.64	
Outstanding June 30, 1925	468,929.85	
Total	5,115,416.49	5,115,416.49

TABLE 28.—*The general international money-order account (United States issued), stated from July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925*

Outstanding July 1, 1924		$446,636.72
Issued		35,730,064.85
Credit allowed foreign countries for United States international money orders certified for payment	$35,680,844.95	
Uncertified orders repaid	18,779.32	
Outstanding June 30, 1925	477,077.30	
Total	36,176,701.57	36,176,701.57

TABLE 29.—*The general money-order revenue account, stated from July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925*

Audited revenues:			
Fees collected for issuing domestic money orders		$13,330,900.98	
Fees collected for issuing international money orders		428,368.36	
Miscellaneous receipts		541.43	
Commissions allowed the United States for the payment of money orders issued in foreign countries		17,205.44	
Gain on foreign exchange		259,673.54	
Gain on conversion of funds		75,479.90	
			$14,112,169.65
Audited expenditures:			
Commissions allowed postmasters for issuing money orders		1,632,294.03	
Commissions allowed foreign countries for payment of money orders issued in the United States		122,337.60	
Incidental expenses		576.63	
		1,755,208.26	
Losses:			
Burglary, fire, and other unavoidable casualties	$22,846.56		
Compromise debts, late postmasters' accounts	[1] *11.25*		
Uncollectible balances, late postmasters' accounts	90.00		
		22,925.31	
			1,778,133.57
Revenue from money-order business [2]			12,334,036.08

TABLE 30.—*Parcel-post transactions between the United States and foreign countries paid during the year July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925*

	Fiscal year 1925		Fiscal year 1924		Fiscal year 1923 and prior		Excess in favor of foreign countries
	Dispatched	Received	Dispatched	Received	Dispatched	Received	
Antigua	$805.98	$191.02	$619.39	$166.33			$1,068.02
Australia	160.38		207.47		$123.02		490.87
Austria	3,908.07	493.97	6,258.23	91.31			9,581.02
Bahamas	3,503.52	528.12	1,935.36	359.68			4,551.08
Barbadoes	4,535.65	1,602.70	2,421.80	717.98			4,636.77
Belgium	2,053.74	957.94	1,354.03	849.76			1,600.07
British Guiana	1,188.61	153.59	905.36	93.98			1,846.40
British Honduras	1,728.70	241.01	896.38	44.57			2,339.50
Canada	209,593.32	69,675.48	412,518.60	162,972.24			389,464.20
Czechoslovakia	2,121.68	1,012.25	4,930.25	1,621.04			4,418.64
Dominica	209.94	17.66	344.61	26.72			510.17
Dominican Republic			4,239.00		3,670.60		7,909.60
Egypt	1,461.90	526.35	1,160.49	402.00			1,694.04
Esthonia	2.31		12.51				14.82
Fiji Islands	64.45	8.11	130.25	13.90			172.69
Finland	771.30	95.00	587.10	55.80			1,207.60
France	7,688.82	6,316.80	5,372.81	5,122.28			1,622.55
Germany	11,264.22	4,441.38	71,209.30	10,910.47			67,121.67
Great Britain	34,409.24	13,453.08	29,373.55	12,275.58			38,054.13
Grenada	660.29	154.36	433.96	132.37			807.52
Guatemala	6,223.40	142.00	12,227.00	310.60	6,603.20	$169.80	24,431.20
Hongkong	1,647.75		1,647.76				3,295.51
Hungary	7,945.13		7,745.52				15,690.65
Irish Free State	16,015.00	1,449.80	4,297.50	229.30			18,633.40
Italy	2,279.22	250.01	2,143.74	431.28			3,741.67
Jamaica	9,590.93	1,658.28	11,510.85	2,466.72			16,976.78
Latvia	2,015.67		3,772.44				5,788.11
Lithuania			77.69				77.69
Mexico	27,285.80	1,561.70	58,903.60	3,878.50			80,749.20
Montserratt	682.10	105.35	288.28	40.72			824.31
Netherlands East Indies	2,543.00	219.43	515.72	51.13			2,788.16
Nevis	428.94	64.25	282.48	117.73			529.44
Newfoundland	4,164.00	904.80	1,776.00	227.20			4,808.00
New Zealand			7,823.60	523.60			7,300.00
Paraguay					77.80		77.80
St. Kitts	1,261.36	235.59	726.68	143.00			1,609.45
St. Lucia	233.48	40.91	176.36	26.05			342.88
St. Vincent	609.55	196.24	929.67	269.38			1,073.60
Siam	331.60	13.51					318.09
Society Islands	97.25	13.12	76.60	11.57			149.16
Spain	243.77		159.50		196.32		599.59
Straits Settlements	471.86	41.38	1,382.22	622.73			1,189.97
Tortola	96.28	5.40	122.53	5.79			207.62
Trinidad	2,610.70	454.41	2,041.68	288.40			3,909.57
Union South Africa	7,437.24	94.47	7,537.83	139.30			14,741.30
Uruguay			811.60		1,130.80	72.20	1,870.20
Total	380,346.15	107,319.47	671,887.30	205,639.01	11,801.74	242.00	750,834.71

[1] Losses recovered.

[2] This item does not represent the net revenue, as all expenses for the maintenance and operation of the money-order service, except those shown above, are by requirement of law paid directly from the postal revenues.