

# SUPERVISION OF WOOL IS ENDED

### Four or Five Steps Necessary to Finish Work of War Industries Board.

### SETTLE WITH 3,865 DEALERS

#### Reports Must Be Audited, Analyzed and Excess Profits Determined and Disbursed—Refunds in Many Cases Will Be Small.

Washington.—The department of agriculture is winding up the affairs of the domestic wool section of the war industries board. This work involves four distinct steps, and it seems probable that a fifth will be necessary.

The first step is to secure, on forms furnished by the department, sworn reports from the 3,865 country dealers and the 179 distributing dealers to whom the war industries board issued permits to deal in wool of the 1918 clip.

The second involves the auditing of these reports in detail to determine whether the methods pursued and the profits made are in accordance with the regulations.

The third is the collection of excess profits from those persons or firms whose reports, after auditing, show that such excess profits were made. As rapidly as they are received by the department, all remittances for excess profits are being deposited as a special fund in the treasury of the United States.

#### Disbursing Excess Profits.

The fourth is a careful analysis of each report which shows excess profits with a view to working out the fairest possible method of distributing such profits. After this is done, the department proposes to disburse the excess profits by check of its own disbursing officer drawn on the treasury of the United States.

The fifth step will be an audit, in the field, of the books and records of dealers whose reports for any reason seem to make this course advisable.

The first division of the work has been very nearly completed. A relatively small number of approved dealers have failed to make reports, and it is believed that the transactions of many of these were so small as to be practically negligible.

It has been discovered that several hundred wool dealers carried on their business as usual during 1918 without obtaining permits. As the names of these dealers have been ascertained they have been required to furnish reports similar in respect to those required from permit holders and to pay over their excess profits whenever it appears that they have made more than the regulations allowed. In other words, they are not allowed to derive any advantage from having operated in ignorance or violation of the regulations. The discovery of many of these unauthorized dealers was impossible until the reports of the 179 dealers in distributing centers were audited. Since the entire wool clip of the country eventually passed through their hands either as purchases or consignments.

The second division of the work, that of auditing the reports received, is progressing rapidly as the force available will permit, and the collection of excess profits proceeds as the audit of each separate case is completed.

As rapidly as excess profits are re-

ceived from any dealer they are apportioned to the individual growers to the extent to which their identity is disclosed, but the actual payments are being withheld until the collection of excess profits is more nearly completed, in order that practically all the growers may receive their checks at approximately the same time.

The reports of many country dealers show no excess profits. Relatively small amounts of excess were made by most of the others, and the refunds to individual growers in many cases will be very small. In other words, the refunds will amount in the aggregate to several cents per pound upon all the wool which the dealer handled.

"The greater part of all excess profits," according to a report of the department, "appears to have accumulated in the hands of certain distributing center dealers who purchased largely through direct agencies in producing sections. Many of the distributing center dealers, who handled wools on consignment only and whose profits were necessarily limited to the commissions paid by the government, appear to have no excess. In the discussion of this subject in press, the fact that nearly two-thirds of the wool clip of the country is so-called territory wool from the Western and Pacific coast states, which was handled almost exclusively on consignments, and therefore furnished an opportunity for the accumulation of excess profits, has, to some extent at least, been overlooked."

#### Gift Costly to Giver.

London.—Giving a deserving case 60 cents cost a Tower Bridge man \$50. The delighted recipient gave him a "pat" on the shoulder which knocked him through a plate glass window. "Good you didn't give him 5 shillings," observed the magistrate, ordering the unlucky philanthropist to pay for damages done.

## IN ALMSHOUSE 76 YEARS

### Woman, 85, Public Charge in Delaware Since She Was 9 Years Old.

Georgetown, Del.—An inmate of the Sussex county almshouse for seventy-six years, Martha Stanford, who was blind from childhood, has died at the age of 85 years. She was sent to the almshouse from the western part of the county when nine years old, and lived there ever since until the time of her death.

Despite her affliction and her poor condition, she kept cheerful, always hoping that some time she would be taken from the almshouse. She had no near relatives.

## WELL-KNOWN WASHINGTONIAN

The Washington Memorial Association, at the national capital, was assured by J. J. Tooley of Broken Bow, the past week, that Nebraska Masons will do their share toward erection of a George Washington memorial at Alexandria, Va., on the site of the building where the first president used to attend Masonic lodge.

People throughout the state are advised by Mrs. C. G. Ryan, food economy director, at Lincoln, to save their sales slips as evidence in cases where profiteering is indicated. She complains that the response of the people to the efforts being made in their behalf is not as hearty as is desired.

Robert G. Ross of Lexington filed as candidate in the democratic presidential preference primary, April 20, and was accepted. But when he attempted to file also on the republican ticket, his petition was withheld pending decision as to whether it would be possible.

The first death from sleeping sickness recorded in Nebraska occurred at Lincoln the other day when Mrs. Tessie Franklin, 23, negro, passed away after an illness of eleven days, five of which she was in a state of coma.

Families who attend the Thayer county fair at Deshler to exhibit stock or have their children attend the student classes, will be furnished free camping grounds with electric light and city water.

Charles Young, who is now in the Madison county poor house, suffering from leprosy, is believed by Dr. Clements of Neligh to have escaped from a leper colony in the county. Dr. Clements is positive the patient is a leper.

The Rev. U. G. Brown, formerly Omaha district superintendent of the Methodist church, died at Hastings of influenza. The same disease about a year ago so impaired his health that he retired from his Hastings pastorate.

Elmer E. Youngs, well known farmer and stock grower, is the non-partisan league's choice for candidate for the republican nomination for governor. He is head of a farmers' shipping association at Lexington.

With the railroads back in the hands of their owners the announced reorganization of the U. P. System indicates that the road is planning to put forth a vigorous campaign in securing business.

Reconstruction of the burned district of Table Rock is to begin in the immediate future. Work of cleaning up the debris by volunteer help is proceeding rapidly.

By order of the court the receiver of the defunct Valparaiso State bank at Valparaiso, has been authorized to pay out \$108,000 in claims against the bank.

In order to encourage home baking and thereby give old H. C. of L. a wallop, retail grocers of Omaha have agreed to sell flour at wholesale price.

Rev. Charles W. Savidge of Omaha, known as the "marring parson," performed his 4,500th marriage ceremony one day last week.

O'Neill Community club is planning a "welcoming" celebration for the newcomers who settled in the district during the year.

Norfolk shattered all state records for drives when \$500,000 was raised for a new hotel in the course of six days.

John H. Morehead of Falls City, former governor, has entered the ring for the democratic nomination for governor.

William H. Turner, who helped build the Union Pacific line from Omaha to the coast, died at Fremont at the age of 77.

One-third of the farmers of Gage county are in need of seed corn, reports say.

Over 100 members of the Soldiers' home at Grand Island are down with influenza.

Contract has been let for the construction of thirty-two miles of dirt road east of Broken Bow. It will cost about \$220,000.

Nebraska high schools are preparing for a series of debating contests on the question of "Prohibition of strikes on railroads," which will commence about March 15.

The McCook Board of Education has put into effect a teachers' salary schedule which it claims is the best in the state. The minimum for grade teachers is \$1,100, and for high school instructors, \$1,400.

Fire at the Boys' Military Academy at Kearney caused a loss of more than \$10,000.

March 15 is the last date on which men may register for the power farming short courses of the University of Nebraska College of Agriculture at Lincoln.

Bids for the paving of Douglas county roads, including seventeen miles of the Lincoln highway, ran from \$5.25 to \$5.50 per square yard, for brick paving; from \$4.35 to \$4.40 for bituminous, and \$4 per square yard for concrete.

## CORNHUSKER ITEMS

### News of All Kinds Gathered From Various Points Throughout Nebraska.

### OF INTEREST TO ALL READERS

"Public Sentiment" is the name of a new "national weekly" to be published in Omaha. According to its editor, Thomas McMahon, it is to be "independent in politics and dedicated to individual liberty and opposition of all fanatics who would impose upon American legislation thus depriving citizens of liberties that the constitution provides."

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## FUNDS FOR SCHOOLS.

A total of \$414,225 will be distributed among the children of school age in Nebraska in the semi-annual apportionment being made by the state superintendent. There are 7,168 school districts in the state, but only 6,914 are participating in the present apportionment. There are 391,275 children in the state. The apportionment by counties is as follows:

County	Am't.	County	Am't.
Adair	6,349	Jefferson	5,346
Antelope	6,822	Johnson	2,912
Arthur	726	Kearney	3,059
Banner	829	Keith	2,094
Benneville	946	Keya Paha	1,954
Boone	4,954	Kimball	1,879
Box Butte	2,797	Knox	1,294
Boyd	2,428	Lancaster	19,631
Brown	2,561	Lincoln	6,936
Buffalo	7,303	Logan	919
Burt	4,222	Madison	1,038
Butte	5,297	McPherson	881
Cass	5,999	Monroe	1,249
Cedar	6,187	Morrill	2,499
Chase	2,063	Nance	3,329
Cherry	4,943	Nebraska	1,275
Cheyenne	3,718	Nuckolls	4,295
Clay	4,772	Otoe	5,314
Colfax	4,107	Pawnee	3,721
Cuming	4,766	Perkins	3,923
Custer	11,618	Phelps	2,662
Dakota	2,595	Pierce	2,446
Dawson	2,284	Plymouth	6,248
Dawson	5,171	Polk	3,811
DeWitt	1,144	Red Willow	4,002
Dodge	4,497	Richardson	6,274
Douglas	27,724	Saline	5,915
Dundy	2,293	Sarpy	2,146
Fillmore	4,879	Sauders	6,839
Franklin	3,644	Scotts Bluff	6,229
Frontier	3,811	Seward	1,840
Gage	4,457	Sheridan	3,651
Garden	5,779	Sherman	4,194
Garfield	2,184	Sioux	1,840
Gesler	1,332	Stanton	3,017
Graham	1,926	Thayer	5,687
Grant	477	Thomas	2,900
Greene	3,245	Thurston	3,900
Grant	6,296	Valley	3,573
Harlan	2,229	Washington	2,146
Harrison	5,448	Wayne	3,908
Hayes	1,448	Webster	3,988
Hitchcock	2,529	Wheeler	1,275
Holt	6,448	York	5,571
Hooker	287		
Howard	4,225	Total	\$414,225

The Nebraska Crop Growers' association is making plans to test the producing value of Nebraska's \$900 an acre land by conducting extensive yield contests throughout the state. The state will be divided at the west line of Nuckolls and Knox counties in the corn contest. Prizes for oats and wheat will cover the entire state. The contests will be open to men, women and children.

According to reports reaching Mrs. C. G. Ryan, head of the Nebraska Economy league and federal fair price commissioner at Lincoln, price of brown sugar over the state varies all the way from 17 to 25 cent per pound and granulated from 18 to 25. Complaints of profiteering are being received regularly and some action is looked for soon.

Official \$25,000 bonds for four secretaries under the Nebraska code bill were filed with Secretary of State Amsherry, along with the \$10,000 bonds of eleven subordinate, most of which had been held up in Governor McKelvie's office since last April. The executive department explained that the delay was due to clerical oversight.

Warning of an impending decrease in the amount of agricultural products and a subsequent shortage of food because of the high cost of farming, issued by the government, has been corroborated by a number of heads of farmers' organizations of Nebraska.

The congregation of the Bethesda Baptist church of Surprise recently celebrated the fortieth anniversary of the founding of the church. It was built in 1852 and was the first country church in Butler county.

A. E. Wickhorst, formerly of Hooper, has won a prize of \$10,000 in California for creating the best device for branding fruits and nuts, so writes Ross L. Hammond to an old friend at Fremont.

W. N. Hensley, commandant of the Milford Soldiers' home; Walter Rowden, adjutant, and Mrs. Schultz, matron, have all tendered their resignations to take effect April 1.

Buffalo county's poor farm has been abandoned and inmates removed to the W. C. T. U. hospital at Kearney. The buildings and land will be sold by the county.

Over 300 persons attended the fiftieth anniversary of the Masonic lodge at North Platte and the twelfth anniversary of the dedication of their new temple.

Myron Learned of Omaha is to fill R. W. Devoe's place as chairman of the republican state central committee. Devoe resigned recently.

Material for paving streets of West Point has reached the city and work is to begin as soon as spring opens.

The annual Nebraska state championship bowling tournament will be held in Fremont March 6 to 13.

Teachers in both grade and high school at David City have been granted a substantial wage increase.

Kearney has voted \$100,000 bonds for the erection of a municipal auditorium.

The newly formed Elks lodge at Tecumseh has a membership of nearly one hundred.

Governor McKelvie has asked Inter-national Revenue Commissioner Roper at Washington to prevent the issuance of licenses to druggists to sell intoxicating liquors on doctors' prescriptions in Nebraska.

Ripe olives, containing deadly poison, shipped by a Chicago firm to Wahoo, one of the brands government and state officials are making frantic efforts to locate and destroy, have been removed from the market.

Lincoln wholesale grocers predict that sugar will be selling at a price not to exceed 16 cents a pound inside of thirty days.

A new \$20,000 elevator, with a capacity of 25,000 bushels of grain, is to be built at Hickman to replace the one recently destroyed by fire.

Spinal meningitis has caused the closing of all schools and the prohibition of public meetings at Crete, but the city is not under quarantine, as has been reported. Doane college has been running regularly. No new cases have appeared recently.

## A GRANDFATHER'S STORY

### From \$143 to a Competence in Three Years.

F. J. Chamberlain tells a story of his efforts before moving to Canada in 1916 to make a living. It was hard work. He had so many "ups and downs" that he became dispirited before he learned of the success of former neighbors of his who were doing well up in Canada. He sold his holdings for a song, and had a sale of what effects he had. When he straightened up with his storekeeper and paid a few debts he found that he had \$143 in cash, a good constitution, a wife and five children. He had saved some few things from the sale. These he put into a car with the effects of a couple of others, who like him were going to Canada. He went into the Gem Colony in Alberta in 1916, bought a piece of land and commenced operations. The money he placed in the bank, and started one of his boys out to earn enough money to supply the table. The older boy used his wages to break up the sod on the 160 acres. But let Mr. Chamberlain tell the rest of the story, which he has signed over his own signature. He says: "I rented 70 acres and hired it put into wheat, thrashed 23 wagon loads for my share. We lived in the granary two years.

"The first of December, 1918, I laid the concrete foundation for a twenty-five hundred dollar house and completed it the last of January. I have nine head of horses and mules, five head of cattle, fifteen pieces of machinery, seven outbuildings paid for and half interest in a thrashing machine. This is an old grandfather's store, as my son-in-law came with few of them from Idaho last March and bought 320 acres C. P. R. irrigated land and we helped him develop 200 acres of it. They can't say around here, 'everybody works but father.'"

### Increased His Wealth Six Hundred Fold.

There are more stories of success in Western Canada. There's that of Allan Nicholson of Hazelbridge, Manitoba. In speaking of it he says: "I shall never regret coming to Manitoba. I came here seventeen years ago. I think it was in the spring of 1903. My old home was at Le Mars, Plymouth county, Washington township, Iowa, where I had been farming for a good many years. I had a farm of 248 acres, of which I owned 80 acres and rented 160. When I left in 1903 I sold my equity in the farm for \$75,000 per acre. The nearest station to my place was Dalton, and my old neighbors there will remember me very well.

"When I came to Canada I rented three-quarters of a section at South Plympton, near Springfield, Manitoba. After a year or two's experience at renting I bought my present farm of 320 acres, and am now engaged in mixed farming. I have always had good crops since I came here, and some of them have been bumper crops.

"If I went back to the United States today I could take back \$5,000 or \$6,000 every \$1.00 that I brought into the country. My land today is worth from \$75.00 to \$85.00 an acre, and in addition to my grain growing I have made a specialty of high-grade Percheron horses, purebred Shorthorn cattle and purebred Berkshire hogs. I have had uniform good luck in connection with my stock, and today I would not sell my farm for a cent less than \$30,000.

"The older settlers of Le Mars, Iowa, will remember me very well. I was greatly impressed with the country when I made my first visit here in 1903, and that impression has been strengthened all the time I have been here.

"The climate agrees with us all. Before I came here my doctor's bills were something awful. I had no sooner got one paid than I was due for another one. Since we have been in Manitoba \$50.00 would pay all our doctor's bills for the last seventeen years.

"I think I am doing my old friends a kindness in letting them know how well I have done since I came here. This is certainly a country of opportunities. I have had no more good luck than falls to the fortune of any ordinary person, and I am satisfied I could never have done as well had I remained in the old home. I shall be pleased at any time to give information to old friends who care to write me about my experiences in this country."

W. V. Bennett, Canadian government agent, Room 4, Bee Building, Omaha, Neb., can give information concerning all districts in Western Canada.—Advertisement.

### Hydraulic Brake.

A hydraulic brake for motor vehicles which acts upon all four wheels at once is an English invention.

### Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, that famous old remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*.

In Use for Over 30 Years. Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria.

Unless a man is a good listener he should stay out of the matrimonial game.

For your daughter's sake, use Red Cross Ball Blue in the laundry. She will then have that dainty, well-groomed appearance that girls admire. 6c.

Procrastination is a long name for "put off." By any name it is "the thief of time."

# MEXICO NEEDS SMALL COINS

### Money Changers Make Profits Because Mints Cannot Meet the Demand.

### MUST MAKE YOUR OWN CHANGE

#### Almost Impossible to Buy Merchandise in Small Quantities Unless You Have Exact Change—Taxicab System is Well Regulated.

San Antonio, Tex.—Money, taxicabs, flowers, fruits, dirt and trade embargoes—these are certain to attract the attention of travelers from the United States in Mexico.

Mexico is now on a wholly metallic basis, so far as money is concerned. This condition has been forced through a long series of worthless issues of paper money by various revolutionary factions prior to the inauguration of Carranza as president.

There is an abundance of native gold and silver out of which to coin money. All coins above 10-centavo pieces are of change.

of silver or gold. Inability of mints to meet the demand has created a shortage of change. This shortage has been taken advantage of by money changers all over the republic.

It is almost impossible to buy merchandise in large or small quantities unless you are able to make your own change. From 2 to 5 per cent is commonly charged by money changers for converting 10 or 20 peso pieces into silver of small denominations.

This shortage was made more acute about two years ago through the withdrawal from circulation of the old Mexican silver peso. This was caused by the advance in the price of silver, which made the peso worth approximately 50 per cent more than its face value as bullion. The new Mexican silver coins do not contain as high a percentage of silver as these old peso pieces.

It is hard to conceive of a cigar store refusing to sell one cigar because one has not the exact change, but that is the case all over Mexico. One also encounters difficulty in buying food while traveling, for the reason that food merchants at the stations are unable to make change readily. Often a meal may cost \$2 because of this scarcity of change.

We in the states might learn something from the well-regulated taxicab system of Mexico City. I arrived in the capital at 3 a. m. My baggage was carried to a taxicab by a licensed and numbered cargadore. These cargadores insist upon showing travelers their numbers, in compliance with the law, and it is wise for any stranger traveling in Mexico to note the number carefully. Most of the cargadores, however, can be relied upon to handle your baggage with care and perfect safety.

Once your baggage is deposited in a taxicab, a policeman is on hand to note the chauffeur's license, the number of passengers and destination. The policeman gives the passenger a slip with these facts recorded, which should be retained in case the service is found to be faulty.

Taxicab rates are plainly posted in the cars.

### Fruits and Flowers Plentiful.

Along the route to Mexico City I found the towns dirty, but the flower and fruit stands sumptuously stocked. Prices for fruit and flowers are so ridiculously low in comparison with prices in the states that one is tempted to lay in a ridiculous oversupply. One can buy a bouquet of roses as big around as a bushel basket for 50 cents American money.

I found considerable dissatisfaction throughout Mexico with the embargo against Mexican citrus fruit. Large quantities of oranges, limes and lemons are raised in Mexico. The quality of this fruit is excellent. The excuse for the embargo is that the germ of a blight that is fatal to citrus fruits might be brought into the United States if markets were opened to the Mexicans. I am told, however,