

How Uncle Sam runs the Nations Wheat Business

NO delay in getting this wheat started across the world was occasioned by the uncertain judgment of the manager. He sent a sample on to the St. Louis zone agent for test, which verified his judgment as to grade. He then went about his usual duties, cleaning the grain, filling his bins, and shipping out as regularly as he could in maximum carload quantities, in order to economize the use of cars in time of congestion. He was careful to keep his records very straight as to dates and quantities of wheat purchased, on hand, and shipped out, for the Grain Corporation requires weekly reports and full details of transactions.

Selling Wheat to Government.
A BOUT 29 days after the farmer brought in his wheat there came a request to this elevator for a carload to be purchased by the Grain Corporation. So one of our wheat bushels was poured into a car which miraculously had appeared on the siding at a time when car shortage was troubling the entire commercial world. Inquiry might have shown that

rect supervision. The corporation charges each miller 1 per cent of the value of the wheat he grinds to cover the costs of administering the corporation; for the \$50,000,000 capital is to be returned to the United States Treasury, unimpaird.

The agreement has its compensation, however, for the policy of Uncle Sam is to provide each mill with all wheat possible. To do so, every mill signing up was required to furnish an estimate of its possible milling capacity for the season. This nation-wide survey of milling capacities, when balanced against the available supply of wheat, enables the Grain Corporation to equalize supplies in a way never done before. In fact, the schedule of prices arranged for the primary markets had for an object this equalization. For instance, if the proprietor of an elevator at Maryville, Mo., 40 miles northeast of St. Joseph, Mo., 450 miles from Chicago, desires to market wheat he has available these markets: St. Joseph, Mo.; Kansas City, Mo.; St. Louis, Mo.; Chicago, Ill., and New York City, N. Y. To ascertain the most advantageous price for him, he would work it out on the basis of the following table:

From this table you can see what

Milling Canadian Wheat.

WHILE our bushel was being milled a carload of wheat reached this mill from Canada. Importation of Canadian wheat without special consent being forbidden, the mill operatives became curious and made inquiries. This wheat was part of a large supply which the Grain Corporation had brought into the United States to aid in keeping the American mills running.

There was another reason. Domestic wheat was not moving from the farms as freely as the millers needed it, and shortage forced the mills to operate at a great disadvantage and, according to them, at higher costs.

The last journey stage of our first bushel, although considerably changed in its form, was to go as flour to port under rush orders. It now had right of way over all other classes of freight except other munitions of war. Consent of the War Trade Board being obtained, it was loaded on a ship and passed safely through the submarine field to France, where it succored the hungry.

We started out to follow the travels of two bushels of wheat from the farm to their points of consumption under war condition with the U. S. Food Administration in control of the marketing. I have previously discussed the journeys of these two bushels from the farm to the elevator at the country point. Here they parted and one of them passed on to a terminal, and from the terminal to a mill and from the mill to seaboard. There it went to France for consumption.

The Other Bushel of Wheat Starts Traveling.

NOW as to the other bushel of wheat. A certain Georgia miller, in need of supplies, notified the Grain Corporation and received permission to buy on the open market.

About the same time our co-operative elevator man had listed a shipment with his terminal representative—a highly reputable commission firm, also under Grain Corporation license. This firm caught wind of the Georgia order and secured permission to sell the Missouri wheat. The second bushel was among those poured into a car and hauled along to its destination. This shipment did not pass through any terminal market. It moved straight to Atlanta, where it went between the rollers of the mill.

Controlling the Jobber by License.

Now, the flour which came from our second bushel of wheat was rolling seemingly along in another direction, but the car was diverted by special order of the U. S. Food Administrator and received by a large wholesale jobber in New York City. This jobber also does business under a Food Administration license, but administered by the distribution division. Under license term the jobbers must sell at a fair profit only, although the exact amount of this profit is not determined, the Food Administration reserving the right in each case to call a halt when a licensee has gone "the limit."

means of control of the retailer by making the jobber a voluntary policeman to his customer. The jobber is licensed to sell only to traders who deal fairly, and if it should turn out that a jobber persists in doing business with retailers guilty of profiteering in staples under control the Food Administration has and may exercise the right to revoke the license of the jobber.

The other part of this shipment contained our second bushel of wheat and went over to the East Side into a small bakery, which quickly made it into creamy loaves. These loaves were placed in groceries and delicatessens and the next day were eaten by hungry little boys and girls with dark eyes and big noses and quaint ways.

Brings Out Startling Truths.

Government control has brought out these startling truths: More people unnecessarily make their living out of wheat distribution than was suspected. Thousands and thousands of little speculators have had to turn elsewhere for a livelihood. A number of commission men have had to close shop. There are a few places where elevators should be built and other places where there are too many elevators. The Government, dominating the wheat market, carries its own marine insurance. Wheat handlers at terminals have had their activities restricted.

But most of all it is interesting to see how the price of flour per barrel tumbled from the time Uncle Sam took a positive hand in the matter. The Food Administration has recently completed an interesting chart on the prices of wheat and bulk flour at Minneapolis. In a statement of November 23, the Food Administration says: The farmer received for the 1918 harvest between \$1.45 and \$1.50 per bushel for the harvest, taking the country by large and small. Last year he received under 20 per cent of the price of the bushel. Today he is receiving over 40 per cent of the money paid for the cash loaf, this being the result of the stabilization of prices and the total elimination of hoarding and speculation in this industry.

The statement reports that farmers on November 23 were receiving with freight charges included from the territory represented to Minneapolis, approximately \$9.50 for 4 1/2 bushels of wheat. The price of bulk flour at the Minneapolis mill is about \$10.25 per barrel, showing that the miller is now receiving about 75 cents per barrel, which must include both his operating expenses and profit.

DURING last July and August, while Congress was wrestling with itself to produce a food administration, and there was no Grain Corporation, flour production in the principal centers was 75 per cent under the same

period in 1916. In September, October and November, under the supervision of the Food Administration, flour production was 114 per cent of the same period in 1916. What this means in the great national situation, with depleted domestic flour reserves and clamoring foreign buyers, can hardly be over-emphasized, when movement of wheat into primary markets has been hardly

Aw, Gwan!
Said a funny old fellow named Deal:
"I get sausage at every blamed meal.
I truly declare
I'll grow bristles for hair,
I expect soon to hear myself squeal."
—L. McN.

Fact.
You think you know it all. My land!
But as you older grow,
My son, you'll come to understand,
How much you do not know.

How is It by You?
Luke McLuke of the Enquirer says he has done his part in the "buy a bale of cotton" movement. He purchased a pair of "all wool" blankets.—Investment and Industry.

Names Is Names.
Greenwood Whiteoak lives at Pluma, O., and Chestnut Wood lives at Findlay, O.

Sheriff's Sale

Notice is hereby given, that under and by virtue of an order of sale issued from the office of Edith L. McKeighan, Clerk of the District Court of the Tenth Judicial District, within and for Webster County, Nebraska, upon a decree in an action pending therein, wherein P. M. Hynds is plaintiff, and against J. P. Edwards, defendant, I shall offer for sale at public vendue, according to the terms of said decree, to the highest bidder for cash in hand, at the south door of the court house, at Red Cloud, in said Webster County, Nebraska, (that being the building wherein the last term of said court was holden) on the 23rd day of April, A. D. 1918, at one o'clock, P. M., of said day, the following described property, to-wit: The South East Quarter (S. E. 1-4) of Section Fourteen (14) Township Two (2) North, Range Ten (10) West of the 8th P. M., Webster County, Nebraska.

Given under my hand this 18th day of March, A. D. 1918.
FRANK HUFFER, Sheriff,
FRED MAUREE, Plaintiff's Attorney. 11-5

Notice of Final Report

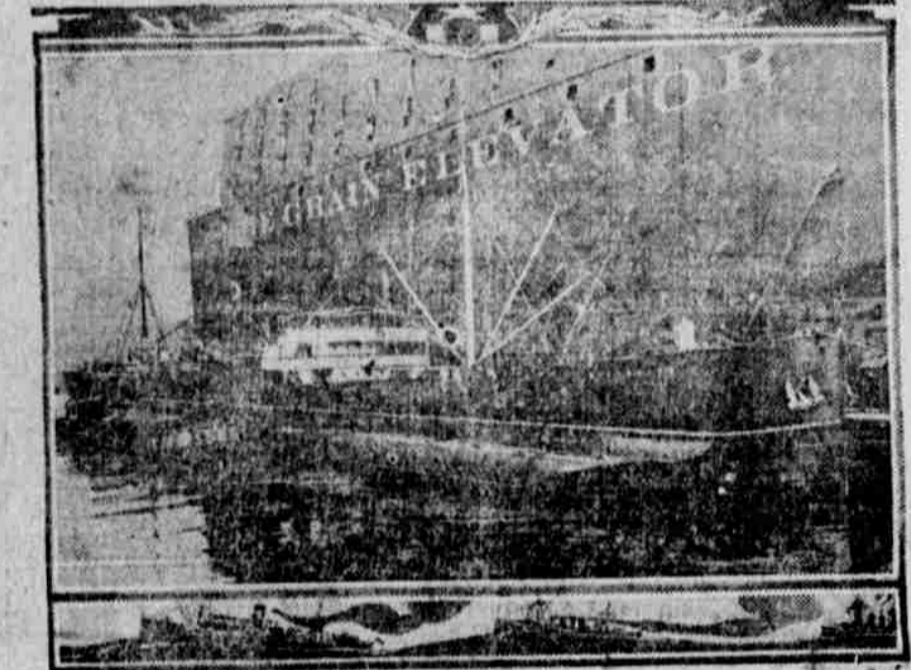
In the County Court of Webster county Nebraska.
In the matter of the estate of Francis E. Payne, deceased.
All persons interested in said estate, are hereby notified that the Administrator C. M. Wilson, has filed herein a final account and report of his administration, and a petition for the final settlement of such account and report, and for a decree of distribution of the residue of said estate, and for the assignment of the real estate belonging thereto, and a discharge from his trust, all of which said matter, have been set for hearing before said court on the 29th day of March, 1918, at the hour of 10 o'clock, A. M., when all persons interested may appear and contest the same.
Dated this 12th day of March, 1918.
A. D. HANNEY,
County Judge.

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Better Kodak Finishing And Developing. A Full Line of Supplies ROLLS DEVELOPED—10c MAIL YOUR ORDER TO US
Stevens Bros.



Loading Wheat at an Atlantic Port for the Allies.

The Grain Corporation was making a large purchase for the Allies and was utilizing its knowledge of available stocks by having on the job a transportation strategist—Edward Chambers, vice president of the Santa Fe. Mr. Chambers was assisting the Food Administration and has a remarkable "way with him." Even before he was called to assist Mr. McAdoo, the Director General, his suggestions to the railroads had a wonderful effect in discouraging their hesitancy as to finding available cars and in clearing up congestions that looked as though they never could be uncongested.

How Uncle Sam Keeps the Whip

Ease in getting the needed cars was one of the advantages enjoyed by this particular elevator after signing the voluntary agreement which ceded to the Grain Corporation the right to control storage and direct shipments and sales of all wheat bought by the proprietor.

While voluntary, this agreement is almost compulsory since railroads give priority recognition to Grain Corporation requests for cars; and elevators or mills outside the official fold must "rattle" for themselves. In return the Government guarantees the elevator proprietor against losses and protects him in every way as to price and pays him rentals for all storage space requisitioned by it.

All elevators, local and terminal, must take out licenses or face a shut-down. What is the power of the license? It requires the operator to lay all cards on the table as to his business dealings. For the time of the war the elevator becomes a public utility and its proprietor must furnish information as to his business at any time when required by the Grain Corporation. Each week he must make and mail reports showing the amount of wheat, rye, or their derivatives, purchased, stored, and shipped.

Under present license terms, the licensee can keep on hand for only 30 days, unless he obtains a special permit, any stocks of these grains or their derivatives. He is also forbidden to contract for the sale of any product which can not be delivered within 30 days after the contract is made.

How the Wheat Was Milled.

Away went our bushel of wheat on its journey to the terminal, where it met other bushels of wheat from all parts of the territory that fed this market. There it was regarded for special requirements, marked for immediate milling and rolled on to a large mill in Illinois. The miller bought the wheat from the Grain Corporation, for each miller in the United States is under license also, and most of them have filed out another voluntary agreement which binds them either to purchase all supplies from the Grain Corporation or under its di-

wheat would bring at five different markets if shipped from Maryville, Mo.:

F. A. G. C. markets.	St. Joseph, Mo.	Kansas City, Mo.	St. Louis, Mo.
Base price	\$2.15	\$2.15	\$2.15
Rate per 100 pounds	.065	.065	.117
Rate per bushel	.629	.065	.0705
Net price	2.111	2.095	2.1095

F. A. G. C. markets.	Chicago, Ill.	New York City, N. Y.
Base price	\$2.20	\$2.28
Rate per 100 pounds	.1475	.1605
Rate per bushel	.0835	.1802
Net price	2.1165	2.0977

Under these conditions the proprietor would probably sell at St. Joseph or Chicago, according to his inclination.

The table further illustrates the equalization of prices and indicates to what extent the miller is protected when buying wheat in any territory. Through this plan discriminations against the producer, the miller, and the consumer are eliminated so far as it seems humanly possible under a plan of such tremendous proportions.

THESE schedules arranged for the various markets are veritable "price dams" to prevent the overflowing of the stream of wheat at any single market. They also tend to correct many abuses prevalent in the past, such as cutthroat methods adopted by mills to secure supplies and indiscriminate moving of wheat to terminals.

For all practical purposes the wheat business of the country is apportioned, and whenever possible mills are supplied from wheat in the territory nearest them. This policy has for an object the saving of waste in transportation. In another way saving is made: Formerly large quantities of undergrade wheats have been difficult to dispose of on account of unco-ordinated purchase of the competing mills; but under Uncle Sam's domination each bushel of wheat must now go somewhere and the poorer wheat will move just as freely as the more desirable grades.

Limiting Millers' Profits.

The Illinois miller who received the carload containing our bushel of wheat milled it promptly and shipped its flour to a port for exportation. The miller was permitted by the Food Administration to make a fair profit, not exceeding a maximum of 25 cents per barrel on the flour and a maximum profit of 50 cents per ton on the feed-stuffs left over. All mills, however, must furnish at regular intervals to the Milling Division full statements of manufacturing costs, which are scrutinized carefully. The derivatives of this wheat the miller sold for domestic consumption, as the policy of the Government is to keep in the United States all available feedstuffs in order to encourage live-stock production.



Success in This War Depends Largely on America's Next Wheat Crop.

The New York jobber took for his own, in this case, a profit of 50 cents per barrel. He sold part of this shipment to a retail merchant.

This merchant did a small business and was not licensed, but even here was another social check. For the retail merchants of the large cities and those of many small cities and towns find each morning and afternoon in the daily papers a price list for flour and other commodities which are considered fair by the Federal Food Administrator for their State. These prices are usually arrived at through the machinery of the wholesalers' and the retailers' organizations.

The retailer also discovered that the jobber who sold him this flour was keenly interested in the price paid by the consumer. For the Food Administration has discovered an indirect

half that of a year ago, or 100,000,000 bushels less. It was nothing short of master strategy.

The total number of bushels purchased by the Grain Corporation from the time it commenced activities to February 1 is 97,276,145.59. Arranged by months, the purchases in bushels were: September, 7,841,200.20; October, 19,359,646.59; November, 30,920,074.26; December, 21,456,249.06, and January, 17,698,993.08.

During July and August our flour exports were about the same as in the same two months of 1916; but in September, October, and November, the exportation was 50 per cent larger than a year ago. So the Grain Corporation has discharged our obligations to the allies, and restored our flour reserves, which is the larger asset of the question.

Mountain Tours--Summer of 1918

The tourist season of 1917 brought more patronage for the Burlington's Scenic Summer Tour of the Rockies, Three Parks-On-ONE Ticket, than ever before.

Glacier, Yellowstone, Rocky Mountain-Estes National Parks and Scenic Colorado are all embraced enroute via The Burlington's Three Main Lines.

THE TOURISTS' TRIANGLE TOUR

- 1-BURLINGTON, Omaha to Denver and Colorado Springs.
- 2-BURLINGTON, Denver to Yellowstone and Glacier Parks via the Cody Scenic Way, with 700 miles of Mountain Panorama from Colorado to the Yellowstone.
- 3-BURLINGTON, Omaha through the Northwest, to Billings, Yellowstone and Glacier.

Ask for the Burlington map. Note the geography of its Three Main Lines, and how these may be utilized for a summer tour that includes the Eastern slope of the Rockies, from Colorado to the British Boundary.

Burlington Route
S. B. Howard, Immigration Agt C. B. & Q. Ry
1001 Farnum St. Omaha, Neb.
N. B. Bush, Ticket Agent. Red Cloud, Neb.

PILES CURED without the KNIFE

Is My Life Study with 18 Years Experience

The radical and non-surgical method with which I successfully treat and guarantee to cure all forms of Piles, Fistula and Fissure without the knife. No detention from business. Remember that I do not treat all diseases that the human body is heir to, neither do I treat incurable diseases.

Our patients will tell you they are not confined to bed; walk about and attend to their daily duties. Read what they say:
The Radical and non-Surgical Institute,
St. Joseph, Missouri.

Dear Doctor:
I deem it a pleasure to endorse your method of treatment and to state that I had for more than three years internal and external itching and bleeding piles; for days at a time was not able to do my chores. At this time am well and free from all rectal trouble, of which I was cured in less than three weeks. Hoping you the best of success.
Yours respectfully,
Lenox, Iowa. B. E. SPOUEMORE.

Protruding and Bleeding Piles Cause of Rheumatism

Nelson Ballish, farmer, aged 54 years, a sufferer of piles, says:
I take this method to announce to the afflicted who are sufferers of Rectal trouble, as myself once was, and I could hardly get about with rheumatism, which I now realize was due to protruding and bleeding piles, that seemed to wreck my very life. After receiving your preferred mild method treatment I traveled to and from your office the same day without any ill-convenience from your treatment, and would not be in my former condition for any amount of money. I can truly say that I am now well and sound, was cured in less than three weeks. You may use this testimonial if it will be of any assistance in curing others.
Your Friend,
Maryville, Mo. NELSON BALLISH.

Write for testimonials, and we will send you the name of cured patients near you in your vicinity.
Ask for examination—always free.
Remember, all cures taken on a positive GUARANTEE NO CURE, NO PAY.

E. Franklin Higdon, M. D.
Physician in Charge
118 1/2 North Eighth St. Joseph, Mo.