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PLANNING FOURTH LOAN

Assessment System Probably Will Be Put Into Effect in Madison County—Taking Survey.

The taking of a financial survey throughout Madison county has begun in order to facilitate the support to the fourth Liberty loan campaign. Every person over 21 years of age is being asked to give a full account of their finances, and also a detailed statement as to how liberally they supported previous patriotic campaigns. It is likely that an assessment system will be inaugurated for future campaigns in the county.

A number of Fremont citizens have petitioned the local company of home guards, to instigate an investigation into the distribution in the city of a German newspaper published in Omaha. They refer to the distribution as an insult to the Americans and regret that the people of Omaha allow the paper published in its present form. They request an investigation of the subscribers of the paper and that their names be published in a local paper stating whether they are able to read and speak English.

At a meeting of the Liberty loan district chairman of the state, held in Omaha, it was decided to open the campaign in Nebraska for the fourth loan on Oct. 7. The fourth loan will be formally inaugurated September 28, and subscriptions may be made on or any time after this date, but the opening guns of the active campaign in this state will be fired October 7 and the drive will continue five days, closing with a big celebration on October 12, Columbus day.

Governor Keith Neville has issued a bulletin to all local draft boards requesting them to secure the services of voluntary registrars in every voting precinct in the state in preparation for the enrollment of men who will come under the new draft law. Nebraskans to communicate with the viable record in the administration of the selective service law, Nebraskans have given freely of their time in the transaction of this work. In the 1917 registration, volunteer registrars were secured for the vast majority of counties. It is the governor's desire that the titanic task of conducting the proposed new registration be accomplished with as little expense to the government as possible. He is, consequently, calling upon patriotic Nebraskans to communicate with the local board having jurisdiction over their territory, offering their services on registration day.

Congressman Reavis of Nebraska, who has just returned to Washington from the battle fronts of Europe declared that he visited with boys from this state "over there" for two days, found them in the best of condition and expressed his belief that they will be called into active fighting soon. "The Nebraska troops are located in the most beautiful part of France," he declared. He said he had some 2,000 letters to write to parents of boys whom he saw on his visit.

A complaint has been filed with Governor Neville against the International Harvester Co. and other farm machinery manufacturing firms by H. A. Peters of Hay Springs who charges that farmers are unable to replace broken or worn-out parts of their tractors and harvesting machines. Similar complaints have been received by the State Council of Defense, some stating grain has been rotting in the fields because farmers were unable to secure repairs for their machinery.

PROFITEERING IS BARED BY REPORT

Treasury Department Tells How the American Public Has Been Made to Pay.

BIG INCREASES OVER 1916

Producers of Foodstuffs Made the Most Enormous Profits, and Nearly Every Other Branch of Industry Piled Up Huge Riches.

Washington, Aug. 17.—The treasury department's report on profiteering, just completed in response to a senate resolution and covering 31,500 corporations, reveals the fact that astonishing profits have been made in almost every branch of industry in America in 1916 and 1917. The names of the concerns are not made public.

The treasury department takes the position that it would be a violation of existing law to make public the names of corporations and their earnings. The senate resolution is not sufficient to suspend the law; it would require a joint resolution, the treasury department holds.

The most extraordinary profiteering revealed by the report was in foodstuffs. Producers of nearly all the common necessities of life were shown to have made enormously increased profits in 1917 over 1916, although their earnings in 1916 were in numerous cases far above the 100 per cent mark. Meat packers' profits were shown to have increased substantially. One large packer made \$19,000,000 more in 1917 than in 1916.

In the iron and steel industry sensational profits were disclosed. In coal and oil profits mounted to unparalleled figures. Public utilities of virtually every character also came in for a liberal share of the increased prosperity.

Large Profits of Dairies. Among the dairy concerns large increases of profits were shown. One company with \$800,000 capital made \$168,000 in 1917, against \$25,000 the year before. The small dairymen made the largest percentages of increased profits. One little concern with a capital of \$2,400 made \$11,659, as compared with \$4,000 for 1916.

Fruit and vegetable growing industry's profits increased considerably over those for 1916, although they were fairly large for that year. One concern's profits were 240 per cent more for 1917 than for 1916. Concerns with small capital showed the largest increases.

Wheat, corn and barley growing was not so profitable, according to the returns. One concern with \$425,000 capital lost money.

Stock breeding showed substantially increased profit in nearly all the concerns listed. The industry also showed large profits for the previous year. One concern's profits were 255 per cent more in 1917 than in 1916.

A large number of industries listed as "miscellaneous agricultural industries" showed some strikingly large profits, beginning in 1916 and increasing rapidly in 1917.

Food Men Gain Riches. Of 216 concerns listed under the caption "Bread and other baking products," profiteering of an amazing character was shown. For example, one company capitalized at \$40,000 increased its profits from \$50,000 in 1916 to \$107,000 in 1917. Few of them showed increases of less than 20 per cent on their capital stock.

In the canning industry one company which earned 377 per cent in 1916 earned 1,047 per cent in 1917. Another, capitalized at \$93,000, made \$247,000 in 1917, against \$66,000 in 1916. A \$50,000 concern which made \$25,000 in 1916 made \$142,000 in 1917.

The manufacture of syrups, molasses and glucose netted much increased profit. One company with \$350,000 capital earned \$363,000 in 1917 against \$176,000 in 1916. Ice cream was an especially big money maker.

Of more than 500 flour, feed and grist mills listed only a few failed to show largely increased profits. One \$2,500,000 concern made \$752,000 in 1916 and \$1,200,000 in 1917.

There was a general upward rise in most packing companies' profits. The largest concern listed had a capital of \$100,000,000, upon which it earned \$49,000,000 in 1917, against \$30,000,000 in 1916.

Startling Profits in Leather. Leather manufacturers, including the dealers in hides, and makers of boots and shoes and trunks and valises, made profits in 1916 and 1917 that are startling. One shoe manufacturing concern, with \$1,000,000 capital, made 313 per cent in 1916, but no excess in 1917.

Scores of boot and shoe manufacturing concerns, whose capital was from \$100,000 to \$1,000,000, made all the way from 20 to more than 1,000 per cent in 1916.

Our Silver Goes to India. The viceroy of India, Lord Chelmsford, returns thanks to the American government for its contribution to the silver supply. There is plenty more that can be spared. Only \$77,000,000 of the cart-wheel standard silver dollars are in circulation, while about \$40,000,000 are stored in treasury vaults and represented in circulation by silver certificates—in effect, warehouse receipts. The borrowing from the treasury by our government of a few hundred millions of the discs to be

The profits of the brewers ranged from 25 to 175 per cent in 1916, and their excess profits in 1917 were from 5 to 50 per cent, most of the large breweries making an average profit of 42 to 50 per cent in 1916, and an excess profit of 10 per cent in 1917.

The distillers of whiskies and spirits made profits in 1916 that ranged from 9 to 823 per cent, while their excess profits last year were from 12 to 400 per cent.

Coal Men Pile Up Wealth. The Pennsylvania and West Virginia soft coal mining companies made enormous excess profits in 1917, according to the report. The large companies all made profits in 1916 ranging from 25 to 150 per cent.

In 1917 all of the large bituminous operators, the report shows, made unusual profits. One mine made 1,629 per cent on its capital in 1916 and 4,237 per cent in 1917. Another made 1,872 per cent in 1916 and 5,983 per cent in 1917.

Profits of the midcontinent bituminous operators were smaller, averaging 50 per cent.

The big oil producing companies of Illinois, Indiana, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, and West Virginia made from 28 to 290 per cent in 1916 and enormous excess profits in 1917. The Texas, Oklahoma and Kansas oil companies showed similar profits for both years.

All of the garment manufacturers made gigantic profits in 1916, those for the larger companies ranging from 25 to 75 per cent that year. They showed excess profits in 1917 of from 5 to 55 per cent.

Small dealers in flour and grain, with capital stock of from \$1,000 to \$8,000, made excess profits that ranged as high as 519 per cent.

The report also shows that the small dealers in furniture and other household goods made enormous profits last year, with excess profits as high as 350 per cent.

Retail dealers in tobacco made enormous profits of the smokers of the country, the highest being 3,170 per cent, and the average approximately 80 per cent in 1916. These profits were doubled during 1917.

Auto Builders Wax Fat. Most of the automobile companies hit high marks in earnings in 1916, but they went still higher in 1917. The largest listed, however, did not show any extraordinary increase in profits over those of 1916. One company with \$31,000,000 capital in 1916 earned \$17,000,000, then boosted its capital stock to \$96,000,000 and then earned \$23,000,000. A \$19,000,000 concern which earned \$4,608,000 in 1916 made \$5,258,000 in 1917. A \$16,000,000 company made \$4,715,000 in 1917, against \$4,109,000 in 1916.

A tin plate mill with \$49,000,000 capital made \$54,000,000 net profit in 1917, against \$19,000,000 in 1916, or an increase of 72 per cent on its capital stock.

Transportation, public utilities, and light and power companies, with very few exceptions, fared exceedingly well during 1916 and 1917. Their profits in 1916 generally ranged from 6 to 80 per cent on their capital stock, while they nearly all made excess profits in 1917 of from 3 to 35 per cent. Profits of the large public utilities companies in 1916 and 1917 ranged from 11 to 25 per cent.

Steam and electric railroads in 1916 made from 17 to 207 per cent profits, while in 1917 they made profits in excess of 1916 that ranged between 15 and 20 per cent, according to the report.

Marine, fire, and life insurance concerns enjoyed unusually large increases in profits. One company earned 493 per cent more on its capital stock in 1917 than in 1916. Another capitalized at \$700,000 increased its income from \$324,000 in 1916 to \$3,778,000 in 1917.

How Dry Goods Men Fared. A list of 2,092 clothing and dry goods merchants, including department stores, showed profits for 1917 in excess of those over 1916, as high as 191.43 per cent on the capital stock. The concerns making the enormous profits, however, were the smaller firms.

Retail grocers and provision brokers made their enormous "war profits" in 1916, the report shows. The grocers made only a small profit in 1917 in excess of their 1916 profits. Of the 1,633 concerns listed in the report, however, only a dozen show profits of less than 20 per cent on their capital stock in 1916, the year before the United States entered the war, and the profits of some concerns that year were as high as 1,813 per cent. Most of the grocers, both large and small concerns, the report shows, made average profits in 1916 of from 50 to 200 per cent.

Sentimental Gush. "It's positively silly, of course, but I guess most of us have been that way at some time in our lives."

"What are you talking about?" "I just now overheard a young chap telling 'earth's fairest creature' why it was that the sugar shortage wasn't bothering him in the least."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

converted into billion and loaned to our silver-using allies is good finances. —New York Herald.

Rather Slow. "I don't suppose you would consider houseboating a form of sport?" "I should say not!" replied the motorist. "Why, the last time I was on board a houseboat I took us a week to cover a distance I can travel in my car in about two hours of moderately fast driving."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

NOT TOO GOOD FOR 'ENERY

Something of a Novelty in the Way of Funerals, but It Satisfied the Widow.

"Ow are yer terday, Mrs. Jones?" said Mrs. Muggins from the corner house. "I'm very sorry to 'ear of the death of your 'usband."

"Yes, dead and buried, 'e is, too," said the widow, drying her eyes with the corner of her apron. "Eh! bless 'im, I gev 'im a good funeral; 'e 'ad sixty followers."

"Ow did yer manage to feed all them?" gasped Mrs. Muggins.

"Well, ter tell yer the 'onest truth, Mrs. Muggins, I couldn't get food no 'ow, an' I didn't like to seem mean, 'cos 'Enery, bless 'im, was well insured. W'en we come back from the cemetery I ups an' I tells 'em to go 'ome for their tea, and then come back 'ere. So to show 'em it wasn't meanness, I took 'em all to the 'Ippodrome and paid for 'em. Poor 'Enery, it was a grand funeral, but none too good for 'im, bless 'im!"—London Tit-Bits.

Clever Mr. Smith. The Smiths were at dinner. "I told Murray that we might drop in on them this evening," remarked Mr. Smith.

"Oh, pshaw!" exclaimed Mrs. Smith, impatiently. "You know I don't want to visit those Murrrays, and I can't understand why you do."

"I don't," replied the husband. "I told him that so that we might stay at home without fear of having them drop in on us."

Why Bald So Young? Dandruff and dry scalp usually the cause and Cuticura the remedy. Rub the Ointment into scalp. Follow with hot shampoo of Cuticura Soap. For free sample address, "Cuticura, Dept. X, Boston. At druggists and by mail, Soap 25, Ointment 25 and 50.—Adv.

The Reason. "I visited the insane asylum today."

"What for?" "To see a friend off."—Boston Evening transcript.

Satire. "Pa, what is satire?" "Satire, my boy, is where say something bitter with a sweet smile."

Nebraska's sugar allotment for September for all purposes is 5,158,000 pounds, the same as for August, which means that householders will be permitted to have two pounds per person in each family and retailers will be allotted sugar on this basis.

One million pounds of Nebraska's sugar allotment for September is for canning purposes. The state food administration announced that a more rigid supervision of distribution is to be exercised during the month than heretofore.

A Madison county farmer whose name is not given out, was fined \$300 by the county Council of Defense for refusing to rent his farm to a farmer because the renter was active in helping the council put on a patriotic program.

Beef can be served at all times in any amounts in both public eating places and in the home until further notice, according to an official announcement issued by the state food administrator for Nebraska.

Seventeen eastern Nebraska towns are on the army horse contest route, which extends from Kansas City, Mo., to Omaha. The race will start September 20 at Kansas City, and end at Omaha Oct. 5.

Heavy penalties are being meted out to "kaiserites" in Madison county by the defense council. The fact that German sympathizers have been opposing the council's work has been proven beyond a doubt.

Fred Steinkueller of Sterling and his 13-year-old son were killed and six other members of the family were injured when an automobile in which they were riding turned over near that place.

The silo movement is gaining much headway in Dawson, Lincoln and Frontier counties. According to reports dozens of farmers in these counties are to have silos this year for the first time.

Fewer Hessian flies are in Nebraska wheat stubble this season than in the past seventeen years, according to Prof. Sweenk of the entomology department of the State University.

As a war measure the Ak-Sar-Ben board of governors decided to abolish the coronation ball as a finishing touch to the big show at Omaha this fall.

Joe Stecher of Dodge, the former world's wrestling champion, is now rated as a seaman at the Great Lakes training station, near Chicago.

A report from Omaha to the effect that boards there had been notified to place all married registrants without children in class I has been discredited by Captain Walter Anderson, provost marshal of Nebraska, at Lincoln. "No rules or regulations calling for any such procedure have been issued by the war department or promulgated through this office," he said.

Two men were instantly killed and another seriously injured when an automobile crashed into a Burlington train near Seward.

One of the greatest raids in the history of Omaha took place a few days ago, when federal, state and city officials rounded up 1,400 young men in an effort to catch draft evaders. It is proposed to induct every man in the city into the service who is found guilty of violating the draft law.

Dean Burnett of the agricultural section of the State Council of Defense has called upon farmers of Nebraska to take extra precautionary measures to lessen the annual loss of hay, grass and straw by fire resulting from sparks from locomotives.

The Burlington's crop report for the week ending Aug. 17 indicates Nebraska corn will be one-half of the normal crop. In the southern and central portions of the state corn is said to have been seriously damaged by the drought and hot winds, but further north conditions are much better. Recent rains everywhere in the state except along the Missouri river valley have revived pasturage.

Governor Neville has announced that when three of the six nominees for the Nebraska supreme bench are elected in November, the fourth high candidate will be appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Francis G. Hamer of Kenney.

The first member of the Nebraska Bar association to lay down his life in battle for world freedom is Fletcher L. Farley of Bancroft. He died on July 2, after having arrived in France only on June 8.

About 600 Nebraska G. A. R. veterans, Sons of Veterans and Spanish-American war veterans are attending the national G. A. R. encampment at Portland, Ore.

Several hundred new and conspicuous signs have been placed along the Lincoln highway through Nebraska. They give the distance to towns east and west.

J. H. Witte has sold his farm lying 10 miles southeast of West Point for \$275 per acre. This is the record price up to date for Cuming county land.

The Nebraska Liberty Loan committee is rapidly completing plans for the fourth Liberty Loan campaign which opens September 28.

Nebraska issued 167,400 automobile licenses for 1918 up to August 1. In 1917 the total for the year was 148,101.

More than 400 representatives, pastors and delegates of the Nebraska district of the Missouri Lutheran synod were present at a monster patriotic war meeting at Deshler. A huge service flag with eight gold stars and indicating 1,015 Lutheran boys in uniform from this district was unfurled.

One hundred and fifty Nebraska draft registrants will entrain for Camp Dodge, Ia., August 30 and 31 under the latest call issued by the War department.

As the result of a decrease of coal output in Colorado mines in July it is generally believed that fuel administrators of twelve mid-west states who confer at Denver this week will decide on some plan of rationing coal to consumers in this district. State Fuel Controller Kennedy will represent Nebraska.

Negro nurses in Nebraska may enroll in the Red Cross service, and be vice chairman of the Nebraska women's council of the Nebraska base hospital, according to Miss Sarka Hrbkova's council of defense.

Corrected. Teacher—Willie, have you whispered today without permission. Willie—Only wunst. Teacher—Johnny, should Willie have said "wunst?" Johnny—No'm—he should have had twict.—Boston Transcript.

Successful borrowers are the kind who get credit for their efforts.

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Begin Treatment NOW
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JUDGE DECIDES STOMACH REMEDY A GREAT SUCCESS

Commissioner of Mediation and Conciliation Board EATONIC, the Wonderful Stomach Remedy, and Endorses It.

Judge William L. Chambers, who uses EATONIC as a remedy for loss of appetite and indigestion, is a Commissioner of the U. S. Board of Mediation and Conciliation. It is natural for him to express himself in guarded language, yet there is no hesitation in his pronouncement regarding the value of EATONIC. Writing from Washington, D. C., to the Eatonic Remedy Co., he says:

"EATONIC promotes appetite and aids digestion. I have used it with beneficial results. Office workers and others who sit much are martyrs to dyspepsia, belching, bad breath, heartburn, poor appetite, bloating, and impairment of general health. Are you, yourself, a sufferer? EATONIC will relieve you just as surely as it has benefited Judge Chambers and thousands of others. Here's the secret: EATONIC drives the gas out of the body—and the Bloat Goes With It! It is guaranteed to bring relief or you get your money back! Costs only a cent or two a day to use it. Get a box today from your druggist."

PARKER'S HAIR BALM
A toilet preparation of merit. Helps to eradicate dandruff. For Restoring Color and Beauty to Gray or Faded Hair. 50c and \$1.00 at Druggists.

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