

# 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 3,686 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 books 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



New photograph of Mrs. Thomas Marshall, wife of the vice president, and Little Morrison Marshall, their adopted son.

# 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 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, on reliable authority, that this danger is more imaginary than real. I found strong sentiment everywhere for the lifting of the embargo and a similar embargo against cotton.

## How Squirrels Earned and Continue to Earn Right to Live and Rejoice in Life.

"In creating the squirrel family nature performed one of her most gracious and beneficent acts," writes Arthur F. Rice in an article on "Four-Footed Folk" in Boys' Life. "She made the striped squirrel for the very small boy, the red squirrel for the larger boy and the gray squirrel for the big boy from fifteen to seventy years of age, and threw in flying squirrels and black squirrels and fox squirrels as an evidence of her generous disposition to please everybody. She decorated the stumps and mossy rocks with tiny, beautiful forms and added picturesque life to the rail fences and stone walls with a charming race of busy little creatures whose graceful motions and interesting habits contribute much to the entertainment of all mankind.

"It was in the eternal fitness of things that the squirrels should do something for nature in return for the gift of a Joyce's existence; so they set about helping her to plant her garden. The chipmunks buried beech nuts and chestnuts and acorns in the ground, and thus did their part in the scheme of scientific forestry. The red squirrels dropped hazelnuts, butternuts, cherry stones and pine cones along the walls and fences and straightway there sprang up along these avenues of squirrel travel fruitful shrubs and luscious trees where other squirrels find a feast, where the birds build their nests and under which the cattle enjoy a grateful shade. So the squirrels earned, and continued to earn the right to live and to rejoice in life."

## Graphic Chart Shows That Human Life Appeared Late in the Quaternary Period

A geologist, writing to the Scientific American, describes by means of a graphic chart the comparative lengths of the different periods of the age of the earth. He places the age of the earth arbitrarily at 72,000,000 years, represented by a clock dial of 24 hours—3,000,000 years to each hour.

On the above basis the first six hours of the clock represents Azolic time, the earliest conjectural period of the earth's formation—18,000,000 years; the next six hours Eozolic and the next eight Paleozolic time—18,000,000 and 24,000,000 years, respectively—periods of mineral and vegetable formations. In the next three hours animal life developed—Mesozolic time, 9,000,000 years—that is, from the twentieth to the twenty-third hour. Thus the last hour of the 24—3,000,000 years of geologic time—represents Neozolic time, which includes the appearance of human life in the Quaternary period.

This last division of the 24 hours, the Quaternary period, is shown as only 10 minutes—in other words, 500,000 years. The existence of human life on the earth, therefore, bears the same relation to the age of the earth as 10 minutes does to 24 hours. But since the period of written history is estimated roughly at only 6,000 years, this last division is not shown on the chart, since it would only be 12 seconds in duration.

## THE MIDDLE AGE

Our youth began with tears and sighs, With seeking what we could not find; Our verses were all threnodies, In elegiacs still we whined; Our ears were deaf, our eyes were blind, We sought, and knew not what we sought, We marvel, now we look behind; Life's more amusing than we thought!

Oh, foolish youth, untimely wise! Oh, phantoms of the sickly mind! What's not content with seas and skies, With rainy clouds and southern wind, With common cares and faces kind, With pains and joys each morn'ning brought? Ah, old and worn, and tired we find Life's more amusing than we thought!

Though youth "turns spectre-thin and dies," To mourn for youth we're not inclined; We set our souls on salmon flies, We whistle where we once repined, Confound the woes of humankind! By heaven we're "well deserved," I wot; Who hum contented and resigned, "Life's more amusing than we thought!"

ENVOY.  
O nate mecum, worn and lined  
Our faces show, but that is naught;  
Our hearts are young 'neath wrinkled rind;  
Life's more amusing than we thought.  
—Andrew Lang.

## Big Men Who Are Unusually Bright Are in the Minority

It is generally accepted that great development of the powers of the brain is usually accompanied by only moderate animal or physical life. In those cases where high development of both is found, it is emphatically marked by shortness of existence or defective vitality in the structures of organic life and low organization. Mental celebrities of large stature have been in a noticeable minority, and the standard of health very low; in fact, according to John o' London's Weekly, from Alfred the Great to Schiller the physical defects have been painfully apparent, and the roll of deathless names seems to be the list of a gathering of invalids and cripples.

## Care of Toys.

Always examine your children's toys before allowing them to play with them. The paint may come off with sucking, or there may be rusty projecting nails in them.



Why are

# WRIGLEY'S

flavors like the pyramids of Egypt? Because they are long-lasting.

And WRIGLEY'S is a beneficial as well as long-lasting treat.

It helps appetite and digestion, keeps teeth clean and breath sweet, allays thirst.

CHEW IT AFTER EVERY MEAL

Sealed Tight—Kept Right

A10



### Good Times.

I suppose no one has looked more industriously or in more places, for a good time than I have. Results have been so meager that I have concluded that a good time is more or less of a phantom.—E. W. Howe's Monthly.

### A Basket of Eggs.

Pataluma, center of the largest poultry district in the world sent to the California industries and land show a basket holding 72,528 eggs. The basket was 15 feet long, 5 feet high and 8 feet wide.

Scientists say that an ordinary whale lives to the age of five hundred years, while some whales have been caught whose appearance indicates they have lived as many as a thousand years.

The first auto mail service in the Orient has been introduced in Madras, India.

### Test of College Life.

Frank A. Vanderlip, the famous financier, would not engage for a high position any man who failed to make his impress felt when at college. "A man who won recognition from his classmates at college is likely to win recognition in after life," he once remarked.—Boston Post.

### Philadelphia Parks.

Philadelphia has a park system of 4,464 acres.

## NAME 'BAYER' MEANS ASPIRIN IS GENUINE

Safely stop headaches as told in "Bayer packages"



Millions of men and women have proved "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin" with the "Bayer Cross" on tablets, the quickest, surest, safest relief for their headaches, colds, neuralgia, toothache, earache, rheumatism, lumbago, neuritis. Pain seems to fade right away.

Buy only a Bayer package containing proper directions. Always say "Bayer."

Handy tin boxes of 12 tablets cost but a few cents. Druggists also sell larger "Bayer" packages. Aspirin is the trade mark of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylic acid.—Adv.

## It Works! Try It

Tells how to loosen a sore, tender corn so it lifts out without pain.

No humbug! Any corn, whether hard, soft or between the toes, will loosen right up and lift out without a particle of pain or soreness.

This drug is called freezone and is a compound of ether discovered by a Cincinnati man.

Ask at any drug store for a small bottle of freezone, which will cost but a trifle, but is sufficient to rid one's feet of every corn or callous.

Put a few drops directly upon any tender, aching corn or callous. Instantly the soreness disappears and shortly the corn or callous will loosen and can be lifted off with the fingers.

This drug freezone doesn't eat out the corns or callouses but shrivels them without even irritating the surrounding skin.

Just think! No pain at all; no soreness or smarting when applying it or afterwards. If your druggist don't have freezone have him order it for you.—Adv.

### "Water Chestnut" the Latest.

From China has been obtained the "water chestnut," the tubers of which eaten raw or in stews, are a source of much gratification to the palates of pig-tailed epicures. They are also sliced and shredded for soups.

### A Kind Provision.

Apparently the men who talk all the time never grow dumb, but those who are compelled to listen all the time have a tendency to deafness. Nature protects her children ultimately.—Houston Post.

### Vital Step.

"I have crossed the rubicund," murmured the woman who had just quarreled with her red-faced cook.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Health is the fashion. Take Garfield Tea, the herb laxative which purifies the blood and brings good health. Adv.

### Wedding Superstitions.

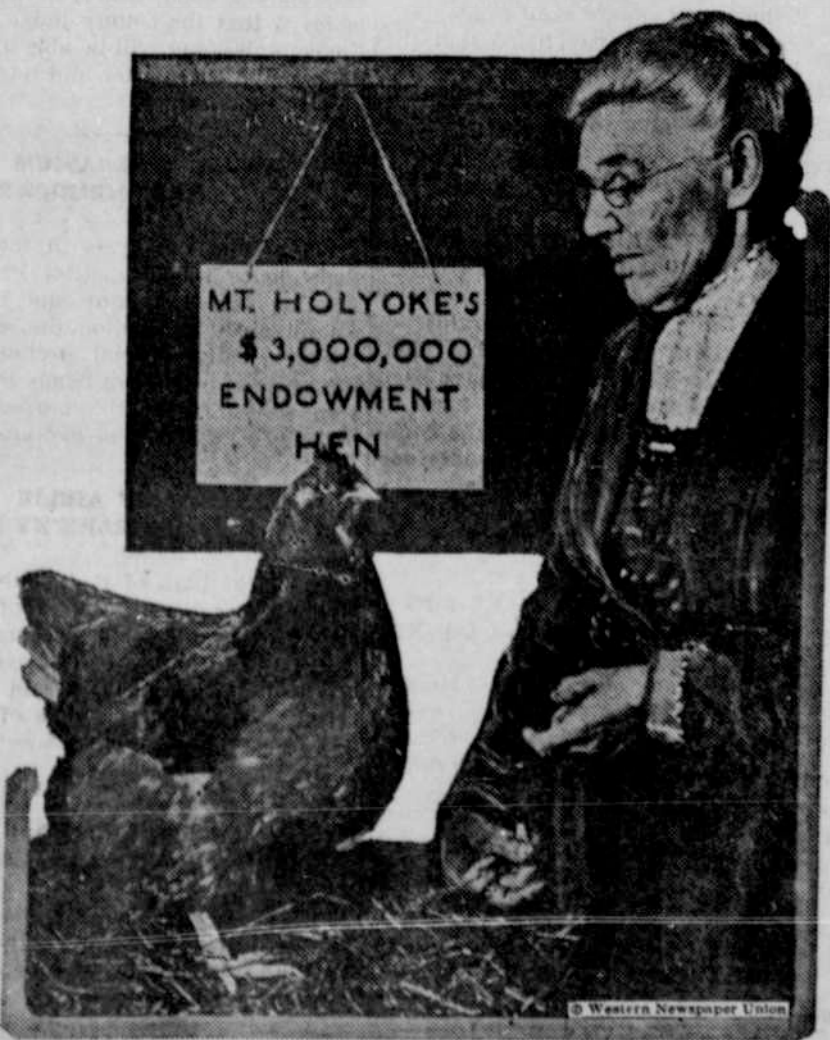
The superstition that it is bad luck to get married on a rainy day comes from the old saying, "Happy is the bride that the sun shines on." There is another old superstition that a "snowy wedding prophesies wealth."

Frequently three crops a year are raised in Abyssinia.

### Cuticura Soap for the Complexion.

Nothing better than Cuticura Soap daily and Ointment now and then as needed to make the complexion clear, scalp clean and hands soft and white. Add to this the fascinating, fragrant Cuticura Talcum and you have the Cuticura Toilet Trio.—Adv.

## PRIZE HEN HELPS WIN COLLEGE FUND



Prof. Henrietta E. Hooker and one of her four Buff Orpington hens. This hen captured first prize at the New York poultry show, and its value immediately jumped to \$1,000. Professor Hooker has announced that money from the sale of the hens, or any prize money won by them will be given toward the \$3,000,000 endowment fund of Holyoke college, Massachusetts.