

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 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 wool 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 on 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.

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

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.

GINGER BOY



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Ginger Boy was the smallest dog seen in the show of the American Pomeranian club in New York. He weighs two pounds, two ounces.

A co-operative bungalow colony for one of the suburbs of London, Ontario.

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.

AERIAL FUNERAL IN SAN JOSE, CAL.



The coffin of Charles J. Abrams, aviator of San Jose, Cal., on the airplane which carried it to Oak Hill cemetery, outside San Jose. Abrams' dying request was that his body be taken to the cemetery in an airplane.

COLLEGES ASK FOR MILLIONS

Nearly 75 Institutions of Learning in the Country Now Seek Funds.

LARGEST SUM IS \$25,000,000

Northwestern Wants \$10,000,000 for Buildings Alone—Higher Pay for Professors Promised by All Campaign Committees.

New York.—Nearly seventy-five colleges throughout the country are conducting campaigns for endowment funds to increase the pay of their professors and to provide new buildings and facilities. It is estimated that the total sought is more than \$200,000,000.

Five of the largest institutions in the country—Harvard, Princeton, Cornell, Northwestern and New York university—are engaged in campaigns, and the total sought by these five universities alone is \$70,700,000. Northwestern seeks \$25,000,000. Harvard already has promises of \$12,000,000, toward her desired fund of \$15,250,000. Cornell's goal is \$10,000,000. Princeton desires \$14,000,000, and New York university has set \$6,450,000 as her minimum in a campaign to be launched late this month.

Pittsburgh Wants \$16,000,000.

Other large sums sought by some of the smaller colleges carry the total above \$100,000,000 before the first ten campaigns are enumerated. Boston university also wants \$10,000,000. The University of Pittsburgh intends to raise \$16,000,000 in the next five years. Oberlin college of Ohio is to raise \$5,285,000, and ten other colleges are campaigning for individual funds of \$3,000,000 each.

Although Columbia university here has announced no plans for a campaign for funds, her president, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, has intimated that money might be sought for the completion of the institution's building programs. Two of Columbia's associated institutions, Barnard college and Teachers' college, are appealing for funds. Teachers' college seeks \$3,000,000, \$1,500,000 of which is to be used for a new library building, and the alumnae committee of Barnard asks \$500,000 to complete the \$1,000,000 endowment fund.

All of the large eastern colleges have committees at work in this city, and Hunter College for Women and New York university intend to push their campaign for funds in the guerrilla warfare way because most of their graduates live in the city. Hunter college is seeking \$150,000 for an alumnae hall, and is running its campaign as part of the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of its foundation. Organizations of graduates of the various colleges have been requested to subscribe certain quotas, and the campaign has been carried directly to the purse of each graduate.

Varying Amounts Sought.

Sums sought by the smaller and specialized institutions range down

from the \$5,000,000 sought by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology to the \$10,000,000 to be raised by Fordham university of this city for a memorial to its graduates who perished in the war. Joining, too, in the campaigns are some of the women's colleges, including Mount Holyoke, Bryn Mawr and Smith college. Phillips Exeter academy and Andover academy also are on the list.

Three of the institutions that had planned elaborate campaigns for large endowment funds received large sums under the will of Henry C. Frick. To Princeton was left \$10,000,000. Harvard received \$5,000,000, and \$5,000,000 also was bequeathed to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Massachusetts "Tech" also has received in its campaign promises of large sums from T. Coleman DuPont on condition that specific additional sums be subscribed by others during the campaign.

By far the largest sum is sought by Northwestern university in Chicago. Her goal is \$25,000,000, including \$10,000,000 for new buildings and an endowment fund for their maintenance. Intended expansion of work is to be covered by a fund of \$11,000,000, and the remaining \$4,000,000 is to be used in carrying on the present curriculums. According to information furnished to the Vanderbilt Alumnus the publication of the graduates of Vanderbilt university, the scale of professors' pay at Northwestern will also be increased.

School of Fish in Tender.

Ossawatomie, Kan.—Water and fuel

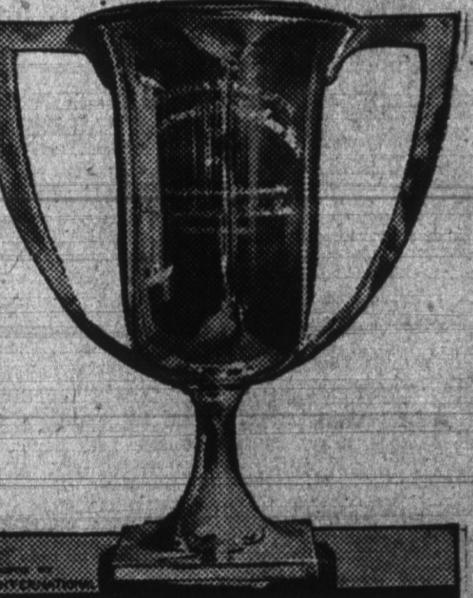
famines develop strange occurrences in railroading and occasionally require strenuous incidents to discover them.

The which is by way of saying that J. E. Sturges, boilermaker foreman at

the roundhouse here, discovered a

school of small minnows in the tender

PRIZE BY WAR DEPARTMENT



One of the three silver cups which will be presented by Secretary Baker to the schools attended by the three prize winners of the war department's contest for essays on "What Are the Benefits of an Enlistment in the United States army". The contest is open to students of all schools, public, private or sectarian. The board of judges will consist of Secretary Baker, General Pershing and General March.

At Ancient Rock.

Bloomington, Ind.—There are rocks and rocks! Indiana university students see Monroe county limestone in great quantities, but rock-calloused as they are, they have taken a special interest just now in a rock that makes Monroe county varieties youngsters in comparison. The specimen has just been received by the department of geology from the Smithsonian institution. Geologists here say that it is fairly old—a billion and a half years, approximately.

ALASKA OFFERS ITS PULP

Forests Could Relieve Shortage, Says Governor Riggs.

Billions of Feet of Paper Wood Available for Manufacture into Newsprint.

Seattle.—Alaska wants to throw open her millions of acres of national forests so that the billions of feet of paper wood of the northland can help relieve the pulp and newsprint famine, Gov. Thomas Riggs, Jr., of Alaska declared here recently.

Governor Riggs was here on his way from Juneau, capital of Alaska, to Washington, where he expected to help press pending legislation intended to remove restrictions and allow pulp manufacturers to go into the Tongass and Chugach reservations, the northern territory's two great reserves.

Pulp and paper men are anxious to

go to Alaska and establish mills as

great as those operated in British

phrase "forget it," but does the subtitle "The Bun's Gone Daffy" convey anything to a theater full of cockneys?

"In another picture a man trafficked secretly with Indians, exchanging bottles of fire water for beaver skins was sub-titled 'The Bootlegger.'"

Leather Money as Soles for Paper Shoes in Austria

Fractional metal currency disappeared some time ago in the Tyrol region of Austria and the authorities instructed a big leather factory to stamp out little pieces of scrap leather for local requirements. This served business requirements in Matzighofen and other sections until the people discovered it was cheaper to use the leather money as soles for their paper shoes than to buy the leather soles.

FEAR OF YANKEE SLANG

British Afraid Youth of Land Will Be Corrupted.

Film Subtitles Seen as Menace to Vaunted English Purity of Speech.

London.—England is apprehensive lest the vocabularies of her youth become corrupted through incursions of American frequency with which resort is made to "Yankee talk" by British song and play writers seeking to enliven their productions. Bands and orchestras throughout the country, when playing popular music, play American selections almost exclusively. American songs monopolize the English musical hall and musical comedy stage.

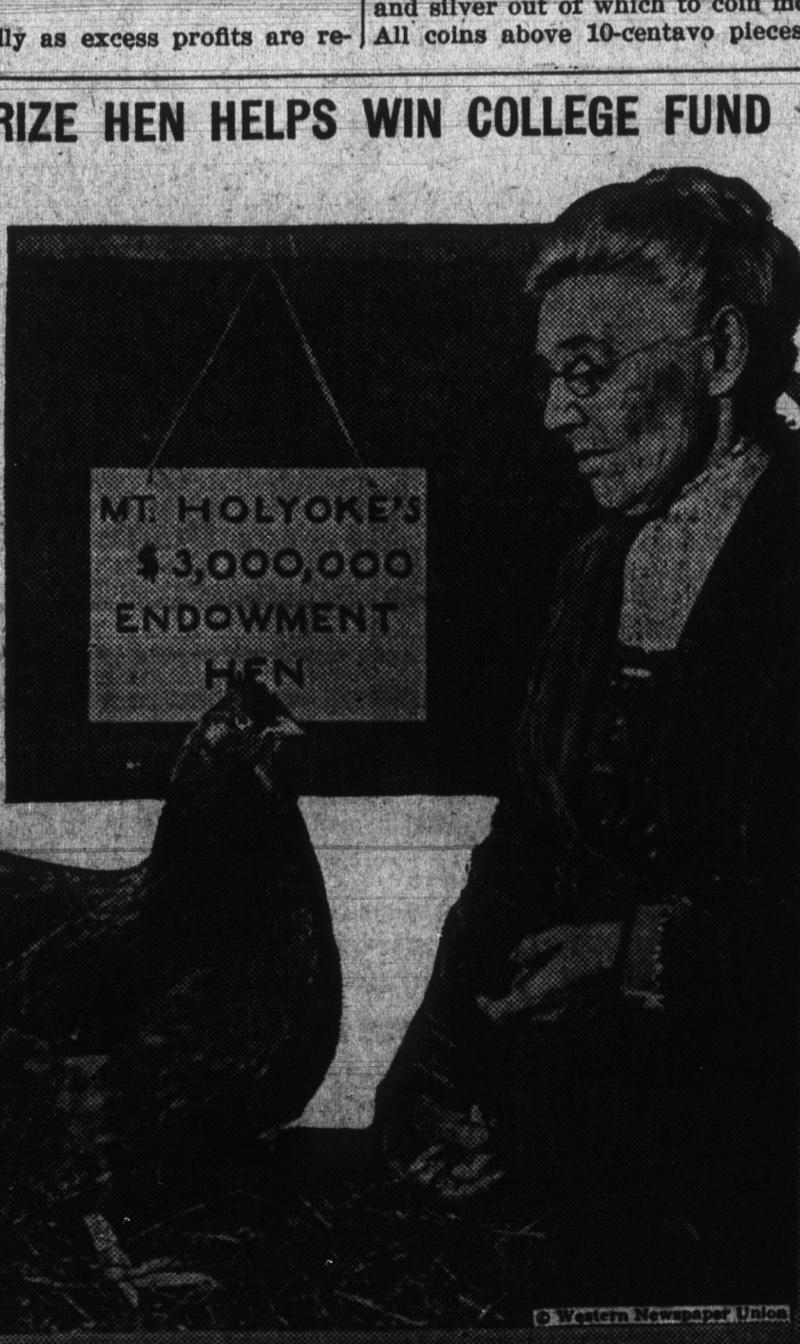
It is the subtitle of the American moving-picture film which, it is feared, constitutes the most menacing threat

of vaunted English purity of speech.

"The child at the pictures is picking up a new language from the slangy American films," says a critic in a contribution to the London Daily News headed "The Vulgar Tongue."

"I visited two picture theaters today for the express purpose of collecting slang phrases and of noticing the effect of the new language on the child as well as on the adult. What the villain said to the hero when the latter started to argue with him was 'Cut out that dope,' and a hundred piping voices repeated the injunction. The comic man announced his marriage to the belle of Lumbertown by saying, 'I'm hitched.'

"Of course, the American child can comprehend these things much better than the British child, who is quite unfamiliar with such phrases. Imagine a child going home to mother and asking the meaning of 'fly cop.' We may admire the terseness of the



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.