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OUR EXPENSES IN THE WORLD WAR

Over Eighteen Billion Dollars Spent and Loaned to Our Allies

MORE SPENT IN DECEMBER THAN ANY OTHER MONTH

Expenditures for the Month Alone Two Billion Dollars; Cost Still Growing

Washington, Dec. 31.—It cost the American people about \$18,180,000,000 to run its war government and make loans to the allies in the year ending today, according to computations from treasury reports.

December expenditures which were above two billion dollars, the record of the nation's history, sent aggregate costs to date to approximately \$24,500,000,000.

Of the \$18,180,000,000 paid out in 1918, probably ten billion dollars went for the army and the general military establishment, about two billion dollars for the navy, a billion for the shipbuilding program, a billion for other civil government needs \$4,150,000,000 as loans to the allies.

Although hostilities ceased nearly two months ago, the government's outlay each day is mounting, because of the liquidation of war contracts, and treasury officials said indications are the demands on the government in the first month of the new year may be even more than for this month.

With estimates of expenses in the last few days, yet actually compiled, officials believe December expenses will run to \$2,100,000,000 or near \$2,000,000,000 more than last month's high record. This includes nearly \$430,000,000 estimated for allied loans, and \$1,670,000,000 estimated for the government's actual expenditures.

That the public has paid only about one-third of the war's expenses, excluding foreign loans in taxes, in cash and in another generation, is indicated by treasury figures of collections from various sources. With the last four days of the year not yet tabulated, receipts from taxes, customs and miscellaneous revenue amounted to \$4,697,068,000, of which \$2,949,032,000 came from income and excess profits taxes alone, \$1,124,518,000 from other federal taxes; only \$171,000,000 from customs duties on imports, and the balance, or about \$88,000,000, from postal savings.

War savings receipts this month amount to about \$80,000,000.

The way in which war expenditures have mounted from month to month is shown by the following table of expenditures:

January, 1918	\$1,090,000,000
February	1,012,000,000
March	1,185,000,000
April	1,215,000,000
May	1,508,000,000
June	1,512,000,000
July	1,608,000,000
August	1,805,000,000
September	1,857,000,000
October	1,664,000,000
November	1,985,000,000
December (partially estimated)	2,100,000,000

These figures include the loans to allies which have run at an average of about \$340,000,000 a month.

DON RICHARDSON RETURNS TO STATE

Gifted Musician Lays Down Violin and Baton for Mercantile Field

"Glad to be back in North Carolina! Yes, I should say that I am," said Don Richardson, the gifted violin soloist and director of orchestra in New York, who has met with wonderful success in the music world, at the Yborbough hotel last evening.

"My desire has always been to come back to my native state. I am now here to stay and am going to make my headquarters in Raleigh."

"Have I given up music? I have as a profession. What playing I do hereafter will be for sweet charity's sake or where the music will carry cheer. No more playing for money. I am representing the Visible Music Company of Louisville, Ky., and will travel the State to place these machines which show a customer exactly what he gets and is not guilty of short-changing him as is charged against some rotary dispensers."

Mr. Richardson is a University of North Carolina man and is the only professional musician that it has turned out in its 123 years existence. He began his musical career here about 20 years ago and his rise in the musical world was rapid. For the last nine years he has been in New York where he directed his own orchestra and where he has been a conspicuous figure in the musical world. He is still in the prime of life. He has a host of friends throughout the State who will be glad to learn that he has returned to Tarheel.

Mr. Richardson came here from New York. Mrs. Richardson will join him shortly.—News & Observer.

Bookkeeping should be generally encouraged over the State.

Death to the hen convicted of profligacy.

OLD HICKORY BOYS CAUGHT 3,900 HUNS

30th Division Alone Broke The Hindenburg Line, Bryce Little Says

TELLS OF FIGHTING DURING LAST DAYS

Raleigh Bay, Army Freed Clerk With Headquarters Staff, Writes Friends Here

Writing from 30th division headquarters overseas to a friend in Raleigh under date of December 1, Bryce Little, a brother of C. Little of this city, who was formerly employed in office of the Secretary of State, gives some interesting sidelights on the 30th, "Old Hickory," division of American troops.

"Since the historical hour of 11 a. m. on November 11," he says, "was the semi-annual anniversary of the hour on which the 'Old Canada' sailed out from New York harbor with the headquarters of the 'Old Hickory' division, it is fitting that, now the censorship regulations have been partially lifted, I tell you a bit about what has happened to me and the division of which I have been a part."

Narrating the trip across the Atlantic, he says that after the fifth day it was not one for the men to be "let ease." He tells of landing at Liverpool and being sent to Nordaques, France, about 20 miles from Calais, where the outfit put in "one month of the severest kind of training."

After that, the headquarters company was moved up into Belgium.

Assistant to Fourth British Army. "Upon our relief in Belgium," the letter continues, "we were sent down to join the British 3rd army for recreation and more training, at the completion of which we were transferred to the 4th British army and sent directly to the front just north of St. Quentin to participate in the drive of the German army. The 4th British army was commanded by General Rawlinson, of whom so much has been written in the States. He had in addition to the 27th and 30th American divisions, one Australian and two British corps. It was among these people that we did our noted fighting which broke the Hindenburg line, captured (I mean the 30th division alone did), 3,900 prisoners, about 250 heavy machine guns as well as much other material and advanced our line about 35 kilometers, fighting—with

day—for nineteen straight days without a rest. Naturally, we lost a great number of men out of the division which necessitated our being sent back to rest and recuperation and refitting. We went back to an area near the city of Amiens with Querrum as headquarters and it was at this place that the wires announced to us that the armistice had been signed. Things were then a bit reorganized and the 30th division joined the American expeditionary forces for the first time. We came all the way down to the Leman and are just about 100 miles southeast of Paris—and I hope the plan is for us to remain here until our boat is ready to convey us back home again.

After relating his promotion from army field clerk to confidential clerk to the chief of staff, he says: "In a way, I have no reason to be dissatisfied with my lot. Some times I feel that a girl could do almost anything that I have had to do and on two or three occasions I have been guilty of begging the chief of staff to let me go to the front as a private that I might get into the actual fighting. He discouraged me by saying that it was my duty to serve where the fellow whose place I might take at the front could not, that I stuck it out. However, I have taken advantage of every opportunity to visit the front and see what was going on. Quite a bit of my work has been in the most dangerous spots. For instance, always just before we start an attack, we move our advance P. C. or battle headquarters right up between the infantry and artillery, but as a matter of fact it seems more like No Man's Land for the first hour or two after the show starts. We managed to carry on by dragging one typewriter, a few maps and paper down in a hole, ditch or tunnel of some kind."

"Now that it is all over, I don't believe I could have been where my work would have counted for more about the operation of an army on the field of battle. The only thing I seriously regret is that I did not have an opportunity either by capturing or killing, to knock one cog out of that machine we were fighting."

—News & Observer.

THE THIRTEENTH CHAIR

To say that a play did capacity business for an entire year is often looked upon as exaggeration, yet the truth is that there are probably many people in his city who actually were unable to secure seats to see "The Thirteenth Chair" during the visits last year to New York.

The myrtle soloist, who was presented by William Harris Jr., Jr., producer, in Fayetteville Wednesday, Jan. 8, gave a sensation the night it was produced in New York and during the year it played at the Forty-Eighth Street theatre, the management estimated that nearly half again as many people as did see it, would have, had the capacity of the theatre been greater.

"The Thirteenth Chair" is from the pen of Bayard Veiller, known to theatre-goers the world over as the author of "Within the Law." Great as was that play it is the firm belief of those who follow the theatre that his newest play will actually excel in popular interest and support that really remarkable play.

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NEW PENALTY FOR FOOD VIOLATORS

Ten Rocky Mt. Grocers Must Advertise Their Violations in Newspaper

FOOD ADMINISTRATION STILL FUNCTIONING

Severe Penalties On a Number of North Carolina Grocers Are To Be Announced

Raleigh, Dec. 30.—Something new in penalties has just been inflicted by State Food Administrator Henry A. Page upon 10 grocers of Rocky Mount who were found by Inspector E. L. Harris to be exceeding the margins of profits allowed on flour and other food products. Contributions to the Red Cross are a thing of the past and the offenses were not serious enough to warrant the black list which effectively and quickly puts a merchant out of business. This being the case Mr. Page advised the merchants in question that if they would publish a statement in their local paper explaining to their patrons and the public that they had exceeded the allowed margins that no further action would be taken as a result of past offenses. The merchants involved were: T. L. Worsley, E. J. Joyner, J. W. Joyner, P. E. Joyner, R. T. Bartholomew, G. C. Levy & Brother, Jenkins & Jeffries and G. C. Robbins.

As an evidence of the fact that the Food Administration is still doing business at the old stand, Food Administrator Page is considering and will probably announce within a few days the revocation of license, one ginner, one roller mill and two retailers, all of whom have been found guilty of violating Food Administration rules and regulations affecting their business.

MUST CONTINUE FIGHT ON VENERAL DISEASES.

Army Has Done More than Its Part and Civil Communities Are Now Expected to Carry On.

Three per cent of the million men inducted into the National Army whose examining blanks first reached the office of the Adjutant General in Washington had a venereal disease when they reported at camp for service.

According to the statement of the Surgeon General of the War Department, venereal disease constituted the greatest cause of disability in the army. For this condition civilian communities have been responsible. Most cases of venereal disease in the induction of registered men. Virtually all cases were contracted within communities over which civil authorities have control.

The army has done more than its part in combating venereal disease. With the demobilization of the more than four million men gathered together to form the fighting force against the Hun the responsibility for continuing the fight with venereal disease has been transferred to the home communities.

In comparing the figures from the several states Oregon is found to have had the lowest percentage of infected men inducted into service, its percentage having been 0.59, while Florida had the highest, its percentage having been 8.90. Among the forty-eight states and territories included North Carolina stands forty-first, its percentage of men infected having been 3.90.

In other words, out of every hundred men from North Carolina the Selective Service Act, approximately four were found to have a venereal disease. Only the states of West Virginia, Mississippi, Oklahoma, Texas, Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia, Alabama, and Florida had records which were worse.

It is of particular interest to note that the state having the lowest percentage, Oregon, is the one that has led the entire country in the intelligent and vigorous manner in which civil hygiene has been spread among the people. For nearly ten years a campaign of education against venereal diseases has been waged in Oregon under the direction of the Oregon Social Hygiene Society. That remarkable results have been achieved is shown by the record of Oregon men inducted into military service.

In North Carolina an active campaign for education and for the eradication of these diseases has been inaugurated through the Bureau of Venereal Diseases of the North Carolina State Board of Health. Clinics will be established in all the large cities of the state for the treatment of those affected, and lectures, exhibits, moving pictures, and special literature are being utilized to show the people the effects of these diseases and the importance of keeping "fit to fight" even though the war is over.

"WHEN DREAMS COME TRUE."

The attraction at the La Fayette Theatre, Fayetteville, Monday Jan. 6, will be "WHEN DREAMS COME TRUE." A musical comedy that had a great vogue in Chicago and New York and other large cities in which it was played to crowded houses. "When Dreams Come True" is described as a musical comedy of youth, and was written by Philip Bartholomew, the author of "Little Miss Brown" and "Over Night." Glorious lyrics were used to describe the chorus of "When Dreams Come True." The girls are all pretty and the growing is the most elaborate that ever graced a musical comedy.

FLU DEMANDS A NAVY TOLL.

Two Citizens of Greenville Fall Before Its Onslaught—One Burned to Death in Mound, Another Drowned in Greenville.

Benson, N. C., Dec. 27.—Mr. W. N. Stewart died at his home here this morning with pneumonia following influenza. Mr. Stewart was about 37 years old and was married and had two children, whom he was with his widow, survive his death. He had been sick only a few days. His remains will be buried this afternoon at the Benson cemetery.

Mr. R. C. Pool died at his home here Tuesday night following influenza. He was about 65 years of age and had been sick with pneumonia for several days. He was a wife and two children. The remains were buried Wednesday afternoon at the Benson cemetery.

Mr. Isaac Williams, of Newton Grove, died at the Benson Sanatorium here Saturday afternoon. He was about 65 years of age and had been sick with pneumonia for several days. He was a wife and two children. The remains were buried Sunday afternoon at the Benson cemetery.

Mr. John Strickland, who died at Greenville, was buried here Sunday afternoon. He was about 65 years of age and had been sick with pneumonia for several days. He was a wife and two children. The remains were buried Sunday afternoon at the Benson cemetery.

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THE COTTONSEED PROGRAM THE SAME

Prices of Cottonseed and Cottonseed Products To Remain Same Throughout the Season Food Administration Control Continues.

Raleigh, Jan. 1st.—A number of inquiries regarding the possibility of changes in the prices of cottonseed or cottonseed products, which have no doubt resulted from the removal of some Food Administration restrictions on the wheat milling industry and the reeling of other regulations affecting consumers, have drawn from the office of State Food Administrator Henry A. Page a statement to the effect that there is no prospect of any change in the stabilized program under which the cottonseed industry is being operated.

It is recognized by producers and crushers generally that the control of the cottonseed industry by the Food Administration has saved it from chaos and chaos with resultant losses and anxiety for all interests concerned. It is manifestly best to maintain the control that has been established by the Food Administration.

The announcement from Mr. Page's office is designed to remove uncertainty and apprehension from the minds of producers who still have, on hand, cottonseed dealers, crushers and the consumers of cottonseed meal and hulls.

THE MEASURE OF A NATION'S GREATNESS.

A man rich only for himself has a life as barren and cheerless as that of the serpent set to guard a buried treasure. I am saddened when I see the number of acres under tillage or the bushels of wheat exported; for the real value of a country must be weighed in scales more delicate than the Balance of Trade.

The garners of Sicily are empty now, but the bees from all climes still fetch honey from the tiny garden of Theocritus. On a map of the world you may cover Judea with your thumb Athens with a finger tip, and neither the number of acres under tillage or the bushels of wheat exported; for the real value of a country must be weighed in scales more delicate than the Balance of Trade.

The measure of a nation's true success is the amount it has contributed to the thought, the moral energy, the intellectual happiness, the spiritual hope and consolation of mankind.—James Russell Lowell.

FIRST YEAR'S WORK FARM LOAN SYSTEM

Features of Annual Report of Board Made To Congress Yesterday

GREATER LENDING POWER OF FEDERAL LAND BANKS

Grant of Authority For Them To Write Fire Insurance Also Is Asked

Washington, Dec. 31.—Increase in the lending power of Federal land banks and the grant of authority for them to write fire insurance on farm property were advocated by the farm loan board in its annual report submitted today to Congress. Modification of the Federal farm loan act so as to make the minimum loan \$500 instead of \$100, and maximum loans \$25,000 instead of \$10,000 also was urged.

The report was described as covering "the first year of operation" of the farm loan system, the first year of the board being spent in organization.

"The year was one of very evident progress," declared the report, which contained a table showing that farm loan associations increased from 1,339 to 3,439 during the year; that the capital of the twelve Federal land banks increased from \$10,488,230 to \$16,250,285; that loans in force increased from \$29,815,304 to \$149,044,439; that joint stock land banks increased from four to nine; and their loans new amount to \$7,860,734; that interest rates of the land banks was 3 or 5 1/2 per cent and that of stock land banks was six per cent.

Interesting information as to the application by borrowers of loans from the land banks was given in a detailed statement dealing with about one-third of all the loans closed by the banks. This statement showed that eight per cent of the proceeds of the loans were used to buy land; ten per cent for buildings and improvements; ten per cent for payment of other debts; five per cent for purchase of bank stock; four per cent for purchase of live stock, and three per cent for implements and equipment.

The loaning of over \$150,000,000 has been of distinct and direct benefit to more than 34,000 borrowers, declared the report, "and has been of indirect benefit to every farmer in the country."

"A distinct reduction, not only of the rate of interest on such loans, but also in the accompanying charges, was manifest immediately after the passage of the act."

"While the loans made by Federal Land banks in the last year probably represent only about one-eighth of the total loans made by all agencies, they are far greater than any other single agency."

Despite the large production and high prices, net returns of the 1918 crop year "was much less than is popularly supposed," declared the report which explained that big profits were eliminated by the scarcity of farm fertilizers, implements and machinery.

SOME TAR HEEL MEN COMING FROM FRANCE.

Among Soldiers on 11 Vessels Home Bound are 1,288 North Carolinians.

Washington, Dec. 30.—Two battleships, the Kansas and the Georgia, and the armored cruiser North Carolina, are among the 11 vessels which the war department announced today had sailed from France returning December 25 and 27 with returning soldiers. The last of this fleet of troop ships is due either at New York or Newport News January 13.

The 11 ships carry in all approximately 16,375 officers and men. The navy craft, especially fitted for this work because of the shortage of tonnage to get the army home, carries the following quotas: Georgia, 957; Kansas, 1,428 and North Carolina, 1,288.

Included in the units en route homeward as announced today are five complete field artillery regiments, the 125th, 127th, 145, 181st and 338. Each has in the neighborhood of 1,500 men and more than 50 officers.

There are also en route 25 trench mortar battalions, the sixth and seventh, with about 30 officers and 700 men each.

DEATH OF MRS. NEATHERY.

The funeral services of the late Mrs. M. S. Neathery, widow of John B. Neathery, will be conducted at 8 o'clock this afternoon from the First Baptist Church by Dr. T. W. O'Kallie.

The body of Mrs. Neathery, who died December 27 in San Antonio, Texas, while she was on a visit to her grandson, Captain John N. Harrell, reached Raleigh yesterday afternoon and was taken to the residence of J. Johnson, on Hillsboro street, Capt. and Mrs. Harrell accompanied the body to this city.

Mrs. Neathery was born in 1837 in Wake county and was a consistent member and regular attendant of the First Baptist Church for more than half a century. She was well known for her cheerful disposition and thoughtfulness of others.

Before her death she selected her pallbearers who will be Messrs. Thompson, K. H. Jones, C. A. Sherwood, K. W. Weathers, C. W. Newcomb and J. B. Pearce. The interment will be in Oakwood cemetery.—News & Observer.

Consider the woodland to keep it productive.

TO TRAIN SOLDIERS FOR BETTER JOBS

Government Urges All Disabled Men to Take its Free Vocational Courses

INFORMATION DIVISION OPENED IN NEW YORK

Those Whose Applications Are Accepted, Draw Minimum Wage of \$65 Monthly

(New York Times.)

A nationwide campaign to inform disabled soldiers of the advantages of training to enable them to find better jobs than they had before the war, and of the courses offered by the Federal Board for Vocational Education, has been started by the government. An information division has been established in the Longacre building in Times Square, and the New York office where soldiers apply for admission to the courses is at 280 Broadway. Soldiers from Connecticut and New Jersey apply also at the same office. In the bulletins sent out by the Federal board for distribution among the soldiers it is emphasized that all disabled soldiers whose applications for re-education are accepted, receive a minimum wage of \$65 a month during training, with an additional allowance for dependents. Every disabled soldier is advised to take the training, but no soldier is required to take it. After the soldiers have finished their courses the government will find jobs for them.

"Not only is the United States providing for the education and training of her wounded soldiers, sailors and marines on a vastly larger and more complete scale than any other country," said Dr. Charles A. Prosser, director of the Federal board of information, "but it has done vastly more. It is paying those of its disabled soldiers who undergo vocational re-education a monthly salary which exceeds the average individual wage earning of the people of this country. No other country in the world has made such liberal and generous provisions for its disabled."

"The Federal Board for Vocational Education is empowered to pay a re-educated man a minimum wage of \$65 a month during the period of re-education, and proportionately more if he is married and has children. If he is married you and your family will receive \$75 a month from the government, provided you

a course of instruction. If you course is such that you must live apart the government will pay you \$65 a month and your wife \$30 a month."

Additional pay of \$10 a month for each child up to three, making \$80 for three children, also is paid to soldiers who have families. Commissioned officers who undertake courses receive the same amount of pay as active service, but they are expected to maintain their dependents out of that sum, as was the case when they were on active duty with the army.

Abolished May Train Too. Even if disability does not prevent him from returning to active work as soon as he is relieved of active military duties and there is no need for re-education courses at the expense of the government. In addition to his instruction he will receive the compensation due him under the war risk insurance act or an amount equal to that is greater than the insurance. It is the rule that all soldiers, no matter what their circumstances, receive the full amount due them under the regulations, but every soldier taking the training has a guarantee of \$65 a month.

"There are fourteen branches of the board in important cities throughout the country," said Director Prosser. "Experts in every known occupation will be available to assist those in finding the occupation best suited to them, and officials of the board are stationed in the army and navy hospitals to apprise the army and navy of their opportunity to fit themselves to 'go over the top' in civil life. The two-armed man who, before the war, earned \$2 a day from the neck down in many cases will be taught—as a one-armed man—to earn much more from the neck up. In short, a large proportion of disabled fighters will be restored to economic independence and to peace."

"The Federal board is not only prepared to train for all such occupations as those in which instruction has been given successfully in other countries," says a monograph distributed among disabled soldiers and sailors in all the hospitals, "but because of the wider variety of occupations in American life it is prepared to train for a great many more occupations than have been offered in other countries. In the case of each man the whole matter should start with his own interest and preference and previous experience and ability as well as his existing handicap. This means a conference between the man and the representatives of the Federal board."

List of Occupations. "Many thousands of wounded and otherwise disabled men have been trained and placed in new occupations in France, Italy, Belgium, England, and Canada. The list of occupations in which instruction has been given include professional occupations such as law, medicine, teaching, engineering and even theology; agricultural occupations, including professional agriculture, forestry, farm management, general farming, dairy-keeping, poultry raising, herding, truck gardening, horticulture, etc."

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Good care and a conservative development is urged for the farm floor of sheep.

WANTS PROMOTION IN NAVY ON MERIT

Secretary Daniels' Recommendations To Committee On Naval Affairs

URGES INCREASED PAY FOR MEN OF THE NAVY

Tells Committee About Increase in Enlisted Strength and Other Matters

Washington, Dec. 31.—Secretary Daniels, in appearing today before the House Naval Committee to explain the navy's needs as regards personnel, until a permanent establishment can be determined in the light of the action of the peace conference urged that hereafter naval officers be promoted on merit.

The secretary recommended an amendment that would withdraw all application of seniority in making promotions and also suggested that officers in each grade be permitted to select men for promotion to successive grades instead of continuing the present system of having all selections made by a single board.

For Retention of Pre-War Wages. Increased pay for the men of the navy was also recommended by Mr. Daniels, who asked the committee to write into the new naval bill a provision making permanent the war time pay increases of from \$6 to \$15 for enlisted men. This would make the pay range from \$36 to \$51 a month. The secretary also asked that one month's pay be given every man as a gratuity when they are discharged from the service.

For Temporary Increase. In explaining to the committee that the department would not now ask for any increase in the permanent enlisted strength of the navy, Secretary Daniels said temporary increases should be authorized to include 50,000 temporary regulars and 65,000 of the reserves for operating transports, as a total of 250,000 men would be needed for naval ships and transports.

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To Give the 2,000 additional officers necessary for the permanent establishment by July, 1920, Mr. Daniels said it was proposed to transfer 1,000 reserve officers to the regular establishment to rank ensigns and lieutenants. There with 400 ensigns from the naval academy and 600 from the reserve, provided you

Postmaster General Burleson has announced a scale of greatly reduced rates for short over-night messages as distinguished from the longer night letters. The new rates go into effect on January 1st and should prove to be of great value in conjunction with short communications which should suffer the delays inherent in physical transportation by the railway mail service but which are not of sufficient urgency or importance to warrant the payment of the minimum charges heretofore in effect for telegraphic transmission. Under the new schedule short over-night messages may merit a considerable distance as low as 20c, while the maximum rate is only 50c as against a dollar maximum which has prevailed. Manager Wilson of the local Western Union office advises that this new night message service does not interfere in any way with the popular night letter service, but is intended to supplement it in conjunction with short communications which have been going by mail but which should be sent by telegraph. Now that the telegraph is operated as an integral part of the post office service it is understood to be the policy of Postmaster General Burleson to give the public an opportunity to make the widest use of the telegraph service in the elimination of delay to communications due to separation of distance at the lowest rates which the actual cost of performing the service on a standardized basis, will permit.

SLUMP IN PRICES OF USED CARS

Signs of Armistice Making New Car Production Factor in Market

At its best the used car market has always been somewhat unstable. Various makes of cars have at different times been in great demand, and during this period naturally the price has been high.

Previous to November 11, when the armistice was signed, any sort of an automobile, so long as it would run, commanded a good price, because motor car manufacturers had been instructed by the government to be on a 100 per cent war work basis by January 1, 1919. This meant no more new cars built. In fact, many manufacturers already were out of production and there was no telling when new cars would be offered for sale. Consequently any one who contemplated the purchase of an automobile proceeded to buy.

All of this has been upset by the signing of the armistice and the granting of permission for motor car manufacturers to resume production. With the knowledge that it will gain be possible to get new machines, perhaps not immediately, but within a few months, many will prefer to wait and get a new machine instead of buying a used automobile. To many who were offered liberal inducements to part with their cars six weeks or two months ago it will be a distinct shock when they try to dispose of them now, to find that there is a great variation in the price they were offered and the price that can be had today.—Washington Post.

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