Wednesslay October 16, 1918

Mr. Labor Man

Can You Beat This?

ree.

ree.

truck patch free.

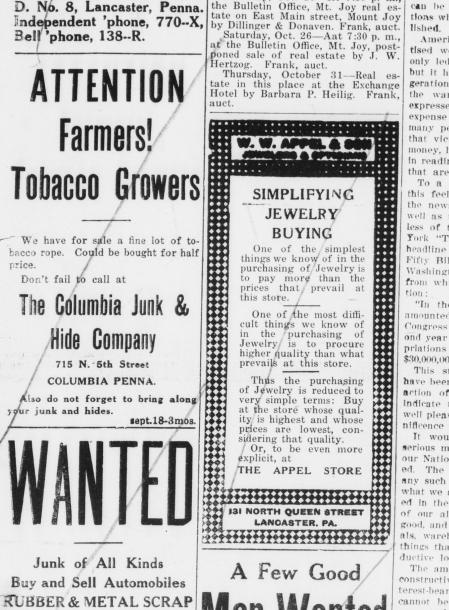
free. You can shoot all the game

you wish--gray squirrel, rab. bit and pheasant.

The streams are full of fish but none catch them.

And still pay you \$4.00 to cut and peel 160 sq. ft. of wood. A good woodsman can cut and peel 1½ cords, making \$6.00 a day.

Apply to O. H. Shenk, R. D. No. 8, Lancaster, Penna.



Thursday, Oct. 17—In the village of Milton Grove, real estate and per-sonal property by Mrs. Mary Wea-ver estate. C. S. Frank, auct. Thursday, Oct. 17—On the premis-es at Milton Grove, real estate and personal property by Lewis F. Wea-ver for the Heirs of the Mary R. Weaver estate. Frank, auct. Thursday, Oct. 17—On the premi-ses in Milton Grove for the Heirs of Mary R. Weaver, deceased, real es-tate and personal property by Lewis

SALE REGISTER

I will give you half-acre uck patch free. I will give you fire-wood I will give you fire-wood county cows, heifers, bulls and a lot of good shoats by C. S. Frank & Bro.

is Putting Greater Part of Loans Things.

of good shoats by C. S. Frank & Bro. Hess, auct. See advertisement. Saturday, Oct. 19—On the prem-ises of the Michael H. Grove farm, one-half mile south of Maytown, per-sonal property by Anna H. Grove. George Vogel, auct. Frdiay, Oct. 25—At their stock yards in Mount Joy, 100 head of New York State cows, heifers, bulls and steers by J. B. Keller & Bro. Aldinger, auct. See ad. Saturday, Oct. 26—On the prem-ises on North Market street, Mount Joy, large lot of personal property by Mrs. Fanny E. Wolgemuth. Frank, auct.

Saturday, Oct. 26-Rt 7:30 p. m., the Bulletin Office, Mt. Joy real es-tate on East Main street, Mount Joy

SIMPLIFYING

JEWELRY

BUYING

Or, to be even more

LANCASTER, PA.

One of the simplest



WAR COSTS

Shot Away.

MOSTLY STABLE INVESTMENT Records Show That Our Government

Into Ships, Loans to Allies, Buildings, Railways and Other Lasting By THEODORE H. PRICE,

in The Outlook. As we are entering upon the campaign for the sale of the Fourth Liberty Loan, it is altogether appropriate that we should take account of what two years of war will have cost us and determine, if we can, in how far and how speedily our expenditures can be recovered under peace conditions when they shall have been estab-

American pride in the widely advertised wealth of the country has not only led us to be lavish in spending, but it has induced more or less exaggeration in the current estimates of the war's cost. Popular feeling is expressed by the remark, "Hang the expense! let us lick the Huns," and many people, having come to believe that victory was largely a matter of

noney, have felt a certain satisfaction n reading of the unnumbered billions that are being disbursed. To a certain extent the growth of this feeling has been encouraged by the newspapers, until the editors as

well as the public have become careess of the facts. Thus in the New York "Times" of July 23, under the headline "American War Bill Now Fifty Billion," there was published a Washington despatch dated July 22, from which the following is a quota-

"In the first year the expenditure amounted to \$18,879,177,012, while Congress has authorized for the second year ending June 30, 1919, appropriations amounting to approximately \$30,000,000,000." This statement and others like it

have been widely printed, and the re-action of the public mind seems to indicate that most people are rather well pleased with the wealth and munificence that are implied. It would nevertheless be a very serious matter if we were dissipating

our National wealth at the rate named. The fact is we are not spending any such sum for war, and much of what we are spending is being invested in the interest-bearing obligations of our allies, which are presumably good, and in ships, shipyards, terminals, warehouses, railways, and other

may be approximated. We know, for

that Congress has authorized

things that will be valuable and pro ductive long after peace is declared. The amounts that are being spent constructively or invested in the in terest-bearing debt of other nations cannot be accurately ascertained at present, but the total is large and

56,250,000

\$2,260,389,500

of our permanently productive invest ments in Europe at \$1,000,000,000. An official statement from the War shades of house paint and ten grades Department puts the outlay upon warehouse construction in the United States "completed or in process planned to facilitate the speedy handling many of the smaller-sized packages of materials for the use of the Army"

"approximately \$218,000,000." brick and steel, they are equipped with railway sidings and all the latest devices for the movement of goods in ufacturer's catalogue has been reducthe facilities that they will provide will no doubt greatly increase the and sizes have been cut out, and those speed with which the vessels of the remaining require the least iron and nerchant fleet we are building can be steel for their production.

loaded and unloaded both now and hereafter when we shall have recovered the place that we formerly held will reduce the material required by among the maritime nations of the from 12 to 25 per cent, and by restrict world.

Other permanently productive inyards of cloth will be saved annually. vestments that are being made as a The high price of tin has led to a result of the war include such enter- great reduction in its use for solder. prises as the plant for subtracting ni- Babbitt metal, bronze, tinfoil, etc., and trogen from the air that is being silk dyers have learned that they can built at Muscle Shoals at a probable get along with 30 per cent of the tin ultimate cost of \$30,000,000, a powder formerly used in giving luster and factory which will involve an outlay weight to certain grades of silk. Great of \$124,000,000 and which is being designed so that it can be used for ing manufacturers to standardize the the manufacture of fertilizers, and scores of gun and ammunition works are packed. Waist manufacturers, for that are owned by the Government

Similar economies many other lines of business. hough included in our war costs, is In the delivery of goods substanbeing safely and productively employed and will be returnable to the Treas- by the partial abolition of "C. O. D." Iry in the process of post-bellum and "on approval" deliveries, as well iquidation.

Of course, it may be urged, and properly, that a large allowance should e made for the depreciation of these assets, and the policy of treating them as dead investments is undoub

edly wise, but that policy is keeping is in a position that will make the obligations of the United States Government the most besought invest ments in the world the moment that heir further issuance becomes unecessary epartment of trade.

The question is not one of their re All these innovations are payment, but of how rapidly they may repaid without bringing about a redit contraction that will create depression. In fact, one of the things chiefly to be feared is that the lessons f industrial efficiency and personal useful form.

onomy learned during the war will enable us to reaccumulate wealth so rapidly that we will pay off the public lebt too fast, and thereby deflate an indoubtedly inflated situation so suddenly that credit will be prostrated.

This was what happened after our Civil War and brought about the panic of 1873. Men can adjust themselves to almost any change, provided it is not too sudden. Deflation is desirable and inevitable, but it should not be an amazing degree. so accelerated that it will result in

shock and dislocation. Including the men who are fighting and the men and women who are vorking to keep them supplied with ood and war materials, some 10,000,-000 people are probably engaged in work that is, in a sense, unproductive. When these people are returned to the anks of productive industry, the rapidity with which they will be able create wealth will be astonishing, for their efficiency will be grea

speed up and augment war production

vation Division, formerly the Com

mercial Economy Board, of which A.

M. Shaw is chief. The other is the

Resources and Conversion Section,

board has been to eliminate the sur-

sold in the manufacture and distribu-

tion of stable articles, upon the the-

ory that a multiplicity of styles in-

volved waste in production, unneces

sarily stimulated the demand, and

compelled merchants to carry stocks

that tied up millions, and perhaps

billions, of capital that was needed for

To induce the manufacturiers to

make the changes and introduce the

reforms recommended time has, of

course, been required, but as their ad-

vantages became apparent the resist-

ance has diminished, and in many dif-

ferent lines of trade the simplifications

that have already been effected will

save an enormous amount of labor and

material, which means, in the last

analysis, a more rapid creation of

wealth. Thus about two thousand dif-

ferent sizes and types of plows and

tillage implements have been elimin-

ated and a great reduction in the va-

riety of other agricultural implements

hitherto manufactured has been ef-

fected. The sizes and types of auto-

mobile tires produced have already

been reduced from 287 to 33, and it

is expected that within two years only

nine standard descriptions will be

made. Now only thirty are produced,

and the metal tubing used in their

that its cost will be substantially re-

The color, height, and variety of

shoes has been reduced by at least

ufacturer of paint and varnish is now

There were formerly six hundred

the prosecution of the war.

The function of the first-named

whose chief is Charles A. Otis

117,000,000 plusage of styles and sizes made and

restricting his product to thirty-two of varnish, as against nearly 100 different varieties formerly produced. To save cans the half-gallon and have been eliminated.

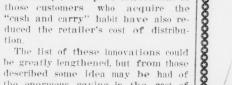
In the manufacture With a few exceptions, the buildings where the number of styles and sizes are permanent structures of concrete hitherto produced was almost infinite, the reduction will average 50 per cent. The number of items in one saw manpeace as well as in war times, and ed by 70 per cent. In the stove and furnace trade 75 per cent of the types

> In men's and women's clothing the simplification of styles agreed upon ing the sizes of samples about 3,450,000

economy has been effected by induc size of the boxes in which their goods

example, are packing two or three and can be converted to the uses of waists in a box instead of one. This Finally, there is the capital will save probably two-thirds of the beace. that the Government has set aside for freight space formerly used for shipthe War Finance Corporation, the ping waists. Railroad "Revolving Fund," and the shipping space have been effected in Grain Purchasing Corporation, which,

tial economies have also been secured as by reducing the number of daily wagon trips, and price concessions to



the enormous saving in the cost of manufacturing and distributing goods that has been effected in almost ever.

methods of saving labor, and if the are not abandoned after the war they will add enormously to the wealth creating power of the Nation, for wealth is but labor in a concrete and The work of the Resources and Conversion Section of the War Industries Board is along similar but divergen lines. As a result of the specialization of industry practiced in this country there are hundreds and thousands of factories that make differ ent parts of the things that are as

sembled and completed in other factories. The automobile industry, for instance, has become specialized to One consequence of this specializaion has been a great waste of trans-

portation. A similar instance of this s the pig iron required for the steel that will be ultimately used to make the saws in an Alabama cotton gin. It may be mined at Birmingham shipped to Pittsburgh as "pig," and there converted into sheet steel. Thence it might be sent to Philadel phia to be made into saws, and then again back to its point of origin. Ala-

instance the same material transmut



SINGER

14 E. Orange Street, Lancaster

410 Locust Street, Columbia Repairs For All Makes of Sewing Machines



Thereby converting it into a 1 1-2 ton truck. Best and cheapest truck on the market.

Agent for the Kelly-Springfield and Republic Tires

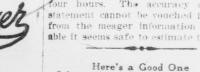
MOUNT JOY BULLETIN, MOUNT JOY, PA.

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dtions that have been made to our Navy. Then there are the military warehouses that the War Department is constructing in the United States, and the docks, warehouses, and railways that have been built in France as well as in some other European countries. Very few people realize that there is a complete Americanowned and built railway system now in operation in France, which includes lines running to the front from three different French ports at which enormous terminals have been erected at American expense with American la-



Read the Bulletin.

ATTORNEY AT LAW

I have for sale the fine home of Miss Anna Beidler, on New Haven street, in this place. Six rooms and bath, electric lights, property in ex-cellent condition. Will be sold quick We pay from \$2.00 to \$35.00 per set (broken or not). We also pay actual value for Diamonds, old Gold, Silver and Bridge-work. Send at once he In memory of our daughter, Kath-rine M. Smeltzer, who died Oct. 17th, 1912. Her mother and father, Mr. and Mr. Frank Smeltzer. Oct.16-1t

These railways are equipped with American cars and engines, are operated by American soldiers, and it is said that one of them is being developed into a trans-European trunk line that will shorten the time between Havre and Rome by twenty-

four hours. The accuracy of this statement cannot be vouched for, but from the meager information obtainable it seems safe to estimate the cost

manufactured.

duced.

Own Your Home

Lancaster City has just started a big "own your home" campaign, which is indeed a very wise move and there is no good reason why the same can not be done here. There are a number of good houses for sale in little an not be done here. Hhere are a destroying your RALSNAP very number of good houses for sale in this section, I am listing additional ones daily and will cheerfully give home-seekers whatever assistance I \$3.00, Brown Bros., Mt. Joy, Pa.; H. can in reference to financing their proposition. If you know of a home Mt. Jov. Pa.

you would like to own, call, phone or wry and I will be "johnny on the spot." Jno. E. Schrall, Mt. Joy, Pa.

creased by the new methods that have seed from the cotton In many cases there is a still great been introduced and the devices and er waste of transportation and in on economies that have been adopted to

The study that has been given to ed by successive manufacturing pro cesses is known to have been shipped cientific economy and the results back and forth over nearly identical erally understood or appreciated. In routes some eleven times before it became part of the finished article and was put to use. tions within the War Industries Board that have done remarkable work To eliminate this unnecessary trans along these lines. One is the Conser-

portation where possible, in so far as the manufacture of war material concerned, is the task to which Mr Otis has addressed himself, and he is succeeding so well that he will probably effect a lasting revolution in American industry that will save hunreds of millions annually both during the war and afterward.

T

Jan

GOOD

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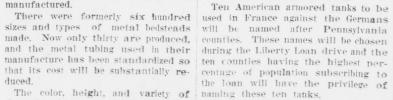
H. C. BRUNNER

But it would take a book to describe all the scientific economies that have been learned or evolved from the experience of the war. We have been taught to save coal, to utilize by-prolucts, to use corn instead of wheat for bread, to eat less meat and sugar and to live healthier lives, to wear old clothes and wear them out, and to earn more by increasing our production, and spend less by decreasing our consumption.

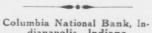
By the saving in labor thus effected we have been able to supply the man power necessary for the successful prosecution of the war, and by the practice of the unnumbered economies that are rapidly becoming habits we have been able to follow a "pay-asyou-go" policy in meeting the war's expenses and to loan some \$7,000,000 .-000 or more to our allies besides.

The experience has been salutary, its tessons will not be forgotten, and the record thus far indicates that we will be able to recreate the wealth destroyed and pay the debts incurred within a surprisingly short time after the re-establishment of peace.

We Will Name Tanks.



The method of choosing the name half, with a corresponding reduction will not be outlined by the district in the cost of production. Each man- officials, but will be left to each of the ten winning counties to determine for itself.



Columbia National Bank, Indianapolis, Indiana Says: We were bothered little by rats destroying you your RAT-SNAP very

Read the Bulletin. It pays to advertise in the Bulletin





not you have a shoe surprise in store for yourself. The next time you are in Lancaster stop at Frey's Shoe Store and ask to see the Harvester Calf shoe. It is made from Packers steer hides, carefully selected as to weight and quality and tanned in Pure Gambier. This leather withstands water satisfactorily and has remarkably good wearing qualities generally, but its outstanding feature of superiority is its ability to resist the destructive action of Barnyard liquors.

Chas. H. Fry's Shoe Store

THE HOME OF GOOD SHOES

3-5 East King Street

Is the only kind I sell-Furniture that is Furniture

NURSERY STOCK AT ONE-THIRD AGENTS PRICES

URNITURE

Rockers, Mirrors, Hall Racks,

Picture Frames, Ladies' Desks,

Extension and Other Tables.

Davenports, China Closets,

Kitchen Cabinets.

Line

UNDERTAKING

AND EMBALMING

MOUNT LOY, PA.

brubs, etc. Guaranteed, shipped on appre-log and guide. Tells you all about varies rings it free. Write taky

VER ST., DANSVILLE. N. Y.

In Fact Anything in the Furniture

mon

REAL SHOES FOR THE FARMER.