

A Daily Commercial Newspaper for Modern Farmers and Stockmen and An Advertising Medium That Reaches the Buyers

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ST. JOSEPH, MO., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1910.

LAST EDITION.

TERMS: SINGLE COPY, 5 CENTS PER YEAR, \$4.00

DAILY MARKETS

Official Receipts, 6 Cars, 272 Cattle; 47 Cars, 2453 Hogs; 2 Cars, 423 Sheep.

CATTLE SUPPLY FALLS OFF

Trade in Good Healthy Condition at End of the Week With Prices Strong.

RANGERS WILL SOON DROP OFF

Demand Good For All Kinds of Range Stock at Strong Values—Not Enough Shee Stock Coming to Meet Demand—Stock Cattle Trade of Good Volume—Hogs Finish Week on Lower Turn—Fat Sheep Steady to Strong.

Average Dime Lower—Sheep Strong

Receipts from January 1, 1910. The following table shows the receipts from January 1, 1910, and receipts for the corresponding time in 1909:

Table with columns: 1910, 1909, Dec. Inc. Cattle, 440,301, 452,688, 3,497; Sheep, 1,88,479, 1,860,222, 271,753; Horses, 48,848, 53,623, 4,775.

Live Stock in Sight

The following shows the estimated receipts of cattle, hogs and sheep at the five principal western markets:

Table with columns: Market, 1910, 1909, Dec. Inc. Chicago, 800, 6,000, 2,000; Kansas City, 800, 2,500, 3,000; St. Louis, 800, 2,500, 3,000; Omaha, 800, 2,500, 3,000; St. Joseph, 800, 2,500, 3,000.

Receipts by Cars

The following shows the number of cars of stock handled today by railroads centering in the leading centers:

Table with columns: C. & Q., east, 24; G. R. I., 6; Missouri, 6; St. Joseph & Grand Island, 5; A. T. & B., 5.

CATTLE

Supply For Week Falls Off, Market in Good Condition.

A small run of cattle for today included about 100 Texans. The total supply was not large enough to create a market or establish any criterion for the first days of next week.

The close of the week finds the market in pretty good condition and wherever there is any change in price compared with the week ago it is in favor of the selling interest. The supplies have been running quite liberal during the entire week but are not up to the volume of last week and it is considered likely that the receipts may now begin to drop off at all of the leading market points.

The total for the week in the leading centers is 217,000 and shows a decrease of 17,000 compared with last week but there is still a shortage of 16,000 compared with the same week last year. At the local point for the week is 1890 less than for last week and 3200 less than a year ago.

The local supply for the week has been largely made up of western grass cattle but there has been more natives than for some weeks and it is considered that from now on there will be a tendency to drop off in the number of the westerns coming and a little increase in the number of natives may be reasonably expected.

On the first day of the week there was some weakness shown in the market for all kinds of steers but with middle and final days this has disappeared and the market has had a dry good and active tone with prices for the week higher than for the week ago.

For the cheaper grades of beef cattle, that is for steers that sell from around \$5.00 down to the market is a little higher than at the start of the week. While there has been some increase in the number of fed native steers coming, the supply has not been at all large but it has included some of the best beefs seen on the open market for several weeks. Top price for the week was \$7.50 but there have been few here that were good enough to sell above \$6.75 and the bulk of native steers are selling in a range of \$5.50 to \$6.50. Some very good westerns are coming and are selling up as high as \$7.50 but the bulk of the range beefs are selling in a range of \$4.75 to \$6.00.

COVS, BULLS AND MIXED.

The market for all grades of shee stock is closing the week in very good and encouraging condition. During the first days of the week the trade showed some decline but there has been a complete recovery from this and the market is in a healthy condition. During the first days of the week the trade showed some decline but there has been a complete recovery from this and the market is in a healthy condition.

Prices for these are considered a little higher than a week ago. There is a specially strong call noted for Texas cows and the packers are buying that more of this kind of stock be sent to this market. Some extra hedges this week have sold up as high as \$5.50 but the bulk of the range cows are selling on a basis of the following quotations:

Dry fed heifers are quotable at \$4.50 to \$5.25; bulk are selling at \$3.75 to \$4.50, and common kinds at \$3.00 to \$3.50. Best dry lot cows might

be fully a quarter lower compared with last week. Native lambs, good to prime, \$6.75 to \$7.00; native lambs, inferior to fair, \$5.50 to \$6.40; range lambs, good to best, \$4.75 to \$5.25; range lambs, common to fair, \$3.00 to \$4.40; lambs, culls, \$2.25 to \$2.75; feeding lambs, poor to good, \$5.00 to \$5.75; native wethers, poor to best, \$3.75 to \$4.25; range wethers, all grades, \$3.75 to \$4.25; feeding wethers, common to good, \$3.50 to \$4.00; yearlings, poor to best, \$4.50 to \$5.25; native ewes, inferior to choice, \$3.75 to \$4.00; western ewes, good to choice, \$3.50 to \$4.00; feeders, \$3.25 to \$3.75; breeding ewes, young, \$3.25 to \$4.75; cull ewes, common to good, \$2.00 to \$3.00.

There has been a moderately liberal supply of calves coming but the veal demand continues good and there has been practically no change in the market during the week. Best veals are selling up to \$3.25. There is a strong market for bulls at this time and the fat kinds are selling at high figures.

STOCKS AND FEEDERS.

There has been a fair volume of trade in the stocker line during middle and final days of the week and while there is still a fair supply on hand in the stocker division there has been a good tone to the trade and prices for all of the good and useful kinds of cattle to go back to the country are holding firm on a basis of the close last week. The best call of late has been for light and medium weights that would do for roughing through the winter months and are strong in price. Strictly good heavy feeders have been finding ready outlet at steady prices and the only cattle that are able to fill the order at the common grades of light stockers.

Good to choice feeding steers are quotable at \$4.50 to \$5.50, medium to heavy \$3.50 to \$4.25, and common to fair \$3.25 to \$3.75; stock heifers \$3.00 to \$3.75 for fair to strictly good kinds, stock cows \$3.25 to \$3.50, and stock calves \$3.25 to \$4.50.

HOGS.

Market 5 to 10 Cents Lower For the Supply Small.

A small Friday run of hogs at the leading points today did not prevent the trade from showing a weaker turn. There were a few early trades in good kinds of butcher weights at steady prices but this was short-lived. For the bulk of the trade the packers demanded concessions of 5 to 10 cents and were finally able to fill the order at the demand asked for, while some of the coarse heavy packing grades went at 15 cents under prices for the same kinds yesterday. There are many light hogs here and the tops were not as good as the top getters of yesterday. While the market was lower for the bulk the small supply was out of the market and the prices were current at the close of the week are about where they were at the finish of last week.

Total hogs for the week at this point was 20,600 against 18,375 last week, 17,977 a month ago, 27,696 a year ago, 30,273 two years ago, 24,812 three years ago and 23,181 four years ago. At the five markets the total for the week was 199,000 against 162,600 last week, 154,500 a month ago, 258,800 a year ago, 295,200 two years ago, 248,300 three years ago and 228,000 four years ago.

Prices ranged from \$8.30 to \$9.10, with the bulk selling at \$8.40 to \$8.90. The bulk yesterday sold at \$8.20 to \$9.05, a week ago at \$8.50 to \$9.95, a month ago at \$8.60 to \$9.10, a year ago at \$7.30 to \$7.60, two years ago at \$5.40 to \$5.80, three years ago at \$4.40 to \$5.55, four years ago at \$6.05 to \$6.35.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

The following Chicago board of trade quotations are furnished by P. Gordon, 1095-1098 New Corby-Forshee Building, St. Joseph, Mo.

Table with columns: Options, Open, High, Low, Close, Close Yesterday. WHEAT, Dec, 93 1/2, 95 1/2, 92 1/2, 92 1/2, 93 1/2; May, 100, 100 1/2, 99 1/2, 99 1/2, 99 1/2.

ST. JOSEPH HAY MARKET.

Local Quotations Corrected to Date by Local Dealers.

The following quotations are furnished daily by the St. Joseph Hay Receivers and Shippers Association for the benefit of Stock Yards Daily Journal readers.

Timothy—Choice, \$13.50 to \$14; No. 1, \$12 to \$13; No. 2, \$10 to \$12; No. 3, \$8 to \$9; Clover mixed—Choice, \$11.50 to \$12; No. 1, \$10.50 to \$11; No. 2, \$7.50 to \$10; No. 3, \$5 to \$7.

New Clover—Choice, \$10 to \$11; No. 1, \$8.50 to \$9.50; No. 2, \$7 to \$8; Prairie—Choice, \$12; No. 1, \$11.50 to \$11.75; No. 2, \$10 to \$10.75; No. 3, \$8 to \$9.50.

Alfalfa—Choice, \$14.50 to \$15; No. 1, \$13 to \$14; No. 2, \$10 to \$12; No. 3, \$6.50 to \$9.50.

Packing hay—\$5 to \$6; Straw—\$5.25 to \$5.50.

COTTONSEED, LINSEED, ALFALFA

Lined seed, oil process, is quoted in carlots at \$35 per ton; ton lots, \$38; 1,000 lbs, \$19; less quotations, \$2 per 100 lbs. Bulk of cake, \$34 per ton. All orders from Kansas should include 25c a ton for inspection fee.

Lined oil, raw, per gallon, in carlots, \$1.10; bottled, \$1.15; 5-gal. blbls, \$1.02; boiled, \$1.04. Five-blbls, lots, 1c less.

Cottonseed meal—Carlots, per ton, in St. Joseph territory, choice, \$29.00; to lots, f. o. b. in St. Joseph, \$31; K-o-p-r-e-k-a-k-e—Carlots, per ton, St. Joseph territory, \$27; ton lots, \$29. Cold pressed cottonseed cake—Carlots, per ton, Kansas City territory, \$27; ton lots, \$29.

Alfalfa meal—Per cwt., choice, \$18.50; prime, \$15.50; standard, \$12 to \$13.

Massachusetts last year disbursed his wages in all industries \$75,181,113, the three principal industries being boot and shoe manufacture, cotton goods and machinery.

SHAW ON CLOVERS.

When Mixed With Other Grasses It Makes Best All Season Feed.

Clover is one of the best pasture plants, all things considered, that was ever introduced into this country. This does not mean that it is the most palatable. In this respect blue grass excels it and possibly some other grasses. But for continuity of growth during the season of growth and for maximum production when grazed, it is only excelled by alfalfa, which, in the strict sense, is not a grazing plant, nor are all kinds of clover equally fit. It would seem correct to say that alsike clover takes first rank as pasture among clovers, that the common red is a close second, that the mammoth white clover is the lowest in palatability.

Because of the adaptation in clover to provide much pasture and also nutritious pasture, and because it grows freely at least for a time in pastures along with grasses it ought to be grown with these grasses, not only when grown for pasture. But except in the white variety it will not maintain itself very long in pastures. The small white variety will maintain itself indefinitely in pastures, but it is not fit for being grown along with blue grass. The latter grows up quickly in the spring and then takes a rest while the small white clover grows up during this rest period of growth in the blue grass that the white clover is most in evidence. Alsike clover is most enduring than the common red or the mammoth, at least on most soils.

OTHER LIVESTOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Union Stock Yards, Ill., Oct. 22.—The Live Stock World reports.

Cattle—Receipts, 300. Market steady.

Hogs—Receipts, 6000. Market active, 10 to 15c higher. Top \$9.35, bulk \$8.15 to \$9.15.

Sheep—Receipts, 2000. Market slow dull, bids lower.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 22.—Special to The Journal: The Drovers' Journal: The National Live Stock Reporter reports.

Cattle—Receipts, 300. Market nominal.

Hogs—Receipts, 2500. Market 5 to 10c lower. Top \$9.00, bulk \$8.75 to \$8.90.

Sheep—Receipts, 3000. Market nominal.

SOUTH OMAHA.

SOUTH OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 22.—Special to The Journal: The Drovers' Journal: The National Live Stock Reporter reports.

Cattle—Receipts, 100. Market steady.

Hogs—Receipts, 2600. Market fully 10c higher. Top \$8.75, bulk \$8.35 to \$8.52.

Sheep—Receipts, none.

EAST ST. LOUIS.

EAST ST. LOUIS, National Stock Yards, Ill., Oct. 22.—Special to The Journal: The National Live Stock Reporter reports.

Cattle—Receipts, 1200. Market steady.

Hogs—Receipts, 2000. Market 5c higher. Top \$9.20, bulk \$8.80 to \$9.10.

Sheep—Receipts, 500. Market steady.

ST. JOSEPH CASH GRAIN MARKET

Today's cash values: Receipts, wheat, 5 cars; corn, 4 cars; oats, 1 car.

Wheat, No. 2 red, 94 @ 95; No. 3 red, 90 @ 93; No. 2 hard, 92 @ 96; No. 3 hard, 90 @ 94.

Corn, No. 2 white, 48 @ 48 1/2; No. 3 white, 48 1/2 @ 48 1/2; No. 2 corn, 48 @ 48; No. 3 corn, 48 @ 48 1/2.

Oats, No. 2 white, 32 @ 33; No. 3 white, 31 @ 31 1/2; No. 2 oats, 29 1/2 @ 30 1/2; No. 3 oats, 29 1/2 @ 30 1/2.

Bran, No. 2, 83 @ 84; Corn chop, 84 @ 86; Shorts, 1 @ 1 1/2.

The above cash quotations are based on actual sales each day and are furnished by T. P. Gordon, 1095-1098 New Corby-Forshee Building, St. Joseph, Mo.

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CORN, Dec, 46 1/2, 46 1/2, 45 1/2, 45 1/2, 46 1/2; May, 49 1/2, 49 1/2, 48 1/2, 48 1/2, 49 1/2.

OATS, Dec, 30 1/2, 30 1/2, 29 1/2, 29 1/2, 30 1/2; May, 35 1/2, 35 1/2, 34 1/2, 34 1/2, 35 1/2.

PORK, Jan, 17 3/4, 17 3/4, 17 1/2, 17 1/2, 17 3/4; May, 16 3/4, 16 3/4, 16 1/2, 16 1/2, 16 3/4.

LARD, Jan, 10 3/4, 10 3/4, 10 1/2, 10 1/2, 10 3/4; May, 9 7/8, 9 7/8, 9 7/8, 9 7/8, 9 7/8.

RIBS, Jan, 9 2/2, 9 2/2, 9 1/5, 9 2/2, 9 1/5; May, 8 7/8, 8 7/8, 8 7/8, 8 7/8, 8 7/8.

WESTERN PACKING.

Special reports to the Cincinnati Price Current show the number of hogs packed since March 1 at under-mentioned places compared with last year:

March 1 to Oct. 19.—1910. 1909. Chicago, 2,575,000, 2,895,000; Kansas City, 1,295,000, 1,850,000; St. Joseph, 1,090,000, 1,215,000; St. Louis, 803,000, 975,000; Indianapolis, 655,000, 780,000; Milwaukee, 250,000, 260,000; Omaha, 124,000, 228,000; Cincinnati, 294,000, 320,000; Ottumwa, Iowa, 233,000, 327,000; Cedar Rapids, Ia., 200,000, 255,000; Sioux City, Ia., 440,000, 600,000; Des Moines, Ia., 124,000, 228,000; St. Paul, Minn., 370,000, 346,000; Cleveland, Ohio, 355,000, 425,000; Louisville, Ky., 75,000, 118,000; Memphis, Tenn., 315,000, 420,000; Detroit, Mich., 220,000, 255,000.

Other, 12,150,000, 14,655,000. Preceding week, 340,900, 465,000.

CRESCENT CITY NEW BREWERY.

New Orleans, La.—The charter of a new brewery concern, known as the Union Brewing Company, capitalized at \$150,000, has been filed at the conveyance office. The incorporators are prominent liquor men and local capitalists. The new brewing company is to have a complete existence of ninety-nine years, its purpose being to acquire, control, operate and own a brewery for the manufacture of beer and of all other malt liquors and to sell, deal in and export the products of the brewery.

In the seventeenth century it was a punishable offense in England to kill either wife or children on Sunday.

TEXAS' GROWTH

Persistent and Judicious Advertising During Past 10 Years Given Due Credit.

Fort Worth, Tex., Oct. 21.—To advertising is due the wonderful growth of Texas in the last decade. Texas has something to advertise and has advertised, says the Texas Commercial Secretaries' Association, which now claims for the Lone Star State the position as fifth largest state in point of population in the United States. Official reports and other considered reliable indicate that Texas' population is in excess of 4,900,000. The secretaries' association has no doubt of this, and proudly declares that Texas has shown Missouri, the "show-me" state, how to grow. Missouri was fifth in population, now Texas is fifth. And the rapid advance of the state is due to the advertising of the state.

STATE FIFTH IN POPULATION

And Commercial Organizations Have Been Active in Drawing the Increase.

THEY ARE LIVE BOOSTERS

Spend Money Freely But Judiciously to Get Home-Seekers to Come Into the State—Is Not Booming But Enjoying Rapid and Healthy Growth—Some Reminiscences of Pioneer Days on Great Plains of the Lone Star State.

Fort Worth, Tex., Oct. 21.—To advertising is due the wonderful growth of Texas in the last decade. Texas has something to advertise and has advertised, says the Texas Commercial Secretaries' Association, which now claims for the Lone Star State the position as fifth largest state in point of population in the United States. Official reports and other considered reliable indicate that Texas' population is in excess of 4,900,000. The secretaries' association has no doubt of this, and proudly declares that Texas has shown Missouri, the "show-me" state, how to grow. Missouri was fifth in population, now Texas is fifth. And the rapid advance of the state is due to the advertising of the state.

The state organization of commercial clubs has focused the more densely populated sections of the country with literature telling of the opportunities in Texas, and the people have come to see and have found Texas a good place to live. The 300 commercial clubs of the state have spent \$500,000 advertising in the past year. Railroads, colonization agencies and other interests have augmented this amount, until it is estimated that \$1 per capita or about \$4,900,000 has been spent yearly in advertising Texas for the last ten years.

The cities have more than taken care of themselves. Especially in this case of Fort Worth, which during the last 10-year census period made the startling gain of 174 per cent in population, and Fort Worth is a town that is growing to great size without any geographical reason why it should be more than a small station on the Texas & Pacific Railway, a suburb of Dallas.

LONG AND SHORT HAUL.

The establishment of the town was an accident, soon after the Civil War the Texas and Pacific Railway started building to the west through Texas. South of Dallas, which was then the Texas and naturally was one of the principal stations on the new road. When the line reached a point 32 miles west of Dallas, the company stopped the development of the country in the 70's halted the further extension of the road.

Town of Rough Shacks.

All of the camp-followers, workmen, gamblers, saloon keepers and others who followed the construction of roads in the early days, stopped here and the rough shack town became a town of rough shacks strung along one dusty, weed-grown street. For 600 miles to the west lay the cattle and Indian country, with the struggling frontier town of Fort Worth as the nearest railway point.

Before the coming of the railway the cattlemen had been hauling their supplies, consisting chiefly of bacon, flour, salt and powder, from Dallas, Austin or Dodge City, Kan. With the railway Fort Worth became the trading point and small stores started here instead of retail customers who lived 300 miles away.

One Gun Keeps Off Indians.

Previous to the coming of the railway a small military post had been established here, but as there was no reason why the place should prove attractive for residence, very few availed themselves of the protection from Indians which the fort offered. The place was really never a fort, though it received the name of Fort Worth because it was thought a fort would some time be built. The post consisted of a few tough stockades, and old-timers say, it had one gun, which, though small, was noisy enough to frighten any adventurous Indians.

When the first merchant started stores here they did business in houses constructed as cheaply as possible, for no one believed the town would amount to anything as soon as the railway moved further west. Dallas was only 32 miles away to the east, with a population which was large for that day, and a little to the west was the frontier town of Weatherford with almost 1000 population, ready to take Fort Worth's business away as soon as the railway gave it an opportunity.

500 Cast 600 Votes.

In 1850, when Fort Worth secured the county seat by casting a vote of 600, the town had less than 500 inhabitants. The voting being done on the liberal scale with which Texas county seats were often moved in the early days. Ten years later the population began to grow because of the transfer of business to town by railway construction. In 1873 the number had swelled to 2000.

About this time a few of the pioneers began to develop faith in the new town. Rumors were heard of the building of the Houston & Texas Central Railway, a north and south line through Texas, and a committee was sent to see the promoters. They

BACK TO THE SOIL PROBLEM

Being Worked Out on Grand Scale Over in Mexico.

San Antonio, Tex., Oct. 22.—The "back to the soil" problem is being worked out in behalf of the poor in the overcrowded districts of the large cities in America and Europe on a scale that promises to become tremendous in scope, in northern Chihuahua across the border of the Rio Grande in Mexico. It is the practical test of the problem that has been bothering social workers for years at Candelaria, a small station on the line of the National Railways of Mexico, Archbishop Joseph Rene Vlatte, head of the Orthodox, or old Catholic church in America, is establishing a colony where the population of the foreign quarters of the large cities of the United States and the immigrants from foreign countries may find a home and in a comparatively short time become independent. The church has purchased 50,000 acres of land, has established a town, laid the concrete for a church and an established a school for the colonists who are to settle the land and cultivate the soil. The invitation to join the colony is not confined to the members of the church, but open to the people of all cities and countries. Each rancher will have a ten-acre tract for the growing of his crops and also an acre of ground in the town of Villavieja where he will erect his home. Irrigation is by means of artesian wells. The immigrants are coming from France, Italy, and other countries of Europe, and also from Chicago, New York, and other large American cities. The land is to be sold at cost on long time. The archbishop is a native of France, having been born in Paris. He is a graduate of the University of Montreal and has been decorated by the French and Belgian governments for his humanitarian work among the natives of these countries in America.

Champion Feed cheapest and best.

The best place to eat and drink, Hadley's Cafe, 112 South Seventh St.

LOT OF PULLED WOOL IN SIGHT

Packers Expect to Take Off More Fleeces Than Ever Before.

While wool growers and wool buyers are debating over the question of prices for the season's clip, and occasionally getting down to a business basis on a million pounds or so, conditions are gradually veering around in buyers' favor. Two months more will find all of the larger packers on the selling side of the market with quantities of pulled and washed wool that will become vastly greater as the fed sheep season advances.

Champion Feed fattens cattle fast.

Champion Feed Co., Tarkio, Mo.

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Champion Feed

BREEDERS

SHEEP. DAYS TO BREED. Hogs, sheep, cattle, horses, mules, set chickens, or plant, so as to get largest possible returns. Valuable information for 25c stamp. Immel Co., 399 Shaker, Kansas City, Mo.

ST. JOSEPH HAY AND FEED. Penny & Penny 813 to 823 South 7th St.

Receivers and Shippers of HAY Grain and MEAT Feed, Oil, Cattle and Alfalfa. Write for prices on small quantities or on car lots.

HAY WANTED! We want good No. 1 and choice timothy-hay. Write us for prices, your tracks.

FOGARTY, KNEIB & CO. 1402 1/2 South 13th St., St. Joseph, Mo.

AUCTIONEERS. THOS. E. DEEM Live Stock Auctioneer

Auction Sales of pedigreed live stock and general farm property made everywhere. Write me about your sale. I have a proposition for you. Address: Cameron, Mo.

J. W. ATHEY Live Stock Auctioneer

22 years in the sale ring is my record, selling for the best breeders of high class stock of America. Wire or phone for dates. Bell Phone 1923. Atchison, Kan.



Drink the Very Best 4 Full Quarts ONLY \$3.50

OLD HAYWARD WHISKEY Full 100 Proof Absolutely Straight

It still wins the hearts of those who are particular about the quality of the liquor they drink. It is the most deliciously richly flavored whiskey. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS, blended and cheap poisonous brands—give your stomach a treat when you treat it.

Profitable Pigs Must be bred right, fed right, and marketed in attractive condition. Ten years' experience proves

Swift's Digester Tankage (60 per cent Protein) The cheapest and best concentrated feed for growing pigs. No other feed equals it for rapid gains and superior finish.

Swift & Company CHICAGO Kansas City St. Paul St. Louis St. Joseph Omaha Fort Worth

BALE TIES STEEL WIRE Des Moines Bale Tie Co. 1 Vine St., Des Moines Iowa. Advertise in The Journal.

Silas Carter's Romance

By Carl Jenkins

(Copyright, 1910, by Associated Literary Press.)

There was nothing wrong about Silas Carter. He was a strapping young man who worked in a sawmill and ate three square meals a day. When evening came he sat down to store his mind with knowledge. He couldn't borrow Shakespeare—or American history and, in consequence, he borrowed romances. They were not exactly dime novels. They related mostly to knights and chivalry and rescues of distressed damsels.

After reading for two or three years Silas got the idea that he was a chivalier, and that the distressed damsel would sooner or later leave him in view. He didn't say anything about it. It might be that he wasn't a chivalier, and it might be that the distressed damsel would be detained on the road.

One night when he was calling on Miss Eunice Bebee, the daughter of a miller, he casually observed: "Eunice, I love you and want you to be my wife."

"I will," she replied. Eunice had known Silas for a long time, and had come to realize that she loved him, and why shouldn't she have answered that way? Why blush and stick a finger in her mouth and reply that she would see her father about it? She did just as a plain, sensible girl always does under the circumstances—she waited for Silas to say more.

He began and ended right there. If the distressed damsel appeared he would tell Eunice that he had changed his mind; if she didn't then they would get married some day. Eunice continued to be a good, plain girl, and Silas kept his eyes open for what was coming.

It came one July day. A young lady from the city, stopping at a summer hotel in the village, came down to the mill pond to fish. Silas was in the mill yard, wrestling the sawlogs about, and after a time he heard a scream. He ran for the water and was in time to pull a very wet and frightened girl out by the hair.

When she could speak she called him a hero and said he had saved her life and won her eternal gratitude. She was the distressed damsel and he the hero—the chivalier. There could be no two ways about that. He was invited to call at the hotel and receive further thanks, and the dripping damsel took her departure.

Silas Carter called. He was braced up by the heroic deed he had done, and he felt very important when he



He Wrote That He Took His Pen In Hand.

found himself in the presence of a young lady wearing diamonds and fine clothes, and almost smiling at the fresh grease on his boots. He didn't know exactly what to do with his hat, hands and feet, but he stowed them away somewhere and modestly said that he stood ready to rescue a damsel every day in the week.

He was thanked and thanked, and the damsel said she could never forget his name. She even went so far as to give him her address in the city and say that she would be pleased to hear from her hero—occasionally. In getting off the hotel veranda Silas fell over a widow's poodle dog and rolled down the steps, but he was none the less a hero in his own eyes for this. He had read that they occasionally took a tumble and were none the worse for it. That evening when he went over to see Eunice he said: "Eunice, I asked you a few nights ago to marry me, didn't I?"

"Yes." "Well, we'll hold on awhile about it, I guess." "Very well, Silas," replied the dutiful Eunice. She might have become angry and jumped up and down and threatened a breach of promise suit, but she didn't. She had heard about the rescue, and she had an idea it was that, but she did not lose her temper. She just moved the pitcher along and said:

"Silas, have another glass of hard cider before you go. It's good to keep off the nightmares." Silas, didn't see the damsel again before she left for home. After waiting for two weeks he wrote to her. He wrote that he took his pen in hand to have that she was well and

that his own health was never better. He wrote that the sawmill business was good, and that he expected to have his wages raised to \$22 a month. He thought of her often, he said. In fact, he had driven a stake at the spot where she had fallen in, and went there to look at it five or six times a day. Then he copied a verse of poetry and ended the letter by saying that he hoped for an answer by return mail.

He didn't receive one, however. Two weeks dragged along, and then one night as he was calling on Eunice he said: "Eunice, about our getting married." "Yes, Silas." "I think we'd better." "Very well."

She waited for him to ask her to name the day, but he had nothing further to say on the subject. A bright idea had occurred to him. He had written "in haste" on the envelope of his letter, but by so doing he may have made the postmaster mad and the epistle had been torn up. He decided to write again.

He took his pen in hand with firmer grip this time, as his wages had been raised to \$22 per month. He hoped for an answer within three days, but at the end of a fortnight none had come. One mail a day reached the village post office, but he inquired five times a day, so as to make sure of missing nothing. Another two weeks and no letter.

Was Chivalier Silas in love with the damsel he had rescued? He was. He didn't kick around nights and dream of her, but he loved her gallantly—chivalrously—no knightly—the same as the heroes of his romances had loved. Perhaps the reason she hadn't answered was that she was coyly waiting for him to come to the city and tell of his adoration. Her mother might have tied her up in the garret or her father thrust her into a dungeon deep because she had told of her love for him. For three days Silas debated as to what the Chivalier St. Anbyn would have done under like circumstances, and then he left for the city.

Having the damsel's address, it was easy to find her father's house. He found it early in the morning, just as the father was emerging with a very strong cigar in his mouth. He gave Silas a looking over, uttered a "humpf!" to himself, and then asked: "Well, what is it?"

"Your—your daughter was up at Belleville in July," stammered the young man. "Well, what of it?" "She tumbled into the mill pond." "And got wet. Well, what of that?" "I—I work in the sawmill there." "I thought so. Go on."

"I pulled her out of the pond." "Oh, you did? Did it strain your back any?" "No, sir." "If it did, try a porous plaster." "But I saved her life, sir," continued Silas, "and she said she'd never forget it."

"And I don't think she will. She lost her false hair and complexion, I believe." "And she asked me to call on her if I was ever in town."

"And being as you are in town, you have come to call. Well, you can go in and interview the cook if you wish. My daughter has been married six weeks and is still away on a bridal tramp. She never mentioned anything about you, but if you really saved her life, why, have a cigar with me."

Silas reached home that night at 11 o'clock. His jaw was set and his look was determined. The villagers had long since got to bed, but that was naught to him. He walked to the house of Eunice's father and around to her window, and, in response to his calls, a head was poked out and a voice exclaimed: "My stars, Silas, but what's happened?"

"Nothing yet, but something's going to. You be ready at nine o'clock in the morning to be married! There's been fooling enough about it!"

Floating on Tires. One of the most amusing diversions at some of the English watering places last summer was a sport which has not yet been tried in the United States, but which should furnish much amusement at the summer resorts. This is the game of floating or sailing in the water on motor cars. Men and boys attired in bathing suits, as well as girls and girls, enjoyed themselves hugely in this fashion and there was much competition to see how long the most expert could stay on the tires while they bobbed about in the water. The person who first introduced this novelty at an American summer resort will not only find himself extremely popular, but will also have the pleasure of knowing himself a philanthropist, for after all what greater philanthropy can there be than the introduction of a new, exciting and wholesome sport which is within the reach of a large number of pleasure seekers?

Red Deer's Winter Home. The winter home of the American red deer is very interesting. When the snow begins to fly the leader of the herd guides them to some sheltered spot where provender is plentiful. Here as the snow falls they pack it down, tramping out a considerable space, while about them the snow mounts higher and higher until they cannot get off if they would. From the main opening, or "yard," as it is called, tramped out paths lead to the near-by trees and shrubbery which supply them with food. In this way they manage to pass the winter in comparative peace and safety.—St. Nicholas.

NAMING THE BABY

USUALLY IT IS A VERY SIMPLE AFFAIR.

Interest of the Relatives Made This Case More Difficult—Finally Solved by Drawing Name From Hat.

Ordinarily there would have been no trouble in naming the baby. It is custom for fathers and mothers to decide years before that some of these days if a little boy blessed their home they'd call him Ethelred, and that if it should be a girl, her name should be Annie May.

But in this case it was different, for there were so many people to satisfy. There was grandpa, for illustration. He was getting old, and his feelings might be hurt if he didn't figure in the name-giving. Besides, he might leave his accumulated wealth to found a home for ex-cow punchers if displeased.

And there was Aunt Lucy. Aunt Lucy had a vitriolic tongue for a certainty and had been using it vigorously for 37 years. It would never do to displease her.

Father wanted to call the baby Sammy; mother wanted to name it Horace; sister Ella wanted it called Butler, after a boy she knew up in Michigan; and brother, aged ten, wanted to call it Jeffrey.

It was an awful situation, especially as Uncle Bob was in town and had views of his own concerning names for boy babies. He thought father was nearer right than the others, but preferred the name Gladstone.

It was a family conference that was filled with stickers. It took four hours, and though the family sat at the table nobody ate any dinner. Everybody glared at everybody else and spoke little.

Then some neighbors came in, and added to the merriment. Each had views. Finally Uncle Bob, in desperation, suggested that the names be written on slips of paper and if any two were alike that should be the name. Then he privately took little Alice Perkins, a neighbor's child, aside and promised her a box of chocolates if she'd write Gladstone on a piece of paper and drop it in the bowl designed for the purpose.

Then the names were written and dropped into the bowl, and when the bowl was taken there were 11 slips of paper, and 11 names represented. "Why didn't you do as I told you?" demanded Uncle Bob indignantly of the neighbor's child.

"I would, Mister Bob," she said, "but I couldn't spell Gladstone. You didn't tell me. So I wrote Gladys—it's lots prettier, anyway."

The One to Pay. Mrs. George Cornwallis-West, in a black gown, was one of the most beautiful women present at the recent marriage in London of the prime minister's son and the Hon. Sylvia Charteris, Lord Elcho's daughter.

The presence of this beautiful American woman at this political wedding recalls an anecdote illustrative of her wit in politics. When she was Lady Randolph Churchill she consented to electioneer for Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett in his first parliamentary campaign. Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett was married to the Baroness Purdett Coutts, a very rich woman, who was nearly 40 years his senior. Lady Randolph, with her beauty and charms, did splendid work for the candidate.

To a group of farmers she said one day: "Won't you promise me to vote for Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett?" "My lady," said a red-faced farmer with a chuckle, "we'll all vote for him if every vote'll be paid for with a kiss."

"Thank you very much," said Lady Randolph. "Your offer is accepted. I'll send for the Baroness Burdett-Coutts at once."

Offended Dignity. Members of the police department were matching stories the other day and the conversation turned on the amount of "nerves" some persons have, and what remarkable things they expect of the police department. "I remember one day I got a telephone call from a woman on Washington street that she wanted a policeman to come to her house right away," said Desk Sergeant Caffrey of the First precinct.

"I sent a policeman—never mind who he was—and soon he came back looking as red as a beet." "What do you suppose that woman wanted?" he said, after he had recovered his breath. "It's past me, I answered, 'what did she want?'" "Her little girl had gone to the store to buy some candy, and lost a nickel in the grass in front of a house, and she wanted me to find it for her," he said.

"And what did you tell her?" I asked the copper. "Sergeant, what could I tell her? He asked, 'I just turned around and walked away.'"—Newark Star.

SPECIMEN OF REAL GENIUS

California Farmer Adopts Unique Method of Fattening His Hogs—Birds Supply Food.

"Every time I go to southern California," said Richard C. Worthington, "I see something that makes me open my eyes farther, and take off my hat to the progressiveness of those fellows out there.

"But on this last trip," he continued, "I witnessed a piece of enterprise which exceeds anything which I ever saw or heard of, or ever expected to see or hear of.

"I was traveling in the country between San Francisco and Los Angeles one day, when I was impressed by the size of some hogs in a pigpen near the road. I was especially impressed because on my previous trips the razor-back quality of the pork had caused me to comment. This time, however, the hogs were as big as barrels.

"How did you do it?" I asked the farmer, who was bending over the bars of the pig pen picking his teeth with a piece of straw.

"Well, you see it's this here way, stranger," replied the agriculturalist. "Then hawks just clean run the fat all of 'em selves diggin' for acorns. They sort of had competition with them danged woodpeckers who'd gobble up the acorns and store 'em away in a hole in a fence post or rail, and there wouldn't be anything left for the haws."

"I got to thinkin' the matter over, and I calculated that it was up to me to sting them woodpeckers, so I rigged up sort of a birdhouse and filled the front of it all full with holes about the size of the holes them birds put their acorns in the fence. Then I built me a long tube leadin' down from them holes to the feedin' trough, and bided my time till them birds got wise to the contrivance.

"It didn't take 'em long. Before a little while they was pilin' acorns into them 'er holes as if they was getting ten cents an hour, and the acorns was a-runnin' right down the pipe to the pigs' mouth.

"That's the way I got them pigs nice and fat, mister. All they have to do now is to lay around by the trough and the birds feeds 'em. Purty good idea, ain't it?"

A Pertinent Commentary. F. H. Elliott, the secretary of the American Automobile association, said at an automobile banquet in New York: "I like to see women run their own cars. I like to see women do all sorts of things, provided they have had the proper training and are proficient. There is no sight more agreeable than that of a healthy American girl, riding her horse, running her motor, driving her coach, with a skill and grace no man need be ashamed of.

"But smoking and that sort of thing—oh, no, that doesn't become the American girl. "An American girl drew up her touring car at a country inn. She got out with her friends. She took off her dust coat and goggles. She opened a gold cigarette case and put a cigarette between her rosy lips.

"The old country watter may have done it unconsciously, but, nevertheless, he offered a singularly good commentary on girls' smoking when he brought a big, foul-smelling contrivance to the pretty automobilist, set it down at her feet, and said: "Spittoon, Miss?"

A Manche Harvest Custom. An interesting ancient custom is observed in Manche at the harvest time. When the work is on the point of completion a sheaf of honor is made and decorated with flowers, which the farmer himself carries in procession, surrounded by the harvesters. Two of the party, under the pretext of sweeping the way, raise a cloud of dust. If in the progress the procession meets a stranger the girls offer him some corn from a pewter plate. If he accepts and makes them a small monetary present, the girls kiss him.

But the principal ceremony is reserved for the repast, in which curds occupy a prominent place. When this part of the menu is reached the girls each choose one of the young harvestmen and endeavor to force him to take a spoonful. If the attempt is a success it is taken as an offer of marriage on the man's part.

Different Now, of Course. "Civil service reform has given us a splendid army of civil servants. It wasn't always so." The speaker, Mayor Whitlock of Toledo, smiled. "When I was writing my first short stories," he resumed, "we had civil servants of a different stamp. An elderly resident of my native Urbana, back in those days, sought out his congressman.

"Congressman," he said, "I supported you at the polls, and now I expect you to get my boy a good civil service job."

"All right, friend," the congressman answered. "What can your boy do?" "Do?" snorted the other. "What can he do? By crinins! man, if he could do anything, do you think I'd be bothering you?"

Feminine. "What is Mrs. Green crying for?" "Mrs. Watson snubbed her in the street car!" "But Mrs. Green doesn't speak for Mrs. Watson, anyhow." "I know, but she's crying because she didn't see Mrs. Watson in time to snub her first."

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INTELLIGENT FARMING.

One of the principal ingredients in farming success today is brains. There was a time when it was believed that anybody could farm whether they had any thinking apparatus or not, but the world has advanced so much that it requires about as much thought and careful planning to farm well as it does to run any other business well. Prof. W. J. Frazer, head of the dairy section of the Illinois agricultural college says: "More intelligent, enthusiastic men on the farm is a crying need in agriculture today. One century can show no greater glory than the awakening of an intelligence in relation to the work of the farm. If this can be generally accomplished it will be the biggest thing that ever happened. For real meaning it will surpass any educational movement that has yet swept any country, as the final result would be a saving of human energy which would be of even greater consequence than the conserving of our forests and mines. It will be a long while, however, before the soil by which I mean the country will come into its own, for the aristocracy as in Europe will set it back."

OF GREAT IMPORTANCE.

Two weeks from next Tuesday the voters of Missouri will be called upon to settle a number of important questions pertaining to the welfare of the state. They will at that time not only settle the little matter of who is to draw the salaries and emoluments pertaining to and emanating from civil country and state offices, but they will at that time settle the question of whether or not the state legislature that is to meet next January will be of the broad, progressive and liberal type that the state so much needs or whether it is to be a body of narrowness and pettiness which will obstruct the state in its progress toward that development to which its natural resources entitle it. Aside from the choice of a few state and country officials and the expression of a sentiment of a choice of men for the United States senate, there are a number of questions upon which the voters of the state are asked to decide, and they are all of greater or less importance to the state and to every citizen of the state. But, whether you are a Republican, a Democrat, a Prohibitionist, or a Socialist, there is one proposition that should have your earnest consideration. This one proposition is the one to authorize the state to build a new capital building in Jefferson City to replace the ancient ruin that now serves the state as the home of its

Daddy's Bedtime Story

"LONG, long ago," said daddy one evening, "there was a bridge and a keeper who guarded the bridge. The king had given this man, who was an old soldier, the right to charge every one a penny to go across the bridge. But the old soldier was a merry old soul, and he posted up at the entrance to the bridge a sign which said: "Notice.—I do not need the money as much as I used to, so any one who wishes to cross the bridge without paying a penny may do so if he can ask me a question which I cannot answer." "The first man who came to cross the bridge read the sign and laughed until the bridgekeeper thought his sides would split. 'Ha, ha, ha!' said the man. 'That's a good one. Why, I was just wondering how I should get across the bridge, because I have no money. Here goes for the question: How many calves' tails would it take to reach from the earth to the sky?' 'I give it up,' said the bridgekeeper after he had thought awhile. 'I thought that would stump you,' said the man. 'The answer is, 'One, if it is long enough.' And he passed over the bridge, laughing. "The next person who read the sign was a young boy. He asked: "Why does a cow lie down?" "I never heard that one," said the old soldier. 'Tell me the answer.' "Because she cannot sit down," said the boy, and he also went over the bridge free. "Soon all the people heard about the funny bridgekeeper and came to ask him questions. One of the questions which he could not answer was: "What kind of water is it that never freezes?" The answer to this was, "Boiling water." "Another question was, 'Who were the persons that made all and sold all, that bought all and lost all?' To which the answer was, 'A snail made an awl and sold it to a shoemaker, who lost it.' "One easy question which the bridgekeeper answered was, 'Why does a hen cross the road?' The answer was, 'Because she wants to get on the other side.' "After awhile the king himself heard of the bridgekeeper and his questions and came to ask him a question. Of course he dressed himself in poor clothes and did not tell the man he was the king. But the man knew him, and when the king asked, 'Why am I going to cross the bridge without paying you a penny and without asking you another question?' the bridgekeeper answered, 'Because you are the king.' And so the king laughed and paid his penny."

TROPICAL IMPORTS.

Furnish More Than One-Third of Total Foreign Merchandise Buy.
Washington, D. C., Oct. 21.—More than one-third of the merchandise entering the United States last year was of tropical production. With the growing demand of our manufacturers for tropical products for use in their great industries and the increasing requirements of our population for food-stuffs produced only in tropical and subtropical climates, the dependence of the United States upon the tropics steadily and rapidly increases. Tropical and subtropical products brought into continental United States in the fiscal year 1910 aggregated \$36 million dollars in value, against \$25 million in 1909, \$28 million in 1899, and \$24 million in 1889. The share which tropical and subtropical products formed of the merchandise entering the United States last year was 40 per cent. "Nearly 150 million dollars worth of the tropical and subtropical merchandise entering continental United States last year came from our own islands. The total value of merchandise brought from these islands in the fiscal year 1910 was \$6 million dollars, practically all of which was of course of tropical production leaving about \$14 million dollars worth of tropical material from foreign countries. In 1909 the value of merchandise drawn from tropical islands under the United States flag was but \$6 million dollars, the contributions of our own tropical area to the tropical requirements of the United States having thus tripled in the last decade. Meantime the exports from the United States to the tropical islands under the American flag have grown from 29 million dollars in 1909, to 64 million in 1910, having thus also more than tripled in the period in question. The principal articles forming this large importation of tropical products are sugar, coffee, India rubber, tobacco, silk, fruits, nuts, fibers, cotton, oils, gums and tea. In each of these articles the total exceeded 10 million dollars per annum, ranging from 12 million dollars in the case of cocoa and manufactures thereof to 172 million dollars in the case of sugar. Other articles of tropical production whose annual imports range from a quarter of a million to nearly 10 million dollars include cinchona bark, cabinet woods, cork, dyewoods, feathers, indigo, ivory, decays, roots, olive oil, opium, rice, sugar and tobacco, spices, sponges, vanilla beans and vegetable oils. Of tropical sugar the imports have grown from \$10 million in 1899 to \$100 million in 1910, while other important increases during the same period include fruits and nuts from 19 1-4 million to nearly 41 million dollars; unmanufactured silk, from 1 1-2 million dollars in 1899 to 16 1-4 million dollars in the fiscal year just ended. Imports of coffee have grown from 52 1-2 million dollars in 1909 to 69 1-2 million in 1910; while other important increases during the same period include fruits and nuts from 19 1-4 million to nearly 41 million dollars; unmanufactured silk, from 1 1-2 million dollars in 1899 to 16 1-4 million dollars in the fiscal year just ended. Imports of coffee have grown from 52 1-2 million dollars in 1909 to 69 1-2 million in 1910; while other important increases during the same period include fruits and nuts from 19 1-4 million to nearly 41 million dollars; unmanufactured silk, from 1 1-2 million dollars in 1899 to 16 1-4 million dollars in the fiscal year just ended. 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KANSAS CITY HAY AND GRAIN.



The following quotations are furnished daily by the Kansas City Receivers and Shippers Association...

TEXAS' GROWTH

Continued from Page One.

offered a bonus to secure the location of the line in Fort Worth and the bonus was accepted. About the same time the Missouri, Kansas & Texas was built from the north and it, too, built to Fort Worth...

Buffalo Hide Industry. The principal industry here at that time was in buffalo hides, and during the years that the buffalo were being killed off by the hunters...

People Moved Away. In the latter part of '98, with a population of less than 30,000, the town suffered from a general depression and financial panic...

Each year since then has seen the addition to some new factory, usually brought here by the packing companies of Swift and Armour...

QUACK GRASS. Wallace's Farmer: We have had a good deal to say in times past about the methods of eradicating quack grass...

Artists Have Such Troubles. The pupils in a public school were one occasion during a drawing lesson placed before a model, and told to sketch as they saw...

Of Course She Was There. Mrs. Robinson—And were you up the Rhine? Miss Nurich (just returned from a continental trip)—I should think so; right to the very top...

Her Foresight. "What is she doing?" "Selecting her wedding trousseau and mourning garments."

GREAT TEA IMPORTATION. Seattle, Wash.—Tea importations consisting of 10,000 half chests, valued at more than \$250,000, arriving at this port within a week...

BATTLED WITH LION

HOW FOX TERRIER WON ANIMAL'S SKIN.

Dog Follows "King of the Jungle" into Forest, Emerges Hanging on to its Tail—Natives Award Canine Hide.

Simba, the pluckiest fox terrier in the world and the only dog of his breed which has ever tackled a full grown lion "single-handed," will be returning to London...

The average man's endurance of fatigue, like his endurance of heat and cold, fasting and feasting, great exertion and absolute rest, can be almost indefinitely increased.

A Historic Filtration. It seems an awful thing, but here is the circumstance on record that Louisa M. Alcott, the sainted author of Little Women...

Prayers by Phone. At a small dinner the guest of honor was a young married woman, formerly a resident in the west...

They All Do It. Said the woman who hadn't time to eat to the woman who hadn't time to breathe: "What a nuisance the janitor is when in a talkative mood..."

Margaret Deland and Her Dogs. Mrs. Deland's fondness for pets extends beyond the vegetable kingdom and includes three bottled sheep dogs...

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HUMAN BODY LIKE DYNAMO

Not a Storage Battery, Writer Says, But Manufactures Its Energy According to Demand.

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GET OUR QUOTATIONS AND WE WILL GET YOUR BUSINESS. WRITE, WIRE OR PHONE US. STOCK YARDS COTTON & LINSSEED MEAL CO. Live Stock Exchange Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

PACKERS GET DELAY IN TRIAL

It Is Believed They Will Seek Change of Venue From Judge Landis.

Chicago, Oct. 21.—That the packers now facing trial before Federal Judge Landis on a charge of violating the Sherman anti-trust law would ask a change of venue was clearly indicated today when Attorney Levi Mayer made an argument for his clients...

SUGAR BEETS FOR HOGS. A Western correspondent writes to Wallace's Farmer: "Will you please give me the relative value of sugar beets and corn for fattening hogs..."

Actual experiments indicate that sugar beets cannot have any large place in the fattening hog ration. At the Indiana station, two lots of hogs were fed one corn and one sugar beet...

Returning to the Indiana experiment, a ration of barley and dairy refuse was compared with a ration of barley, dairy refuse and sugar beets—the sugar beets making up one-half of the ration...

It is doubtful, even under the conditions of our correspondent, where corn is relatively high and sugar beets cheap if it would pay to feed sugar beets in any large quantities...

WHAT'S IN McCLURE'S. The opening of an important series, "The Masters of Capital in America," by John Moody and George Kibbe Turner, heads the list of articles in the November McClure's.

The second installment of "Working-Girls' Budgets," by Edith Wyatt and Sue Anselmi Clark, deals with the wages and living expenses of shirt-waist operators in New York...

Japan has a great number of waterfalls which would be of material value in the development of the country, but the reason these valuable sources of power are not being developed is because of the danger of earthquakes, which is constantly confronting the people of this country...

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