

STEER TRADE SLOWS UP

A GENERALLY STEADY DEAL BUT MOVEMENT WAS ON STICKY ORDER.

WESTERNS PREDOMINATED

Cows and Heifers Irregular, Steady to 10c Higher—Veals Advance—Sluggish Tone to the Stocker Trade.

Beef cattle were not subjected to any radical change today, buyers absorbing the moderate quota of steers offered at prices in the main about steady at yesterday's advance.

Receipts here and in the aggregate at five markets was a little heavier than on the two previous days of the week but still fell considerably short of the supply on sale last Wednesday.

Local receipts were estimated at 2,400 head as compared with arrivals of 3,535 and 3,168 a week and year ago respectively.

At the five markets early reports indicated a total crop of 35,500 head, against 46,000 a week ago and 49,400 a year ago.

Native corn-fed steers were offered in limited numbers on the local market, but there was a fairly decent showing of short-fed westerns from Kansas.

The range districts were poorly represented. There was not the activity to the early trade this morning that characterized the Monday and Tuesday preliminary rounds.

Buyers were all in the field for cattle, however, and after a half-hearted attempt to establish a lower set of prices turned in and bought the bulk of the offerings at steady prices.

Slight weakness was apparent in a few spots, but thick ripe corn-fed beefs were offered and the best available in the steer line were Kansas short-fed westerns that sold at \$8.50.

Bulk of the western component sold at an spread of \$5.50 to \$7.85. A drove of native corn-fed yearlings sold at \$7.75.

Dressed Beef and Shipping Steers. No. 1, 127.50; No. 2, 125.00; No. 3, 122.50; No. 4, 120.00; No. 5, 117.50; No. 6, 115.00; No. 7, 112.50; No. 8, 110.00; No. 9, 107.50; No. 10, 105.00; No. 11, 102.50; No. 12, 100.00; No. 13, 97.50; No. 14, 95.00; No. 15, 92.50; No. 16, 90.00; No. 17, 87.50; No. 18, 85.00; No. 19, 82.50; No. 20, 80.00; No. 21, 77.50; No. 22, 75.00; No. 23, 72.50; No. 24, 70.00; No. 25, 67.50; No. 26, 65.00; No. 27, 62.50; No. 28, 60.00; No. 29, 57.50; No. 30, 55.00; No. 31, 52.50; No. 32, 50.00; No. 33, 47.50; No. 34, 45.00; No. 35, 42.50; No. 36, 40.00; No. 37, 37.50; No. 38, 35.00; No. 39, 32.50; No. 40, 30.00; No. 41, 27.50; No. 42, 25.00; No. 43, 22.50; No. 44, 20.00; No. 45, 17.50; No. 46, 15.00; No. 47, 12.50; No. 48, 10.00; No. 49, 7.50; No. 50, 5.00; No. 51, 2.50; No. 52, 0.00; No. 53, 0.00; No. 54, 0.00; No. 55, 0.00; No. 56, 0.00; No. 57, 0.00; No. 58, 0.00; No. 59, 0.00; No. 60, 0.00; No. 61, 0.00; No. 62, 0.00; No. 63, 0.00; No. 64, 0.00; No. 65, 0.00; No. 66, 0.00; No. 67, 0.00; No. 68, 0.00; 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BIG CROP YARNS.

Secretary Wilson of the Department of Agriculture was talking about the record crops of 1912.

"These wonderful crops," he said, "are almost enough to make you believe the cross-cut saw story."

"A farmer, you know, sent his hired man to a neighbor's with a note, saying: 'Friend Smith—Will you please lend me your cross-cut saw, as I wish to cut a watermelon up so as to get it into my dry?'"

"The neighbor wrote back: 'Friend Jones—I would be glad to lend you my saw, but same has just got stuck in a cantaloupe.'"

THE FEEDER SITUATION.

Omaha Journal-Stockman: Stocker and feeder movement continues to show up big "on paper," but an analysis of the figures puts an entirely different aspect on the situation. In the first place the big stocker movement indicates a paucity of beef cattle in the receipts. Not as many cattle are going to the packers as there were a year ago, hence the scarcity and high price of beef. Then, too, the cattle that are being shipped back to the country are largely "stockers" and "feeders." Some 3,999 or 4,500 young steers and heifers were sent to the range country last month alone. Demand has been chiefly for young and light weight stock to be roughed through the winter on the abundant feed and then run up grass next summer. They will not show up at market next year as fat cattle. In fact, the proportion of cattle sent out to zo on feed immediately has been much smaller than usual and this fact will be apparent next spring and summer. In a word, an analysis of the stocker and feeder statistics prove what every stockman already realizes, that the beef supply from the range is short now and that the beef supply to come from the feed lots of the corn belt will be short next year.

COTTON TRADE HIT BY WAR

Laneshire Industry Is Suffering from Balkan Strike. London, Nov. 6.—There is no industry in this country which is likely to be more seriously affected by the war in the Near East as the cotton trade of Lancashire. The countries concerned are important outlets for manufactured cotton goods, and already merchants are meeting with a restricted trade. Fresh buying of courses, is practically at a standstill, and in some cases, shippers are being compelled to stop further exports for the time being. Last year Turkey took 488,999 yards of calico, as made in Lancashire and Roumania and Greece 56,999,999 yards. Some manufacturers are now turning their looms out to cloth suitable for other markets, such as India. It is an easy matter to exaggerate the probable effects of the war upon trade, and some alarming reports as to machinery in Lancashire going on short time in a few weeks should not be taken seriously. If the war continues the British export trade will be somewhat crippled, but some shipments will take place. What merchants fear more than anything else, is that remittances will be interfered with.

HEARS HE IS RICH.

One of Postcards Sent Broadcast Reach "Mr. Zoppone, in U. S. A." Washington, Nov. 5.—The remarkable delivery of a postcard from Rome, Italy, bearing the simple address, "Mr. Zoppone, U. S. A.," has been safely delivered to Claude R. Zoppone of this city. The card was notifying him that his two brothers were going to settle a rich estate without fear of the other heirs stepping in at the eleventh hour to complicate matters. Postcards were sent broadcast over the world in an effort to discover others of the name, but no answers were received. The estate, according to Mr. Zoppone, consists of a considerable stretch of rich olive lands and vineyards. The Iowa experiment station has discovered that feeding mangos and sugar beets to cows is dangerous and if continued for any considerable period will prove fatal.

Daddy's Bedtime Story

The Leaves Swinging in the Wind. THE children leaned against daddy's shoulder as he pointed outdoors where the leaves were swinging back and forward in the wind. "See, Jack and Evelyn," said daddy, "what beautiful colors the leaves are wearing. 'What makes them so gay, do you ask? Well, I'll try to tell you. 'Every fall the wind has a grand party. He sends out invitations to it early in the season, and then the little leaves, all of whom are asked, begin to think of what they will wear. 'The maple leaves dress themselves in orange or scarlet. So do the oak tree leaves. The sumac puts on deep maroon, the hickory wears yellow, the gum tree red, while some of the soberer leaves choose brown. 'Whenever the wind goes by they ask for the latest news of the party. He tells them to practice their steps, for when the time comes he expects to lead the dance with the most graceful of them. Of course at this all the little leaves rustle and bow on their stems, for each hopes that she will be the prettiest and most graceful dancer. 'Will the party be soon?' the leaves ask the wind, for they grow tired of waiting. 'Soon, quite soon,' he answers. 'But you must wait until I call for you.' 'And some frosty night the wind comes rushing along with a loud 'Hello; come away all to my party.' 'Then each little leaf lets go of the bough where it has been clinging all summer and goes flying down to the ground. 'Perhaps high up in the sky the autumn moon may be shining. If it should be you can see the little leaves settle into place, waiting for the wind to tune up the music. 'He begins with a clatter and a roar, and the little leaves jump up and down and round about in time with it. It's the wildest dance you've ever seen. Sometimes the leaves jump around alone, sometimes they choose partners, again they go swirling round and round in a ring. 'When the wind gets tired the leaves settle down to rest on the ground. 'By and by the wind will come rushing along, and the dance will start all over. When he goes off to have a dance somewhere else in the woods many of the leaves will go chasing after him. 'You will see them dancing about for weeks till their gay dresses are faded to a dull brown by the weather and their pretty faces are crushed and broken. Then the dance is over, and the leaves will settle down to form a warm winter blanket for the sleeping grass and wild flowers."

IN WOMAN'S REALM

HINTS FOR THE HOUSEWIFE. The hash made from raw beef (grinder chopped) forms part of a substantial meal to do heavy work on. Put a tablespoonful of oil in the pan, brown a teaspoonful of chopped onion in this, turn in the meat and half a cupful of water; stir occasionally; season. Bread should be used frequently if it is liked, because it is more nourishing than white and makes variety without extra expense, using the lighter meal, such as cornmeal, for breakfast or luncheon, and the white bread at the dinner meal. Scrambled tomatoes are sometimes cooked in a small dish, when desired, and when these are not six eggs are broken into them and stirred (scrambled) until lightly cooked; served with salt and pepper. Homemade raisin bread, or baker's Dutch bread, is used for luncheon. Cocoa is more filling than coffee or tea and more appropriate to this tight meal. Beans in any form are highly nourishing, and can be used to take the place of a meat dish, when desired. For the dinner a quart is cooked but when tender more than half are removed to make baked beans. If the family requires a somewhat larger amount of the soup than is left, mash the beans well, add more water and thicken the broth slightly with flour. To make the soup, put the beans in about twice as much cold water over a slow fire; add a pinch of baking soda the size of a bean, half a teaspoon of finely chopped onion, and cook two hours slowly; place one-quarter pound of sliced bacon in the soup and cook until the beans are tender. Skim the bacon out and crisp it in the frying pan. Fry half a cupful of stale bread cut into cubes in the hot bacon fat, and brown well. Keep them dry and hot in the oven until time to serve, then place a few in each soup plate. Plain-boiled onions are seasoned and served with a little hot milk poured over them. For banana fritters cut two bananas into pieces about a fifth of an inch thick. Have the lard smoking hot and in a deep pot. Dip the slices in the batter and fry a golden brown. The batter is made from one beaten egg, one cup of milk and flour to make it stiff and two tablespoonfuls of baking powder stirred into the dry flour before making. The fritters, when done, can be rolled in granulated or powdered sugar, served with a little sirup in glass sauce dishes. Each fritter should be held against the side of the dish so they will not be sticky. All steaks should be put in a smoking hot pan and turned over every two or four minutes at first, then the outside and keep the juices in and to cook through evenly. They should be removed, while still pink in the center to a hot platter and served at once. It is a good plan not to put a steak on the pan until ten minutes before it is to be eaten. If there isn't enough fat attached to the steak to grease the pan, a little extra suet is better than lard. After removing the steak from the pan, a little shaved onion can be fried in the fat to season the gravy, or a milk gravy can be made in the pan to serve with the steak. Broiled steak is more desirable. The potato cubes cut from cold boiled potatoes should be well browned in a hot pan, using as little lard as possible, so they will not be greasy. Creamy rice is an easy dessert to make on a busy evening day. The quantities I use in these recipes may be too much for some families, for I have seen the amount of one-half pound of rice specified in a menu intended for a family of two adults and four children. I have the same number of persons in mind, but healthily, active people often require as much again as children and parents living in the heart of the city. Boil 1 pound of washed, impoated rice in two quarts of water, add a pinch of salt. Rice and all cereals are best cooked in a double boiler or fireless cooker, when cooked in a single dish should not be stirred, for this will break up the grains. The dish should be shaken from side to side occasionally to prevent the food from adhering to the bottom. As the water evaporates, replace it with milk, or if

PROJECT RIVER SOURCE

FOR THIS PURPOSE GOVERNMENT BUYS TIMBER TRACTS IN APPALACHIANS.

FIRST PURCHASE OF THE KIND

Strikes at Very Heart of Problem of Development and Maintenance of Navigable Waterways.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 6.—Although the United States government this year appropriated \$31,000,000 for river and harbor improvement and will continue to make large annual appropriations for the same purpose, it has been a policy which strikes at the very heart of the problem of permanent development and maintenance of navigable waterways and which in time will bring about a remarkable decrease in the annual expenditures for dredging and other methods of artificial waterway improvement.

This policy is building up national forest reserves, retaining forest lands in the possession of the government; second, by purchasing forest lands on the watershed of navigable streams and so regulating these lands as to improve and maintain the navigability of the streams. This government long ago recognized the advisability of retaining forest lands for the benefit of navigation and for other uses. It has in western and northwestern states and in Florida 160 national forests, covering a total of 169,591,574 acres. Besides these public lands have been reserved in Porto Rico and Alaska totaling 26,514,899 acres.

It was not until a month ago that the government made its first purchase of forest land to be converted into a national forest. Acting under the authority given him by the Weeks law, passed in March, 1911, the secretary of agriculture on that date, with the approval of the national forest reservation commission, signed a check for \$55,000 in payment for 8,716 acres of land in large annual appropriations for the same purpose, it has been a policy which strikes at the very heart of the problem of permanent development and maintenance of navigable waterways and which in time will bring about a remarkable decrease in the annual expenditures for dredging and other methods of artificial waterway improvement.

The Weeks law enacted "That the consent of the congress of the United States is hereby given to each of the several states of the union to enter into any agreement or compact, not in conflict with the law of the United States, with any other state or states, for the purpose of conserving the forests, watersheds, or other natural resources entering into such agreement or compact." The law appropriated for 1912 \$1,999,999 and for five years thereafter \$2,000,000 annually, for "use in the examination, survey and acquisition of lands on the headwaters of navigable streams or those which are being or may be developed for navigation purposes."

The law provided for the national forest reservation commission, consisting of the secretary of war, the secretary of the interior, the secretary of agriculture, and two members of the senate to be appointed by the Vice President, and two members of the congress to be selected by the congressional members are: Senator H. Gallinger of New Hampshire, chairman; Senator John Walter Smith of New Jersey, vice chairman; C. Hawley of Oregon and Representative Gordon Lee of Georgia. It is the duty of the commission to pass upon and report to the congress the lands recommended for purchase by the bureau of forestry of the Department of Agriculture. The secretary of agriculture is authorized to sign the checks.

Aside from providing that the appropriation be applied to the watersheds of navigable streams within states whose legislatures have consented to acquire public lands by the United States, the law does not restrict purchases to particular regions. The states which have passed the necessary legislation and in which purchases are being considered are Maine, New Hampshire, Maryland, Virginia, Tennessee, South Carolina and Georgia.

Sources of streams having origin in the Rocky mountains or mountains nearer to the Pacific coast are, to a large extent, protected by national forests which this government has reserved. But the Appalachian mountains which include the White mountains, the Adirondacks, the Catskills, the mountains and the scantiness of forest covers, rivers which originate in them stand in a class by themselves and are not so well protected as authorized by the Weeks law.

The national forest reservation commission plans to continue an aggressive purchasing campaign for lands in these areas. The 1912 and 1911 appropriations, except for the \$55,000 paid for the North Carolina land, have been allowed to lapse. Six million dollars will be available for purchase of and between July 1, 1912, and 1915, the Weeks law having been amended at the session of congress just closed, so as not to require the annual appropriation be used in the year it is made.

With this and with whatever further appropriations it may get from congress the commission plans to purchase wide areas in the White mountains and in the Appalachians to form a continuous belt of national forest lands of the most approximately 12 per cent has been alienated to states and individuals. The commission will first seek for areas of the Appalachian forests be sufficiently near together and of such size individually as to permit of their economic and successful administration for the purpose recognized.

Besides the Mount Mitchell tract in North Carolina, the commission has approved 1,000 acres in Virginia which it holds options. It has had the price of this land at \$1,600,000. The approved areas lie in North Carolina, Virginia, Tennessee, Georgia and New Hampshire. In North Carolina the total area approved is 53,955 acres. This lies in what is known as the Mount Mitchell and Nantahala districts. The Mount Mitchell district includes parts of McDowell, Buncombe, Yancey and Mitchell counties. The Nantahala district lies in Clay, Macon, Swain, Graham and Cherokee counties. The area approved in Tennessee is 59,213 acres and is wholly in the Smoky river district, which takes in part of Monroe, Blount, Sevier and Cooke counties. In Virginia the lands approved lie in three districts: The Massanutten

CLASSIFIED BUSINESS DIRECTORY

Reliable Professional Men and Business Institutions Who Want the Trade of Readers of The Stock Yards Daily Journal.

PRINTING. Combe Printing Company, 312 Corby-Forsae Building, St. Joseph, Mo. RESTAURANTS. Freeman's Cafe, 11th and Edmond, Open All Night. Tables Reserved for Ladies.

INSURANCE. LAURENCE O. WEAKLEY, Insurance, 312 Corby-Forsae Building, St. Joseph, Mo.

St. Joseph Stock Yards Co. St. Joseph, Mo.

We Are in the Market Every day for Cattle, Hogs and Sheep. We are especially bidding for Range Cattle and Sheep, both for slaughter and feeding. Located on fourteen railroads, and in the center of the best corn and live stock district in the United States, we are prepared to furnish a good market for all kinds of live stock.

Our packers furnish a daily market for all kinds of cattle, ranging from Canners to Export Cattle. Look up your R. R. connections, you will find them in our favor.

FOUND JOBS FOR MANY.

A Big Year for Missouri State Employment Office. Jefferson City, Nov. 6.—During the year ended September 30, 1912, the three state employment offices of the state of Missouri obtained positions for 13,594 men and 1,465 women, according to a bulletin just issued by Commissioner Austin W. Biggs, of the state bureau of labor statistics. He says in part:

From the annual report of the superintendent of each of the three state employment offices, J. T. Smith at St. Louis, C. J. Tompkins, at Kansas City, and Jesse Heiser, at St. Joseph—it is found that positions were secured during the last year, for 13,594 males and 1,465 females. Of this number the St. Louis office found jobs for 5,390 males and 517 females, the Kansas City office for 4,930 males and 713 females and the St. Joseph office for 3,264 males and 429 females.

"During the same period there were 13,733 men and 2,175 women who applied for work, showing that 2,139 persons applied for jobs who were unable to secure them. "That these departments are increasing in efficiency and are productive of more employment for the unemployed each year is shown by the following table, giving the number of positions secured annually for the past four years: 1909, 6,140 males and 974 females; 1910, 9,514 males and 1,050 females; 1911, 8,287 males and 852 females; 1912, 13,594 males and 1,465 females.

It should be born in mind that three free employment offices are maintained by the state and not one cent is ever paid by any person for whom a position is secured, it being the general opinion that the money used in keeping up these offices is money well spent."

EXCHANGE DIRECTORY.

Following is a list of the commission firms and stock cattle dealers engaged in business at the St. Joseph stock yards: Commission Firms. Butler, James H., rooms 337-38. Byers Bros. & Co., rooms 292-294. Clay, Robinson & Co., rooms 239-33. Crier Bros. & Co., rooms 303-307. Daily, C. M. & Co., rooms 317-19. DeWitt & Son, rooms 216-17. Drinkard, Emmert & Co., rooms 269-75. Emmert Com. Co., rooms 302-4. Kansas City Live Stock Com. Co., rooms 229-32. Knollin Sheep Commission Co., rooms 120-23. Lee Live Stock Commission Co., rooms 210-13. Missouri Live Stock Com. Co., rooms 201-205. National Live Stock Com. Co., rooms 233-40. Nichols, Blanchard & Gilchrist, rooms 226-28. Prey Elmer & Cooper, rooms 318-22. Stewart & Co., rooms 228-28. St. Joseph Live Stock Com. Co., rooms 12-14. Shaw, H. O., Commission Co., rooms 203-207. Wood Live Stock Com. Co., rooms 212-14.

OFFICERS OF EXCHANGE.

The officers of the St. Joseph Live Stock Exchange are as follows: President, A. F. Daily, vice-president, W. H. DeWitt, secretary, E. F. Erwin. The board of directors, who composed of A. H. Baker, M. W. Wyatt, J. G. Adams, L. E. Cooper, M. F. Blanchard, R. G. Denham and M. K. Stewart. Stock Cattle Brokers. Alkiss, J. V. & Co., room 301. Adcock, George, room 302. Baker, Joseph, & Son, room 319. Barker, James, room 318. Dawson & Reynolds, room 201. Gillette, M. H., room 318. Maxwell, Spayde & Co., rooms 395-9. Morlock, W. H., room 314-35. Milby, John, room 319. Rockwood, W. L., room 316. Rockwood, Geo., room 319. Timmerman, W. O. Strook, James. Wright, Perry.

ORDER BUYERS.

Morlock, W. H., rooms 236-14. Maxwell, Spayde & Co., rooms 265-5. As a result of the activities of the reclamation bureau, 14,000 farms are now being watered and a million acres are being put in crops.

IMPORTANT NOTICE! HORSES AND MULES Monday, November 12 500 HEAD OF HORSES AND MULES At this sale there will be about 300 head of mules from yearlings to 3 year olds, several loads of good range mares and suckling colts, 250 head of good broke horses from the big draft horse to any kind of a pony or plug. On TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, The Grand Island Horse & Mule Co. Will Sell 500 Head at Their Opening Sale in This Sale Pavilion. If you are in the market for a load of horses this fall don't fail to attend this sale, as there will be more horses at this market this week than you will have to choose from for some time. BRADSTREET & CLEMENS CO. GRAND ISLAND, NEB.

Fine Carriages, Buggies, Runabouts, Spring Wagons, Delivery Wagons and Harness at LOW PRICES. Give us a call or write for catalogue when in the market. ST. JOSEPH BUGGY CO. 213-15 20, FOURTH STREET ST. JOSEPH, MO. When writing to advertisers please mention THE STOCK YARDS DAILY JOURNAL.

PROTECT YOUR CATTLE FROM BLACKLEG. Take No Chances. Blacklegoids are Simplest, Safest and Surest Preventive. No Dose to Measure. No Liquid to Spill. No String to Rot. FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. WRITE FOR FREE CIRCULARS. PARKE, DAVIS & COMPANY DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY DETROIT, MICH., U.S.A.

Imported Stallions—Percheron, Shire, Belgian. Each year we show our new importation the same month they land. Each year they will more than all other exhibitions combined. At the American Royal this year we won 2nd on 4-year-old Percherons; 1st, 3rd and 4th on 3-year-olds; 1st and 2nd on 2-year-olds, and 1st and 2nd on groups of five stallions. All are for sale. Our guarantee and insurance are the best. Our horses are the best. PERCHERON IMPORTING CO. SOUTH ST. JOSEPH, MO. When writing to advertisers please mention The Stock Yards Journal.

Classified Real Estate Advertising

1 cent per word first insertion; 1/2 cent per word each subsequent insertion. Cash, money order or check must accompany the order. Write for sample copies of THE STOCK YARDS DAILY JOURNAL.

KANSAS

960 acres in Marshall Co., Kan., good bottom, second bottom and fine upland, can be divided in three tracts, 5 miles from town, two A No. 1 set of improvements. Price \$67.50 per acre if taken before Dec. 1, 1912. Present owner wants to retire; good terms can be had. Pralle Bros., Realty Co., Bremen, Kansas.

Mistletoe advertisement featuring an illustration of a woman and the text 'WHAT EVERY WOMAN KNOWS MISTLETOE - SOLD BY - The Hammond Packing Co. St. Joseph, Mo.'

Cheap Corn and High Hogs advertisement by Swift & Company, Chicago, promoting a 'Swift's Digester Tankage' for hog raising.

Shamrock Whisky advertisement for '10 YEARS OLD SHAMROCK WHISKY' by M.J. Sheridan, Proprietor, St. Joseph, Mo.

Advertisement for 'THE JOURNAL' with contact information for advertising.

DEVELOPING THE GRIP

SIMPLE AND AT THE SAME TIME BENEFICIAL EXERCISE. Utilize the Read Newspaper in Healthful Way, and Muscular Power, Astonishing in Its Volume Will Result.

After you have read your morning paper and want to rest your brain by a little exercise in which the newspaper may still play an important part, the writer suggests that you adopt the method of a friend in New York city. It is simple, yet quite ingenious, as it stimulates energy in a mild way and is especially helpful on mornings when you do not feel inclined to exert your strength. Take in each hand a corner of an ordinary sheet of newspaper and crumple it up until the four corners are brought into the palms of your hands, forming paper balls. Avoid assisting in the process by pressing the hands against the body. The result is surprising. Every muscle will be brought into sympathy with the muscles of the forearm in the effort to secure the last corner (to completely hide the sheets - your hands). Your nervous force and blood circulation are thus pleasantly stimulated. Practice this from one to two minutes, beginning slowly and gradually increasing in speed. When you have succeeded in forming these paper balls you can use them in the same manner as you would use a grip machine; that is, grasp them as tightly as you can and then release the grip without opening the fingers entirely, repeating this alternate action grasping and releasing - about seventy-five times a minute. By so doing you will develop a powerful grip. Simple as this paper grip machine seems it is superior in many ways to many of the manufactured devices. This exercise does not make the hands callous nor does it enlarge or deform the joints. It massages the flesh of the inside of the hands, including the thumb, and gives them beautiful outlines. The gentleman who discovered this novel form of exercise puts it to a practical test in the winter season. He carries these paper balls in his coat pocket and keeps his hands warm by the exercise of grasping them tightly and rapidly. He has developed such strength in his fingers, thereby that he has no difficulty in tearing a corner off a full deck of cards or of lifting with one finger a good-sized man by the belt. There is something decidedly fascinating in the exercise. Try it.

FAIR TRIAL WAS IMPOSSIBLE

During the Days of Witchcraft Unfortunates Were Brought into Court to Be Condemned.

When the witchcraft delusion of 1692 seized the province the people would not wait for the workings of the established tribunal of justice. It was too slow to suit them. No doubt they feared that it would be "reactionary" or inclined to be too respectful to the letter of the law. So they cried out for a special court to hustle along the trial of the witches, and Governor Phipps meekly yielded to the clamor and named seven judges to conduct the trials. It was distinctly a popular court, and was controlled absolutely by the popular will. Not a one of the seven judges was a lawyer. Two of the judges were clergymen, two were physicians and three were merchants. The common law was thrown aside, rules of evidence were ignored, and the judges and juries were left untrammelled by any "quibbles of the law" to follow their own feelings and the popular will. Says Washburn in his "Judicial History of Massachusetts": "The trials were but a form of executing popular vengeance. Juries were intimidated by the frowns and persuasions of the court and by the outcries of the multitude that crowded the place of trial to render verdicts against their own consciences and judgment." He cites one case, that of Rebecca Nurse, in which the jury actually had the courage to bring in a verdict of not guilty. Whereupon "the accusers raised a great outcry and the judges were overcome by the clamor." The jury was sent back, returned with a verdict of guilty, and the woman was accordingly executed. Thus promptly and effectively did the popular will succeed in bringing about the judicial decision it wanted.—Boston Herald.

MEMORY IN CHILDREN

OVER-CULTIVATION OF BRAIN A SERIOUS MISTAKE. Intellectual Development Largely a Matter of Environment—Precocious Infant Rarely Makes Good Early Promises.

Much to the easement of our social amenities, the precocious child has gone out of fashion. No longer have we to stifle yawns and to smile while our fingers tingle from a desire to smack as a baby prodigy recites Shakespeare or gives impromptu scale-practice on the piano. In fact, the tendency is the other way; we are on the upward of a Rousseau movement and the dear babies are being turned out to do gardening and to cultivate powers of observation apart from books and pen and ink; the nursery has become a menagerie and botanical museum, and that her boy or girl of seven is ignorant of the alphabet is the latest and proudest boast of the loving mother. A change all to the good, surely, did it not seemingly take as much time, trouble and teaching to keep up a condition of book ignorance as of book knowledge. What is considered brain development in a child is nearly always a matter of memory and adaptability, just a parrot-like quality strongly developed. The child just remembers and imitates. One has this shown very clearly in the historical records of royalties. Where the young prince or princess has, through the pressure of state affairs, been obliged to live surrounded by diplomats and ministers, the child has picked up the jargon in the most astonishing fashion. Have we it not on record that when Mary, Queen of Scots, as a child of eight years, met her mother at Rouen, the little queen's reply to the maternal caresses was the inquiry: "What factions continued to exist in the noble families of Scotland?" and "whether the English still harassed her native country; whether worship remained pure and the prelates and clergy did their duty?" At eleven she quotes Plutarch, and at twelve she writes an essay on the demeanor and duties of princes, couched in the language of an elderly statesman. Yet, though a brilliant woman, who can say that Mary Stuart's later life was remarkable in wisdom and diplomacy? Her precocity was just the repetition of the sentiments and expressions she heard about her. And might not one hazard the opinion that the weighting of the memory destroys other faculties and gives a reason why the precocious child so early becomes a distinct rocket—its light and fizzle and glare all ended before maturity is reached. Perhaps it is this consciousness which makes us all have a feeling of pity for the precocious child and to rejoice so heartily that juvenile displays no longer shadow our afternoons. In some things at least we make for progress.—Exchange.

NOT A COMPLETE SUCCESS

Workings of Brother Bogus' Conscience Evidently Were Merely in the First Throes.

"Ever since I was done converted last week," remarked a certain colored citizen in a chastenedly triumphant tone, "muh conscience gnaws me when I think o' what a sinner I was befo' I seed the blessed light. I was false to de Lawd and untrue to muh feller men, and muh conscience gnaws—"

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Had to Have Pie.

A New York woman, who thinks she knows the public taste because of her experience in the boarding house business and as the manager of a summer resort hotel, thinks that the statement made by a Chicago baker that "pie has ceased to be popular with the masses of this country" is "all wrong."

Had Confidence in Christians.

Dr. Courtney H. Fenn, of Peking, relates a significant incident of the recent disorders in China, says the Far East. At Paotingfu the local banks were so much frightened at the revolutionary outlook that they suspended every sort of payment against their country. Not even government officials nor teachers of government schools were able to get money for necessary expenses. A missionary in the city found it important to obtain \$200 for current outlay at the mission, and he sent a messenger with an appeal for this sum. Greatly to his surprise, the messenger returned with \$500 in currency and an offer from the bankers of \$500 more if the mission would be kind enough to take it. The bankers were in serious doubt whether the government was going to continue or not, but they were entirely confident that Christian missions would persist, and that money loaned to the missionaries was really safer than in their own coffers.

Pleasant Rainy Day.

As a very little girl I was much depressed by stormy weather and hated rainy days. Then when I was nine I went to live with Great-Aunt Huldah. On a disagreeable afternoon she would be sure to say, "Such a horrid day! I must have something good for supper." And she always did.

Get Habit of Quiet Speaking.

The easiest of bad habits to acquire is that of speaking loudly. Language has become so complex that not only is it necessary to say the right thing, but it must be said in the right way. A phrase may be said in jest or in earnest; a rebuke may be kindly or stern; an order may be willingly or unwillingly received according to the tone in which it has been said. Many a faithful workman is unjustly accused of unwillingness and disloyalty because of the churlish manner in which orders are received; many a master is regarded as unfeeling by his employes because his actions are forgotten and only the sting of his sharp manner remembered.

The Task at Hand.

The late Clara Barton, head of the American Red Cross, was a Christian in perhaps the best sense—the practical and unselfish sense. Miss Barton, in an interview in New York about the tenement house laws, once said to a reporter: "I'd neglect church, I'd neglect religion to get our vile and unwholesome slums all swept away." She paused, then added: "We ought not to consider the mansions awaiting us on the other side of Jordan, you know, while there's an unsolved housing problem so near home."—Washington Star.

It Depends.

"How long has your husband's suit for damages been going on?" "Let me see? I think it is eleven years."

MEMORY IN CHILDREN

OVER-CULTIVATION OF BRAIN A SERIOUS MISTAKE. Intellectual Development Largely a Matter of Environment—Precocious Infant Rarely Makes Good Early Promises.

Much to the easement of our social amenities, the precocious child has gone out of fashion. No longer have we to stifle yawns and to smile while our fingers tingle from a desire to smack as a baby prodigy recites Shakespeare or gives impromptu scale-practice on the piano. In fact, the tendency is the other way; we are on the upward of a Rousseau movement and the dear babies are being turned out to do gardening and to cultivate powers of observation apart from books and pen and ink; the nursery has become a menagerie and botanical museum, and that her boy or girl of seven is ignorant of the alphabet is the latest and proudest boast of the loving mother. A change all to the good, surely, did it not seemingly take as much time, trouble and teaching to keep up a condition of book ignorance as of book knowledge. What is considered brain development in a child is nearly always a matter of memory and adaptability, just a parrot-like quality strongly developed. The child just remembers and imitates. One has this shown very clearly in the historical records of royalties. Where the young prince or princess has, through the pressure of state affairs, been obliged to live surrounded by diplomats and ministers, the child has picked up the jargon in the most astonishing fashion. Have we it not on record that when Mary, Queen of Scots, as a child of eight years, met her mother at Rouen, the little queen's reply to the maternal caresses was the inquiry: "What factions continued to exist in the noble families of Scotland?" and "whether the English still harassed her native country; whether worship remained pure and the prelates and clergy did their duty?" At eleven she quotes Plutarch, and at twelve she writes an essay on the demeanor and duties of princes, couched in the language of an elderly statesman. Yet, though a brilliant woman, who can say that Mary Stuart's later life was remarkable in wisdom and diplomacy? Her precocity was just the repetition of the sentiments and expressions she heard about her. And might not one hazard the opinion that the weighting of the memory destroys other faculties and gives a reason why the precocious child so early becomes a distinct rocket—its light and fizzle and glare all ended before maturity is reached. Perhaps it is this consciousness which makes us all have a feeling of pity for the precocious child and to rejoice so heartily that juvenile displays no longer shadow our afternoons. In some things at least we make for progress.—Exchange.

NOT A COMPLETE SUCCESS

Workings of Brother Bogus' Conscience Evidently Were Merely in the First Throes.

"Ever since I was done converted last week," remarked a certain colored citizen in a chastenedly triumphant tone, "muh conscience gnaws me when I think o' what a sinner I was befo' I seed the blessed light. I was false to de Lawd and untrue to muh feller men, and muh conscience gnaws—"

Had to Have Pie.

A New York woman, who thinks she knows the public taste because of her experience in the boarding house business and as the manager of a summer resort hotel, thinks that the statement made by a Chicago baker that "pie has ceased to be popular with the masses of this country" is "all wrong."

Had Confidence in Christians.

Dr. Courtney H. Fenn, of Peking, relates a significant incident of the recent disorders in China, says the Far East. At Paotingfu the local banks were so much frightened at the revolutionary outlook that they suspended every sort of payment against their country. Not even government officials nor teachers of government schools were able to get money for necessary expenses. A missionary in the city found it important to obtain \$200 for current outlay at the mission, and he sent a messenger with an appeal for this sum. Greatly to his surprise, the messenger returned with \$500 in currency and an offer from the bankers of \$500 more if the mission would be kind enough to take it. The bankers were in serious doubt whether the government was going to continue or not, but they were entirely confident that Christian missions would persist, and that money loaned to the missionaries was really safer than in their own coffers.

Pleasant Rainy Day.

As a very little girl I was much depressed by stormy weather and hated rainy days. Then when I was nine I went to live with Great-Aunt Huldah. On a disagreeable afternoon she would be sure to say, "Such a horrid day! I must have something good for supper." And she always did.

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The Crocodile Wrench advertisement featuring an illustration of the wrench and text: 'An Ideal Farm Wrench. Drop forged from the finest tool steel, scientifically tempered. Every wrench guaranteed against breakage. Six Handy Farm Tools in One. A pipe wrench, a nut wrench, a screw driver, and three dies for cleaning up and re-threading rusted and battered threads. Dies fit all standard bolts used on standard farm machinery. Requires no adjustments; never slips; simple and always ready for use. Will work in closer quarters than any other wrench. Has handsome, blued finish. Every farmer should carry one of these handy little wrenches on a binder, reaper, mower, etc. They are light, strong, compact and easily carried in the hip pocket. The Crocodile is also a handy household tool. Enclose \$2.00 for six months' subscription to Stock Yards Daily Journal and wrench will be sent you free of charge.'

Bowsher Combination Mill advertisement with an illustration of the mill and text: 'The best built, best appearing, most convenient to operate, and the lightest running mill made. Conical shaped rollers—entirely separate from all other mills. Can run empty without injury to the rollers. Are suitable for crushing ear corn, with or without husks, and also for grinding all kinds of small grain, cotton seed, oil cake, etc. Divided hopper allows two kinds of grain to be mixed into any proportion. Does 25 per cent more work than any other. 1224 West 11th St., Kansas City, Mo. J. H. Patterson, 9th and Jackson, Omaha, Neb., agent for Neb., Iowa and S. D.'

WANTED TO BUY advertisement for horses and mules: 'Horses, Mares and Mules from 4 to 5 years old. Stock must be fat and broken to work. Highest cash price paid. We carry a nice line of young mules for farmers. JOHN HANN Barn 1024 South 9th St., Northwest Corner Fair Park, St. Joseph, Mo.'

NELS A. ANDERSON, FARRAGUT, IOWA advertisement: 'Breeder of Percherons, Sires and German Coach Stallions and Jacks. Has for sale one Percheron Stallion 5 years old, weighing 2,110 lbs. Reason for sale is I raised him and had him in service four years. For price and information write or call, Nels A. Anderson, graduate of the Graham Scientific Breeding School, of Kansas City, Mo.'

Soap from Plants advertisement: 'The horse-chestnut is a plant that contains the saponin principle in a marked degree, and it is said that in out-of-the-way parts of the European continent the fruit of that tree is still used in the simple state for washing clothes and other articles. In Spain and Italy, however, there grows a plant which is believed by some to have been one of those most used by the ancients in their early attempts at soap-making. This is the Gypsophylla struthium, a plant of the same family as the soapwort. Both Theophrastus and Pliny mention this struthium as the soap plant most in use in early times, and Linnaeus and Beckmann in later days have confirmed the opinion that the plant now used in Italy and Spain is identical with that referred to by the ancient scientists. Hopeful of Results. "Your wife is taking a tremendous interest in abstruse economic questions." "Yes," replied Mr. Meekton; "and I'm glad of it. Maybe it will result in her conversation's putting me to sleep instead of keeping me awake."

Stock Yards Daily Journal Bureau of Information advertisement: 'Where the Best to Buy. You want to buy goods, as far as possible, from firms who deal directly with farmers or who have their agents in your locality. You want to deal with reliable firms. You want to save unnecessary writing to firms who do not handle what you are hunting for. These wants are reasonable, and to fill them The Stock Yards Daily Journal will help you—free. Look over the coupon in this advertisement and if it lists anything you are thinking of buying, check it, and mail the coupon, with your name and address plainly written and we will do the rest. Hundreds of readers should avail themselves of The Stock Yards Daily Journal's offer to give genuine help in buying. Mail this request before you forget it. This advertisement is designed to save you money, and its privileges are available only to our subscribers. —COUPON— I am interested in and intend to purchase within a reasonable time, the machines or articles checked below and will be glad to receive information concerning the same: CHECK HERE: Acetylene Lighting Plants, Automobiles, Builders' Hardware, Building Material, Buggy, Cattle Foods, Chains, Cook Stove, Corn Sheller, Corn Shredder, Corn Cutter, Farming Separator, Cultivator, Drain Tile, Enslage Cutter, Fanning Mill, Glass, Gasoline Stove, Gasoline Engine, Gasoline Engine (for binder), Grain Bins—Steel, Gate (farm), Groceries—Send us your list, stating how many pounds or quantities of each item, or we cannot quote you prices. Grain Drill, Grain Binder, Harness, Harrow, Hay Forks, Hay Slings, Hay Loaders, Hay Presses, Hay Rakes, Hay Stacks, Heating Stoves, Hot Water Heating Plants, Irrigation Plants, Lace Curtains, Land Roller or Packer, Lighting Systems and Gas for Cooking, Lightning Rods, Lumber, Manure Spreader, Mowers, Nails, keg lots, Paint, Pea Huller, Potato Digger, Potato Planter, Pumps, Red or white cedar posts, Roofing (metal or comp.), Sash, doors and mouldings, Scales, Seeds, Silo (wood or brick), Stock Tanks, Sprayers, Stallions or Jacks, Stock Tonic, Stock Foods, Tanks (wood), Tanks—compressed air, Threshing Machine, Traction Engine, Violin, Wagon, Washing Machine, Water Works Systems and Supplies for Country Homes, Windmill, Wire Fencing.

THE STOCK YARDS DAILY JOURNAL advertisement with a coupon form for requesting information and a subscription offer: 'Enclose \$2.00 for six months' subscription to Stock Yards Daily Journal and wrench will be sent you free of charge.'

MORRIS & COMPANY advertisement for Supreme Hams, Supreme Bacon, Supreme Lard, Supreme Sausage, Supreme Dried Beef and Supreme Canned Meats. Includes a logo for 'SUPREME BRAND' and contact information for Chicago, St. Joseph, Kansas City, and St. Louis.

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@14; No. 1, \$12@13; No. 2, \$8.50@11; No. 3, \$5.50@8.

Clover mixed—Choice, \$12.50@13; No. 1, \$11@12; No. 2, \$9@10.50; No. 3, \$6@8.50.

Clover—Choice, \$11@11.50; No. 1, \$9.50@10.50; No. 2, \$7@9.

Prairie—Choice, \$12.50@13; No. 1, \$11@12; No. 2, \$8.50@10; No. 3, \$6@8.

Alfalfa—Choice, \$16@16.50; No. 1, \$14.50@15.50; No. 2, \$13@14; No. 3, \$9.50@12.50.

Straw—\$5.50.

Packing—\$4.50@5.50.

ST. JOSEPH HAY AND FEED.
What you want to buy or sell, hay or feed.

I. L. Frederick Grain & Hay Co.
Office, 1011-12 Corby-Forsess Bldg., Phone 1285 Main, St. Joseph, Mo.
Warehouses, 7th and Olive Sts.

We make shipments of straight and mixed cars of mill feed, of meal, cotton-seed meal and alfalfa daily from stock and cattle raisers. Don't fail to get our prices before buying.

KANSAS CITY HAY AND GRAIN.

The following quotations are furnished daily by the Kansas City Receivers and Shippers association for the benefit of Stock Yards Daily Journal readers and advertisements following are reliable Kansas City hay and grain merchants who solicit your consignments or orders:

Timothy—Choice, \$13.50@14; No. 1, \$12@13; No. 2, \$8.50@11; No. 3, \$5.50@8.

Clover mixed—Choice, \$12.50@13; No. 1, \$11@12; No. 2, \$9@10.50; No. 3, \$6@8.50.

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Straw—\$5.50@5.50.

Packing—\$4.50@5.50.

KANSAS CITY HAY AND FEED.
WE BUY—
BROWN ALFALFA
If you want to turn your hay into good money tell us about it.

PRODUCERS HAY CO., Kansas City, Mo.

HAY Clark Wyrick & Co.
Live Stock Exchange Bldg., Room 730
KANSAS CITY, MO.

When shipping to Kansas City give us a trial. Liberal advances and no solicitation. Established 1885.

FUNK BROS. HAY CO.
Receivers and Shippers

Will buy on track or handle on commission, orders and consignments solicited; correspondence promptly answered.

747 LIVE STOCK EXCHANGE.
SHIP YOUR HAY
TO
KANSAS CITY HAY CO.
708 Live Stock Exchange.
FOR BEST RESULTS

Hay Wanted!

Will purchase on your track or handle on commission. Write us what you have.

NORTH BROTHERS
708-07 Live Stock Ex., Kansas City, Mo.

CHERRY
THE ONLY FEED THAT WILL MAKE A KALE LEAVE ITS MOTHER!

Write for Quotations.
H. G. Cherry, Kansas City, Mo.

The First Trust Co.
First National Bank Bldg.
4 Per Cent
Paid on savings accounts

CANCER
TUMORS, EZEMA, FACIAL BLEMISHES and SKIN DISEASES can be CURED without surgical operation or burning plaster. We have successfully treated these diseases for twenty years. Price reasonable.

Write for FREE BOOK, address
DR. G. W. ALLAMAN, Atchison, Kansas

PUBLICITY PAID
Try an Advertisement in
THE JOURNAL

CAR SHORTAGE SERIOUS

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION DEMANDS PROMPT RELIEF MEASURES.

IMMEDIATE ACTION NEEDED

Great Institutions of Country Without Fuel—People in Parts of Country in Danger of Freezing to Death.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 6.—Shortage of freight cars, the menace of a coal famine and industrial paralysis in some parts of the country has become so serious that the interstate commerce commission has proposed to shippers and railroads drastic recommendations for its relief, with thinly veiled intimation that should they fail to remedy the situation the commission itself would find a way to do so.

The condition is acute, declared Commissioner Franklin K. Lane, who for several weeks has been conducting an inquiry.

"Great institutions of the country—the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, for instance—are practically out of fuel and cannot get it because the railroads refuse to return cars to them. In the latter case it is said railroads hold cars, paying a nominal charge for their use. This the commission denounces as 'nothing less than theft.' The investigation of slow movement of freights developed that a freight car averaged about twenty miles a day and that while one was moving thirteen were standing still.

The commission makes several suggestions for the improvement of the efficiency of freight equipment, and the relief of the car shortage:

"That a higher per-diem rate shall be made to apply for the use of cars as between the carriers.
"That an inspection service be at once instituted which shall report to the commission violations of the rules existing which are intended to insure the return of equipment to the home line.
"That operating officials be instructed to make fuller use of locomotives by increasing the speed of freight trains. An average movement of less than twenty-five miles per car per day is not adequate in the need of times such as this. An increase of speed is tantamount to an increase in equipment."
The commission's recommendations, sent broadcast, as a circular to the railroads and shippers of the United States, point out that the commerce and industries of the United States would suffer great loss were a car shortage to continue. It points out that the suffering which would follow a coal famine from lack of cars, industries throughout the country would be stopped by lack of raw materials and the prices of large would suffer serious embarrassments.

OPEN NEW GRAIN ROUTE.

Planned to Bring Shipments Through Ice Fields From Russia.

London, Nov. 6.—A new chapter is now being added to the romantic history of the Ernest Shackleton's "Nimrod." She has left the southern seas for the northern; has forsaken the union jack for the plain red, white and blue of the Russian merchant service, and is preparing the way for a new grain route from Siberian Russia and England.

The Nimrod is dodging the ice floes in the Arctic seas in the endeavor to establish a permanent series of wireless navigation signals across the waters of the Northern ocean. Until the task is finished and regular navigation follows, the Nimrod's only companions will be whales, bears and thick-skinned seals. Russia has long been advised to find a more satisfactory outlet for her North Siberian produce than those now existing. The opening up of the Trans-Siberian Railway has increased rather than lessened this necessity, for it has added to the Siberian produce and developed industries hitherto practically dormant. Transport by rail, however, is very costly.

Capt. Wiggins, an intrepid navigator of the Kara and Northern seas, advised Russia many years ago to open a trade route to the northern parts of Europe through the Kara and Barents Sea, and thereby bring Siberia produce into a competitive position with regard to similar commodities from elsewhere. Capt. Wiggins' proposal to Russia was in principle the same as that now about to be applied in Canada by the opening up of a Hudson Bay route to the Western States. The proposal was premature. Russia had too many other things to think about and settle, whilst the dangers and uncertainty of the route made the risks greater than the commercial prospects. Wireless telegraphy was then unknown.

Today the problem no longer exists. Wireless telegraphy has provided a key. All that is necessary is to establish wireless stations at intervals within the Arctic circle and keep a keen lookout on the condition of the water flowing from the North. Directly ice appears a chain of warning messages will be established by these Polar outposts and navigation transferred for the winter season to more hospitable routes.

The new links with civilization that the Nimrod now carries on her decks are to be established at such intervals as will permit uninterrupted communication both day and night. The great terminal points, if wireless stations can be established, such as will be Arkhangel on the west and Ugorski-Shar. These stations, at the request of the postoffice, will be equipped with masts built upon the lines of the Eiffel Tower, and varying between 250 feet and 249 feet in height. Ugorski-Shar will have one of these masts and Arkhangel three. The intermediate stations on the island of Waikabash and at Matte Sale Point will be of smaller power and simpler construction.

A WILSON LANDSLIDE

Continued from Page One.

The claim is contested by the Republicans, who claim the election of Wm. B. Dettis. It will take the complete returns to decide who has won the sheriff election.

New York, Nov. 6.—With the election of Woodrow Wilson to the presidency and Thomas R. Marshall to the vice presidency assured by the earlier returns, the reports up to midnight gave indications that the electoral vote of the Democratic candidates would pass the 400 mark.

The size of the popular majority given the Democratic national ticket, or the states outside of Illinois that might give electoral votes to either Taft or Roosevelt were matters of conjecture at midnight. It was certain, however, that Illinois would give an overwhelming majority to Roosevelt, while the race in Pennsylvania was so close as to bring all three candidates within range of success.

Rhode Island also became a doubtful state on the returns near midnight and based on the later votes reported, it seemed not wholly improbable that its five electoral votes would go to Wilson. The early returns gave an apparent victory to Taft in New Hampshire and Vermont, but the

WINS THIRD FORTUNE

OKLAHOMA'S "COAL OIL JOHNNY" STRIKES IT RICH AGAIN—MAY BE MILLIONAIRE.

IS A FORMER MISSOURIAN

Roeser's Career as a Spender Covers Four Year Period—All South-west Recalls His Lavishness.

Tulsa Okla., Nov. 5.—William H. Roeser, the "Coal Oil Johnny" of Oklahoma, who made a million in oil and squandered it in less than five years, has "come back" associated with several big producers of St. Louis and Independence, Kan., has made a big strike in the Cleveland field.

His first well is a 1,500-barrel producer and indicates a prolific lease. Roeser and associates have a large acre of promising looking acreage, and chances are good that the young plunger, whose spectacular career until he went broke two years ago, attracted attention in many states, will soon find himself possessed of another great fortune.

This will be three fortunes made in oil by this producer, who is 37 years old. His first strike was made in the Cleveland district. When he left Cleveland to come to Tulsa, six years ago, Roeser had spent his last cent and was heavily in debt.

For a mere song he obtained some acreage in the Glenn oil fields that turned out to be some of the best properties. At one time his income was \$30,000 a month.

Tulsa people will never forget the princely manner in which Roeser spent his money. He purchased a \$100,000 home, the finest in the city. To obtain a blue-grass lawn he shipped in blue sod from Kentucky. He made a bonfire of the old furniture. He purchased nearly a dozen automobiles in seven months. When he traveled, Roeser carried a retinue befitting a foreign potentate.

He would take an entire floor of a large hotel for his party and would lavish tips on hotel employees. At home he entertained on a magnificent scale. He gave great sums to charity and was a good fellow in every way. Oftentimes he would hire a special train to take him to the oil fields.

AS THE BURGLAR VIEWS IT

National Board of Control Favored by Mr. Velvet Pillowfeet, So Well and Widely Known.

Mr. Velvet Pillowfeet, the widely known burglar, returned from Europe yesterday on the Pelumphi. When asked about the business situation he said:

"There is no need for worry over the burglary business. In spite of the disturbance of recent months, underlying conditions are sound and resources are plentiful. And yet, although I am thoroughly optimistic, I want to say that no noticeable revival of burglary can be looked for at once. So long as the authorities continue their meddling, and so long as the people are willing to listen to inflammatory agitators, our oldest burglars will not undertake new commitments. The public mind has been stirred up until they think burglars are much worse than they really are. It is actually coming to the point in this country where a man who is good to his family cannot turn a dishonest penny without having to undergo annoying investigations by congress and the police and muckrakers.

"I do not deny, of course, that burglary should be regulated, nor do I object to a medium of government control, which might even go so far as to limit the amount which a duly licensed burglar might make at any one haul, but I do think that burglary should be taken out of politics. For this purpose I favor the creation of a national burglary board, to be appointed by the president and composed of leading respectable burglars."

WILSON CARRIES MISSOURI.

Democratic Candidate for Governor Also Sweeps State.

St. Louis, Nov. 6.—A Wilson victory in Missouri by 100,000 votes is indicated by returns from one-third of the precincts of the state, both city and country. Although Wilson is leading Elliott W. Major, the Democratic nominee for governor, in the country districts, St. Louis returns are expected to even up the leaders of the state and national tickets. A peculiar result of the election was the considerably larger vote cast for the presidential candidates than for those on the state ticket.

At 1:30 o'clock this morning Wilson had a comfortable lead over Taft in

Democratic congressmen were re-elected in the First, Third, Eighth and Ninth districts and a Democratic congressman returned from the Fifteenth. In the Twelfth, Dyer, Republican, leads Gill, his Democratic opponent by 1,000, and in the Tenth Congressman Barthold is 600 ahead of O'Connor, Democrat. In Democrat, is leading Catlin, Republican, in the Eleventh, by 1,500.

Nine hundred and sixteen of the 2,824 outside St. Louis gave Wilson 53,132; Taft, 24,690; Roosevelt, 23,574. For governor, Major, (Dem.) 53,221; McKinley, (Rep.) 40,230; Norton, (Pro.) 15,801. In St. Louis 122 precincts out of 474 gave Wilson 12,671; Taft, 1,148; Roosevelt, 6,954. For governor, Major, 14,292; McKinley, 11,423; Norton, 6,539.

IOWA IS DOUBTFUL.

Choice Lies Between Roosevelt and Wilson.

Des Moines, Ia., Nov. 6.—Figures returned about the defeat of former Speaker Cannon by Frank T. O'Hair of Paris, by about 1,200 plurality in the Eighteenth district. Six precincts in Vernon county, normally heavily Republican, gave Cannon 417 and O'Hair, 347, indicating that the latter is holding his own in Cannon's home county where he expected to get votes to offset the southern counties, conceded to O'Hair, who claims Cumberland, Clark, Edgar and Iroquois counties will give him a plurality of 2,000 and conceding Vermillion county and Kankakee county to Cannon with a plurality of 800.

"GOE" CANNON DEFEATED.

Former Speaker Thought Beaten by Democrat for Congress.

Danville, Ill., Nov. 6.—Monger returns indicate the defeat of former Speaker Cannon by Frank T. O'Hair of Paris, by about 1,200 plurality in the Eighteenth district. Six precincts in Vernon county, normally heavily Republican, gave Cannon 417 and O'Hair, 347, indicating that the latter is holding his own in Cannon's home county where he expected to get votes to offset the southern counties, conceded to O'Hair, who claims Cumberland, Clark, Edgar and Iroquois counties will give him a plurality of 2,000 and conceding Vermillion county and Kankakee county to Cannon with a plurality of 800.

WILSON WINS NEBRASKA.

Governor May Carry the State by 20,000.

Omaha, Neb., Nov. 6.—Although less than 200 precincts had been

THE PLYMOUTH CLOTHING CO.

"St. Joseph's Largest and Best Clothiers for Men and Boys"

Always One Price

The Plymouth CLOTHING CO.
501-503-505 FELIX ST.
ST. JOSEPH, MO.

Railroad Fares Rebated

Kenilworth Suits and Overcoats at \$15

The Suits and Overcoats specialized here at \$15 are the equals in every way of those sold by other stores at \$20. Our assortments triple those found elsewhere—affording you unlimited choice. Made in the very best and most approved styles; beautiful patterns and weaves; plain and fancy blue serges, fancy worsteds, chevviots; plaids, checks ---plain and fancy overcoatings. Many of them silk lined. Every wanted size.

Special at \$15

Stetson Hats

Manhattan Shirts

Washburn Shoes

St. Louis, indicating that for the first time in its history Missouri's metropolitan vote Democratic. Major made a better showing in this city than did Wilson.

For congressman of the Fourth district of Missouri, Charles Booher, Democrat, wins by a substantial plurality.

Chas. F. Booher, Re-elected to Congress, Fourth Missouri District.

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FARMERS AND STOCKMEN TAKE NOTICE

Keep This Ad—It Has a Value Good for 50 cents

You may return this ad. in part payment on a trial order for 2 gallons of Keebro's Whisky at \$3.95 a gallon.

For prompt service, we are not excelled. Good service holds business and gets more. Give us a trial and be convinced.

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Lightning Pitless Scales

New Pattern. Solid Channel Steel Frame

Chambers are seven inches which is the height of platform from ground. Level, no sagging in shaft, no sagging greater strength. Bearings are Tool-steel. This scale will last a lifetime with ordinary care. Equipped with compound beam Press. Furnished absolutely complete, except platform scales. Guaranteed accurate and tested to more than its capacity. Write for price and description before buying.

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CRITIC NEVER TOO POPULAR

Bitter Indictment, Which Seems the Limit, Evidently Penned by One Who Has Suffered.

Critics were created for the sole purpose of telling the public that it has no taste and that its ideas are always narrow and perverted. Also, that it does not know, under any circumstances, what it is talking about.

A critic makes it his business not to agree with anybody. In his efforts to do this he very often disagrees with himself.

Many a painter, author, dramatist, or composer has been shown by the critics that what he thought he meant he did not mean at all.

A critic is usually a creature of such profound learning that he can, when rhapsodizing over something that is absolutely worthless to everybody else, use a number of new adjectives the meaning of which is as obscure and hazy as the object to which they are applied.

When critics die, it is the generally accepted idea of all people who do not agree with them that they are punished by being placed in the presence of the thing or things they have so persistently lauded and are forced to listen to it or gaze unwinkingly and silently upon it throughout eternity, while evil spirits taunt them with their bad taste.—Judge's Library.

SHEPHERD, ATTENTION

For sale at Denver, 800 range raised, long staple, smooth large boned, vigorous, Rambouillet Rams, 1's and 2's.

Also headquarters for rams of all breeds, write us if you want breeding sows, feeders or stockers.

KNOLLIN SHEEP CO., Denver, Colo.

FEEDERS TAKE NOTICE
Mill prices on Oil Meal, Cotton Seed Meal, Bran, Shorts and Taugage, Harlots and less.

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