ONE OF THEIR OWN

Fourth District Bull Moose Will Enter the Field.

Promise to Have a Candidate for Congress Next Year.

THEY PICK C. E. CARROLL

If He Fail Them There Is N. D. Welty of Wamego.

When the Birds Nest There Will Be Something Doing.

In an effort to dodge the stand pat alignment, Fourth district Republicans will in the next few weeks push a candidate of their own into the congressional fight. An effort is now being made to induce C. E. Carroll of Alma to run. If Carroll does not make the race, the Progressive leaders of the district will look elsewhere for a leader against the solid front of stand-pat congressional aspirants.

Regardless of the strong showing which the Progressives made in the Fourth district in 1914, they are apparently beyond consideration in the 1916 congressional reckoning. Of the half dozen candidates who seem most likely to finish in the Republican congressional primaries, the various counties selected most carefully from their conservative chieftains. It will be a cordial welcome and a grand home coming for the former Bull Moosers who find the names of Clyde Miller, Martindale, Hodgson, Lamb and Mrs. J. M. Miller on their ballots in the August primaries. The reception for Fourth district Republicans at this time is almost as considerate as the offering of Cannon and Penrose to their respective constituents.

Want One of Their Own.

It is with this situation in view that Fourth district Republicans are beginning to canvass the district for a candidate of their own. A majority of the Progressives of last year will be back in the rabid ranks next year probably. But some of them object to a reception which includes a shower bath in an ice plant. They do not appreciate the prospect of laying aside their hopes and ideals and ambitions and dreams and voting for all that they have fought and condemned as a part of their home-coming welcome. They do not object to the candidacy of a few 18 karat conservatives. In fact they are willing to concede that possibly the standpatters have a few rights in the district that should be recognized under a generous interpretation of the constitution. But a full set of staid, substantial, unterrified, untrembling and unrepentant standpatters—never.

Wait for Spring Thaw.

"We will have a candidate in the field before the spring poets arrive and don't you forget it," declared one former leader of the Progressive thought in the district. "No one will object much to the noise and excitement which the standpat candidates arouse during the winter months. But just as soon as the roads are in good traveling condition and the song birds return—look out. The progressive Republicans will have some one for whom to vote."

That someone is said to be C. E. Carroll, of Alma. The Carroll candidacy is being saved for future use and reference, according to some of the dope from the Fourth district. It has been carefully wrapped in holiday tissue paper and is available for use on demand. In event, though, that the Carroll boom doesn't measure up to all of the demands, N. D. Welty, of Wamego, is listed.

In the campaign of 1914, Welty was the Progressive candidate for congress in the Fourth district. Welty made a red hot campaign. He checked in at the November election with 6,626 votes. These 6,626 votes are regarded by the returning Progressives as a visible asset and an investment to be considered in the next campaign. That is one of the reasons returning Bull Moosers in the Fourth district are said to have balked at the spectacle of returning to a solid front of standpat congressional aspirants.

YEAR IN THE WAR

(Continued from Page One.)

ment. The military consequences which have followed Bulgaria's action, have given to the Germans a clear road from Berlin to Bagdad. The Mesopotamian metropolis has long been marked by German statesmen to become the Berlin of the middle east and the center of Germany's place in the sun. The year's events having opened for Germany the rear entrance into Bagdad, the kaiser must continue to the point of exhaustion for permanent possession of this precious right of way. The British fleet can prevent Germany from expanding overseas but it cannot block the road to the new empire in the east. This is the dominant reason for Germany's interest in Bagdad.

An Anglo-Indian expedition, after twelve months' toil northward through Mesopotamia from the Persian Gulf, is now trying to enter Germany's back front door. But the Turks under German leadership have thrust the invaders ninety miles to the south of Bagdad, and the city at the close of the year remains safe for the Teutons. Nevertheless, during the year's fighting, the British have captured the Garden of Eden and other territory between the Tigris and Euphrates rivers greatly desired by Germany. If the German dream of a Teutonic empire in the middle east is to come true, the district between Bagdad and the Garden of Eden, 250 miles to the south, must either be won by a new military offensive, or purchased in the peace conference after the war.

The military developments of the year make it certain that the Russian czar will not be able to take his drink of warm water at the Persian gulf; and little less than a miracle must now happen to give the czar Constantinople for an outlet to the unfrozen seas. The British effort to enter Constantinople by way of the Gallipoli peninsula has failed during the year, and Great Britain is now reluctant to undertake a second costly experiment in southeastern Europe for Russia's sake. The ease with which the Teutons and Bulgarians have been able to overrun Serbia apparently has been due to Great Britain's disinclination to risk wasting her strength in a major Balkan offensive. The odds all favor the Teutonic allies in the Balkans because of their unimpaired lines of communication.

British interest in the Balkan campaign is primarily due to its bearing on the security of Egypt. Lord Kitchener's visit to the Levant during the latter part of the year and his quick return, seem to have created a belief in London that Egypt is not in any immediate jeopardy. The British now apparently have concluded that Egypt can be better defended along the Suez Canal than in the Balkans. The advantage of communications, which the Germans possess in the Balkans, would pass to the British if the Teutons and Turks were to attempt an offensive by crossing the desert to the east of Suez.

The Russians, however, are urgently pressing Great Britain to pursue the Balkan campaign. Otherwise the czar will probably be the war's principal loser. His own troops, waiting, as the year ends, to invade Bulgaria by way of Rumania, can hardly prove equal to the task unassisted. The Teutons, Bulgarians and Turks have certainly 00,000 men available for Balkan operations and this force might possibly be increased to a million. Unquestionably differences of opinion have arisen among the allies during the year because of divergent Balkan military policies. The conflicting interests have not been reconciled in detail as the year ends.

Russia's defeat on her own soil by the combined Austro-Hungarian and German offensives this summer was not sufficiently decisive to cause the czar to sue for a separate peace. The Grand Duke Nicholas saved the greater part of his armies, and although he was removed from his command because of the loss of Galicia and the Vistula defenses, he prevented the kaiser from compelling the czar to surrender. The Russian military failures were followed by the suppression of the Duma, the popular legislative body, and the council of the empire, the bureaucratic legislative house. The czar is now governing by fiat as a complete autocrat, relying neither on the people themselves nor on the bureaucracy.

The year has seen no change of importance along the western battlefront. The French in Champagne, and the French and British in Artois attempted to develop a simultaneous major offensive during the last week of September, but without success. The Germans lost a few miles of trenches, but they were able to check the enemy before the drives threatened to compel a general retirement toward the German frontier. The result of the costly experiment showed that the Teutonic trenches are not impregnable, but also revealed the fact that the Anglo-French general staffs have not solved the problem of following up one successful attack by another in the face of German artillery.

Italy's entrance into the war this year has had disappointing results for Great Britain, Russia and France. The Italians, after seven months' fighting have not gained as much territory as Austria offered to cede last spring in exchange for Italy's benevolent neutrality. The principal factor working against Italian success has been the superiority which trench warfare gives to an army on the defensive. The Roman government is now facing serious though subdued criticism at home. As the year ends, there are reports that pressure is being exerted in favor of the return to power of the veteran pro-German ex-Premier Giolitti. Italy has signed an agreement with the other members of the Quadruple Entente not to make a separate peace, but if Signor Giolitti were to be made prime minister, he would undoubtedly use his influence for peace at the earliest moment.

The financial situation among all the belligerents has steadily grown more and more serious as the expense of the conflict during the year have ceaselessly mounted. The total daily cost of the war is now about $85,000,000, two-thirds of which is being paid by the Quadruple Entente, and one-third by Germany and her allies. The British, who have been most lavish in their payments, have also been the most sincere in facing the critical monetary problems of the war. Great Britain alone among the belligerents has begun to shoulder the financial burden of the conflict by accepting large war taxes. Elsewhere the war is prolonged almost exclusively on borrowed money. It is probable that the exhaustion of golden bullets, and the accompanying danger of economic disaster will be the principal determining factors in bringing the war to an end.

The food situation in Germany and Austro-Hungary, has become more serious this year than last, but has not grown sufficiently hazardous to compel the Teutons to accept peace. It is a contributing cause, nevertheless, to the persistent desire for peace which is more apparent in Germany as the year closes than anywhere else. A nation which will consent to live on half rations indefinitely if it is fighting a defensive war, may refuse a long curtailment of food if the government has offensive purposes in view. As this year's fighting drew to an end, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the German chancellor, declared in the Reichstag that Germany was fighting a defensive war to prevent herself being crushed by the allies. But, last August, Dr. Helfferich, the German minister of finance, announced, also in the Reichstag, that Germany's war expenses would be paid by an indemnity collected from the enemy. The year is closing without any disavowal from Berlin of Dr. Helfferich's intimation of conquest.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.
Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.—Adv.

Maloney (reading life insurance circular) —"Phwat's a 'table av expectancy'?" Casey —"Shure, it's something that prove by statistics thot ye won't live as long after yez are sixty as yez did before."—Life.

SEE THE
KIMBALL
Before You Buy a Piano—Not After
Write If You Cannot Call
822 KANSAS AVE.
F. P. WHITMORE, MANAGER
FACTORY BRANCH

XMAS VS. WAR

Yuletide Gladness Invades Grim Battle Line Trenches.

Germans in Northern France Celebrate Under French Fire.

GIFTS FROM HOME FOR MEN

Nearly All of Company Are Heads of Families.

At Eve of Festivity Captain Learns of Son's Death.

With the German Army in Northern France, Dec. 24.—Via Lille and Berlin to London, Dec. 27.—War is no respecter of customs. Therefore there was no cessation of activity along the line in northern France on Christmas Eve—if possible the French artillery fire more nearly approached the celebrated "drum fire" of the late September offensive than at any time since then. Christmas to the average German, however, is the most important day of the year and the Bavarians in northern France refused to allow the French artillery to spoil their celebration. All along the line from the most advanced trenches to the communication points in the rear Christmas trees blazed almost as if in opposition to the flare of exploding shells.

It was the fortunate lot of the Associated Press correspondent to be able to spend Christmas Eve with a Bavarian reserve company, every member of which had been in the field at least a year and most of whom spent the preceding Christmas in the field. French guns boomed incessantly, shells ripping up acres of ground but luckily not intruding upon the scene of the celebration of the first company of regiment No. 10.

In order to spend the evening as nearly as possible in the accustomed way all the members of the company had been assembled from their various posts and gathered in a little wooden building just behind the front. A tiny stage had been erected for the inevitable orchestra and speaker and in one corner stood a little Christmas tree laden with tinsel and sweets. Adjoining it were long tables on which were gifts for the soldiers—cigars, chocolates, mittens and all kinds of wearing apparel—mostly home made articles stitched by loving fingers and intended to lessen to some degree at least the rigors of winter time weather.

Most of Company Married Men.

Not a man of the company was less than 39 years old and the majority of them were 45. Nine out of every ten, as one could tell by the rings upon their fingers, were married. The majority, too, had sons in the field, and many had lost their nearest and dearest. The company's capain, in private life a lawyer and one of the oldest men in the service, had learned but a short time before that his son had fallen only a few miles away. The father's voice broke when he spoke of his son's death, yet five minutes later he mounted the little platform and spoke to his men in firm, ringing tones.

The music was without exception devotional rather than patriotic. The room fairly shook as the bearded men, most of them peasants, sang hymn after hymns. After the first song servants brought in huge mugs of Munich beer sent especially from Bavarian breweries. The captain had received literally bales of presents for his men and as far as possible had divided them equally. They lay in little piles on the tables, past which the soldiers filed, receiving either or through design each reservist had to pass his captain and for each the commanding officer had some special greeting.

Hello, Fritz, have you something from your wife?"

"Merry Christmas, Johan. Is that boy of your getting better?"

Cannons' Boom Incessant.

Cannon were booming incessantly meanwhile and through the gale of shells was constantly visible. When a shell exploded especially near or with an unusually loud report the whole room broke into laughter. As midnight approached the scene became gayer; except for the uniforms, one could not have guessed the celebrants were soldiers who had been separated from their families for months and who had lost friends or relatives upon the field of battle. Approximately every five minutes the orchestra started a hymn in which every one joined.

An element of earnestness was injected into the celebration when the captain rose to speak. Not as an officer to privates, but as man to man, he thanked his soldiers for what they had done. He referred to the previous Christmas and then to the hopeful expectation that peace soon would come, calling upon them to continue to render the same service to the Fatherland as they had been giving. His final words had just been spoken when a tremendous French artillery salvo sounded with a boom that drowned every other sound. It was followed by another salvo of pledges from the soldiers to stick it out until the last and assuring their captain of their loyalty to the last drop of their blood.

The only civilian guests were Americans, who would not have been surprised at an unfriendly greeting, but the Bavarians proved delightful hosts and the humblest soldier of the company chose to forget he had a grudge against America. Wherever possible German soldiers attended church on Christmas day. In Lille there was a special mass at the cathedral at which German priests officiated in the presence of hundreds of soldiers who made the scene unusually impressive.

LANSING OPENS IT

(Continued from Page One.)

to address you today," Secretary Lansing said in beginning his address, "not only as the officer of the United States who invited you to attend this great scientific congress of the American republics, but also as the presiding member of the governing board of the Pan-American union. In this dual capacity I have the honor and the pleasure to welcome you, gentlemen, to the capital of this country, in the full confidence that your deliberations will be of mutual benefit in your various spheres of thought and research, and not only in your individual spheres but in the all-embracing sphere of Pan-American unity and fraternity which is so near to the hearts of us all.

The Monroe Doctrine.

"It is the Pan-American spirit and the policy of Pan-Americanism to which I would for a few moments direct your attention at this early meeting of the congress, since it is my earnest hope that 'Pan-America' will be the keynote which will influence your relations with one another and inspire your thoughts and words.

"Nearly a century has passed since President Monroe proclaimed to the world his famous doctrine as the national policy of the United States. It was founded on the principle that the safety of this republic would be imperilled by the extension of sovereign rights by a European power over territory in this hemisphere. Conceived in a suspicion of monarchial institutions and in a full sympathy with the republican idea, it was uttered at a time when our neighbors to the south had won their independence and were gradually adapting themselves to the exercise of their newly acquired rights. To those struggling nations the doctrine became a shield against the great European powers, which in the spirit of the age coveted political control over the rich regions which the newborn states had made their own.

"During that period the younger republics of America, giving expression to the virile spirit of independence and liberal institutions, developed rapidly and set their feet firmly on the path of national progress which has led them to that plane of intellectual and material prosperity which they today enjoy.

"Within recent years the government of the U. S. has found no occasion, with the exception of the Venezuela boundary incident, to remind Europe that the Monroe doctrine continues unaltered a national policy of this republic. The republics of America are no longer children in the great family of nations. They have attained maturity. With enterprise and patriotic fervor they are working out their several destinies.

Our Brotherhood.

"When we attempt to analyze Pan-Americanism we find that the essential qualities of those of the family—sympathy, helpfulness and a sincere desire to see another grow in prosperity, absence of covetousness of another's possessions, absence of jealousy of another's prominence, and, above all, absence of that spirit of intrigue which menaces the domestic peace of a neighbor. Such are the qualities of the family tie among individuals, and such should be, and I believe are, the qualities which compose the tie which unites the American family of nations.

"If the Monroe doctrine interpreted Pan-Americanism from the standpoint of the relations of our governments with those beyond the seas, it is in entire harmony with the Monroe doctrine. The Monroe doctrine is a national policy of the United States; Pan-Americanism is an international policy of the Americas. The motives are to an extent different; the ends sought are the same. Both can exist without impairing the force of either. And both do exist and, I trust, will ever exist in all their vigor.

"But Pan-Americanism extends beyond the sphere of politics and finds its application in the varied fields of human enterprise. Bearing in mind that the essential idea manifests itself in co-operation, it becomes necessary for effective co-operation that we should know each other better than we do now. We must not only be neighbors, but friends; not only friends, but intimates. We must understand one another. We must comprehend our several needs. We must study the nature of our materials and intellectual development which enter into the varied problems of national progress. We should, therefore, when opportunity offers, come together and familiarize ourselves with each other's views on things that bear dealing with legal, economic, and educational questions.

"Commerce and industry, science and art, public and private law, government and education, all those great fields which invite the intellectual thought of man, fall within the province of the deliberations of this congress. In the exchange of ideas and comparison of experiences we will come to know one another and to carry to the nations which we represent a better and truer knowledge, a mutual esteem and trust will spring which will unite these republics more closely politically, commercially, and intellectually, and will give to the Pan-Americanism spirit an impulse and power which it has never known before.

Trust Our Neighbors.

"The present epoch is one which must bring home to every thinking American the wonderful benefits to be gained by trusting our neighbors and by being neighborly to them, by co-operation and helpfulness, by a dignified regard for the rights of all, and by living our national lives in harmony and good will.

"Across the thousands of miles of the Atlantic we see Europe convulsed with the most terrible conflict which this world has ever witnessed; we see the manhood of these great nations shattered, their homes ruined, their productive energies diverted to the one purpose of destroying their fellowmen. When we contemplate the untold misery which these once happy people are enduring and the heritage which they are transmitting to succeeding generations, we can not but contrast a continent at war and a continent at peace. The spectacle teaches a lesson we can not ignore.

"While we are not actual participants in the momentous struggle which is shattering the ideals towards which civilization was moving, and is breaking down those principles on which internationalism is founded, we stand as anxious spectators of this most terrible example of nationalism. Let us hope that it is the final outburst of the cardinal evils of that idea which, in the opening of a century spread its baleful influence over the world.

Our Opportunities.

"The path of opportunity lies plain before us Americans. The government and people of every republic should strive to inspire in others confidence and co-operation by exhibiting integrity of purpose and equity in action. Let us as members of this congress, therefore, meet together on the plane of common interests and together seek the common good. Whatever is of common interest, whatever makes for the common good, whatever demands united effort is a fit subject for applied Pan-Americanism. Fraternal helpfulness is the key stone to the arch. Its pillars are faith and justice.

"In this great movement this congress will, I believe, play an exalted part. You, gentlemen, represent powerful intellectual forces in your respective countries. Together you represent the enlightened thought of the continent. The policy of Pan-Americanism is practical. The Pan-American spirit is ideal. It finds its source and being in the minds of thinking men. It is the offspring of the best, the noblest conception of international obligation.

"With all earnestness, therefore, I commend to you, gentlemen, the thought of the American Republics, twenty-one sovereign and independent nations, bound together by faith and justice, and firmly cemented by a sympathy which knows no superior and no inferior, but which recognizes only equality and fraternity."

MOB BROKEN UP

Foiled When Negro Prisoners Are Spirited Away.

Blacks Also Arm Selves and Threaten to Shoot Whites.

Muskogee, Okla., Dec. 27.—With the safe removal from the local jail of two negroes arrested in connection with the murder of a policeman, Muskogee returned to normal life today and there was nothing on the surface to show that the jail had been besieged for five hours last night by a mob of white men threatening to lynch the negroes, while across the street 200 armed negroes announced they were ready to open fire on the whites the minute they obtained custody of the prisoners.

Two assaults on the jail by the white men were repulsed by militiamen with fixed bayonets, although at one time the attackers succeeded in battering down the jail door with a railroad rail. Before a third assault was attempted, the two negroes had been dressed in militia uniforms, covered by military overcoats with high collars upturned, and rushed from the jail in a taxicab before the watchers outside realized that the automobile had not brought another prominent citizen to exhort the mob to disperse, as a dozen more did during the evening.

With the negroes safely removed the leaders of the mob were allowed to search the jail, then all dispersed. This eased the racial tension, which at one time threatened a pitched battle, the white men declaring they would charge the negroes unless they disarmed and went home. In preparation for trouble, a local hardware dealer opened his store and supplied all available firearms to citizens who wished means of protecting themselves.

The two negroes, William Green and Mathis Foreman, are believed to have been taken to McAlester, to the state penitentiary. They are accused of having slain Sam Neal, a patrolman, when Neal attempted to arrest them on suspicion of burglary.

SUSPENSION THREAT

[Continued from Page One.]

gation on the witness stand. Miss Jessie Burnett, one of the suspended girls, stated that the dance was held on that date because the dance hall could not be obtained any other night.

"Hoodwink the Board."

Garver also stated that the board would show that the dance was given by the girls and not the mothers. "There were a few mothers there," Garver said, "to hoodwink the board." Garver accused the parents of being aggressive to the board.

E. J. Shakeshaft, father of one of the girls, Miss Beatrice Shakeshaft, was the first witness for the plaintiffs. Shakeshaft testified that on December 13 when the suspension went into effect the parents of the girls jointly submitted a letter to the board asking them not to approve the superintendent's suspension and offered to see that the girls did not belong to any society under the ban of the school laws. "At that time were the girls a member of any sorority?"

"No."

"How do you know?" was the next question of J. B. Larimer, who conducted the cross-examination for the board.

"My daughter told me."

Corroborative testimony of Shakeshaft and Miss Burnett sprung another sensation when Shakeshaft testified that his daughter signed a card last May acknowledging that she was a member of the Lambda Alpha Lambda, and pledging herself to quit the order. Later Miss Burnett testified that she also signed one of the statements, as did all the other girls. She testified that she objected to the statement which was prepared by Superintendent Wilson inasmuch as it made her admit that she had affiliations with the sorority. She stated that she told Superintendent Wilson she did not belong to the sorority but Wilson insisted that she sign the card.

Threat of Suspension.

According to the plaintiffs' attorneys evidence will be put on the stand to show that other girls and their parents also objected to the clause but were required to sign under threat of suspension.

"Did you have a meeting with the superintendent last May?" asked McKeeves as Miss Burnett began her testimony.

"Yes."

"What was the occasion?"

"Object," said Garver.

A long winded argument between attorneys resulted in McKeever changing the question slightly to meet with legal requirements.

Snickers and Titters.

"Were you summoned to thresh out all complications in reference to the alleged sorority?"

Garver objected again.

"What's the matter?" snapped McKeever. "Is there something you are afraid to go into?"

"No," Garver said. "But the witness will testify contrary to Superintendent Wilson's statements."

Snickers and titters ran around the court room. Judge Dana rapped for order and warned the spectators to avoid demonstration.

Miss Burnett's Testimony.

Miss Burnett testified that last May Superintendent Wilson called a group of girls into his office, including the plaintiffs, and that he told the young women to sign a statement. This card was to the effect that the girls were not members of any secret order and would not join in the future.

Miss Burnett declared that the superintendent told them that the signing of the card by themselves and their parents was sufficient. The next morning, she testified, he called her into his office and demanded the Lambda Alpha Lambda charter, which was in Wichita. The charter was obtained and mailed to St. Joseph by the superintendent.

During the remainder of the spring term there were no meetings of the sorority members because, Miss Burnett said, the chapter had been disbanded. There were a few social gatherings in the summer, including a dance at Belvoir, but none of the meetings were secret. At one of the sessions the plans for a winter dance were discussed.

Miss Burnett testified that she was a member of the organization of the sub-senior class and that a sub-senior class dance was given in the high school gymnasium. She also stated that there was but one meeting of the girls after the fall term had started and that was with the full consent of Superintendent Wilson.

Suggested the Mothers.

The witness asked the superintendent's permission for a dance to be given at Kellam hall, December 3. He replied, according to testimony offered by Miss Burnett, that no group of girls could give a dance.

"The superintendent told me that the only way a dance could be given would be by having our mothers as hostesses," Miss Burnett stated, "and he gave his permission to a meeting at my house with our mothers to arrange this dance."

Versus Stout.

Attorneys for the school board allege that a club which Miss Burnett joined, according to her own testimony, in September, 1914, was really a chapter of the Lambda Alpha Lambda and was sometimes called in a joking way the V.S. club. The letters V. S. meant "Versus Stout."

Miss Burnett said she joined a club after being asked to. She denied that it was directly connected with the Lambda Alpha or any other sorority. She said it was just a club and was known by no name in particular. However, she testified that she understood that membership to the club made the girls eligible for initiation into the Lambda Alpha Lambda after graduation from high school but during the high school membership had no connection.

Couldn't Shake Her Story.

Miss Burnett was an exceptionally strong witness for the plaintiffs. She told her story in a concise and straightforward manner. Nearly two hours of grueling cross-examination failed to shake her story to any extent.

The school board also alleged that at the dance two candidates, Miss Ester Paxton and Miss Irene Seery were initiated into the alleged sorority. This Miss Burnett denied. She denied that at the time she joined she knew anything like a charter of the sorority existed. Then after Superintendent Wilson demanded that it be produced the girls found it and turned it in, she testified. She said that she did not know who had it when it was found but stated that the girls had no business with it as it was not being used.

Miss Burnett testified that the mothers of the girls had control of the dance at Kellam hall and paid all expenses among them.

TODAY'S MARKET REPORT.

Chicago, Dec. 27.—WHEAT—Profit taking by holders more than wiped out an advance today in the wheat market. The strength which tempted realizing was the result of higher quotations at Liverpool, where the lightness of arrivals from Australia and Argentina was said to be causing apprehension. On the upturn before profit taking sale the market here touched the highest prices yet on the 1915 crop, selling at 1¼c to ¾c advance, with December $1.27¾ to $1.28, and May $1.28¼ to $1.29, prices receded to slightly below Friday's finish.

Commission houses absorbed offerings so readily that the market rebounded here higher than before but the effect failed to lack of the increase of the United States visible supply total had considerable bearish influence. The close was weak at the same as Friday's finish to 1¼@1½c down with December at $1.27¼ and May $1.26⅝@1.27.

CORN—Colder weather gave firmness to corn. Heavy selling acted as a temporary check on the bulls. Opening prices, which varied from ⅛c off to ⅛c up, were followed by a slight sag and then a substantial advance all around.

The poor quality of receipts here counted decidedly against the bears and so, too, did Baltimore advices of export sales. The close was weak, though at ⅝c to ¾c net advance.

OATS—Oats kept in line with corn. Trade was broader than has been the rule of late.

PROVISIONS—Higher prices on hogs carried provisions up grade. Besides, cash business in provisions was said to be on a liberal scale.

Chicago Grain Market.

[The range of prices for grain futures on The Chicago Board of Trade as reported by Thos. J. Myers, Broker, Columbian Bldg.]

	Open	High	Low	Chicago, Dec. 27. —Close— Today	Yesterday Fri.
WHEAT—					
Dec.	127¼	128⅝	127¼	127¾	127¼
May	129	129	126⅞	126⅞	128⅛
July	119¼	119¼	117¾	117¾	118⅝
CORN—					
Dec.	73⅝	74⅞	73¼	74	73⅞
May	77	78⅛	76¾	77½	76⅝
July	77⅛	78⅝	76⅞	77⅝	77⅛
OATS—					
Dec.	43¼	44⅝	43¼	43⅝	43¼
May	47½	48	47¼	47½	47¼
PORK—					
Jan.	19.20	19.25	18.85	18.85	19.00
May	19.25	19.25	18.85	18.85	18.97

Kansas City Grain Market.

[The range of prices for grain futures on The Kansas City Board of Trade as reported by Thos. J. Myers, Broker, Columbian Bldg.]

	Open	High	Low	Kansas City, Dec. 27. —Close— Today	Yesterday Fri.
WHEAT—					
Dec.	....	....	....	115	114½
May	119	119	117⅝	117⅝	118⅛
July	111	111⅝	110½	110½	110½
CORN—					
Dec.	69⅝	70	69⅝	69⅝	69⅛
May	73¼	73⅝	72¾	73½	72½
July	73½	74	73⅝	73⅝	72⅞

Chicago Grain Market.

Chicago, Dec. 27—WHEAT—Close: December, $1.27¾; May, $1.26⅞@1.27; July, $1.17⅞.

CORN—December, 74c; May, 77½c; July, 77⅝@77⅞c.

OATS—December, 43⅝c; May, 47½@47⅝c.

PORK—January, $18.85; May, $18.85.

LARD—January, $9.72; May, $10.10.

RIBS—January, $10.00@10.02; May, $10.3.

Grain Gossip.

(Furnished by T. J. Myers, Columbian Building.)

Elevator stocks of wheat in Kansas City have increased 520,704 thus far last week and corn stocks increased 1,391,664 bushels.

Minneapolis wheat stocks increased 1,870,000 bushels last week. Total stocks are 1,566,000 bushels, compared with 18,033,000 bushels.

Exports from the United States and Canada Friday were 1,063,000 bushels of wheat, 28,000 barrels of flour, 1,000 bushels of corn and 3,000 bushels of oats; wheat and flour combined, 1,229,000 bushels.

Exports of wheat and flour from the United States and Canada last week, as reported by Bradstreet's, were 8,329,000 bushels, compared with 10,289,000 bushels last week and 7,916,000 bushels a year ago. Corn shipments were 236,000 bushels.

Shipments of wheat from Australia last week were estimated at 450,000 bushels, mostly to the Continent. It is officially announced that additional sales of 7¼ million bushels have been made to British and French governments. Recently it was reported that 12 million bushels had been taken for January-February shipment.

Argentina exported 480,000 bushels of wheat last week, compared with 208,000 bushels last week and 480,000 bushels a year ago. Shipments since January 1 aggregate 95,852,000 bushels; a year ago 37,255,000 bushels. Corn shipments last week were 2,075,000 bushels, against 2,703,000 bushels last week and 3,861,000 bushels a year ago. Total corn shipments since January 1 are 168,006,000 bushels; a year ago, 134,837,000 bushels.

Kansas City Produce Market.

Kansas City, Dec. 27.—WHEAT—Cash: Market unchanged to 2c higher. No. 2 hard, $1.16@1.20; No. 3, $1.13@1.19; No. 2 red, $1.19@1.21; No. 3, $1.12@1.19.

CORN—Market 1@1½c higher. No. 2 mixed, 69½@70c; No. 3, 68⅝@69c; No. 2 white, 69½c; No. 3, 68⅝@69c; No. 2 yellow, 70½c; No. 3, 69½@69½c.

OATS—Market ½c higher. No. 2 white, 43½@44c; No. 2 mixed, 39½@40½c.

RYE—92@93c.

HAY—Market unchanged. Choice timothy, $11.00@12.00; choice prairie, $9.50@10.00; choice alfalfa, $15.50@16.00.

KAFIR—No. 3 white, 85c.

WHEAT—Receipts 655 cars.

BUTTER—Creamery, 33c; firsts, 31c; seconds, 29c; packing, 19c.

EGGS—Firsts, 26½c; seconds, 21c.

POULTRY—Hens, 10½@11c; turkeys, 15c; springs, 12c.

CLOSE: WHEAT—May, $1.01⅝@1.02; July, $1.10½.

CORN—December, 69⅝c; May, 73⅛@73½c; July, 73⅝@73¾c.

Chicago Produce Market.

Chicago, Dec. 27.—BUTTER—Market steady. Creamery, 22½@23½c.

EGGS—Market unsettled. Firsts, 27½@28c; ordinary firsts, 26½@27c. At mark, cases included, 21½@27½c.

POTATOES—Market higher. Michigan and Wisconsin white, 72@80c; Minnesota and Dakota white, 75@80c; Minnesota and Dakota Ohios, 70@75c.

POULTRY—Alive, higher; fowls, 11½c; springs, 12c; turkeys, 16c.

New York Produce Market.

New York, Dec. 27.—BUTTER—Market unsettled. Creamery extras, 92 score, 34@34½c.

EGGS—Market unsettled. Fresh gathered, extra fine, 34@35c.

CHEESE—Market firm. State whole milk, flats, held specials, 17¼@17½c.

POULTRY—Alive not settled; dressed, firm.

New York Sugar Market.

New York, Dec. 27.—SUGAR—Raw, quiet; centrifugal, 4.52@4.77; molasses, 3.75@4.00; refined, quiet; cut loaf, 6.85; crushed, 6.75; Mould A, 6.40; cubes, 6.20; powdered, 6.10; powdered, 6.05; fine granulated, 5.95; Diamond A, 5.95; Confectioners' A, 5.90; No. 1, 5.70.

New Orleans Cotton Market.

New Orleans, Dec. 27.—COTTON—Spot, steady; six points up. Middling, 11.75.

New York Cotton Market.

New York, Dec. 27.—COTTON—Spot, quiet; middling uplands, 12.35. No sales.

New York Money Market.

New York, Dec. 27.—MONEY—Mercantile paper, 3@3½ per cent. Sterling, 60 days, 4.69; demand, 4.72⅝; cables, 4.73⅝. Francs, demand, 5.84½; cables, 5.83½. Marks, demand, 76⅝; cables, 6.56. Rubles, demand, 43¼; cables, 43½. Lires, demand, 6.57; cables, 6.56. Rubles, demand, 31⅝; cables, 31⅝. Bar silver, 53⅞c; Mexican dollars, 41½c. Government bonds, steady; railroad bonds, steady. Time loans, steady; 60 and 90 days, 2½@2½; 6 months, 2½@2⅝.

Call money, steady; high, 2; low, 1⅝; ruling rate, 1⅝; last loan, 2; closing bid 1⅝; offered at 2.

New York Stock Market.

Wall St., New York, Dec. 27.—STOCKS—Dealings in the first hour barely aggregated 200,000 shares despite the active movement in Steel. That stock contributed about 1-5 of the whole with Marine preferred, Colorado Fuel, Baldwin, Anaconda, Northern Ore and New York Central making up much of the balance. Steel and Central receded moderately on realizing for profit and war shares were affected to a greater extent. Copper were steady on further rise of metal to 22. Trading grew increasingly light with the progress of the morning session.

Bonds were irregular with marked heaviness in Anglo-French fives, large blocks selling at 94¼.

Active trading in specialties, particularly the metal issues, was the chief feature of today's early market, some of the prominent copper issues gaining 1 to almost 2 points. United States Steel soon asserted its leadership, however blocks of 1,000 to 2,000 shares and later one of 4,700 shares, changing hands at 87⅝ to 88¼, a maximum gain of one point over last week's close. One to two point advances were scored by Baldwin Locomotive, Studebaker, Westinghouse, Great Northern Ore, Goodrich and Central Leather. Alcohol, New York Central at 109⅝ was 1½ higher, with a similar gain for Chicago and Northwestern.

Rails took precedence in the final hour, with gains of 1 to over 2 points in such leaders as Central, Union Pacific, C. P. and Reading. The closing was strong.

New York Stock Market.

New York, Dec. 27.	—Close— Today.	Fri.
Am. Beet Sugar	69½	70¼
Am. Can, c	60⅞	61
Am. Car & Fndy	79	78¼
Am. Locomotive	70½	69¾
Am. Smelting, c	105¾	104¾
Am. S. & R., p	112	110¾
Am. Sugar Ref	115¾	115¾
Am. Tel. & T	129	128⅞
Am. Tobacco, c	207	205
Anaconda Mining	90⅝	89
A. T. & S. F., c	107⅝	107⅝
A. T. & S. F., p	104¾	....
Baldwin Locomotive	120¼	118½
Baltimore & Ohio	95	94¼
Bethlehem Steel	....	471
Brooklyn R. T.	....	87½
Canadian Pacific	181¼	180⅝
Central Leather	54	53½
Chesapeake & Ohio	62	62½
Chicago & Northwestern	131	131
C. M. & St. P., c	85¼	84⅝
C. R. I. & P.	17	16⅞
Chino Copper	55	54⅝
Colorado Fuel & Iron	52⅝	52½
Crucible Steel	74¼	73⅝
Erie, c	42⅞	42⅝
General Electric	174⅝	173¼
Great Northern, p	126¼	125¼
Great Northern Ore	51	48⅝
Illinois Central	....	108
Inspiration	46¼	45¼
Inter Harvester	111	....
K. C. Southern, c	31⅝	31⅝
Lackawanna Steel	82¼	81
Lehigh Valley	81¼	....
oLuisville & Nashville	129	129¼
Maxwell Motors, high	70¼	70½
M. K. & T., c	....	7
Missouri Pacific	4	3⅞
National Lead	65½	65½
N. Y. Central	109¼	108¼
Norfolk & Western	102¼	102
Northern Pacific	117¾	117¼
Penn. Railroad	60	59¾
Ray Con Copper	25⅝	25¼
Reading, c	82⅝	82¼
Southern Pacific	103	102⅞
Southern Railway, c	23⅝	23
Ten. Copper	60	59½
Union aPcific, c	139¼	138
Union Pacific, p	83¼	83½
U. S. Steel, c	89	87¼
U. S. Steel, p	117⅞	116¾
Utah Copper	81¼	80⅝
Western Union	88¼	87
Westinghouse Electric	69½	68⅝

Kansas City Livestock Sales Today

Kansas City, Dec. 27.—CATTLE—Receipts 6,000 head. Market strong.

HOGS—Receipts 8,000