BELGIAN PEACE WITH GERMANY NOW PROBABLE

Prominent Kaiser Diplomat Gives German View of It.

Willing to Restore Belgium to Belgians, He Says.

UPHOLDS RAID ON NATION

Declares Belgium Neutrality Was Only Masque.

Fortifying Antwerp and Large Army Violation of Treaty.

Washington, Feb. 8.—Renewed reports that Belgium is considering concluding a separate peace with Germany, corroborating news to this effect two weeks ago, were widely discussed today in diplomatic circles. Out of this discussion there came from an official in close touch with the German embassy, a statement which may be taken to express authoritatively the past, present and future attitude of the German government regarding Belgium. The viewpoint of Berlin, following rapidly changing developments, may be summarized as follows:

1. Before the war Germany regarded the treaty of Ghent by which the neutrality of Belgium was guaranteed by all the signatories as binding upon Belgium as upon any of the guarantors.

2. Before the war Germany regarded the building of frontier fortifications facing Germany, the fortifying of Antwerp and the maintaining of a large standing army, all violations of neutrality on the part of Belgium itself.

In Secret Alliance.

3. Before the war Germany came into possession of documentary evidence, since published, that proved that Belgium had entered into a secret agreement with Great Britain by the terms of which Belgium could count on British aid in the event of Germany's violating her guarantees.

4. Before the war Germany reached the conclusion that Belgium had thus herself abrogated the agreement in the various instances cited and that, in view of these facts, Germany was no longer bound to observe a neutrality which was in fact not neutrality.

5. On the declaration of war as explained by the German chancellor in a speech which has been distorted in allies' countries and in the United States, Germany's contention was in effect that the invasion of France was quite as much a violation of previously existing treaties as was the invasion of Belgium; but that all declarations of war are violations of such treaties, obviously.

Didn't Intend Occupation.

6. On the declaration of war Belgium received the pledges of Germany that passage of German troops through her territory would not mean occupation of that territory with armed resistance and thus Germany was at war with Belgium quite as much as with France.

7. In the early days of the war it was unquestionably this armed resistance by Belgium, in the opinion of the German government, which led to the failure of the original plans of the German general staff and prevented a speedy victory over the French.

8. Although the original German plans never included any idea of occupying any part of Belgium, there was a period in which certain counselors advocated permanent occupation of that country, basing their arguments on the indisputable fact of Belgian resistance and its corrollary that to the victors belong the spoils.

9. At the present time these counsels have been overcome by others of a far shrewder kind—counsels which advocate restoring Belgium and thus making peace not only possible but sure, unless the allies wish to face the world with an admission that their original, loudly proclaimed motives for rushing to aid of stricken Belgium were in fact not their motives.

Hasty Visit to King Albert.

The discussion out of which this information came was begun by a reference to the announcement of the London press bureau of the recent visit of Earl Curzon and General Sir Douglas Haig, commander-in-chief of the British forces in France, to Albert, King of the Belgians. It was pointed out that coincident of this announcement came a dispatch from The Hague forwarding Berlin advices regarding negotiations said to be in progress between Germany and King Albert for the signing of a separate peace by Belgium.

The official quoted, whose position as regards the German government is such as to make any statement he utters authoritative, confirmed this report.

"The papers were quite right when they printed this news a fortnight ago," he said. "Personally my opinion is that it was this news which caused Earl Curzon and sir Douglas Haig to make their hasty visit to King Albert. The date of their visit coincides approximately with the date of the arrival of that issue of the newspapers in England.

Honest Desire for Peace.

"To restore Belgium to the Belgians, in the German opinion, would be the greatest political achievement conceivable. It must be understood in order to appreciate the value of the plan fully that there is in Germany—as in every one of the belligerent countries—an honest desire among the people for an end of hostilities. To all demands that Germany put forth peace feelers there has been presented the irrefutable argument that such an action would be construed by her enemies as a sign of weakness and would spur them on to redoubled efforts.

"Germany cannot afford thus to hearten her foes. But if the negotiations with King Albert are concluded successfully, peace must follow automatically. The only alternative according to the German view is for Great Britain and France to admit that the cause for which Mr. Asquith nobly declared the British were fighting, the restoration of Belgium is not the cause at all.

"With Germany and Belgium at peace it might even become necessary for Great Britain to tell the truth and admit that she is fighting to crush her greatest commercial competitor."

FROM SIX STATES

Episcopal Clergymen and Laymen Meet in K. C.

Would Increase Missionary Work in Southwest Province.

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 8.—Clergymen and laymen of the Episcopal church from Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, New Mexico and Texas gathered here today for the opening of the third annual synod of the seventh province of the church. More than a hundred men were here. The session of the synod will continue until Thursday night and during that time seventy-five women delegates from the six states will attend meetings of the Woman's Auxiliary Board of Missions.

Both groups will discuss ways and means for increasing missionary work and for making it more effective in the "province of the southwest," it was stated. Other matters incident to the missionary problem also came in for a part of the discussion today.

The Right Rev. Daniel Sylvester Tuttle of St. Louis, Mo., presiding bishop of the church in America and president of the synod, presided at the opening meeting today and the opening sermon was given by the Right Rev. Harry S. Longley of Des Moines, Iowa. One of the principal addresses of the session will be delivered by the Right Rev. T. I. Reese, bishop of southern Ohio, who will speak on "Social Service" Wednesday night.

Two features of the meetings announced today will be the missionary exhibit in the parish house of St. Paul's church here and the missionary play which will be given tonight. Missionary work done by the church in Alaska, Mexico, China, Japan and the Philippines will be shown in the exhibit. "The Light that Lighteth the World" is the title of the play.

RUSS ARMY CRISIS PAST

New System and Increased Supplies Have Solved Problem.

Paris, Feb. 8.—"Russia's munitions crisis now is a thing of the past," said General Polivanoff, Russia's minister of war, in an interview with Ludovic Naudeau, the special correspondent of the Paris Journal in Russia.

"It is an unpleasant memory but, fortunately, only a memory. With regard to the troops," the minister said, "their spirit is excellent, thanks to the system of mobilization by masses which was put into force a few months ago and to the doubling of the number of supply depots. At the present time, we have a permanent reserve of young recruits large enough to enable us to keep all the units to their full strength without having to send to the front half trained men. This is of great importance, for it has been observed that the morale of the soldier is apt to deteriorate when he sees his company which originally had 250 or 300 men, reduced to a few dozen."

IS ITALY SIDESTEPPING?

French Premier Visits Rome to Exhort Ally, Is Intimation.

Paris, Feb. 8.—In explanation of Premier Briand's visit to Italy the Matin says the prolongation of the war led to certain difficulties for the Italian government which, however, realizes that if Italy is to profit by the victory of the allies she must take part in the operations.

"This will add to Italy's burdens," says the Matin, "but will also increase the advantage which she is to reach. Mr. Briand's reputation as a long headed statesman is well established in Rome. It was he who saw that the best way to protect Egypt was to stay at Saloniki and the salvage of the Serbian army was due to his steadfastness. His visits to Italy will go far toward bringing about that absolute political and military unity of the allies which is a condition of victory."

WILL NOT SURRENDER

English General Reports He Can Hold Out at Kut-El-Amara.

London, Feb. 8.—An official communication from official headquarters at Delhi, says General Townsend, is holding Kut-El-Amara as a point of strategical value and that General Aylmer's operations are being carried out for the purpose of supporting General Townsend at that point. The communication adds no withdrawal is contemplated.

Gets Fifth German Flyer.

Paris, Feb. 8.—Sergeant Pilot Guynemer, a Scotchman, 21 years old, member of the French flying corpse has just brought down his fifth German adversary and has been mentioned for his exploit in an official communication. Previously he had been decorated with the cross of the legion of honor, the war cross and the military medal.

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

BURNED TO DEATH

U. S. Missionary Escapes and Relates Atrocities.

Pour Oil Over American and Set Fire to Clothes.

DIED A MARTYR TO HIS FAITH

Kurds Then Hack Victim's Head Off With Swords.

Thousands Ruthlessly Slaughtered in Holy War.

Petrograd, Feb. 8.—Dr. Jacob Sargis, an American Methodist medical missionary, who has arrived in Petrograd after narrowly escaping death at the hands of the Turks and Kurds in Urumiah Persian Armenia, asserts that among the outrages committed against the Christian refugees was the burning to death of an American doctor named Simon or Shimmun, as he was known there. His identity was not further established, but the story of the outrage, as told by Dr. Sargis, was as follows:

"Dr. Shimmun was in the village of Supurghan when the Turks attacked that place. He was among those who took refuge on a mountain near the lakes. He was captured and told that since he had been a good doctor and had helped the wounded, they would not kill him but that he must accept the Mohammedan faith. He refused, as almost all Christians did. They poured oil on him, and, before applying the torch, they gave him another chance to forsake his religion. Again he refused and they set his clothes afire. While running in agony from the flames, the Turks shot him several times. After he fell to the ground unconscious they hacked his head off. Mr. Allen, an American missionary, who went from village to village burying the victims of this butchery, found the body of Shimmun half eaten by dogs.

Fail to Save 150.

"The Catholic mission there took 150 Christians of all sects and kept them in a small room and tried to save them, but at least forty-nine of them, among them one Bishop Dikhan of the Episcopal mission, were bound together one night, taken to Gagin mountain and there shot down."

Dr. Sargis was born in Persia but went to America in 1893, and was educated there by assistance of Dr. W. F. Oldham, former bishop of India. He is a graduate of Ohio Wesleyan and Ohio Medical university and was for a time resident physician of the Protestant hospital at Columbus, Ohio.

Exterminate Christians.

Dr. Sargis was doing relief work in Urumiah on January 1 last year when the Russian army retired from that city, followed by 14,000 refugees from Urumiah and a hundred surrounding villages. The hardships and sufferings endured by those refugees were described in Associated Press dispatches. There were still left in Urumiah and the villages 45,000 persons, chiefly Armenian refugees when the Turks and Kurds entered. The latter at once began the work of extermination of the Christian population. In one town alone, Gulfarchin, in one night, according to Dr. Sargis, seventy-nine men and boys were tied hand to hand, taken to a hill outside the village and shot. Their wives and daughters were distributed among the Turks, Kurds and Persian Mohammedans.

WOMEN IN A ROW

(Continued from Page One)

of creating sentiment against President Wilson and deceiving the women of this state.

"Why look at that telegram Miss Vernon sent to the congressional union in Washington. That showed for itself her interests and her purposes."

Then Dr. Harding settled right down to plain, unvarnished, undesirable Kansas language. For five minutes she talked about Miss Vernon in a manner that ought to provide gossip for clubs and sewing societies all over the state. That her position might be quite clearly understood, Dr. Harding quoted a bit of local history.

Kansas Day Experience.

"Miss Vernon pretended to have been highly offended because of the treatment which the women of Kansas received when an effort was made to present the suffrage petition to President Wilson," continued Dr. Harding. "Why, goodness me, I wonder if Miss Vernon has forgotten her recent experiences with the Kansas Day club. I worked for an hour and a half to get someone to handle Miss Vernon's resolution before the club. The way those Kansas Day club members snubbed Miss Vernon was awful. But Miss Vernon didn't say anything about that. She took it just as politely and graciously as could be."

All of which occasioned the drawing of a parallel by Dr. Harding.

Truth About Capper Visit.

"Those women who went to Governor Capper's home were in the main ignorant of the purpose," said Dr. Harding. "They had been led to believe that an appointment had been secured with the president, that he would receive us and we would be welcomed in presenting our petition. They didn't know that Miss Vernon was going it blind. Neither did they know that she had called Secretary Tumulty to the telephone nearly every five minutes in urging the importance of the petition.

"Why the whole thing just smacks of politics all the way through. Think of what Mrs. Monroe said when the party was waiting for the president to see them. She remarked that the women didn't mind the cold—it would be hot enough in November. And then that telegram Miss Vernon sent."

Slipped From Truth?

Just here Dr. Harding stopped as she seemingly sought a perfectly gentle and ladylike manner of telling Miss Vernon that she had slipped and fallen entirely off the truth in her telegram.

"I just wonder who told Miss Vernon all the things she put in that telegram to Washington," said Dr. Harding. "Why I was told by two persons who were in Governor Capper's home—and it was confirmed by a third one—that neither Secretary Tumulty nor President Wilson said the things ascribed them. Maybe Miss Vernon wouldn't mind quoting her authority. This is the story that I can verify.

"Your Home—Let Them In."

"When we women were waiting, Governor Capper looked out the window and saw us. He turned to President Wilson and said, 'Those are my friends, let them come in.' To which the president replied, 'This is your home, governor, invite any one you desire.' Secretary Tumulty's remark was, 'Since this is a private house party, possibly it would disturb you to have so many guests.' That doesn't sound much like the telegram sent to Washington and distorted in the bulletins indicating that President Wilson had insulted the Kansas women. Does it?

"It's all a scheme and a frame up in the interests of some organization or some candidate or politician. The Kansas women ought to open their eyes to the fact. Why send this woman to Kansas, if not for political reasons? Kansas has suffrage. Her congressmen are for it. Her people are for it. Both Democratic and Republican members of the legislature voted for the resolution. Both Republican and Democratic state administrations have recognized the women. So what is really the game this woman is trying to play?"

Trouble Has Started.

No one volunteered an answer. Dr. Harding admitted she didn't know.

"Let me tell you," she concluded, "the women of Kansas ought to denounce this woman. That's what I think."

Dr. Harding's criticism is directed against Miss Mabel Vernon, representative of the congressional union, sent to Kansas to urge presentation of the national suffrage petition to President Wilson. Trouble started in the camps of Kansas women when Miss Vernon sent a telegram to Washington insinuating that the women of this state had been insulted by the president.

AMATEUR ARMY

To Enlist "Soldiers" Through Colleges and Y. M. C. A.

Estimates 4,500,000 Youths and 250,000 Men Are Fit.

New York, Feb. 8.—The Military Training Camps association today announced its plans for obtaining recruits for military training camps in different parts of the country next summer by distributing circulars to graduates and undergraduates of colleges, members of the Young Men's Christian Association and commercial and professional organizations. The association intends also to send speakers to colleges and to the larger cities and to organize local recruiting committees.

The work will be done under the direction of a committee including among its members several university presidents. The committee declares that there are in the United States nearly one million young men who become of age each year and that 750,000 of them are fit for military training.

Between the ages of 19 and 25 there are more than 4,500,000 men fit for service, of whom it is estimated 200,000 are in colleges. The committee believes there are 250,000 business and professional men who are fit for and who would be benefited by a reasonable amount of military training and that a considerable proportion of all the men are ready and eager to equip themselves for military service.

HOLDS IMMORAL HOUSE NOT PUBLIC NUISANCE

Injunction, Weapon of Kansas City Anti-Vice Crusaders, Held Void by Court.

Kansas City, Feb. 8.—The injunction, the weapon the Society for the Suppression of Commercialized Vice has used in its fight against immorality in Kansas City, was dealt a blow by a decision of the Kansas City court of appeals here. The court held an immoral house was not a public nuisance and an injunction could not be issued against one, because a court of equity had no jurisdiction in such a case. In its opinion, the court maintained a resort was a crime and should be proceeded against in the criminal court.

In the fight waged against vice in Kansas City during the last two years the injunction has been used to close many places and to its effectiveness has been attributed the successful fight made to abolish segregated districts in this city.

REJECTED SUITOR BURNS RIVAL'S HOUSE

"He Won Her and I Swore to Get Even," He Writes on Death Bed.

Decatur, Feb. 8.—C. W. Devore, fire department chief, Monday received a letter from David C. Guffey of Detroit, Mich., confessing that he was responsible for an incendiary fire which destroyed part of the home of C. W. Alexander, a Decatur high school teacher in November, 1914.

"When we were young men we loved the same girl," Guffey wrote. "He won her and I swore to get even. I stole into his house at night and set a fuse to a gasoline can and escaped. The firemen found the fuse and accused Alexander of trying to burn his house for the insurance. I am now on my death bed and want Decatur people to know that Mr. Alexander was a good and honest man."

Alexander has left Decatur since the fire and is now a teacher in the Ypsilanti, Mich., high school.

DRUGS AND TOILET GOODS
Get it at Hobart's
The Modern Drug Store
CUT-RATE
500 West 10th.
Telephone 450. Free Delivery

Peruna for	85c	Paine's Celery Compound	85c
Hood's Sarsaparilla	90c	Pinkham's Blood Purifier for	85c
Ayer's Sarsaparilla	90c	Pierce's Favorite Prescription	85c
S. S. S., small	85c	Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery	85c
S. S. S., large	$1.50	Syrup of Figs	45c
Pinkham's Compound	85c		
Castoria for	30c		

Limestone Phosphate 30c

PICK UP GAUNTLET

Urges Cattle Dealers to Combat Packer Trust.

Railroads and Packing Houses Are in Combination?

KANSAS LIVESTOCK MEN MEET

Organize Strong as the Trust, They Are Advised.

Problem Up to Producers Themselves, Says Chicagoan.

Wichita, Kan., Feb. 8.—National organization of livestock producers to combat proposed increases in railroad rates was advocated here today by James E. Poole, of Chicago, before the convention of the Kansas Livestock association.

Mr. Poole, who told his audience that he was representing the National Livestock Exchange, an organization of commission men, said the increases were sought by the exchange because of burdens imposed on them by big packing industries. He urged support of a protest which his organization has filed with the Interstate Commerce commission.

Direct Buying by Packers.

Direct country buying, with a consequent slump in demand and prices at open markets, was blamed by Mr. Poole for much of the recent decreased returns to stock raisers. He pointed out that market values have depreciated despite big export trade and increased domestic consumption.

Illustrating the power of the big firms over the railroads he cited that "Swift alone originates 1,600 cars of traffic daily and other packers in proportion."

"To charge the packer with responsibility for all trade ills would be obviously absurd," he said. "But the magnates of Packingtown cannot deny that their policy is responsible for much of the adverse sentiment toward them. For more than a decade they have planned night and day to control distribution of meat products, not only of the United States but the whole world.

Packers Control Prices.

"They have repressed competition by purchase or otherwise until independent buyers at the stockyards may easily be enumerated. They have resorted to every possible expedient to control prices, not the least effective being direct country buying, and if the producer is dissatisfied he is not to be blamed for getting into that humor.

"One remedy lies in such effective national organization as the packers and railroads have perfected, an organization able to make its voice heard in the halls of congress and before every body of state law makers. Such an organization of the livestock producers of the United States would be irresistible. The problem is up to the producers themselves."

HEPBURN IS DEAD

Prominent Iowan Served 20 Years in Congress—Author of Famous Hepburn Law

Clarinda, Iowa, Feb. 8.—Col. William P. Hepburn, former member of congress from this district, died here Monday after a long illness.

Death resulted from kidney and heart trouble. Mr. Hepburn was near death last November, but after a time rallied and a few weeks ago was so much improved that he thought seriously of returning to Washington to look after an extensive law practice which he acquired after leaving congress. About a week ago his condition took a turn for the worse and since that time he lost ground steadily.

Prominent Roosevelt Man.

Col. William P. Hepburn, although twenty years in congress, became best known throughout the country during the Roosevelt administration. It was he who framed what later was called the Hepburn law, prohibiting rebates and discrimination by railroads. As chairman of the house committee on interstate and foreign commerce in the first session of the fifty-ninth congress he was the author of three acts out of five, which the then President Roosevelt afterward declared would cause that congress to be memorable in history because of its constructive legislation. Of the five acts, four came from Colonel Hepburn's committee and three of them—the Hepburn law, the pure food act and the public

TODAY'S MARKET REPORT.

Chicago, Feb. 28.—WHEAT—Strength developed in the wheat market today owing to comparative firmness of Liverpool quotations despite yesterday's severe break in values on this side of the Atlantic. Arrivals of cargoes in Great Britain were said to be still inadequate to meet requirements. Smallness of domestic receipts in the northwest where an increase has been expected was a factor also against the bears. After opening ¼@¾c off to ⅛c up, with May at $1.28⅞ to $1.29⅛ and July at $1.20⅝ to $1.21, the market here underwent a moderate sag, and then scored a decided upturn all around.

Reports that the Crescent interests were attempting to purchase 1,500,000 bushels led subsequently to further gains. It was said also that large cash sales here for the seaboard amounted to more than 500,000 bushels. The close was unsettled, 1⅝@2c up from yesterday, over net higher, with May at $1.30¾@1.30⅞ and July at $1.22⅞.

CORN—Favorable weather caused corn. Prices rallied, however, when wheat showed strength. The opening, which ranged from ⅛@¼c decline to a like advance, was followed by moderate general gains.

Additional gains were made later in consequence of seaboard reports that Europeans were after corn and especially so representatives of Holland, Denmark and Sweden. The close was nervous at 1⅛@1⅜c net advance.

OATS—Oats were governed by the action of corn. Shorts covered freely after upturns began.

PROVISIONS—Liquidating sales caused a sharp break in the price of pork. Lard and ribs held fairly steady.

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.]

	Kansas City, Feb. 8.			—Close—	
	Open	High	Low	Today	Yes.
WHEAT—					
May	119	121⅝	118½	121½	118⅝
July	115	117	114¼	116⅝	114¼
Sept.	112⅝	114⅝	112¼	113⅝	111¼
CORN—					
May	72	73⅛	71¼	72⅝	71½
July	71⅝	73⅝	71⅝	73⅝	71⅝
Sept.	72⅝	74⅝	72⅝	73⅝	72⅛

Liverpool Grain Market.

Liverpool, Feb. 8.—WHEAT—No. 1 Manitoba, 1s 7d; No. 3, 1s 2d; No. 2 hard winter, new, 1s 4½d; No. 1 Northern Duluth, not quoted.

CORN—Spot, American mixed, new, 10s 9½d.

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.]

	Chicago, Feb. 8.			—Close—	
	Open	High	Low	Today	Yes.
WHEAT—					
May	128⅛	130⅝	128⅛	130⅛	127⅞
July	120⅝	123⅝	120⅝	122⅞	120⅞
CORN—					
May	75⅛	77½	75⅝	77½	75⅛
July	76¼	77⅝	76	77½	76¼
OATS—					
May	47⅝	49¼	47⅝	49	47⅝
July	45⅛	46¾	44⅞	46⅛	45
PORK—					
May	20.10	20.47	20.17	20.47	20.32
July	20.35	20.65	20.25	20.65	20.37

Chicago Grain Market.

Chicago, Feb. 8.—WHEAT—Close: May, $1.30¾@1.30⅞; July, $1.22⅞.

CORN—May, 77½c; July, 77½c.

OATS—May, 49c; July, 46¾c.

PORK—May, $20.47; uJly, $20.65.

LARD—May, $10.15; July, $10.30.

SHORT RIBS—May, $11.10; July, $11.25.

Grain Gossip.

[By special wire to T. J. Myers, Columbian Building.]

Minneapolis wheat stocks have decreased 100,000 bushels in the past two days.

World's shipment of oats last week were 2,860,000 bushels, including 1,506,000 bushels from America.

The Canadian visible supply of wheat decreased 593,000 bushels last week and now amounts to 39,000,000 bushels, compared with 15,177,000 bushels a year ago.

World's shipments of corn last week were 7,810,000 bushels, compared with 1,715,000 bushels in the previous week and 6,659,000 bushels a year ago. American shipments were 596,000 bushels.

Exports from the United States and Canada yesterday were 1,682,000 bushels wheat, 20,000 barrels of flour, 356,000 bushels of corn and 918,000 bushels of oats; wheat and flour combined, 2,042,000 bushels.

Liverpool stocks of wheat decreased 88,000 bushels last week and stocks are 1,352,000 bushels; a year ago, 3,080,000 bushels; corn, 2,986,000 bushels; a year ago, 1,471,000 bushels.

World's shipments of wheat last week, as reported from Liverpool, were 13,860,000 bushels, compared with 10,824,000 bushels in the preceding week and 14,323,000 bushels a year ago. Shipments from America were 11,920,000 bushels, including 3,721,000 bushels of wheat as flour. Shipments of wheat and flour from the Pacific Coast were 958,000 bushels, mostly to South America.

Elevator stocks of wheat in Kansas City increased 80,544 bushels last week and now amount to 9,037,936 bushels; corn, 4,778,981 bushels, increase 420,017 bushels; oats, 840,888 bushels, decrease 36,040 bushels; kaffir, 96,000 bushels, increase 76,473 bushels; rye, 70,274 bushels, increase 9,046 bushels; barley, 93,657 bushels, decrease 969 bushels. A year ago stocks were 3,724,619 bushels of wheat, 3,795,728 bushels of corn and 773,083 bushels of oats.

Kansas City Produce Market.

Kansas City, Feb. 8.—WHEAT—Cash: Market steady. No. 2 hard, $1.21@1.30; No. 3, $1.17@1.28; No. 2 red, $1.28@1.33; No. 3, $1.18@1.30.

CORN—Market unchanged to ½c lower. No. 2 mixed, 68½@69½c; No. 3, 67@68c; No. 2 white, 71@71½c; No. 3, 69@69½c; No. 2 yellow, 71@71½c; No. 3, 69@69½c.

OATS—Market unchanged. No. 2 white, 50@52c; No. 2 mixed, 47@48½c.

RYE—93@94c.

HAY—Market unchanged.

KAFIR—No. 3 white, 99@$1.00.

WHEAT—Receipts 96 cars.

BUTTER—Creamery, 31c; firsts, 29c; seconds, 27c; packing, 19½c.

EGGS—Firsts, 29½c; seconds, 20c.

POULTRY—Hens, 14½c; turkeys, 20c; springs, 18c.

CLOSE: WHEAT—May, $1.21¼@1.21¾; July, $1.16⅝.

CORN—May, 72⅝c; July, 73⅝@73½c.

Chicago Produce Market.

Chicago, Feb. 8.—BUTTER—Market firm. Creamery, 23½@30½c.

EGGS—Market lower. Firsts, 26½c; ordinary firsts, 25½c. At mark, cases included, 24@26½c.

POTATOES—Market unchanged.

POULTRY—Alive, unchanged.

New York Produce Market.

New York, Feb. 8.—BUTTER—Market steady. Creamery extras, 92 score, 32½@33c.

EGGS—Market unsettled. Fresh gathered extra fine, 31@32c.

CHEESE—Market steady. State whole milk, flats, held, specials, 18@18¼c.

POULTRY—Alive, unsettled; dressed, firm.

New York Sugar Market.

New York, Feb. 8.—SUGAR—Raw, steady; centrifugal, 4.83@4.86; molasses 4.08@4.09; refined, steady.

New York Cotton Market.

New York, Feb. 8.—COTTON—Spot, steady; middling upland, 12.10. No sales.

New Orleans Cotton Market.

New Orleans, Feb. 8.—COTTON—Spot, steady; unchanged. Middling, 11.61.

New York Money Market.

New York, Feb. 8.—MONEY—Mercantile paper, 3@3½ per cent. Sterling, 60 day bills, 4.76; demand, 4.76½. Francs, demand, 5.90; cables, 5.89. Marks, demand, 76; cables, 76½. Kronen, demand, 13½; cables, 13⅝. Guilders, demand, 42⅛; cables, 42½. Lires, demand, 6.77; cables, 6.72. Rubles, demand, 30⅝; cables, 30⅞. Bar silver, 56⅝c; Mexican dollars, 43⅝c. Government bonds, steady; railroad bonds, easy; time loans, easy; high, 1⅝; low, 1⅝; ruling rate, 1⅝; last loan, 2; closing bid 1⅝; offered at 2.

New York Stock Market.

Wall St., New York, Feb. 8.—STOCKS—Rumors dealing with the international situation which seemed to emanate from professional quarters contributed to the irregular tendency of prices in the first hour, selling was light but converged around such speculative issues as Baldwin Locomotive, Crucible and Marine preferred in which recession averaged about 2 points from initial maximums. United States Steel, American Smelting and a few distinctive specialties were also affected. Recoveries were quite general in the second hour, another rise in Independent steel issues and in Colorado Fuel and Great Northern Ore, influencing general steadiness.

Bonds were irregular.

Gains, for the most part fractional, were registered at the outset of today's moderate trading. Among the few exceptions were American Car, which rose 3 points and Willys-Overland, which declined as much. Uncertainty was shown by Mercantile Marine preferred and Laskawanna Steel, while Crucible Steel and some of the Petroleum issues were subjected to pressure. United States Steel held around yesterday's closing quotation and rails were again relegated to comparative obscurity, secondary prices inclined towards lower levels.

Kansas City Live Stock Sales.

[The following sales were made this morning at the Stock Yards, Kansas City, and reported over long distance telephone direct to the State Journal by Clay, Robinson & Co., live stock commission merchants.]

Kansas City, Feb. 8.—CATTLE—Receipts 9,000 head. Market slow; steady and weak.

HOGS—Receipts 21,000 head. Market steady. Bulk of sales, $7.60@7.80; top, $7.85.

SHEEP—Receipts 20,000 head. Market 10@15c higher. Lambs, $11.10; highest on record.

COWS AND HEIFERS

No.	Wt.	Price	No.	Wt.	Price
17	1242	$7.95	32	1074	7.45
25	1140	7.25	1	970	7.30
1	1080	6.70			

COWS AND HEIFERS.

2	1140	6.25	1	1320	6.20
1	780	4.50	3	754	7.50
1	890	8.00	1	1060	6.10

STOCKERS AND FEEDERS.

21	862	7.25	4	660	7.05
1	480	5.50			

CALVES.

3	410	4.50	1	170	7.50
12	329	7.00			

HOGS.

72	182	7.20	80	254	7.80
16	325	7.80½	54	217	7.85
60	168	7.90			

Chicago Live Stock Market.

Chicago, Feb. 8.—HOGS—Receipts 36,000. Market slow at yesterday's average. Bulk of sales, $7.90@8.15; light, $7.70@8.15; mixed, $7.80@8.20; heavy, $7.80@8.20; rough, $7.80@7.90; pigs, $6.25@7.35.

CATTLE—Receipts 6,000. Market weak. Native beef steers, $6.30@9.50; western steers, $6.60@8.40; cows and heifers, $3.10@8.15; calves, $8.00@10.75.

SHEEP—Receipts 15,000. Market steady. Wethers, $7.65@8.15; lambs, $8.75@11.30.

Kansas City Live Stock Market.

Kansas City, Feb. 8.—HOGS—Receipts 21,000. Market steady to 5c higher. Bulk of sales, $7.70@8.00; heavy, $7.90@8.30; packers and butchers, $7.75@8.00; light, $7.50@7.85; pigs, $6.25@7.60.

CATTLE—Receipts 9,000. Market steady. Prime fed steers, $8.50@9.25; dressed beef steers, $7.00@8.40; western steers, $6.50@8.40; southern steers, $6.00@7.75; cows, $4.25@6.75; heifers, $6.25@8.75; stockers and feeders, $6.00@7.75; bulls, $5.00@6.50; calves, $6.50@10.50.

SHEEP—Receipts 10,000. Market steady to 10c higher. Lambs, $10.40@11.00; yearlings, $9.00@9.90; wethers, $7.50@8.25; ewes, $7.00@7.75; stockers and feeders, $5.00@10.00.

Kansas City Stock Yards, Feb 7.—The cattle market advanced 15 to 25 cents last week because of light receipts. The supply totaled only 13,800 head, containing a large per cent of beef cattle, and prices averaged steady on all kinds, cows a shade higher. Best steers here sold at $8.85, and some enormous steers, 1800 lbs. average, on the oxen order, sold at $8.10, bulk of the beef steers $7.50 to $8.25. Cows and heifers usually sell a little stronger on Monday because packing houses are anxious to start killing gangs, and they never have anything held over from the previous week. Choice heavy cows are worth up to $7, middle weight and fleshy $550 to $6.50, best heifers $8.75, bulk of the heifers $6.25 to $7.50, bulls $5.25 to $6.50, veals $8 to $10.50. Stocker and feeder offerings included a string of good to choice Colorados, 900 lbs., at $7.00, bulk of the stock steers $6.25, feeders $6.90 to $7.35, choice cattle in these classes up to $7.75. Iowa contributed a few loads today, and the stock included at $6.50 to $7.25, show stuff to killers and for the country at $5.25 to $6.75. Chicago had a good run and reported weak prices, and the upward trend of the market has been temporarily halted by the fairly liberal supply all around today. Of course, future market will depend on volume, receipts, the balance being in favor of sellers last week, but slightly the other way today.

Hogs are apparently well entrenched just under $8, attempts to depress prices having only momentary effect. Receipts today were 11,000 head, and strong efforts were made to get them cheaper, but the close was fully steady, top $8.00 and most of the sales show only a slight decline, bulk $7.60. Receipts are decreasing at markets in the east, which results in more orders from that quarter to be filled here, increasing competition and strengthening prices. Pigs were selling extra high in Buffalo last week, account of shortage, hence a better market here. Complaint has been made that more than the usual percentage of medium to common lights were included in the last week. Prospects are favorable to selling steady.

Sheep and lambs sold 10 to 15 cents higher today, lambs going to $10.90, at which price a dozen or fifteen double sold, and feeding lambs sold at $10. The top lambs today included shipments from each of the three Colorado districts, San Luis Valley, Arkansas Valley and Ft. Collins. Some yearlings sold at $9.80, and just fair ewes brought $7.45, prime ewes worth up to $7.75. Receipts are 9,000 here today, and light supplies are in sight for balance of the week. Scarcity will continue the feeding market influence here.

J. A. RICKART,
Market Correspondent.

Topeka Market.

[Prices furnished by Wolff Packing Co.]

Topeka, Kan., Feb 8.

CATTLE AND HOGS

MIXED AND BUTCHERS	$7.00@7.65
HEAVY	6.50@7.55
LIGHT	5.50@7.45
STEERS	
Good to choice corn fed	$6.25@9.00
Fair to good	5.25@6.75
COWS.	
Good to choice corn fed	$5.50@6.75
Fair to good	4.25@5.00
Common to fair	3.50@4.00
HEIFERS.	
Good to choice corn fed	$6.90@8.00
Fair to good	5.00@5.50
Common	3.50@4.25
BULLS.	
Fleshy	$4.25@5.25
Stockers and feeders	5.00@6.50
VEAL CALES.	
Prime fat	$7.00@7.50
Medium good	6.00@7.00
Fair	5.00@6.00
(Positively no sheep or lambs unless fat.)	

Topeka Hay Market.

[Furnished by T. A. Beck, 212-14 E. 6th.]

Topeka, Kan., Feb 8.

PRAIRIE HAY—$8.00.

Warm Hearts and Warm Hearths

It is easy to keep warm hearts around the family fireside when the furnace is working right. This depends largely on the kind of coal you use. We handle a fuel that produces more heat than any other fuel known. Try it and be convinced.

Gillette & Nicholson
Coal, Lumber, Paints and Builders' Materials
100 Kansas Ave. (Opp. Rock Island Depot) Phone 390

If You Had Silage to Feed Until Grass
What a saving it would be in labor and grain.
Now Is The Time To Order Your Silo
The Cement Stave Silo
has proven the BEST.
I will give 10 per cent discount on February orders and will erect SILOS before July.
You can arrange payment Aug. 1 in cash or note.
C. C. WITWER
3725 K1 Route 2, Topeka.

STOCK SHIPPERS
To Insure Yourself Best Results Consign to
CLAY, ROBINSON & CO.
Live Stocks Commission Merchants, Stock Yards, Kan. City
We Also Have Our Own Offices at Chicago, So. St. Joseph, So. Omaha, Denver, Sioux City, So. St. Paul, E. Buffalo, E. St. Louis and Fort Worth.

Wm. Green Son Gro. Co.
QUALITY CASH GROCERS

OYSTERS
From the famous Rappahannock oyster beds; excell all others in flavor —quart. 35c

TREE BANDS
Roll of banding, 40c; Tangle Foot, can 20c 60c

FLOUR
The best that can be made from No. 1 hard Kansas wheat; white as snow; 24-lb sack, 85c; 48-lb sack. $1