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THURSDAY EVENING, AUGUST 17.

WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN.

Suppose that instead of marking time in everything pertaining to the proper organization of the military strength of the United States our statesmen had for years followed the opposite policy, and that the nation had at all times been equipped with an army and a navy commensurate with its needs, with an army of sufficient size to make the invasion of our territory a practical impossibility, complete in all its branches and with all the facilities of the country so organized that our army could have been transported quickly to wherever it was needed, and that it could have been brought into effective action without waste of time. Suppose that our navy had been the result of a settled policy with a continuing building program, so that the addition from time to time of needed units would have proceeded quickly, quietly, and as a matter of course. Suppose that that navy had been of ample size and strength, not only to protect our own harbors and coasts, but to protect American citizens and American shipping, and American commerce in every sea.

Suppose that with such a naval and military equipment, ready for instant action if action were needed, the government of the United States had urged upon the Austrian government some two years ago the adoption of a more temperate and considerate attitude than was actually adopted toward Serbia, what would have been the result?

Suppose that when the invasion of Belgium was threatened, the United States, so armed and equipped, had entered its protest against that act, what would have happened?

Is it not reasonable to suppose that the recommendations of such a power would have been given respectful attention by Austria? Is it not reasonable to suppose that the protest of such a power, assuming that Austria's ultimatum had actually been insisted on, would have caused the German authorities to think twice before they ordered their troops into Belgium?

It is more than probable that if the United States had been physically armed in a manner commensurate with its size and with the risks that it ran, and had asserted itself, temperately, but fearlessly, when the peace of the world was at stake, war would have been averted. Our own policy, or rather, our lack of policy, must be held responsible, in some measure, for the disasters that have overtaken the world.

NOT A PRIVATE MATTER.

Some impressive figures are being given just now on the results to the general public if the great railway strike should actually occur and the operation of the railroads should thereby be suspended. Should that happen no community in the United States could exist for more than a few days without being seriously affected, and the tie-up could not continue long without entailing on the whole country, not merely inconvenience, but positive suffering.

It is only when our attention is called to the subject by some such lesson as is now before us that we realize, even in part, how dependent we are on the railroads. Stop the railroad trains, and in a few days every industry in the country would stop. The great flour mills in Minneapolis, for instance, could run for but a few hours, for, aside from the impossibility of obtaining material, the manufactured product could not be moved out of the way. The packing plants are in the same condition. Every lumber mill must shut down at once for a similar reason. In the districts where threshing is under way the machines must stop because it would be impossible to move the grain. Every automobile in the country would stand still within a few days because gasoline could not be obtained. Great cities would quickly be brought to the point of starvation. Should the roads remain idle for any length of time, in spite of the fact that the country is teeming with food, people would die off like flies in a frost because the food could not be reached.

When we are brought face to face with the facts we can see something of the folly of considering the railroad business a private business. And yet it is not long since it was so regarded. Many men were sincere in the belief that the operation of a railroad was the private affair of those who had their money invested in it, and that it was an impertinence for the state to assume any rights in the matter. No intelligent man holds that belief today.

And, while the owners and managers of the railroads are servants of the public, and have duties which must be performed, it is equally true that the employes of the railroads are public servants, and have duties which must not be ignored.

It ought not to be possible, and some day it will not be possible, for any body of men, whether owners or employes, to influct on the great general public the injury that would be suffered in the suspension of the railroad business of the country. Both employers and employes are entitled to that which is right and just, and means must be found of obtaining it for them. But in the meantime the trains must run, and the public must be served.

NAVAL INCREASES.

The passage of the naval bill in substantially its present form, which now appears to be assured, will place the United States second among the nations of the world in naval strength. No program similar in character and cost was ever before launched at one time by any nation. This is because what other nations have grown into the United States has neglected until there was pressed upon her the need for immediate and comprehensive action, and the new bill is evidence of our realization, belated though it be, of the fact that we can no longer with safety ignore the plain lessons of the times.

The bill provided for a three year building program, and this is one of its very important features. Thus far we have built piecemeal, as the whim of the moment dictated, and there has been neither order nor system in our work. The work of one year has not been related to that of the year before or the year after. This time we are approaching the work in somewhat the same spirit that is shown by the business man who plans large and costly additions to his plant. There is a look into the future, and a measure of unity in our performance.

As to types of vessels, that is largely a matter for expert decision. The planning of national defenses is not an exact science, and competent and experienced men have differed in the past as they will continue to differ concerning the precise details which are likely to give the best results. This divergence of opinion has been used as the basis of arguments against all increases in either army or navy. Attention has been called to the fact that one expert emphasizes the battleship, another the battle cruiser, and others the lighter craft, while it has been shown in Europe that fortifications built with the greatest skill possessed by man, and supposed to be impregnable, have crumbled to powder beneath the hammering of the great guns. Therefore it has been urged that expenditure on further preparation would be folly until the experts themselves were agreed on exactly what was needed. It would be as sensible to urge that we go without clothing when winter approaches because science has not yet discovered just what type of material is the very best under all circumstances. Instead of committing that folly, and freezing to death, we clothe ourselves as best we can, and hope to be able to do still better later on. And the only thing that we can do in the matter of national defense is to use the best knowledge we have, and act accordingly.

The program now being completed contemplates the building of 157 war vessels of all classes within the next three years, with five battleships and five battle cruisers to be completed during 1917. There is very general agreement among experienced men that, while vessels of all types are necessary, the real foundation of a navy is its heavy craft. Nothing that has occurred in this war indicates that a navy that is worth while can exist without the heaviest type of fighting vessel, armed with the biggest guns that can be mounted. We have some ships of this type, but we have not enough of them. Of the second class, the battle cruiser, which combines effective striking power with great speed, but with smaller resistance than the battleship, we have none, and it is now agreed that a navy is incomplete without a number of these useful vessels.

This cannot be regarded as partisan legislation. It has been urged recently by a Democratic president, but President Wilson is but a recent convert to the idea on which this bill is based. The principle has been urged for years by Republicans, and had it not been for Republican work and Republican votes the bill could not have passed this congress. As it is, more Democratic than Republican votes were cast against the bill, and the Democratic chairman of the house committe on naval affairs led the fight against the bill, and accused his party associates of reversing themselves when they supported such a movement.

WEATHER VARIATIONS.

The man in charge of the New York city weather bureau has been giving some information in relation to the weather of the past six weeks, and has made some comparisons with the weather during similar periods in other years. The precise facts for that locality are of little concern here, but it is interesting to note that while the seasons have varied in a very marked manner, and while there have been periods which have been felt to be unusually cool, and others which have been unusually hot, the average temperature and average humidity for the same few weeks, year after year, has varied only slightly. If one were to consider only averages he would say that the differences were so slight that no one could possibility notice them. And yet we have the fact of the cool waves and the hot waves, and of comparative comfort and discomfort.

The explanation is found in the fact that in some years periods of great heat and great humidity have coincided, and in other years they have been separate. Therefore in one year a given temperature has brought decided discomfort, and in aonther year a similar temperature has felt quite comfortable.

This is true of all localities and all seasons. The thermometer is a very satisfactory record of variations in actual heat. But as to giving any indication of how that heat will affect human comfort, and therefore human activity, it is worthless of itself. The connection between humidity and comfort is not a fancy; it is a fact which is recognized by science.

FEEDING OF BELGIAN POPULATION IS MORE DIFFICULT

(Continued from Page 1.)

which parts of the population had been taken. Three were villages in east France and one was a camp for males of military age. In the first village, the leader of those who had been removed had many complaints. He said the people he represented were not suited for farm labor and that French farmers did not like to employ them for that reason. He asserted that the food was insufficient and that the fare was monotonous. In one house the correspondent talked with one of three girls. She said their treatment had been good but the villagers had not employe them, so they were not earning money and were living on rations allowed them by the German authorities.

In the next village the correspondent talked with five young men, aged from 18 to 19 years. They said they were earning their full keep in addition to one to three francs daily by doing piece work on the farms. The food was good, they said, and their quarters were comfortable. In the same house there was a man suffering from rheumatism, who was under treatment of German medical authorities. He was allowed 40 pfennings daily. The present of the village told the correspondent that it was his opinion that the move was good so far as the men were concerned.

An interment camp for males of military age was next visited. The men were employed at a saw mill and in cutting wood in a nearby forest, earning on an average of one mark, 60 pfennigs daily and their board. Workmen on piece work were earning up to five marks daily. The correspondent visited the kitchen and found the food to be of good quality. The next village contained a large number of persons employed in farming and in working in a saw mill. In most of the places visited, the chief complaint of those removed was of the hardship due to separation from their families and their inability to reach relatives by mail. It was learned the Germans permit letters to be sent only through the German Red Cross at Frankfort-on-Main which resulted in many delays.

A German officer said that the removals were without a political motive so far as he knew, although the towns and districts from which persons were taken had given considerable trouble in the past, several bad fires having occurred. From another officer the correspondent learned that the German authorities were considering a plan to return the transported persons to their homes after the crops were in, provided blockade conditions did not necessitate leaving them on the farms for the purpose of sowing the winter crops.

Official correspondence on the subject showed that the German military authorities investigated complaints made by those removed.

The German officers explained in answer to complaints that the measure was necessary because food relief from the United States was inadequate and that the German army could not be expected to raise crops for the French. It was explained further that the measure was for the best interests of those removed and there was plenty of food and work on the farms. In the towns affected by the removals, which were mostly given over to textile industries before the war, there was little work owing to lack of cotton.

The Buffalo News has an editorial headed "The Futility of Argument." To a great extent the word "futility" is right.

GOOD TO BE SURE
Better To Be Insured
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WEBSTER
"on the job for 30 years."
The Webster Insurance Agency
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Stenotypy Brings Big Pay

Aaker's Business colleges are the only business schools in North Dakota appointed by the Stenotype Co. to teach stenotypy. Stenotype graduates get the highest salaries. Write for full information about writing shorthand by machine. More positions than we can fill—32 last week. Special department for high school graduates opens Sept. 5.

The Grand Forks Building & Loan Ass'n

Organized in 1886, has done more than any other financial institution in the State towards assisting Grand Forks citizens in becoming home-owners.

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If you would own your home come in and see us.

Secretary's Office 414 DeMers

Digging a Rut

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THE MARKET WORLD

WHEAT FIGURES CLOSE LOWER

Opening Prices Unchanged to Shade Lower—Turns Firm, But Falls Off.

Minneapolis, Aug. 17.—Sept. wheat 1 cent lower; Dec. wheat 1 cent and 1-4 lower; May wheat 2 1-8 lower.

Opening prices today were unchanged to a shade lower. After the opening the market turned firm and Sept. sold up to $1.50. From this price there was a sharp setback followed later by another rally which did not hold and prices broke 2 1-2 cents from this rally with the closing quotations around the low points of the day. Threshing returns from the northwest indicate very poor yield and are proving the truth of the damage stories sent in some time ago. These damage stories were also received from the Canadian northwest but the market did not respond to this class of news. The market has scalped back and forth several times but it held within comparatively narrow limits compared with some of the recent markets we have had. Liverpool spot market was unchanged.

Market Quotations

Markets and Gossip Furnished by Chas. E. Lewis & Co., Security Building, Grand Forks, N. D.

SEPTEMBER WHEAT.

	Chi.	Minn.	Dul.
Open	1.40⅞	1.49	1.47⅞
High	1.42	1.50⅛	1.50⅞
Low	1.39	1.48	1.49⅞
Close	1.39⅝-½	1.48-⅛	1.49⅝

DECEMBER WHEAT.

	Chi.	Minn.	Dul.
Open	1.44⅞	1.46⅞	1.46⅛
High	1.45⅝	1.48½	1.47⅝
Low	1.43	1.45¾	1.46
Close	1.43⅞-½	1.46	1.46⅝

MAY WHEAT.

	Chi.	Minn.	Dul.
Open	1.47⅞	1.49¾	1.51
High	1.49⅛	1.50⅞	1.51⅛
Low	1.46½	1.48⅛	1.49⅛
Close	1.46⅛-½	1.48⅛	1.49⅛

ST. LOUIS.

	Sept.	Dec.	May.
Open	1.40⅝-½	1.43⅞-⅝	1.48⅞
Close	1.39½	1.42⅞	1.46⅛

KANSAS CITY.

	Sept.	Dec.	May.
Open	1.36	1.38½	1.42½
Close	1.35⅝	1.37⅞-½	1.41⅝-½

WINNIPEG.

	Oct.	Dec.	May.
Open	1.42¼	1.40½	1.45½
Close	1.40½	1.37⅝	1.43

CHICAGO CORN.

	Sept.	Dec.	May.
Open	.83½	.71½	.74⅝
High	.84	.71⅝	.75
Low	.82⅞	.70⅝	.74¼
Close	.83⅝	.70⅞-71	.74⅝

CHICAGO OATS.

	Sept.	Dec.	May.
Open	.43⅜	.46⅝	.49⅝
High	.43⅞-44	.46¾	.49⅞
Low	.43	.46¼	.49½
Close	.43⅜	.46⅝	.49½

CHICAGO PORK.

	Sept.	Oct.	Jan.	May.
Open	26.65	25.62	23.12	.....
High	26.65	25.65	23.12	.....
Low	26.60	25.55	23.07	.....
Close	26.65	25.57	23.12	.....

MINNEAPOLIS WHEAT.

Sept—Puts $1.43½-¼, calls $1.52½.

MINNEAPOLIS CASH CLOSE.

No. 1 hard	$1.54⅝
No. 1 northern	1.49½@1.52½
Choice 1 Nor. arrive	1.53⅝
Regular 1 Nor. 2 ar.	1.53½
No. 2 northern	1.46½@1.50½
Arrive	1.48½@1.51½
No. 2 hard Mont	1.42½
Arrive	1.43½
No. 3 northern	1.38½@1.46½
No. 1 durum	1.34⅞@1.38⅞
Arrive	1.34⅞
No. 2 durum	1.31⅞@1.35⅞
No. 3 yellow corn	.83 @ .84
Arrive	.83
No. 4 corn	.81
No. 5 corn	.70 @ .82
No. 3 white oats	.41⅞@ .42½
No. 3 oats	.40½
4 oats	.41½
Barley	.71 @ .90
Barley, choice	.90 @ .95
Flax	2.11½@2.15½
Arrive	2.10½
Rye and arrive	1.14 @1.15

DULUTH CASH CLOSE.

No. 1 hard	$1.53⅝
No. 1 northern	1.51⅞@1.52⅝
No. 2 northern	1.47⅞@1.49⅝
No. 3 northern	1.39⅞@1.44⅞
Oats, cash	.41⅞
Rye	1.14
Barley	.70 @ .95
No. 1 durum	1.37⅞@1.38⅞
No. 2 durum	1.35⅞@1.36⅞
Sept. durum	1.36⅞
Dec. durum	1.36⅛s
May durum	1.41⅞
Flax, cash on track	2.12⅞

DULUTH FLAX.

	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Open	2.15	2.16	2.15	2.15½
Close	2.12½	2.13b	2.13	2.13

WINNIPEG CLOSE.

1 northern	$1.44½
2 northern	1.42½
3 northern	1.37
Oats, cash	.47½
No. 2 oats	.46½
No. 3 oats	.46½
Flax, cash	1.89½
Oct. flax	1.92
Dec. flax	1.92

The farmers do not get the idea of collective marketing as well as the wage workers do.

CATTLE PRICES WITHOUT CHANGE

Beef Grades Similar to Tuesday—No High Grade Beeves in Market.

South St. Paul, Aug. 17.—It was pretty much the same kind of a market for fat cattle yesterday as on preceding sessions of the week, but traces of weakness which developed Monday had almost if not quite disappeared so far as rank and file of the run was concerned. Packers found a quota of native grassers in the pens and combed the crop in vain for anything choice.

Monday's sale of corn-fed steers at $8.85 to $9.40 stands as the month's record and nothing in that class was shown yesterday. Steers good enough to get bids even as high as $8.00 have been in extremely light supply and yesterday's clearance was practically all under the $7.50 line. The plainer sorts of steers carrying little flesh and minus attractions that appeal to country buyers found the usual mean and sluggish outlet through killer channels yesterday and of the sorts worth less than $6.00 many had been discarded from the stocker section.

Western markets had fair midweek supplies for this season of the year, Chicago and Kansas City alone reporting close to 30,000 for the day. Price tendency on the more desirable beef grades generally has favored sellers since the week opened but, with very little qualified stuff coming here, local salesmen have regarded it a good stunt to keep rates on the recent basis.

For cows and heifers the selling basis yesterday was a duplicate of Tuesday's practically. As compared with close last week there is little or no change now apparent and clearance is still at $5.00 to $6.50 for bulk of the arrivals with few doing better, although the right quality would readily earn higher terms.

Bulls, cutters and canners were disposed of at figures on about the same schedule as earlier in the week.

Veal calves had strong to 25 cents higher clearance with top sorts most improved. The latter were boosted to $11.75, a new record for the local yards on vealers.

Estimated receipts were 2,100 cattle and 700 calves against 1,503 cattle and 687 calves a week ago and 1,960 cattle and 553 calves a year ago.

Stockers and Feeders.

Stocker and feeder shipments Tuesday were 40 cars and 1,275 cattle and yard dealers were sufficiently encouraged by their success in turning stuff back to the country yesterday to make them receptive towards the new arrivals in the department. Quality was about as hard to locate yesterday as on the Tuesday session and there was little material among fresh supplies that carried superior merits.

Everything decent went at firm rates, however, and as far as these grades were concerned such weakness as was reported Monday seemed to have vanished. Mediocre to common varieties were no more popular than recently, however, and had slow action with outlet largely to killers.

Demand for good young cows and desirable heifers showed seasonable life and strength yesterday, the $5.50 to $6.00 spread continuing to get a good share of the she stock.

Rains in several of the corn belt states the past few days have improved prospects and Iowa and South Dakota outlet for finishing cattle has widened some while scattering shipments to other states in addition to a good sized output to Minnesota points indicate increasing interest in such stock.

SOUTH ST. PAUL STOCK MARKET.

South St. Paul, Aug. 17.—Hog receipts, 2,600, steady; range $9.50@$10.20; bulk $9.90@$10.00.

Cattle receipts, 3,000; killers steady, steers $5.00@$9.75; cows and heifers, $4.75@$7.75; calves steady, $4.75@$11.75; stockers and feeders steady, $4.25@$7.25.

Sheep receipts, 500, steady; lambs, $7.00@$10.00; wethers, $5.25@$7.25; ewes, $2.50@$7.00.

LIVE STOCK RECEIPTS.

Chicago—Hogs—Market 5c higher; rough $9.95@10.45; heavy $10.50@10.75; light $10.15@10.75.

Cattle 5,500, strong. Sheep 15,000, steady.

Kansas City—Hogs 1,000. Cattle 4,400. Sheep 2,500.

Omaha—Hogs 8,300. Cattle 2,000. Sheep 14,000.

WEATHER CONDITIONS.

Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska—Generally fair and continued warm tonight and Friday.

Minnesota and North Dakota—Part cloudy tonight and Friday. Not much change in temperature.

Iowa and South Dakota—Part cloudy tonight and Friday. Probably showers. Not much change in temperature.

Canadian Northwest—Cloudy, 42 to 66.

Northwest—56 to 72, cloudy; Moorhead .06; Rapid City 1.04. West 65 to 76, part cloudy. Valentine 34. Southwest 54 to 80, generally cloudy. Ohio valley 72 to 80, clear. Soo weather: Part cloudy, 58 to 70 above.

GRAIN OPINIONS.

F. B. Co.—Favor purchases of wheat, corn and oats.

Lamson Bros.—The wheat situation on both sides of the international line loses none of its bullishness. Bulges in oats above these levels will be difficult to hold.

Chapin & Co.—Think wheat should be bought on weak spots. Look for a continued good demand for corn for export. Big opportunities we believe will be on the buying side of oats.

Harris Winthrop—Long side of wheat seems preferrable until there is some decided change abroad.

Ware and Leland—Advice purchases of wheat and oats.

Thomson-McKinnon—It is possible that wheat values are sufficiently high for the time unless there developes a larger foreign demand than is seen at the moment.

OF COURSE THERE ARE.

"He's worth millions, and he got every cent of it honestly."

"Well?"

"You don't seem to be much impressed."

"No, I'm not. Millionaires are quite common nowadays and I believe there are more honest ones than persons of socialistic tendencies are willing to admit."

Somebody has said that nothing can make the newspapers squirm, but the price of paper now comes very near having that effect.

STEADY MARKET IN SHEEPHOUSE

No Change in Business of this Department From Tuesday—Run 1,000.

South St. Paul, Aug. 17.—When all the odds and ends which railroad deliveries carried for the sheephouse yesterday were yarded they made a fair sized run and exceeded first guesses on the extent of the supply considerably. But trade basis was held practically steady for all grades represented.

Native lambs have topped regularly this week at $10.00 and seconds still cleared mostly at $8.50 or in that vicinity. Bucky kinds when heavy are discriminated against.

Mature stuff went to packers at terms like Tuesday's, the $7.00 mark being practical top for handyweight ewes while $5.75 was about the limit for heavy grades.

Breeding stock occupied much the same positions as on recent days with $8.50 within reach of only toppy grades.

Feeding lamb sales this week have included some Dakota stock at $8.50.

Estimated receipts were 1,000 yesterday against 330 a week ago and 1,117 a year ago.

SPRING.

Duluth, Aug. 17.—Disappointing cables caused an easier opening yesterday, followed by a sharp upturn of 2 1-4 to 2 1-2c, only to be followed by an irregular tone for the balance of the session. Less bullish crop news and profit taking by longs was responsible for the easier feeling displayed yesterday. Receipts continue large at primary points and exporters are taking good quantities of wheat from outside points. The deferred futures were the most active of the list. Closing prices were slightly above low point and unchanged on September to 1 and 1 5-8c net decline for the other futures.

DURUM.

Duluth, Aug. 17.—There was slightly easier opening yesterday followed by sharp upturn of 3 1-4c from starting figures. Later a slow but sure reaction developed from the high point and prices melting under indifferent support to the end of the session. Fluctuations were fairly wide. Market was quite active and a very good business put through. Profit taking was in evidence on all upturns. Final prices were practically on bottom but unchanged or slightly below Tuesday night's close.

FLAX.

Duluth, Aug. 17.—At first trades were unchanged yesterday on December to 1 3-4c up for October, followed by further strength in the deferred futures, only to develop marked weakness and continue so to the close. Longs and speculative interests pressed offers and without effective support from crushers, prices yielded slowly to the end of the session. Trading was of a more restricted character than previously. More favorable weather in the northwest and the recent sharp advance were also factors that helped market to recede. Closing prices were low and at net declines from Tuesday ranging 3c in the December to 3 1-2 and 3 3-4c for the other futures.

MARKET NEWS

Minneapolis — Weakness in the spring wheat markets had a tendency to discourage bullishness in other markets and there were rapid fluctuations in a narrow range. To some the indifference of the Liverpool spot market was significant, but there was a sharp gain in passage quotations and later reports of export business yesterday overshadowed the slight gain in spot values from the drastic decline of yesterday. Broomhall advices are to the effect that there is much confidence in the official Canadian report of yesterday and it is expected that North America will be able to furnish 320,000,000 bushels of wheat this year. This is not generally agreed with on this. Crop advices from Europe were more favorable in tone and it is reported that 90 boats had been chartered to move the Australian surplus to Europe. North Dakota news is very pessimistic in tone and at least one prominent business man of that state estimates that not enough wheat was raised for seed and bread. Logan and Bryan has wire from Saskatoon saying: Northern Alberta and northwest Saskatchewan crop good. Many fields promise 30 to 40 bushels; filling slowly and perfectly; quality excellent if escapes frost.

LeCount wires from Regina, Sask., August 16: Coming east from Moose Jaw crop prospects are bad. Only very earliest fields show any promise. This whole territory is a dirty brown color and yield will be light. More than 50 per cent of crop through this territory was very late when rust appeared and will only yield six to twelve bushels of very poor quality. Saw fields here today that will scarcely pay for expense of harvesting.

Broomhall — Argentine estimate: 800,000 wheat, corn 3,400,000.

Liverpool — Summary: Market opened steady with expectations of lighter world's shipments this week and difficulty of export purchases. Millers' supplies are limited. Spot market steady, unchanged and cargo market steady; winters unchanged and Manitobas partially 3d lower. French advices are unfavorable and United Kingdom weather wet for harvesting. Argentine rains insufficient and Europe weather unfavorable. The general demand, however, is quiet with Canadian news better. Corn quiet but steady. Spot unchanged and parcels 3d lower. Argentine forecast is for increased shipments.

The Winnipeg curb market sold off 2 5-8 last night on reports that Turkey and Bulgaria had sent representatives to Berne to sue for separate peace and also on strong denials by the agricultural department of Canada of the damage to Canadian wheat.

Liverpool—Wheat and corn unchanged. On passage wheat unchanged to 3d lower. Corn 3d lower.

We believe the final outcome of wheat crop will not equal the amount indicated by the government report because damage was done by the heat. After correspondents had reported threshing returns indicate that in many places oats are yielding better than anticipated and wheat not so well.—C. E. L.

THEY HAD THEM.

Yeast—Have you any women's clubs in your town?

Crimsonbeak—Have we? Say, don't you see that bump on the top of my head?

HOGS TAKE UP COURSE AGAIN

Advance of 10 to 15 Cents on Average—Monday's Slump Regained.

South St. Paul, Aug. 17.—Sellers yesterday succeeded in putting hog trade back on nearly as high a basis as that prevailing last Friday when the year's summit was reached. The market was generally 10 to 15 cents higher than on the preceding day and top which was set at $10.20 early in the day by best Montana offerings was a quarter over the best sale late Tuesday.

Salesmen were in a strong position with only moderate mid-week supplies around the western circuit and demand as vigorous everywhere as at any time of late.

Light droves were quoted between $10.00 and $10.20, mixed kinds at $9.85 to $10.00 and heavy packing grades on down to $9.50.

Return of hot weather makes caution against overloading cars imperative again.

Estimated receipts were 2,000 against 2,468 a week ago and 1,649 a year ago.

Grand Forks Markets.

Obtained through the courtesy of the Russell-Miller Milling company of Grand Forks.

PRICES FOR FRIDAY, AUG. 18.

No. 1 northern	$1.37
No. 2 northern	1.33
No. 3 northern	1.27
No. 4 northern	1.17
Rejected	1.13
Durum.	
No. 1 durum	$1.23
No. 2 durum	1.17
No. 3 durum	1.10
No. 4 durum	1.06
Barley.	
C.	.76
D.	.71
E.	.66
F.	.61
Rye.	
No. 2	$1.00
No. 3	.97
Oats.	
No. 3	.35
No. 4	.33
No. 3 mixed	.31
Flax.	
No. 1	$1.96
No. 2	1.91
Rejected	1.83
No grade	1.71

FARM PRODUCE

Eggs.	
No. 1	.21½
No. 2	.16
Cracked	.15
Per case	$4.50@5.50
Dairy Products.	
Cream (butter fat basis)	.30
Packing stock (dairy)	.21½
Poultry.	
Large hens	.12
Springers	.15@.18
Old cocks	.07@.08
Turkeys, old Toms and old hens, fat	.14@.16
Hay, baled, per ton	$7.00
Potatoes, per bu	.75

CARS RECEIVED.

Duluth.	Today.	Year Ago.
Wheat	54	6

Winnipeg.	Today.	Year Ago.
Wheat	464	96

Chicago.	Today.	Year Ago.
Wheat	197	346
Corn	91	96
Oats	603	407

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