Grand Forks Herald

GRAND FORKS HERALD CO.
(Incorporated.)
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS

Entered at Grand Forks, North Dakota postoffice as second-class matter.

Published every morning except Monday morning and every evening except Sunday evening.
All papers are continued until an explicit order to discontinue is received, and until arrearages are paid.
Subscribers desiring address changed must send former address as well as new one.

Subscription Rates:
Morning or Evening Edition, if paid in advance—
One year by mail or carrier.....$4.00
Six months by mail or carrier... 2.00
If not paid in advance, per mo... .40
Morning, Evening and Sunday Editions, if paid in advance—
One year by mail or carrier.....$7.00
Six months by mail or carrier.. 3.50
If not paid in advance, per mo.. .30

Foreign Representatives: Carpenter-Scherer Special Agency, Fifth Avenue Bldg., New York; Peoples Gas Building, Chicago.

TUESDAY EVENING, NOV. 14, 1916.

WOMEN AS PARTISANS.

A further inspection of the election returns from Illinois, which is as yet the only state which has furnished a statement of the votes by men and women respectively sufficiently comprehensive to be at all significant, reveals the fact that the total number of women's votes cast was just about 40 per cent of the number of men's votes cast. Further, this vote was divided almost exactly as the men's vote was divided. That is, where 100 men voted for Hughes, 40 women voted for him, and where 100 men voted for Wilson, 40 women voted for him. The men of the state gave Hughes a substantial majority of their vote, and the women gave him just about an equal majority of their vote.

Ardent advocates of woman suffrage often maintain that if women are permitted to vote they will vote in a manner different from that of the men, that, in fact, they will vote in a group as women, and because they are women. The Herald has insisted that if this were true, it would be a conclusive argument against extending the franchise to women. This paper has maintained, further, that women would not segregate themselves as suggested, but would vote substantially as the men of their households vote, namely, as citizens. The correctness of this view has been demonstrated time and again, and the results in Illinois add but one more fact to the pile of evidence.

The votes of women, in the light of all the evidence, are not likely to change the course of a state on any important issue. The extension of the franchise increases the number of votes cast without affecting the general result. That extension cannot be justified on the ground of any good to be accomplished in matters of legislation or administration. It is to be justified, if at all, on the ground that there is a general demand among women for the franchise, and, if that demand is sufficiently general and earnest, it will be met, but without at all changing the course of events.

MR. WISEMAN.

Mr. Wiseman is always a conspicuous figure around an election. He knows all about it, and he is not reluctant to impart his knowledge. It is his habit to insist, in the face of everything, that his side has won. Sometimes his side does win, and then he struts like a turkey cock. Sometimes his side is defeated, and he lapses into silence, but not until the facts have become too apparent even for his stubbornness. And he is like the weather prophet who boasts of his correct guesses, but never mentions his mistakes.

Several of the Wiseman family—for it is a large one, and has members in all parties—are now boasting that from the very beginning they were certain of the election of Wilson, and did not permit themselves to be stampeded by the early reports of the opposite result. As the thing turned out, the decision hinged for a long time on the attitude of California. As the returns stood, either Wilson or Hughes could win with California, and neither could win without it. All over the country people were watching the California count with intense interest and often with anxiety. The people of California didn't know how their state had gone. The men in charge of the count didn't know, for they could not tell how the next ballot to come had been marked. But Mr. Wiseman knew all about it. He knew that Wilson was elected, which was more than anybody else knew. On the other hand, the Republican members of the same family were certain all the time that their candidate had been elected. They had no facts or figures on which to base a judgment. But they knew all about it, just the same. These fellows seem to have subsided, and it is the Wilson Wisemen who are crowing.

Wiseman knows while other people are industriously trying to find out. And it does not matter whether any information is available or not. Wiseman knows, just the same.

PROHIBITION.

Five states adopted prohibition amendments last week. These are Michigan, Montana, Nebraska, South Dakota and Utah. Prior to this 18 states had taken their places in the prohibition column. These states are Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Georgia, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Mississippi, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Washington, Virginia and West Virginia. With the recent accessions, as soon as the recently adopted amendments take effect, 23 states, or within one of the entire number in the union, will be operating under laws intended to prevent or limit the use of intoxicating beverages.

These laws vary widely in their terms. In one or two cases there is in effect the entire prohibition of the use of intoxicating drinks. In others the aim seems to be to banish the saloon, but to provide for what the lawmakers consider the moderate consumption of liquors at home. In these latter cases the individual is permitted to purchase and have in his possession not more than certain stated quantities of malt, vinous and distilled liquors per month. In still other cases the manufacture and sale of such beverages within the state is prohibited, but no limit is placed on the quantity which can be brought into the state by the individual for his own consumption. North Dakota is in this class.

The dry territory in the United States is by no means indicated, however, by the list of states which have inserted prohibition clauses in their constitutions. In very many of the other states some form of local option prevails. In Minnesota, for instance, a large portion of the northern part of the state is dry under the provisions of old Indian treaties enacted for the protection of the Indian, but invoked recently to place liquor out of the reach of the white man as well. And many of the Minnesota counties have voted out their saloons, as has been done in scores of counties in other states.

Those who have devoted their energies to the spread of prohibition have every reason to feel satisfied with the results as measured in the territory included under restrictive laws. It is to be noted further that what has been accomplished—and it is a great deal—has been done without the election of any prohibition president, and without the adoption of any federal constitutional amendment. Such laws as have been enacted have been enacted by virtue of local sentiment, which gives better assurance of enforcement than if they had been imposed on unwilling communities by outside authority.

THE LIVE STOCK SPECIAL.

The North Dakota excursion to the International Live Stock Show at Chicago will be an important event in the interest of agricultural education in the northwest. The exhibition is the greatest show of live stock on the continent. Since its inception it has occupied first place among live stock shows. And it is important to the farmers because it places before him in concrete form samples of the results of the diversification of industry which is everywhere admitted to be essential, and toward which the people of our state are making rapid progress.

Already applications for a large number of reservations have been volunteered. Interest has been shown in every section. Every county along the line of road will contribute its quota of men who will board the special and make the trip, not as a junket, but as a means of education and a matter of business.

One day will be spent in St. Paul, where the excursionists will be given an opportunity to inspect many things pertaining to the live stock industry. At Madison, Wisconsin, another day will be spent at the state university, and this will be a valuable experience, for Wisconsin state university stands at the very head of educational institutions in the work which it is doing along certain lines of agricultural practice and research. In Chicago, three days will be spent, and in addition to the many hours at the exhibition itself there will be side trips to the packing district, to the plant of the International Harvester company, and to other places of interest whose activities have a direct bearing on the life of the farmer on the prairies of the northwest.

The trip will consume a week, and the hundreds of men who will participate in it will bring home with them a fund of information which will be invaluable. The published rates for the trip from various points include not only transportation, but all meals and sleeping accommodations for the week together with admission to the exhibition and to all the places for visits to which provision is made.

BUY COAL NOW DEALERS URGE

Cold Wave and Scarcity Causes Rush in Mill City for Fuel.

Minneapolis, Minn., Nov. 14.—A warning to buy coal now and have it put in the bin as soon as possible, was issued by coal dealers of Minneapolis. As fast as there is room for another ton or two in the coal bin, they advise that fuel be purchased unless the supply is sufficient to last the entire winter. The worst coal famine in the history of the country may be experienced this winter, they say, because the coal mines are working only half time and cars are not available to haul away eve nthe small output.

Coal dealers in Minneapolis will not sell for future delivery unless the price is left blank to be filled in at the time of delivery. Present prices are not guaranteed even for a day. One dealer said today:

"The prices are good while we are quoting them to the customer. The next man who steps up to the counter may have to pay a stiffer price."

Many families in Minneapolis are practically out of coal and unable to get more because of the rush occasioned by the present cold wave.

FARM PRODUCE

Eggs.	
No. 1	$ .33
No. 2	.25
Cracked	.20
Dairy Products.	
Cream (butter fat basis)	.40
Packing stock (dairy)	.26
Live Poultry.	
Spring chicks	.12
Heavy hens	.11
Light hens	.09
Roosters	.07
Tom Turkeys, over 10 lbs	.15
Hen Turkeys, over 8 lbs	.15
Light Turkeys at market value.	
Geese	.07
Ducks	.08
Dressed Poultry. (Head and feet on, not drawn.)	
No. 1 turks	.22
No. 1 ducks	.12
No. 1 geese	.11
Hay, baled, per ton	7.00
Potatoes, per bushel	.85
Beans, per bushel	4.50

CAN'T BE DONE.

Congress may give an eight-hour day to father, but a couple of parliaments and a reichstag thrown in couldn't extend the boon to mother.

HUGHES QUITS THE CABINET UPON REQUEST

Canadian Minister of Militia Could Not Work With Authorities.

Ottawa, Ont., Nov. 14.—General Sir Samuel Hughes has resigned as Canadian minister of militia and defense. His resignation was requested.

The break between General Hughes and Premier Borden and other members of the Canadian government resulted from difference over questions of policy and details of administration. Since the beginning of the war there have been many such differences on questions of military management, but until recently it is said they have been adjusted generally by allowing General Hughes to carry out his plans.

Lately the friction has increased and adjustments have grown more difficult. One of the points over which a difference arose was the supplying of the Canadian forces with the British army rifles. General Hughes, it is reported, advocated instead the use of a Canadian weapon.

Some time ago General Hughes returned from a three months visit to England with a plan to have a Canadian war council organized in England with a deputy minister of militia at its head. The Canadian government, however, held that with more than 200,000 Canadian troops in the trenches in France, or in training in England, there should be an overseas minister of militia. General Hughes opposed this, as it would greatly deprive him of authority.

Lost Control.

When the government insisted upon its plans, it is reported, General Hughes suggested that Sir Max Aitken should be appointed to the new post. Premier Borden, however, appointed Sir George Perley, although there is said to have been lack of harmony between him and General Hughes. This took from General Hughes control of a large part of the Canadian forces.

While in England, General Hughes, after investigating the Canadian army medical force, relieved General Guy Carleton Jones of the command. The government replaced General Jones.

Criticism by General Hughes of action taken by British authorities, both in regard to the handling of Canadian army supplies and of the Canadian forces, it is said, has been resented.

It has been stated that there was a lack of cordiality between General Hughes and the Duke of Connaught, who has just left Canada after five years' service as governor general. The accumulation of differences has led to the breach which has come today.

It is taken as a striking coincidence that the arrival of the Duke of Devonshire as governor general of Canada should be marked by the resignation of General Hughes, under whose administration as minister of militia Canada has raised 400,000 men for oversea military service.

Knighted By King.

General Hughes was appointed minister of militia in 1911. While on a visit to England last year he was knighted by King George. His resignation was demanded by the conservatives in connection with war contracts awarded to American companies. He returned from England and demanded an investigation resulting in his exoneration by a royal commission.

SUPREME COURT TO PASS UPON THE MANN ACT

Lawyers Contend It Was Not Meant to Cover "Mere Immorality."

Washington, Nov. 14.—Argument over whether the Mann "white slave" act applies to personal immoral escapades or only to cases involving transportation of women for commercial gain, began late today before the supreme court. The law itself has been upheld by the court, but the question of interpretation is raised for the first time in appeals of F. Drew Caminetti and Maury I. Diggs of Sacramento, and L. T. Hays of Alva, Oklahoma, all charged with transporting women in violation of the law, but with the elements of commercialism and coercion absent.

The present administration of the department of justice has brought prosecutions in all cases of transportation of women for immoral purposes, whether for commercial purposes or not.

During today's hearing Harry O. Glasser of counsel for the appellants, insisted that the title of the "white slave" act itself indicated absence of intent by congress to have the law applied to cases of "mere immorality." He asserted that a fair interpretation of the act was that it was intended solely to stamp out organized or unorganized traffic in women for immoral purposes by prohibiting their interstate transportation.

Citing decisions of the second, seventh and ninth federal circuit courts sustaining the interpretation given by the department of justice, Assistant Attorney General Wallace argued that congress has the power to prevent immorality by barring transportation of women for immoral purposes and that the Mann act should be so construed.

Protect Women.

"The extent or degree of immorality should not be a factor," said Mr. Wallace. The purpose of the law was to prevent debauchery of women."

He referred to the case of Jack Johnson, the negro pugilist, in which the department's interpretation has been sustained, though admitting that judges of lower federal courts have differed regarding the law's construction. He conceded that Diggs, Caminetti and Hays were indicted for offenses without elements of commercialism.

The arguments were not concluded today and Mr. Wallace, for the government, and former Senator Bailey of Texas, for the appellants, will close tomorrow. Justice McReynolds is not sitting in the cases, having passed on questions of enforcements of the Mann act while attorney general.

Professional pride goes to extremes in some instances. The news comes about the marriage of an undertaker at Abilene, Kansas, in a cemetery at 9:30 at night. The bride is reported to not have been pleased with the arrangement, but she yielded without serious protest to the professional pride of the groom.

THE MARKET WORLD

BEST HOGS UP; OTHERS STEADY

Top Advanced to $9.50 on Upward Swing—Mixed and Light Unchanged.

South St. Paul, Nov. 14.—Although actual receipts fell below the estimate posted on Saturday, marketing of hogs here yesterday was liberal and a resumption of the heavy contributing, which was temporarily halted on account of the election last week, was noted.

In spite of the fact that there was lots of stuff to deal with, traders reported slow trading.

The day took prime heavy hogs to a higher level than they have been at since the first day of the month. For this kind the deal was quoted 10 to 15 cents higher and the advance pushed top hogs up to the $9.50 mark on a fancy 245-lb. drove.

For the other kinds, which include the lights and most mixed lots, the trading was unimproved on the schedules which were in effect at the close last week were observed in transferring such property to packers.

A spread of $9.25 to $9.40 was provided for disposition of most good heavy hogs, the sorts packers want at this time. Lights and mixed lots sold mostly from $9 to $9.20.

Some on the piggy order ranged down to $8.75.

Pigs were moved to unchanged rates in most instances. The top at the close of last week was $7.75 and early trading yesterday showed much of the weighing at that figure with here and there lots less and some a few cents higher.

The run yesterday, as has been usual of late, included a big representation of light stock which earned their owners a figure near the tail end of the sales list or went into the pig division.

Estimated receipts here were 23,000 compared with 17,843 a week ago and 16,970 a year ago.

Nine principal markets reported 121,000 hogs compared with 113,000 on Monday of last week.

CARS RECEIVED.

Chicago.

	Today.	W'k Ago.	Year Ago.
Wheat	110	26	434
Corn	259	35	412
Oats	307	103	448

MARKET OPINIONS.

Harris Winthrop—Present level of wheat is high and any pronounced changes in Europe would find an overbought market.

Thomson McKinnon—Unless some expected news from abroad or Washington no particular weakness probable until December deliveries give some clue to the ownership of these contracts.

Bartlett Frazier—No permanent decline in wheat is in sight nor likely while European demand continues. Buy oats in all setbacks is our advise.

Finley Barrell—Buy wheat on all declines. Buy December corn on all recessions. Oats should work much higher.

LIVE STOCK RECEIPTS.

Chicago—Hog receipts 3,000, left over 5,900, steady at yesterday's average; mixed $9.50@10.30; good, heavy $9.58@10.30; rough $9.60@9.58; light $9.00@10.10. Cattle 15,000, weak, 10 cents lower. Sheep 27,000, steady.

Grand Forks Grain Market

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

Prices for Wednesday, Nov. 15.

No. 1 northern	$1.86
No. 2 northern	1.82
No. 3 northern	1.76
No. 4 northern, 53 lbs	1.64
No. 4 northern, 52 lbs	1.58
Durum.	
No. 1	$1.87
No. 2	1.83
No. 3	1.66
No. 4	1.47
Barley.	
D.	$ .85
E.	.80
F.	.73
Rye.	
No. 2	$1.30
No. 3	1.25
Oats.	
No. 3	$ .49
No. 4	.47
No. 3 mixed	.45
Flax.	
No. 1	$2.65
No. 2	2.60
No grade	2.50

Wife (in the cafe)—"George, that brute over there has been staring at me for half an hour. Somebody ought to knock his fool head off."

George (to stranger) — "What do you mean, sir, by ogling my wife."

Stranger (calmly) — "I'll admit that I have taken more than passing notice of the lady. A pretty woman with a small foot always attracts my attention."

Wife—"Now, George, don't make a fool of yourself and start a scene in here. The gentleman evidently meant no harm."—Puck.

BANK POSITION

Mr. Oscar Olson starts Monday for Saco, Mont., where he has secured a nice position in the First Nat. Bank of that place. We were glad to recommend Mr. Olson to this position because of the record he made in taking our Combined and Bankers' Course. If you would like to know more about the opportunities a course of study in our college holds forth to young men and young women, send for our catalog at once. Students may enter at any time.

UNION COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
Grand Forks North Dakota

SPOTTED MARKET IN SHEEPHOUSE

Premium for Best Lambs but Seconds Drop a Quarter —Run 18,000.

South St. Paul, Nov. 14.—Western representations in the sheep and lamb division were liberal yesterday notwithstanding the fact that about 10,000 head of North Dakota and Montana material was stopped here on through billing. Most of the Western lots offered locally were of North Dakota origin and these included both killing and feeding stuff.

The lamb market was spotted. Higher rates were paid on some choice Western stuff which landed at the $11.25 figure. On the native kinds a steady market was effective, $11 being paid for toppy sorts. Outside of the choice kinds bids were said to be off, a quarter lower being bid on seconds which sold mostly between $9 and $9.25.

The sheep market was unchanged, as far as the early trading reflected. Best handyweight ewes out of the day's assortment were disposed of to packers during the first rounds as high as $7.25, the same figure which was earned by this particular class at the close last week. Heavier ewes sold up to $6.75 and the cull lots around three and four cents although some earned up to a nickel. Disposition of the limited aged wether stock also was similar to the trading on the very few lots here last week. A top of $8.25 was earned by some of this stock early. Wethers are quoted down to $5.50.

The feeding department had plenty of stock to offer but country buyers were not as liberally represented as they were not long ago. Absence of orders put feeding ewes out of business almost entirely, it was reported, and packers were called upon to take most of this sort. The high price of feed, it was explained, is entirely responsible for this condition. Lambs, arriving in small numbers, are not so hard to get rid of but they are not moving as freely as heretofore.

Disposition of breeding ewes is easily effected these days and the market on this sort has held about the same for a long time. Various orders are in the hands of buyers and contributors of such stuff earn good prices for their offerings. A sale price of $7.75 is generally observed in transferring such property although a very good young lot of ewes could earn $8.25 to $8.50, it was pointed out.

Estimated receipts were 18,000 compared with 8,951 a week ago and 22,872 a year ago.

Receipts at nine principal markets were 90,000 compared with 84,500 a week ago.

MARKET NEWS

Liverpool: Market steady and with a better demand for offers. Australians strong held and prices nominal. American visible is large and receipts fair, but holders are reserved and purchases are difficult. Millers demand is better with arrivals moderate. Corn strong with strong American and Argentine offers. Spots strong, 2d higher; parcels strong, 4 1-2 higher, for Americans plates 6d higher. Arrivals moderate and consumption large. Oats strong with supplies limited. London spot advanced shilling and 3 pence. Argentine shipments light and Argentine grades in good demand. Provisions firm, lard easier with freer offerings and increased offerings. Argentine cable this morning hot and dry. United Kingdom visible wheat 70,764,000; 72,448,000 last week, decrease, 1,584,000 bushels. —Broomhall.

Liverpool: Spot wheat unchanged, 1 to 1-2 higher. Corn 2d higher. On passage, wheat unchanged to 1 1-2d higher. Corn half to 6d higher.

Chicago: Grain prices have reached a level in which conservative element in the trade is advising safety first on all transactions on both sides of the market. Grain trade is inclined to look for a move to have embargo placed on exports at any time. Anticipation of this is regarded as one of the reasons why foreigners are buying so heavily. It is said eastern speculators are the leading bulls on corn now. Local traders who have been bearish were sellers on yesterday's bulge. The outside short interest has been greatly cut down in December and was responsible for the advance in that delivery to within 5-8 of May. The trade is mixed over the future of the market and wide fluctuations are expected. Export business at seaboard yesterday was large but not all reported. Sales 339,000 wheat, 100,000 corn and 50,000 oats.

Kansas City reported good export buying.

United Kingdom: Imports of wheat are running about 200,000 below weekly requirements and this is being made good with native crop. Requirements figured at about 5,100,000 bushels. Total stocks all wheat and flour, all ports estimated, 22,400,000 bushels against 9,800,000 last year. Board of agriculture places yield of wheat at 55,536,000 bushels compared with 68,000,000 bushels last year. Barley and oats fully up to average. France: Unfavorable and poor germination is feared. Seeding is delayed, threshing is finished. Stocks moderate and prices average 52 shillings and six pence ?t 53s. 9d per 480 pounds compared with 50s 6d a week ago. Flour prices continue to advance with millers supplies limited. Wheat is difficult to buy and therefore flour is being purchased abroad at fancy prices. American clearances are liberal and meet steady absorption. Argentine: Locusts cover a large area of corn zone and flying locusts have appeared and causing alarm. Holders of old crop are very reserved. Oats in South Dakota look well.—Broomhall.

New York: London prices for our stocks came higher, perhaps helped by the absence of developments looking for peace. Peace considerations must be reckoned with from now on, although peace may be long way off. The rather better Mexican outlook with a plan to withdraw our forces across the border will help sentiment, but the overbought condition of stocks tend to drag them lower until we have a sufficient readjustment. Hence all rallies should be used for sales.

A Detroit real estate firm offers a free cemetery lot with each sale reaching a specified price. The appeal to persons who plan to live and die in Detroit is strong, but not specially cheerful.

Herald Want Ads Bring Results.

WHEAT PRICES TAKE A DROP

Sharp Declines Registered in the Market—Fractional Recovery.

Minneapolis, Nov. 14.—Dec. wheat 2 5-8c lower; May wheat 3 1-8c lower. Sharp declines were registered in the wheat market today. Prices recovered fractionally from the extreme low points. At he start the market was firm and December sold up to $1.97 7-8 while the May future touched $2. From these prices there was a sharp break which was not checked until December had declined to $1.93 1-2 and the May to $1.95 3-8. The May future showed the most weakness.

The world's visible supply of wheat increased 5,700,000 bushels for the past week, last year the increase was 9,193,000 bushels.

Corn prices in Chicago suffered a sharp decline with final figures around the low marks of the day.

The oats market in Chicago was easier and December is down 3-4. May oats 5-8c lower.

Grain Quotations.

Grain Markets and Gossip Furnished by Chas. E. Lewis & Co., Security Bldg., Grand Forks, N. Dak.

DECEMBER WHEAT.	Chi.	Minn.	Dul.
Open	1.89⅛	1.97⅛	1.99
High	1.89⅞	1.97⅞	1.99⅛
Low	1.85⅝	1.93⅛	1.96⅛
Close	1.86	1.94⅛	1.96⅛

MAY WHEAT.	Chi.	Minn.	Dul
Open	1.94⅛	2.00	1.98⅝
High	1.94⅝	2.00	1.99⅜
Low	1.90⅛	1.95⅝	1.97
Close	1.91	1.95⅝	1.96⅛

JULY WHEAT.	Chi.	Minn.	Dul.
Open	1.60⅛	1.90⅝	....
High	1.61⅛	1.90⅝	....
Low	1.55⅛	1.86⅞	....
Close	1.59⅛-⅛	1.87⅛	....

ST. LOUIS.	Dec.	May.	July
Open	1.87⅞	1.91½-⅝	1.58
Close	1.85⅞	1.88	1.57

KANSAS CITY.	Dec.	May.	July.
Open	1.87	1.90	1.57
Close	1.88	1.85⅞	1.54⅛

WINNIPEG.	Nov.	Dec.	May.
Open	2.00⅝	1.95	1.96
Close	1.98⅛	1.91	1.92

CHICAGO CORN.	Dec.	May.	July.
Open	.99	.99⅛	.99⅛
High	.99⅝	.99⅝	.99⅝
Low	.95⅝	.96⅛	.96⅛
Close	.95⅞	.96⅛	.96⅝

CHICAGO OATS.	Dec.	May.	July.
Open	.58⅞-⅝	.62⅞	....
High	.59	.63	....
Low	.57⅛	.61⅛	....
Close	.57⅝-⅝	.61⅝	....

CHICAGO PORK.	Dec.	Jan.	May.	Nov.
Open	27.40	27.60	.....	
High	27.65	27.65	.....	
Low	27.25	25.00	.....	
Close	27.50	27.30	27.25	.....

MINNEAPOLIS WHEAT.
Dec—Puts $1.88-1.88⅛.
Calls $1.97-1.97⅛.
May—Puts $1.90b.
Calls $1.99.

MINNEAPOLIS CASH CLOSE.

No. 1 hard	$1.98⅛@2.01⅛
No. 1 northern	1.94⅛@1.97⅛
Arrive	1.98⅛
Choice	1.99⅛
Regular arrive	1.93⅛@1.96⅛
No. 2 northern	1.89⅛@1.05⅛
No. 2 hard Mont	1.86⅛@1.91⅛
No. 3 northern	1.69⅛@1.91⅛
No. 1 durum	2.00 @2.01
No. 2 durum	1.96 @1.98
No. 3 yellow corn	.94⅛ @ .95⅛
Arrive	.92⅛
No. 4 yellow corn	.90⅛
Other corn	.80 @ .93
No. 3 white oats	.54⅞@ .55
No. 4 oats	.53⅛@ .54⅛
Barley	.80 @1.07
Barley, choice	1.07 @1.16
Flax	2.82 @2.86⅛
Arrive	2.82 @2.86⅛
Rye	1.44 @1.45

DULUTH CASH CLOSE.

No. 1 hard	$1.90⅛
No. 1 northern	1.96⅛@1.98⅛
No. 2 northern	1.84⅛@1.92⅛
No. 3 northern	1.71⅛@1.89⅛
Oats, cash	.55⅝
Rye	1.44 @1.45
Barley	.79 @1.15
No. 1 durum	1.90 @2.01
No. 2 durum	1.89 @1.96
November durum	2.00
December durum	2.01
May durum	1.99
Flax, cash on track	2.87

DULUTH FLAX.	Nov.	Dec.	May
Open	2.93	2.92	2.99
Close	2.85	2.85⅛	2.90

WINNIPEG CLOSE.

No. 1 northern	$2.00⅛
No. 2 northern	1.95⅛
No. 3 northern	1.90⅛
No. 2 oats	.66⅞
Oats, December	.66b
Oats, May	.67⅛
November flax	2.66
Flax December	2.65
Flax, May	2.78b

When President Wilson expressed himself as being "too proud to fight" he probably did not have political battles in mind.

CATTLE TRADE TREND IS DOWN

Most Killers Go at Reduction from Late Level—Liberal Run Helps.

South St. Paul, Nov. 14.—Turn-out of cattle at this and all other markets showed expected expansion yesterday following the sharp upturn in rates the preceding period. Minnesota, the Dakotas and Wisconsin sent in big contributions of ordinary cattle and from Canada and Montana came fair representation but high grade killers were few and far between in the run. The display had usual characteristics of the mid-November season and cold weather which has ruled throughout the Northwest the past few days promises to stimulate the clean-up of the marketable crop.

Packers set out to buy beef material cheaper yesterday and bids were commonly rated as anywhere from 10 to 25 cents under best time last week. With some outsiders in the trade early who were induced to pay close to a steady basis for such material as they acquired and with water fills a factor notwithstanding the cold weather, hardly the maximum cut on the average could be claimed but reduction of 10 to 15 cents applied in most quarters.

There were but a few loads of steers above the average in quality and clearance at $7.25 to $8.00 and higher on steers was not extensive while $5.25 to $6.50 again took much of the property. Thin grades were in weak positions as stocker and feeder trade was draggy and weak.

For butcher cows and heifers release at lower terms than on late sessions last week was the rule. The $5.00 to $6.00 varieties were most in evidence and $6.25 to $6.50 caught about the best on offer. Although still getting outside call, cutters, canners and bulls were generally marked down a few notches and $4.00 to $4.75 proved enough money to get much of the common she stock. Bulls up around $6.00 or above were scarce and $5.00 to $5.75 took many of the bologna grades while common light sorts sold even cheaper.

Veal calves sold at steady prices yesterday, few being offered.

Estimated receipts were 10,900 cattle and 400 calves against 5,728 cattle and 358 calves last Monday and 9,605 cattle and 360 calves a year ago.

Nine western markets had 104,500 cattle and 7,000 calves against 73,500 cattle and 7,500 calves last Monday.

SOUTH ST. PAUL STOCK MARKET.

South St. Paul, Minn., Nov. 14.—Hog receipts, 12,000; steady; range, $8.75 to $9.50; bulk $9.00 to $9.20.

Cattle receipts, 5,200; killers weak, 15 cents lower; steers, $4.25 to $10.25; cows and heifers, $5.00 to $7.50; calves steady, $4.25 to $11.00; stockers and feeders, weak, $3.50 to $7.50.

Sheep receipts, 1,600; steady; lambs $5.50 to $11.00; wethers, $5.50 to $8.25; ewes, $3.00 to $7.25.

HIS PART.

He's strong for the uplift,
But notice his choice;
While others are working
He uplifts his voice.
—Kansas City Journal.

SHIP YOUR GRAIN TO
Chas. E. Lew's & Co.
Grain Commission and Stock Brokers. Members of all Leading Exchanges.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
Board of Trade Bldg., Duluth, Minn.
Security Blk., Grand Forks, N. D.
ADOLF ILDSTAD, Manager

HIDES For highest market prices and satisfactory returns, ship your hides, furs, wool and sheep pelts to
GINSBERG BROS.
Grand Forks, N. D. Phone N. W. 1612
801 First Avenue.
Write for Shipping Tags.

TOP PRICES PAID FOR
HIDES, WOOL
Calf Skins, Pelts, Tallow, Etc.
Also Copper, Brass, Iron, Lead, Tinfoil, Auto Tires, Inner Tubes, Rubber, Etc.
REDICK HIDE & FUR CO
Established 1881. Grand Forks

MONEY TO LOAN
In Minnesota and North Dakota at lowest rate of interest, with privilege of paying any time and interest stops on amount paid. Both interest and principal made payable at your nearest town. Agents wanted.
M. F. MURPHY,
Grand Forks, N. Dak.
Financial Correspondent for Union Central Life Ins. Co.

JOHN BIRKHOLZ
Money Always on Hand for First Mortgage Farm Loans.
GRAND FORKS, N. D.

Ship Us All Your Live Poultry

F. O. B. GRAND FORKS.

Springs	12c	Geese	9c
Heavy Hens	11c	Tom Turkeys over 10 lbs	15c
Light Hens	9c	Tom Turkeys under 10 lbs	10c
Old Roosters	7c	Hen Turkeys over 8 lbs	15c
Ducks	9c	Hen Turkeys under 8 lbs	10c

BRIDGEMAN-RUSSELL CO., Grand Forks, N. D.