

Markets of the World

PRICE CHANGES WERE NOMINAL

RAILROAD ISSUES SHOW SLIGHT GAINS AT THE OPENING OF STOCK MARKET.

New York, Sept. 27.—Price changes were nominal and irregular at the opening of today's stock market...

NEW YORK STOCKS. Amalgamated Copper, American Beet Sugar, Amer. Smelt & Refining, etc.

Chicago Live Stock. Cattle—Market dull, weak; receipts, 25,000; heavy, \$5.45@5.11; extra steers, \$4.40@4.20; western steers, \$3.90@3.80; stockers and feeders, \$4.40@7.80; cows and heifers, \$2.90@7.85; calves, \$8@11.75.

Kansas City Live Stock. Cattle—Market steady; receipts, 1,500, including 600 southern; native steers, \$6@10.90; southern steers, \$4.25@6; southern cows and heifers, \$3.50@5.25; native cows and heifers, \$3.25@8.25; stockers and feeders, \$4.50@7.50; bulls, \$3.75@5; calves, \$6@9.75; western steers, \$5@10; western cows, \$3.50@6.

St. Louis Live Stock. Cattle—Market steady; receipts, 7,000, including 1,000 Texans; native beef steers, \$5.50@10.75; cows and heifers, \$3.60@9.10; stockers and feeders, \$3.75@7.7; Texas and Indian steers, \$5@7; cows and heifers, \$3.50@8.70; calves in carload lots, \$5.50@8.70.

Omaha Live Stock. Cattle—Market slow, shade lower; receipts, 1,200; native steers, \$6.25@10.25; cows and heifers, \$3.50@8.50; western steers, \$5.00@9.25; Texas steers, \$4.50@6.00; range cows and heifers, \$3.25@6.00; canners, \$3.00@4.25; stockers and feeders, \$4.50@7.50; bulls, stage, etc., \$4.25@8.75; calves, \$6@8.75; light, \$8.50@8.75; pigs, \$6@7.50; rough, \$5.10@8.30; pigs, \$5.25@8.25; bulk of sales, \$4.40@8.85.

St. Joseph Live Stock. Cattle—Market steady; receipts, 700; steers, \$5.85@10.50; cows and heifers, \$3.25@8.50; calves, \$5@8.50.

BEARS FAVORED BY THE WEATHER

WARMER TEMPERATURES WEST PROVED ADVERSE TO CORN BULLS.

Chicago, Sept. 27.—Prospects of liberal world shipments tended to put selling pressure on wheat today. The bears were favored by improved weather northwest. On the other hand, receipts showed considerable falling off. Opening prices were 1/4 to 1/2c lower.

CHICAGO GRAIN AND PROVISIONS. Wheat—Sept. 88 1/2, 88 3/4, 87 1/2, 88; Oct. 88 1/2, 88 3/4, 87 1/2, 88; Nov. 88 1/2, 88 3/4, 87 1/2, 88; Dec. 88 1/2, 88 3/4, 87 1/2, 88.

Chicago Cash Grain. Wheat—No. 2 red, \$1.01@1.03; No. 3 red, \$1.02@1.04; No. 4 red, \$1.01@1.03; No. 2 white, \$1.01@1.03; No. 3 white, \$1.00@1.02; No. 4 white, \$0.99@1.01.

Kansas City Cash Grain. Wheat—Market 1/2 to 1c lower; No. 2 hard, \$1.01@1.03; No. 3 hard, \$1.00@1.02; No. 4 hard, \$0.99@1.01; No. 2 white, \$1.01@1.03; No. 3 white, \$1.00@1.02; No. 4 white, \$0.99@1.01.

St. Louis Cash Grain. Wheat—Market steady; track No. 2 red, 99@1.01; No. 2 hard, 80@92 1/2; No. 2 white, 75 1/2@78 1/2; No. 3 white, 70 1/2@73 1/2; No. 4 white, 68 1/2@71 1/2.

Omaha Cash Grain. Wheat—Market 1c lower; No. 2 hard, \$1.01@1.03; No. 3 hard, \$1.00@1.02; No. 4 hard, \$0.99@1.01; No. 2 white, \$1.01@1.03; No. 3 white, \$1.00@1.02; No. 4 white, \$0.99@1.01.

St. Joseph Live Stock. Cattle—Market steady; receipts, 700; steers, \$5.85@10.50; cows and heifers, \$3.25@8.50; calves, \$5@8.50.

PORKERS ARE STILL GOING UP

WHEAT AND OATS TAKE A ONE CENT DROP BUT HOG PRICES SOAR HIGHER.

Wheat and oats suffered a one cent drop today but all grades of hogs took another flight of five cents and give no promise of coming down. All other markets are steady. The quotations are as follows:

Hogs—120@150, \$7.90; 150@180, \$8.35; 180@200, \$8.35; 200@240, \$8.35; 240@300, \$8.35; 300@350, \$8.35; 350@400, \$8.35; 400@450, \$8.35; 450@500, \$8.35; 500@550, \$8.35; 550@600, \$8.35; 600@650, \$8.35; 650@700, \$8.35; 700@750, \$8.35; 750@800, \$8.35; 800@850, \$8.35; 850@900, \$8.35; 900@950, \$8.35; 950@1000, \$8.35.

Wheat—No. 1, \$1.01@1.03; No. 2, \$1.00@1.02; No. 3, \$0.99@1.01; No. 4, \$0.98@1.00; No. 5, \$0.97@0.99; No. 6, \$0.96@0.98; No. 7, \$0.95@0.97; No. 8, \$0.94@0.96; No. 9, \$0.93@0.95; No. 10, \$0.92@0.94; No. 11, \$0.91@0.93; No. 12, \$0.90@0.92.

Oats—No. 1, \$0.75@0.77; No. 2, \$0.74@0.76; No. 3, \$0.73@0.75; No. 4, \$0.72@0.74; No. 5, \$0.71@0.73; No. 6, \$0.70@0.72; No. 7, \$0.69@0.71; No. 8, \$0.68@0.70; No. 9, \$0.67@0.69; No. 10, \$0.66@0.68; No. 11, \$0.65@0.67; No. 12, \$0.64@0.66.

St. Louis Produce. Flour—No. 1, \$1.01@1.03; No. 2, \$1.00@1.02; No. 3, \$0.99@1.01; No. 4, \$0.98@1.00; No. 5, \$0.97@0.99; No. 6, \$0.96@0.98; No. 7, \$0.95@0.97; No. 8, \$0.94@0.96; No. 9, \$0.93@0.95; No. 10, \$0.92@0.94; No. 11, \$0.91@0.93; No. 12, \$0.90@0.92.

Peoria Cash Grain. Corn—Market 2c lower; No. 2 and No. 3 yellow, 67 1/2@71 1/2; No. 4 yellow, 67 1/2@71 1/2; No. 5 yellow, 67 1/2@71 1/2; No. 6 yellow, 67 1/2@71 1/2; No. 7 yellow, 67 1/2@71 1/2; No. 8 yellow, 67 1/2@71 1/2; No. 9 yellow, 67 1/2@71 1/2; No. 10 yellow, 67 1/2@71 1/2; No. 11 yellow, 67 1/2@71 1/2; No. 12 yellow, 67 1/2@71 1/2.

New York Produce. Butter—Firm; receipts, 7,713 tubs; creamery, extra, 31@31 1/2; state dairy inland, 28 1/2@29 1/2; process extras, 26 1/2@27c.

WIDOW OF ARMY OFFICER SHOTS SELF

Chicago, Sept. 27.—Mrs. L. A. Donna Wilson, widow of Lieutenant W. J. Wilson, U. S. A., shot herself, probably fatally, at her south side home today.

Police started an investigation to determine whether the shooting was accidental or intentional. Her 16 year old son, John, notified the officers and she was taken to St. Bernard's hospital.

The death of Lieutenant Wilson, who was stationed for a time at Fort Sheridan, occurred about two years ago, and is said to have affected Mrs. Wilson greatly.

ILLINOIS BAPTISTS DISCUSS METHODS

How to Promote the Best Results in Religious Work is Being Determined by State Association. Peoria, Ill., Sept. 27.—With this discussion of methods to promote best results in the religious work by young people in the church, the closing session of the Peoria Baptist association is being held here today.

Officers chosen in the meeting of the B. F. U. section for the district the coming year, include President Arthur C. Hodgson, Chillicothe; Vice president John Herron, Galesburg; Secretary and Treasurer Mrs. Agnes Turnbull, Osceola; advisory committee, A. Ogden Berwick, Rev. F. E. R. Miller, Galesburg, A. C. Maple of Peoria.

SUICIDE PACT WAS A GREAT SUCCESS

Richmond, Ind., Sept. 27.—William S. Johnson, aged 30, and Mrs. Roy C. Wyman, aged 31 years, committed suicide by drinking poison in the presence of Mrs. Johnson and Wyman today. The two families had been friends for years and the motive in the apparent suicide pact has not been disclosed.

COMMITTEE WILL HEAR MORGAN

Washington, D. C., Sept. 27.—J. Pierpont Morgan was today asked by the Clapp committee on Sept. 30 before the Clapp committee of the senate investigating campaign funds.

KRAMPE'S FATHER IS ARRESTED

Newtown, Sept. 27.—Simon Krampe father of Leo Krampe who is serving a life sentence for the murder of Mattilda Hermsmeider, was arrested here on a charge of conspiracy to defeat justice and was to be arraigned today. Jacob Krampe, who was returned here from Denver after he confessed to having murdered the woman admitted the confession was for the purpose of saving Krampe, was arrested on a similar charge.

MILLER CHAPEL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

There was a good and enthusiastic meeting at the chapel Sunday afternoon. The pastor, W. H. Hormel, occupied the pulpit and preached a sermon on the subject of "Spiritual Sleep." Friday being the fourth Friday of the month the Women's Mutual Aid society met for their regular business and for bible study. Plans for the fall work were taken up. The women of the community are asked to keep the fourth Friday of each month clear for this organization.

400 TEAMSTERS MAY GO ON STRIKE

Des Moines, Sept. 27.—Four hundred union teamsters may go on strike today. Most of the men are employed by local transfer companies. The companies, according to the union officials have been discharging men in large numbers during the past three days because of their connections with labor unions. At a meeting last night the union men drew up contracts which must be signed by the employers in order to avert the strike. The contracts call for better working conditions, shorter hours, pay for overtime and an increase in salaries. Union officials declared that the employers are forcing a lockout by discharging men for their union affiliations and every union teamster in the city may be called out in sympathy in case a strike is declared.

ALIBA FAIR IS BIG ATTRACTION

YESTERDAY'S RACES AND OTHER PERFORMANCE AT ALBIA WITNESSED BY 8,000.

Albia, Sept. 27.—Over 6,000 people attended the Monroe county fair here yesterday and witnessed the program of harness events and the several other attractions. Senator W. S. Kenyon gave a short address at 1 o'clock, and the distinguished visitor was loyally received. The Albia Gun club gave an exhibition shoot in front of the grand stand and Jay A. Graham, of Lone Lake, Ill., R. W. Clancy of Chicago and Glen H. Fitzsimmons of Chicago showed their accuracy with the gun. Graham and Clancy hit ninety-six out of 100 birds. H. A. Rake and B. F. Zaring of this city, also performed nicely with their guns. The summary of the races follows:

2:30 trot—Purse \$300; Don Gusto, J. H. Harrison, Oskaloosa, first; Bur Rex, N. Bartholemew, Des Moines, second; Ogoaka, D. Woodford, Knoxville, third; Rev. Illion, W. W. Courtney, Centerville, fourth. Best time—2:24 1/4. 2:20 pace—Purse \$300; Harry Emmet, Dougherty Bros., Knoxville, first; Miss Albia, Porter Bros., Albia, second; Kitty Heilress, E. C. Stroud, Ottumwa, third. Best time—2:19 1/4.

Friday, Sept. 28. 2:18 trot—Purse \$300; The Deacon, Geo. Le Valley, Webster City, Ia.; Emmet H. J. Dougherty Bros., Knoxville, Ia.; Don Gusto, J. H. Harrison, Oskaloosa, Ill.; Norval Worth, F. J. Ellsworth, Oskaloosa, Ia.; Jimmie Beckwith, O. Bruhn, Mt. Pleasant, Ia.; Harry Hillwood, W. W. McHenry, Memphis, Mo.; Yucatan, Joe Head, Des Moines, Ia. Special Race. 2:25 trot—Purse \$300; Don Gusto, J. H. Harrison, Oskaloosa, Ia.; Emmet H. J. Dougherty Bros., Knoxville, Ia.; Yucatan, Joe Head, Des Moines, Ia.; Bur Rex, N. Bartholemew, Des Moines, Ia.; Harry Gordon, Ira Hall, Des Moines, Ia. Saturday, Sept. 29. Three-year-old trot—Purse \$300; Igo Blingen, N. Bartholemew, Des Moines, Ia.; Gray Rex, Dennis Riley, Des Moines, Ia.; Gardvill, Wm. Stice, Mt. Pleasant, Ia.; Billy Swan, John Nash, Creston, Ia.; Mary Anger, Jas. Nagle, Oskaloosa, Ia.; Vision Maid, C. S. Pennington, Oskaloosa, Ia. 2:13 pace—Purse \$300; Anona, W. J. Neatway, Creston, Ia.; Helen Blair, Mike McHenry, Agency, Ia.; Rockaway Green, W. W. McHenry, Memphis, Mo.; Minor Earl, Fred Brock, Prairie City, Ill.; Emma A. D. Dougherty Bros., Knoxville, Ia.; Baron Lack, Wm. Wycoff, Centerville, Ia.; Miss Albia, Porter Bros., Albia, Ia.

POLITICS ENTER INTO M. E. CONFERENCE

Marshalltown, Sept. 27.—Politics played an important part at yesterday's session of the Upper Iowa Methodist conference which is in session here today. A poll for president resulted in a victory for Col. Roosevelt who carried 60 per cent of the votes. Thirty per cent were for Wilson and the remaining ten per cent went to President Taft.

DR. EVANS TO MAKE ADDRESS AT AMES

Des Moines, Sept. 27.—Dr. Wm. A. Evans of Chicago will deliver an address on behalf of Col. Roosevelt and the progressive ticket at Ames during the afternoon of Oct. 29. In the evening of the same day he will address the Searchlight club, a non-partisan organization at Marshalltown.

BISHOP WEEKLY PRESIDES AT VINTON

Vinton, Sept. 27.—Today's session of the state conference of the United Brethren church was devoted principally to the reading of reports and discussion of business matters. The reports for the most part were very favorable.

FARMINGTON.

Chaper O. P. E. O. held an especially interesting meeting Monday evening at the home of Mrs. Myra Hassler, director of the subject being "Should a Woman Know all of her Husband's Business," which was ably handled by Mesdames A. H. Hartrick and J. C. Meadames A. T. S. Owen and C. L. Paisley for the negative.

DEFENSE FINISHES IN M. W. A. CASE.

Des Moines, Sept. 27.—The defense in the trial of the modern Woodman case here finished Thursday and the case was expected to be concluded today when court convened this morning.

ECONOMIC IMPORTANCE OF CORN EXCEEDS THAT OF 7 OTHER PRODUCTS COMBINED

Washington, D. C., Sept. 25.—Some idea regarding the economic importance of corn may be had by a realization that in the United States it exceeds in acreage, yield and value, wheat, oats, barley, flax, rye, buckwheat and potatoes combined.

An increased value of one cent per bushel would mean an additional income to the farmers of the United States of twenty-five million dollars, while an increased production of but one bushel per acre at fifty cents per bushel would add fifty million dollars annually to the national wealth.

In addition to its magnitude, the crop is important because of the wide range of industries in which some portion of the corn plants plays a more or less important part. In fact, it may almost be said that there is no industry into which some product or by-product of the corn plant does not enter. Therefore, the production of this king of crops are of interest to every citizen of the United States.

Each spring many farmers discover when it is too late—that their seed corn either fails to germinate or produces but a weak growth. They must either pay high prices for viable seed, which may or may not be acclimated and adapted to their conditions, or by means of laborious tests they may pick out such of their seed as will at least "come up."

The corn crop of 1912 is now practically made and the time for selecting seed for 1913 has arrived in the southern sections and will reach even the latest sections of the United States sometime in October. Unless autotest seed corn is selected at the right time in the right way, there will be the same deplorable situation next spring again when it is too late—as there has been at each previous planting time.

With very few exceptions the best possible seed may be selected on the farm on which it is to be planted, and by carrying out the following instructions issued by the office of corn investigations, of the United States department of agriculture, each farmer may provide himself with an abundance of seed of the highest productivity for planting in 1913.

The process of seed selection is of too great importance to be conducted incidentally while husking, and in many localities if selection is delayed until the husking time, the vitality of the seed will have already been injured by an early freeze. As soon, therefore, as early freeze comes, go through the field the crop ripens, go through the field with bags and husk the ears from those stalks which have produced best without having had any special advantages, such as space, moisture or fertility. Late maturing plants with ears which are heavy because of an excessive amount of sap should be ignored.

In the central and southern states, seed corn, as outlined above, the yield may be greatly increased with but a slight additional expense. Increased yields of 18 bushels per acre, due to properly preserving the seed, have been obtained. In every phase of present day agriculture, the tendency is toward economy. The days of large profits under prodigal methods have passed, and there is no cheaper or easier way of increasing the profits from the farm than by properly selecting and caring for your seed corn.

By the proper selection and care of seed corn, as outlined above, the yield may be greatly increased with but a slight additional expense. Increased yields of 18 bushels per acre, due to properly preserving the seed, have been obtained. In every phase of present day agriculture, the tendency is toward economy. The days of large profits under prodigal methods have passed, and there is no cheaper or easier way of increasing the profits from the farm than by properly selecting and caring for your seed corn.

By the proper selection and care of seed corn, as outlined above, the yield may be greatly increased with but a slight additional expense. Increased yields of 18 bushels per acre, due to properly preserving the seed, have been obtained. In every phase of present day agriculture, the tendency is toward economy. The days of large profits under prodigal methods have passed, and there is no cheaper or easier way of increasing the profits from the farm than by properly selecting and caring for your seed corn.

By the proper selection and care of seed corn, as outlined above, the yield may be greatly increased with but a slight additional expense. Increased yields of 18 bushels per acre, due to properly preserving the seed, have been obtained. In every phase of present day agriculture, the tendency is toward economy. The days of large profits under prodigal methods have passed, and there is no cheaper or easier way of increasing the profits from the farm than by properly selecting and caring for your seed corn.

By the proper selection and care of seed corn, as outlined above, the yield may be greatly increased with but a slight additional expense. Increased yields of 18 bushels per acre, due to properly preserving the seed, have been obtained. In every phase of present day agriculture, the tendency is toward economy. The days of large profits under prodigal methods have passed, and there is no cheaper or easier way of increasing the profits from the farm than by properly selecting and caring for your seed corn.

other things being equal, short, thick stalks are preferable. These permit of thicker planting, are not so easily blown down, and are usually more productive than slender ones. The tendency to sucker is hereditary. Other things being equal, seed should be taken from stalks having no suckers.

The same day that the seed corn is gathered, the husked ears should be put in a dry place where there is good circulation of air, and placed in such a manner that the ears do not touch each other. If no previous arrangements for caring for the seed have been made the ears may be suspended with binder twine, tying them about two inches apart. The twine will support fifteen or twenty ears.

If this method cannot conveniently be followed, tables may be improvised by placing boards across boxes or barrels. These boards should be dry and not too wide, and should be spaced one or one and a half inches apart. The seed ears can be put on these tables using care to have them spread out to insure a good circulation of air among them. It will be advisable to move the ears a couple of times at intervals of about two days, when first put on the table.

Whichever method is used, the seed should be well aired, or shud or building, having a good circulation of air, and where it will be protected from rain and excessive cold, as well as from rats and mice.

Do not store the seed in a cellar. The driest cellars are too damp and do not afford a free circulation of air. Do not store the seed in a room in which there will be vapor to condense on it and prevent its drying, as in a barn over stock, or in an outhouse used for washing, etc.

If seed corn is stored properly it should be thoroughly dry in from three weeks in the south to eight weeks in the north, and if kept dry it will be safe from injury except by insects and vermin. In the north the ears may be left where they were dried. In regions where seed corn is damaged by weevils or grain moths, it should be packed in boxes and treated as described in Farmers' Bulletin 415, entitled "Seed Corn."

By the proper selection and care of seed corn, as outlined above, the yield may be greatly increased with but a slight additional expense. Increased yields of 18 bushels per acre, due to properly preserving the seed, have been obtained. In every phase of present day agriculture, the tendency is toward economy. The days of large profits under prodigal methods have passed, and there is no cheaper or easier way of increasing the profits from the farm than by properly selecting and caring for your seed corn.

By the proper selection and care of seed corn, as outlined above, the yield may be greatly increased with but a slight additional expense. Increased yields of 18 bushels per acre, due to properly preserving the seed, have been obtained. In every phase of present day agriculture, the tendency is toward economy. The days of large profits under prodigal methods have passed, and there is no cheaper or easier way of increasing the profits from the farm than by properly selecting and caring for your seed corn.

By the proper selection and care of seed corn, as outlined above, the yield may be greatly increased with but a slight additional expense. Increased yields of 18 bushels per acre, due to properly preserving the seed, have been obtained. In every phase of present day agriculture, the tendency is toward economy. The days of large profits under prodigal methods have passed, and there is no cheaper or easier way of increasing the profits from the farm than by properly selecting and caring for your seed corn.

By the proper selection and care of seed corn, as outlined above, the yield may be greatly increased with but a slight additional expense. Increased yields of 18 bushels per acre, due to properly preserving the seed, have been obtained. In every phase of present day agriculture, the tendency is toward economy. The days of large profits under prodigal methods have passed, and there is no cheaper or easier way of increasing the profits from the farm than by properly selecting and caring for your seed corn.

By the proper selection and care of seed corn, as outlined above, the yield may be greatly increased with but a slight additional expense. Increased yields of 18 bushels per acre, due to properly preserving the seed, have been obtained. In every phase of present day agriculture, the tendency is toward economy. The days of large profits under prodigal methods have passed, and there is no cheaper or easier way of increasing the profits from the farm than by properly selecting and caring for your seed corn.

By the proper selection and care of seed corn, as outlined above, the yield may be greatly increased with but a slight additional expense. Increased yields of 18 bushels per acre, due to properly preserving the seed, have been obtained. In every phase of present day agriculture, the tendency is toward economy. The days of large profits under prodigal methods have passed, and there is no cheaper or easier way of increasing the profits from the farm than by properly selecting and caring for your seed corn.