

WILSON ANSWERS SENATE QUERIES

Says He Sees No Reasonable Objection to Reservations as to League of Nations.

CONFERENCE AT WHITE HOUSE

President Asserts United States Surrenders No Powers and May Withdraw at Will

Washington, Aug. 20.—President Wilson and the members of the foreign relations committee of the senate met at the White House, Tuesday, to discuss the peace treaty.

The President opened the discussion by impressing upon the senators the urgent ratification of the treaty without amendments and without reservations that would require resubmission of the treaty to the other signatories, especially Germany.

The President said that the interest of every class of people, the farmers, industrial workers, and employers, demanded prompt ratification to the end that stable conditions of industry, agriculture and employment be reestablished. The President's address which was in effect to the country, follows:

The President's Statement.
I hope that this conference will serve to expedite your consideration of the treaty of peace. I beg that you will pardon and indulge me if I again urge that practically the whole task of bringing the country back to normal conditions of life and industry waits upon the decision of the senate with regard to the terms of the peace.

I venture thus again to urge my advice that the action of the senate with regard to the treaty be taken at the earliest practicable moment, because the problems with which we are face to face in the readjustment of our national life are of the most pressing and critical character, will require for their proper solution the most intimate and disinterested co-operation of all parties and all interests, and cannot be postponed without manifest peril to our people and to all the national advantages we held most dear.

Military Plans Wait.
Our military plans, of course, wait upon it. We cannot intelligently or wisely decide how large a naval or military force we shall maintain or what our policy with regard to military training is to be until we have peace, not only, but also until we know how peace is to be sustained, whether by the arms of single nations or by the concert of all great peoples.

And there is more than that difficulty involved. The vast surplus properties of the army include, not food and clothing merely, whose sale will affect normal production, but great manufacturing establishments also, which should be restored to their former uses, great stores of machine tools, and all sorts of machinery which must lie idle until peace and military policies are definitely determined.

The nations that ratify the treaty, such as Great Britain, Belgium and France, will be in a position to lay their plans for controlling the markets of central Europe, without competition from us, if we do not presently act. We have no consular agents, no trade representatives, there to look after our interests.

Europe in Unsettled Condition.

There are large areas in Europe whose future will be uncertain and questionable until their people know the final settlements of peace and the forces which are to administer and sustain it. Without determinate markets our production cannot proceed with intelligence or confidence. There can be no easy or normal industrial credits because there can be no confident or permanent revival of business. There can be no stabilization of wages because there can be no settled condition of employment.

Every element of normal life amongst us depends upon and awaits the ratification of the treaty of peace. So we cannot afford to lose a single summer's day by not doing all that we can to mitigate the winter's suffering, which, unless we find means to prevent it, may prove disastrous to a large portion of the world, and, at the worst, bring upon Europe conditions even more terrible than those brought by the war itself.

Only Doubts Prevail.

Nothing, I am led to believe, stands in the way of the ratification of the treaty except doubts with regard to the meaning and implication of certain articles of the covenant of the league of nations; and I must frankly say that I am unable to understand why such doubts should be entertained. You will recall that when I had the pleasure of a conference with your committee and with the committee of the house of representatives of foreign affairs at the White House in March last, the questions now most frequently asked about the League of Nations were all canvassed, with a view to their immediate clarification. The covenant of the league was then in its first draft and subject to revision. It was pointed out that no express recognition was given to the Monroe Doctrine, that it was not expressly provided that the league should have no authority to act or to express a judgment on matters of domestic policy, that the right to withdraw from the league was not expressly recognized and the constitutional rights of the Congress to determine all questions of peace and war was not sufficiently safeguarded. On my return to Paris all these matters were taken up again by the commission on the League of Nations and every suggestion of the United States was accepted.

No interference with Monroe Doctrine.
The Monroe Doctrine is expressly mentioned as an understanding which is in no way to be impaired or interfered with by anything contained in the covenant and the expression "regional understanding like the Monroe Doctrine" was used, not because anyone of the conference thought there was any comparable agreement anywhere else in existence or in contemplation, but only because it was thought best to avoid the appearance of dealing in such a document with the policy of a single nation.

Domestic Questions Exempt.

With regard to domestic questions Article XVI of the covenant expressly provides that, in case of any dispute arising between members of the league the matter involved is claimed by one of the parties "and is found by the council to arise out of a matter which by international law is solely within the domestic jurisdiction of that party, the council support and shall make no recommendation as to its settlements." The United States was by no means the only government interested in the explicit adoption of this proposition, and there is no doubt in the mind of any authoritative student of international law that such matters as immigration, tariffs, and naturalization are incontestably domestic questions with which no international body could deal without express authority to do so.

Right to Withdraw.

The right of any state to withdraw had been taken for granted but no objection was made to making it explicit. So soon as the views expressed at the White House conference were laid before the commission, it was at once conceded that it was best not to leave the answer to so important a question to interference, no proposal was made to set up any tribunal to pass judgment upon the question whether a withdrawing nation had in fact fulfilled "all its international obligations and all its obligations under the covenant." It was recognized that the question must be left to be resolved by the concern of the nation proposing to withdraw; and I must say that it did not seem to me worth while to propose that the article be made more explicit because I knew that the United States would never itself propose to withdraw from the league if its conscience was not entirely clear as to the fulfillment of its international obligation, it has never failed to fulfill them and never will.

No Doubt About Article Ten.

Article X is in no respect of doubtful meaning when read in the light of the covenant as a whole. The council of the league can only "advise upon" the means by which the obligations of that great article are to be given effect to unless the United States is a party to the policy or action in question, her own affiliative vote in the council is necessary before any advice can be given for a unanimous vote of the council is required. If she is a party, the trouble is hers anyhow, and the unanimous vote of the council is only advice in any case. Each government is free to reject it if it pleases. Nothing could have been made more clear to the conference than the right of our Congress under our constitution to exercise its independent judgment in all matters of peace and war. No attempt was made to question or limit that right. The United States will undertake under Article X to "respect and preserve" against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all members of the league," and that engagement constitutes a very grave and solemn moral obligation. But it is a moral, not a legal obligation, and leaves our Congress absolutely free to put its own interpretation upon it in all cases that call for action.

Interpretations Acceptable.

It has several times been suggested, in public debate and in private conference, that interpretations of the sense in which the United States accepts the engagements of the covenant should be embodied in the instrument of ratification. There can be no reasonable objection to such interpretations, which should not, however, constitute a part of the formal resolution of ratification, long delays would be the inevitable consequence, inasmuch as all the many governments concerned would have to accept, in effect the language of the senate as the language of the treaty before ratification would be complete. The assent of the German assembly at Weimar would have to be obtained, among the rest, and I must frankly say that I could, only with the greatest reluctance, approach that assembly for permission to read the treaty as we understand it and as those who framed it quite certainly understood it. If the United States were to qualify the document in any way, moreover, I am confident from what I know of the many conferences and debates which accompanied the formulation of the treaty, that our example would immediately be followed in many quarters, in some instances with very serious reservations, and that the meaning and operative force of the treaty would presently be clouded from one end of its clauses to the other.

U. S. WARNS MEXICO

Policy to Change Unless Murder of Americans Ceases.

Mexico, Making Reply, Says Americans Take Too Many in Isolated Districts.

Washington, Aug. 16.—The Carranza government will not be permitted to import further arms and munitions from the United States for the present at least.

Washington, Aug. 18.—Warning that there would be a radical change in the policy of the American government regarding Mexico if the Carranza government continued to fail to protect Americans in that country was contained in a note sent to the Mexican foreign office.

The Mexican reply, dated July 28, signed by Salvador Diego-Fernandez, in charge of the department of foreign relations, and dated July 28, says among other things:

"Mr. Charge d'Affaires. The note which your honor was pleased to send me on the twenty-second instant, advised me of the instructions which you had received to notify this department that if the lives of the citizens of the United States in Mexico continued in a state of insecurity, and if murders should continue because of the unwillingness or inability of the Mexican government to give adequate protection, the government of the United States would be compelled to adopt a radical change in its policy with regard to Mexico."

The reply says Americans take chances in going into isolated districts in Mexico, and concludes:

"I believe I have made clear the true situation and the possibility of the Mexican government giving daily increasing means of protection to life and property as it evidently has done and its undeniable desire to secure every class of guarantees within the national territory. In view of these facts, the menace embraced in your note has surprised the Mexican government, all the more so since it seems strange that it should be exacted that even in depopulated regions human life should be protected in a more perfect manner than in the most populous cities of the most cultured countries, where bloody crimes often occur without the respective governments thereby becoming the object of severe observation."

GRAIN AND LIVE STOCK.

Minneapolis Grain.

Minneapolis, Aug. 19.—Oats, Sept., 70¢; Dec., 73¢. Rye, Sept., \$1.50; Nov., \$1.51; Dec., \$1.52. Barley, Sept., \$1.29; Dec., \$1.26 1/2.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, Aug. 19.—Hogs, receipts, 1,500; lower, top, \$21.10; heavy weight, \$18.25@20.50; medium weight, \$18.50@20.50; light weight, \$18.50@20.75.

South St. Paul Live Stock.

South St. Paul, Aug. 19.—Estimated receipts at the Union Stock Yards: Cattle, 2,500; calves, 7,100; hogs, 480; sheep, 800; cars, 183.

Minneapolis Butter, Eggs and Poultry.

Minneapolis, Aug. 19.—Butter, extra, 52¢; extra firsts, 49¢; firsts, 48¢; seconds, 47¢; dairies, 43¢; packing stock, 41¢.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, Aug. 19.—Hogs, receipts, 1,500; lower, top, \$21.10; heavy weight, \$18.25@20.50; medium weight, \$18.50@20.50; light weight, \$18.50@20.75.

Live Poultry—Turkeys, fat, 10 lbs. and over, 30¢; thin, small, cripples and culls, unsalable; stags and cocks, 16¢; ducks, 20¢; geese, 1b., 12¢; hens, 4 lbs. and over, 25¢; under 4 lbs., 22¢; guineas, doz., \$9; broilers, all sizes, 29¢; chickens, 1b., 26¢.

18 MINERS KILLED IN BLAST

Buried Under Debris From Colorado Explosion.

Trinidad, Colo., Aug. 19.—Eighteen men are believed dead, buried under the debris from the explosion in the Oakview mine of the Oakdale Coal company, near Larveta, Colo. Five rescue crews have recovered four bodies. Fumes from the gas explosion filled the mine and several rescuers were overcome and were revived with difficulty. Approximately 40 men were in the mine when the explosion occurred.

Whitlock Back From Europe.

New York, Aug. 18.—Brand Whitlock, minister to Belgium, arrived from Brest on the Holland-American liner Nieuw Amsterdam. Other arrivals included G. Krogh, an attaché of Mr. Whitlock's legation and Miss Jane Adams of Chicago, who after going abroad to attend the international congress of women at Zurich, served on a Quaker mission to investigate the food situation in Berlin. Officers and enlisted men of the American Expeditionary force to the number of 1,789 also returned.



(Copyright, 1914, McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

"A college graduate and a cook." The girl shook her head as she gazed around the spotless kitchen with its electric range.

"Well, it's my own choice and I'm safe and warm." Dean had first secured a position as private secretary at twenty dollars per week; after paying ten dollars of this for board and room, car fares and lunches made such a hole in the remainder of her salary that she decided to cook.

Maid was at a premium and she found a place, at once, where she had a comfortable room, no washing to do and ten dollars a week clear. Her mistress proved kindly and well satisfied with her work.

Dean managed so that her former friends thought she was living with a relative. "I did not tell them so," said Dean to herself. "I only said she had offered me a home, but the poor dear has only enough for herself and I'd rather cook." But today, the call of youth was strong; Dean had read the announcement of a dance to be given by a friend, and, "I believe I will go to a real party once more," she said suddenly. "Tomorrow is my 'day off' anyway." So Dean carefully planned. She would go to a quiet hotel and dress there, telephone her friend that she was open for an invitation.

A lovely welcome greeted her, once more her favor was eagerly sought. Presently her hostess appeared with, "Dean, dear, allow me to present Captain Willis, an old friend, who has just returned from overseas. This is his first dance for two years, so be very nice to him."

For a second everything wavered before Dean's eyes; "Heavens! her mistress' son." Then she recovered her poise. As if he would recognize his mother's cook in this garb—utterly absurd! Dean was delighted at the way his smile flashed out at her nonsense, and went through the rest of the evening in a delirium of delight.

The captain took her to the hotel in his car, and only when he said huskily, "I never enjoyed an evening so much in my life, Miss Dean, will you allow me to call tomorrow?" Then Dean came down to earth with a jar. What had she been thinking of? She would have to leave a note at the hotel, saying, "Called away suddenly," and that would be the end of this wonderful "might have been." She turned with a brave smile to the young officer: "Good night, and thanks for a most delightful evening, captain," she said.

The following afternoon a distracted man was puzzling over his Cinderella's note. "I'll go to Becky," he said, but Becky could only tell him that Dean was supposed to be living with an aunt somewhere.

Meanwhile Dean was peeling potatoes in the captain's own home. "Is it possible that I am in love with a man whom I have really seen but once?" she asked herself scornfully. Then she would open her door and listen to the sound of his voice, or his whistle in the upper halls.

A few days later as she stood at her table debating the merits of Delmonico's or soufflé for dinner, she was seized by her elbows from behind and lifted lightly in the air while a jolly voice said, "Hullo, you little pocket Venus! Where do you keep the ginger ale? That confounded bell won't ring and I have a thirst that must be assuaged pronto."

"How dare you?" raged Dean, turning on the man sharply, as he set her down again. There was silence as she faced the captain. Then came recognition and her anger died.

"Great grief!" he stammered, "what are you doing here, Miss Dean?" Waves of beautiful pink flushed Dean's mischievous face, but she answered demurely, "Peeling potatoes, sir."

"Goodness! I peeled potatoes myself for two long weeks when I enlisted." He groaned at the recollection. Then joy overwhelmed him.

"If you only knew how I've hunted for you, little girl. That was a nice trick that you played on me. Couldn't you see I was wild over you?"

"Please, sir, I don't think the cook is allowed followers," laughed Dean. "Cook? Nonsense! You mean to tell me you are responsible for the delicious meals I've been stuffing myself with? Mother says I've an appetite like a cormorant."

Then Dean explained the situation. "I am afraid your mother won't look at things from your viewpoint, sir."

"Mother is the best sport ever," said the captain fervently.

"Isn't it strange your name is my mother's maiden name?" asked the lover.

"Yes. Isn't it wonderful? I discovered it only yesterday as I was reading some old letters of my mother's, and I found I was actually named for yours, although she never saw me. They were college chums, and had kept up a correspondence in their early days. Mercy, my potatoes!" as a burning smell filled the kitchen. "A nice cook I am."

"Never mind them. Come up stairs this minute. This has got to be settled right away," interrupted the man.

Mother proved to be a good sport, although somewhat surprised at her son's sudden acquisition of a cook.

Dean was transferred to the guest room; Katy consented to finish dinner. Mother had a Red Cross meeting and left the young couple to a long blissful evening, while the captain engaged a cook for life.

FLENSBURG

August 20.—Mr. Pearson, who purchased Ed. Johnson's farm, and family arrived here last week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Peterson returned from Buffalo Saturday, where they have purchased land and will move there this fall.

Miss Agnes Hollin returned to her home in Minneapolis last Wednesday, after a visit at the Rylander home.

Walter Peterson left for Morris last week, where he will be employed.

Mr. and Mrs. Olson and son from Randall visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Johnson Sunday.

Alvin Johnson and sister, Hannah, arrived from Madrid, Ia., last week for a visit with their parents Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Johnson. Mr. Johnson left this week for Willmar where he will be employed.

Miss Julia Johnson came up from Little Falls Sunday for a visit at her home.

Mrs. Powers entertained the ladies of the Women's Institute this afternoon at her home here.

Stanley Johnson went to Morris last week, where he is employed.

Bennie Fredrickson, who visited at the Rylander home, returned to Minneapolis last Wednesday.

Miss Lydia Axmark returned to Minneapolis this week after a two weeks' visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Axmark.

Mrs. Van Zile and daughters from Little Falls arrived today for a visit at the home of her sister, Mrs. McRea.

Miss Gusenberger is visiting at her home in Browerville.

Elmer Rylander left for Morris last Thursday, where he will be employed.

Carl Bowie, who has been visiting with his parents for some time, left for the western harvest fields this week.

John Anderson left for Minneapolis this week, after a brief visit at his home here.

There will be services in the Swedish Congregational church next Sunday, the 24th at 10:30 a. m., and 7:30 p. m. Gust Bowie will speak. All are cordially invited.

C. Eastman from Little Falls is employed by the lumber company, doing carpenter work on the new building they are erecting here.

David Axmark, who was recently discharged from the navy, where he spent two years, is visiting with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Axmark.

Frank Zilka is doing carpenter work for John Super.

Chas. Anderson has returned from Washington where he visited with relatives.

Threshing has commenced in this vicinity and a fairly good crop of grain is reported.

An aeroplane was seen by several people here today going in a northeast direction.

THE OTHER SIDE OF STORY OF AUTO ACCIDENT.

The Herald is in receipt of a letter from one of the Royalton parties who was supposed to have caused the automobile accident near St. Cloud in which Mrs. E. A. Berg of this city and her guest, Miss Malonda Koepp, were hurt when their car was ditched, recently. In view of the fact that no names except those of the victims were mentioned in the article in the Herald last week the letter is not being published. The writer gives his story of the accident, saying that his car was not going slowly and hogging the road but was making 25 miles an hour; that the other car made but one attempt to pass and turned too short, losing control of the car and running into the sandbank; that the ditched car did not turn over and that no one was pinned under it nor injured.

LOCAL CHAUFFEURS TAKE STATE EXAMINATIONS.

About thirty-five local chauffeurs took the state examinations here Saturday, which were given by W. O. Larson, chairman of the state automobile examining board, at the council chambers in the city hall. The results of the examinations will not be known until the state sends the license badges to the successful ones.

While here Mr. Larson noticed many violations of the automobile laws. Drivers were for the most part without licenses, many cars had but one license tag, others had no tail lights, etc. He indicated that he would return to this city in the near future to check up on these violations.

PIONEERS TO GATHER AT STATE FAIR.

A reunion of pioneers of this state, including the St. Croix Valley Old Settlers, Junior Pioneers, Sibley House Association, Veteran Railwaymen, Morgan Five and Drum Corps, Pioneer Rivermen's association, County Pioneer Societies, Grand Army of the Republic and other patriotic and military organizations, will be held at the coming state fair, at the Old Settlers' log cabin. Special features are planned for Thursday, Sept. 4. The Minnesota Territorial Pioneer Association will be hosts, assisted by the Pioneer Woman's Club.

\$75,000 ADDITION TO PAN MOTOR WORKS.

A contract has recently awarded by the Pan Motor company of St. Cloud for the erection of a \$75,000 addition to their plant there, according to the St. Cloud Times. The new plant, which is to be ready for operation by November 1, will be used for the manufacture of sheet metal products. It will be located across the tracks from the present plant.

The Pan Motor company has arranged to manufacture a patented pressed steel automobile wheel for another concern.

CORRESPONDENTS WANTED.

The Herald would like correspondents from different parts of the county that are not represented at this time. Would prefer correspondents who have already had experience, but this is not necessary if person is fairly competent in composition. Write Herald for particulars.

George Kiewel, T. C. Gordon and W. E. Olson leave today for Long Prairie, where they will meet with Long Prairie citizens for the purpose of selecting a chairman for Todd county in the drive for funds for the Salvation Army. W. E. Olson of this city is chairman for the district, which includes Todd and Morrison counties, and he will have county chairmen under him.

ROYALTON

August 21.—Mrs. A. C. Wilson and daughter, Marion, Dorothy Wilson and Lida Clark left Saturday for White Fish Lake, where they will remain a few days. Mr. Wilson, who went with the party returned Sunday.

At a business meeting of Grace church Guild held Monday it was decided to give a lawn social Monday evening, August 25. This is one of a series of entertainments that are to be given for the benefit of the building fund, and it is hoped there may be a good attendance. The orchestra will furnish music for "dancing on the green," and a program will be given by some of the young people. Ice cream and cake will be served during the evening. Every one come, especially our neighbors from the county seat, Rice and the country.

The Footie-Scharking wedding took place at noon Saturday at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Footie. Rev. Frank Street performed the ceremony, after which dinner was served, and the "newlyweds" left on the Winnipeg flyer for their home in Minneapolis. The bride, Martha Ellen, is the oldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Footie, who has lived in Royalton all her life, and has a host of friends who join in wishing the young couple long life and prosperity. Stanley Victor Scharking is in the employ of the American Radiator Co. of St. Paul. His mother, Mrs. Scharking was here to attend the wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Dason leave Wednesday for a week's outing in the vicinity of Onamia.

Miss Ellen Pettit of East St. Cloud is here, the guest of Miss Mae Footie for a few days.

Many carloads of potatoes are being shipped from here at the present time.

Miss Vernetta Lambert spent Sunday in Royalton.

Sylvester Lodermeier has returned to Duluth, after several days' visit at the home of his father.

Mrs. I. W. Bouck returned Sunday night from a short visit in Minneapolis.

Mrs. Robert Batzer is reported to be very much improved in health.

P. B. Logan is in St. Paul on business connected with the state fair.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Galloway of St. Cloud are here for a short visit at the home of Mrs. J. W. Lisle.

Andrew Thoen of Graham town was a Royalton business visitor Tuesday.

Charles Herold of St. Cloud was here Tuesday on business.

The new firm of Anderson & Viehauser, who have recently purchased the W. H. Bourke Mercantile Co., general store are here preparing to open the same under the new management.

C. O. Burt of Bellevue was a Royalton business visitor Tuesday.

An unusually large number of beef cattle are being shipped from here this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Ray Boyd and the Misses Ethel and Vera Boyd, passed through here this week on their way to Sauk Centre.

CUSHING

August 19.—R. A. Nygaard resumed duties as operator again Monday, after a two weeks' vacation. Miss Walker left Monday for Lincoln, called there as relief operator.

Adolph Anderson has gone to North Dakota for employment.

R. A. Nygaard has purchased a new touring car.

Mr. and Mrs. B. E. Nygaard spent Monday evening with friends at Lincoln.

Frank Beto was a county seat visitor Monday.

Saturday morning at 11 o'clock wedding bells were ringing for Laura Anderson, oldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. Anderson, and for Lewis Larson, a prominent young man from Ramey. The bride was dressed in a white messaline dress and wore a beautiful veil. Anna Anderson, sister of the bride was bridesmaid. Ben Larson was best man. The wedding took place at the bride's home where a large number of folks were present. In the evening a free wedding dance was given at the groom's home at Ramey. They received many beautiful presents necessary for housekeeping. The young couple left Monday on their honeymoon trip to Duluth. May they live long and happy.

DARLING TOWN

August 20.—Frank Deering helped August Blomquist stack 18 loads in one day and Chas. E. Anderson stacked 39 loads with three teams in one day. Pretty good work.

Sexton Nelson and Willie Regnell are going to the Dakota harvest fields. The wages are not as high as reported some time ago.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. J. Nelson's daughter and children of Michigan, are here for a visit, the first time in 20 years.

G. V. Wretling, the cattle king, was here and got about 60 calves and a bull.

Land buyers are still hereabouts, but no sales this week.

All are busy stacking.

Little Falls Market Report

(Corrected every Thursday P. M.)

Northern Spring	1.72-2.24
Barley	1.00-1.19
Rye	1.26-1.36
Oats	.68-.70
Hay, tame	18.00-20.00
Hay, wild	12.00-14.00
Cracked Corn	3.25
Ground Feed, 80 lbs.	3.10
Bran, per 100 lbs.	2.60
Shorts, per 100 lbs.	3.10
Flour, per 98 lbs.	6.85
Rye flour	5.60
Oil meal, 100 lbs.	4.35
Steers, fat	6.00-10.00
Cows	5.00-7.00
Calves, dressed	14-19
Sheep, ewes	6.00-8.00
Lamb, alive	4.00-6.00
Hogs, alive	10.00-11.00
Pork, dressed, per lb.	17.00-18.00
Hides, dressed, per lb.	20-22
Geese, cash, per dozen	18-20
Sugar, per lb.	.12
New potatoes, peck, retail	.45
Hens	.17-.18
Spring chickens	.18-.22
Ducks, alive	.20
Dairy butter, wholesale	.45-.48
Creamery butter, per lb.	.58
Butterfat, per lb.	.56