

Today's Market Quotations

WHEAT ADVANCES ON LIGHT START

After a Weak Opening Prices Rallied and Good Gains Were Recorded in General.

Chicago, Jan. 25.—Wheat rallied today after a weak start and went to the highest price yet this season. Cable dispatches which were construed as bullish led to free selling at first, but the buying on the break proved unusually active and the market made a quick rebound. Prospective larger shipments from Argentina and Australia formed only a temporary check on the bulls. Opening prices, which ranged from 1/4 to 1/8c lower, with May at 1.33@1.33 1/2, and July at 1.24 1/2@1.24 3/4, were followed by a further decline and then an upturn to well above yesterday's finish for May.

Subsequently, fresh export buying and the chances that the blizzard prevailing in the northwest would cut down receipts led to a further advance in prices here. Fears were expressed that cold weather would catch the crop in the southwest unprepared. The close was firm, at 1/4 to 1/8c higher with May, 1.36@1.36 1/4 and July at 1.26 1/2@1.26 3/4.

Corn reflected the action of wheat. Trade was relatively light. After opening 1/4 to 1/8c down and sagging a little more, the market scored a complete recovery.

Decreased arrivals here counted later against the bears. The close was steady at 1/4 to 1/8c net advance. Oats showed comparative firmness. Changes were narrow.

Higher prices on hogs lifted provisions. Most of the business, however, was in small lots.

Chicago Provisions.

Chicago, Jan. 25.—Butter unchanged. Eggs lower; receipts, 7,538 cases; fresh, 29 1/2c; ordinary firsts, 25 1/2c; at mark, cases included; 24@26 1/2c. Potatoes lower; receipts, 65 cars; Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Dakota whites, 92@1.00; Minnesota and Dakota blues, 85@92c. Poultry alive higher; fowls, 15c; springs, 15c.

New York Sugar.

New York, Jan. 25.—Raw sugar steady; centrifugal, 4.77; molasses, 4.00; refined steady.

Kansas City Provisions.

Kansas City, Jan. 25.—Butter, egg and poultry unchanged.

PACKERS' NEEDS RAISES QUOTES

Hog Quotations Gain on Strength Furnished by Heavy Demand of Buyers.

Chicago, Jan. 25.—Hogs advanced in price today on account of immediate needs at the packing houses here, but when such wants were supplied the market receded. Cattle offerings were over plentiful. Most of the sheep and lambs were in unattractive condition.

Hogs: Receipts 25,000; strong; bulk 7.40@7.70; light 7.10@7.65; mixed 7.25@7.75; heavy 7.30@7.80; rough 7.30@7.40; pigs 5.60@5.80.

Cattle: Receipts 4,000; weak; steers 6.50@9.75; cows and heifers 3.15@8.20; calves 7.75@11.00.

Sheep: Receipts 17,000; weak; wethers 7.60@8.25; lambs 8.50@11.00.

St. Louis Live Stock.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 25.—Hogs: Receipts, 11,500; higher; pigs and lights, 6.00@7.70; mixed, 7.50@7.75; good heavy, 7.70@7.80.

Cattle: Receipts 4,000, steady; beef steers, 7.50@9.50; cows and heifers, 5.50@5.35; calves, 6.00@10.75.

Sheep: Receipts, 2,000, lower, yearlings, 8.00@9.25; lambs, 9.00@10.90; ewes, 6.25@7.50.

Omaha Live Stock.

Omaha, Neb., Jan. 25.—Hogs: Receipts 21,700; higher; heavy 7.30@7.45; light 7.15@7.40; pigs 6.00@7.00; bulk 7.25@7.40.

Cattle: Receipts 6,100; steady; steers 6.25@8.75; cows and heifers 5.25@7.00.

Sheep: Receipts 6,000; steady; yearlings 8.40@9.25; wethers 7.00@8.00; lambs 10.25@10.65.

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 25.—Hogs: Receipts, 16,000; higher; bulk, 7.30@7.60; heavy, 7.50@7.65; light, 7.20@7.50; pigs, 6.25@7.00.

Cattle — Receipts, 10,000; steady; steers, 6.50@9.25; cows and heifers, 4.25@9.00; calves, 6.50@10.50.

Sheep — Receipts, 1,000; steady; lambs, 10.00@10.75; yearlings, 8.50@9.40; wethers, 7.25@8.00; ewes, 6.75@7.50.

Omaha Grain.

Omaha, Neb., Jan. 25.—Wheat: No. 2 hard 1.23@1.26.

Corn: No. 3 white 69@69 1/2; No. 3 yellow 69@69 1/2; No. 2, 68@68 1/2.

Oats: No. 3 white 48 1/2@49.

STEEL TRADING IS MOST ACTIVE

Turnover Made by Feature Stock Was Greater Than Combined Deals in Other Issues.

New York, Jan. 25.—Trading in steel during the first hour of stock exchange today was larger than the combined output in all other active issues, approximating 60,000 shares.

Steel's rise was met by some profit taking, the stock reacting a substantial fraction, with heaviness in such specialties as Industrial Alcohol, Baldwin Locomotive, the oils and a few isolated issues. Later fresh buying of steel, the Pacific and other representative stocks imparted renewed strength to the general list but dealings fell away to nominal proportions. At midday the market was stagnant.

Bonds were steady.

The significant feature of today's early trading on the stock exchange was the strength and activity of United States Steel, whose directors meet after the close of today's session. Steel opened with a block of 2,000 shares at 84 1/2, as against yesterday's closing price of 83 1/2, as against yesterday's closing price of 83 1/2. This was followed by numerous other lots of 1,000 to 7,000 shares up to 85.

There were gains in specialties and war issues, while Baltimore and Ohio and New York Central were substantially higher. These advances were counterbalanced, however, by declines in Eries, Southern railway preferred and oils. Industrial Alcohol, after advancing 2 points, fell back 5.

LAST SALE.

Table listing various commodities and their prices, including Lehigh Valley, Louisville & Nashville, Maxwell Motor Co., Mexican Petroleum, Missouri, Kansas & Texas, etc.

BOATS BOUGHT AT RECORD FIGURES

High Mark for Ship Quotations Is Set in Past Year on Foreign Exchanges.

London, Jan. 15.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—The year 1915 will be remembered in shipping circles as a year during which sales of steamers reached record levels. The strong tone which prevailed in shipping sales markets during the latter part of the preceding year gained still further strength in 1915.

In January six of the German steamers captured by British and condemned by prize court were offered for sale on the Baltic Mercantile and Shipping Exchange and no less than 142,275 pounds was realized—a figure which surpassed even the most sanguine expectations of the auctioneers. These sales only served to test the strength of the market and except for a brief period, during which the budget was under discussion in the house of commons, and fears were entertained as to excessive taxation upon shipping, there was no indication of any weakening.

The withdrawal of the Austrian and German steamers from trade, losses sustained by the British mercantile marine from submarine attacks and the requisitioning of something like 25 per cent of the British mercantile tonnage by the government, has had the effect of placing a high value upon all boats and owners of craft which they have regarded as useless have found themselves possessed of highly prized assets. More than one ship company which was on the verge of bankruptcy has been placed in a flourishing condition. One company which for several years had been unable to pay a dividend last year disbursed 20 per cent to the shareholders. Another company, possessing half a dozen steamers which had been laid up for two years, found ready purchasers for the old boats at prices undreamed of.

Vessels of the tramp and coasting classes have been more particularly affected by the rapid rise in values. Very few liners have changed hands, and while there has been a marked appreciation of the values, the increase has not been so great as in the cases of steamers built only for cargo. In some cases as much as 100 and 125 per cent upon the actual building cost of the vessel has been paid for tramp steamers.

British shipping men are now seriously considering the situation which has been created by the present lack of tonnage. The seriousness of the position of British owners is accentuated in cases where an enormously enhanced price has been paid for a boat, which almost upon purchase has been requisitioned by the British admiralty.

Quite recently a boat built 15 years ago at a cost of 40,000 pounds sold for 60,000 pound. It was estimated that at the existing high freight rates a substantial profit would be realized which warranted the heavy expenditure which would more than counterbalance the depreciation in values which is bound to come.

Immediately the vessel was transferred to her new owners and important charters were fixed, notice of requisition was served, and the purchasers of the boat found themselves saddled with a heavily increased capital expenditure and only the assurance of a bare margin of profit on their expenditures. Ship owners are assured that vessels will be released as soon as possible, but at the moment there seems very little prospect of any substantial number of vessels being released. On the other hand, day by day more steamers are being required by the admiralty.

British owners in consequence do not view the future with any degree of comfort. They have been urged to make every effort to capture German trade, but owing to the impossibility of obtaining delivery of ships which have been building since the outbreak of the war; inability of shipbuilders to contract for new vessels, and the decided shortage of tonnage which Mr. Runciman, the president of the British Board of Trade, admitted by saying "there are not enough ships to go round," they contend that neutral ship owners are in a better position than are the British to capture trade of Germany and Austria.

While this shortage exists, and working costs have enormously increased, neutral ship owners are able to step in and obtain the trade which the British owner had planned to capture. Notwithstanding such setbacks, however, there is no evidence of any weakening in values, and sales of vessels which have been transacted during the last few weeks of 1915 prove the market to be as strong as ever, which indicates that prices may soar still higher in 1916.

During the year over 300 British steamers have changed hands and prices have ranged as widely as from three pounds per gross ton up to as much as 42 pounds.

As an instance of the rapidity with which values increased, the case of the steamer Saint Fillans may be cited. This boat, which was built in 1900, was purchased for 25,000 pounds in December, and early in the following February it was announced that she had been resold for 41,000 pounds. She is a steamer of 3,620 tons gross.

Another sensational sale was that of the steamer Dorothea, a ship of 2,085 gross tons, built in 1903. In July, 1914, the boat ran ashore and fears were entertained that she would become a total wreck. She was purchased as a wreck for the modest sum of 620 pounds. It was found possible to float the craft, and after repairs had been executed the ship changed hands last February for no less a sum than 26,000 pounds.

Perhaps the record of sales is seen in the case of the steamship Winnfield, a boat of 3,433 gross tonnage, built in 1901. This ship was first sold in 1907 for 22,300 pounds, resold in May, 1915, for 38,000 pounds, in June, 1915, for 41,000 pounds, and in December, 1915, for 56,500 pounds, each sale representing a substantial profit upon her cost.

CASCADE PURE WHISKY advertisement featuring a bottle illustration and text: 'MELLOW AS MOONLIGHT', 'Ed. T. Murrin, Distributor, Rock Island Ill.'

The Day in Davenport

State Wins Redlight Case.—When William Reins, erstwhile proprietor of the odoriferous Riverview hotel, which was the center of the first fight under the red light law, announced that he had been given the "double" and not the "iron" cross, and that he was going to appear as witness for the state at the hearing for a perpetual injunction against the hotel building, Koester abandoned the unequal struggle and to the state everything was conceded. The decree will be signed within a few days. The matter was scheduled to come up for hearing last Friday morning, Gustav A. Koester, Jr., the principal defendant, maintaining stoutly through his attorneys that he was going to battle to a finish. The attorneys for the defense were unable to be present Friday, and the case was continued until yesterday, the defense meanwhile making every effort to have concessions granted by the state. The county prosecutor stood firm, however, and only allowed one technicality. The decree which is even now awaiting the signature of the court, provides for payment of all costs in the case, a tax of \$300, and restrains perpetually the property known as the Riverview hotel from ever being used for immoral purposes. It also restrains both Mr. Koester and Mr. Reins from ever operating or being in any way, however remotely, connected with the renting of property being used for illegal purposes, throughout the Seventh judicial district of Iowa. Should either of the defendants be found guilty of violating this injunction they are liable to a fine of \$1,000 and a term of six months in jail.

Old Wadsworth Home Is Sold.—The old Wadsworth home at 1009 Perry street, at one time the finest residence on Perry street, then an exclusive residence district of Davenport, has been sold by Mrs. Anna Wadsworth to Jacob and Wilhelmina Schulz. The house was built by a Mr. Thompson, who at that time was called the richest man in Iowa. Mr. Schulz buys the property for a home. Consideration was \$6,000. Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Cross have sold the property at 615 Colorado street to J. H. Bell, who will make his home there. Consideration was \$4,000. The transfers were made through the Snider, Walsh & Hynes agency.

Three Licenses Issued.—Three couples were given marriage licenses yesterday from the office of the clerk of district court. They were George E. Weaver and Katharine Dondon, Davenport; Charles Chamberlin, Toulon, Ill.; and Mary Campbell, Wyoming, Ill.; William Grothusen and Lillian Schwenke, both of Davenport.

Roddewig Out of Race.—Louis E. Roddewig announced yesterday that he would not run for police magistrate again. The present incumbent of the office made the statement that he considered the four terms he had served were enough. With the retirement of Mr. Roddewig two other candidates were brought to the front yesterday, making three who have been mentioned. Ex-Mayor Waldo Becker was one. Attorney Otis Gilbrech had already taken out nomination papers, and Attorney Glenn D. Kelley of the firm of Maines and Kelly announced himself as a candidate for the office. He went to the office of City Clerk Hugo Moeller and took out the papers of nomination. Waldo Becker, former mayor of Davenport, is being urged by many of his friends to run for the office. Mr. Becker has so far not consented to do so, however. He has also been mentioned as a democratic candidate for mayor.

Obituary Record.—David B. Renner passed away at his home, 2141 West Fifth street, at 1 o'clock Sunday morning after a 10 days' illness of pneumonia. The deceased was born in Carroll county, Ill., on April 1, 1850. He received his education in the public schools of Lanark, Ill. In 1907 the deceased moved to Davenport where

Dr. J. B. Brown passed away at Mercy hospital after a lingering illness. He was about 60 years of age. His wife survives him, residing in Davenport. There are no children and little could be gained as to his past history.

Dr. Matthey Returning.—Dr. Henry Matthey, leading physician, and member of the Davenport park board, will arrive home the latter part of February from Germany, where he has been serving as surgeon in Red Cross work. This welcome news was received yesterday by his wife, Mrs. Hilda M. Matthey in a long delayed letter, under date of Dec. 8. The message, having been held up by the British, was eight weeks in reaching its destination. In it Dr. Matthey stated he would leave his hospital the latter part of January and start immediately for home, arriving here the latter part of February.

NO EXCUSE FOR DRINKING MEN

There is no more excuse now for men and women neglecting to secure the Neal Three-Day Treatment for the serious diseased condition of alcoholic or drug poisoning than there is in neglecting to go to a physician or hospital when afflicted with carbolic acid poisoning or other serious ailments.

They can be freed from all necessity or craving for liquor or drugs in a few days at the Neal Institute, corner 6th and Main Sts., Davenport, Ia. If you are a victim of alcoholic or narcotic drug poisoning—call upon, phone or write us for full, confidential information.—(Adv.)

Order a Case of Our Beer

today for household use. It is a perfect product of pure materials and experienced brewing. Its use makes meals taste better and improve digestion. It is the best and pleasantest tonic to be had.

ROCK ISLAND BREWING CO.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

Wheat—Open. High. Low. Close

May 1.33 1.36 1.32 1.36

July 1.24 1.26 1.24 1.26 1/2

Corn—

May 77 79 77 79

July 79 79 78 79 1/2

Oats—

May 52 53 52 53 1/2

July 49 49 49 49 1/2

Pork—

Jan. 20.50 20.60 20.47 20.45

May 20.65 20.75 20.52 20.52

Lard—

May 10.62 10.70 10.60 10.60

July 10.82 10.82 10.75 10.75

Ribs—

May 11.12 11.22 11.12 11.15

New York Provisions.

New York, Jan. 25.—Butter, standard; receipts, 6,920; creamery, 32@32 1/2; firsts, 28@31 1/2; seconds, 25 1/2@27 1/2c.

Eggs: Unsettled; receipts, 10,740; fresh gathered extra fine, 30@31c; extra firsts, 28 1/2@29c; firsts, 26 1/2@28c; seconds, 24@26c.

Cheese steady; receipts, 343; state whole milk flats held specials, 18 1/2c; do average fancy, 17 1/2@17c; do current make specials, 17 1/2c; do average run, 17@17 1/2c.

Live poultry prices unsettled; dressed quiet; fresh killed chickens, 16@27c; fowls, 14@19c; turkeys, 27@28c.

Chicago Grain.

Chicago, Jan. 25.—Wheat: No. 2 red 1.34 1/2; No. 3 red 1.31 1/2@1.33 1/2; No. 2 hard 1.32 1/2@1.33; No. 3 hard 1.26 1/2@1.30 1/2.

Corn: No. 2 yellow, nominal; No. 4 yellow 73 1/2@74; No. 4 white 72 1/2@73.

Oats: No. 3 white 51@51 1/2; standard 53@53 1/2.

Rye, No. 2, 1.03@1.03 1/2; barley 65@80; timothy 5.50@7.65; clover 10.00@18.25; pork 19.45@20.45; lard 10.05@10.30; ribs 10.50@10.82.

St. Louis Poultry.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 25.—Poultry and butter unchanged; eggs, 27c.

Kansas City Grain.

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 25.—Wheat: No. 2 hard, 1.23@1.30; No. 2 red, 1.23@1.28.

Corn: No. 2 mixed, 70c; No. 2 white, 70 1/2@71c; No. 2 yellow, 71@71 1/2.

Oats: No. 2 white, 53@54c; No. 2 mixed, 48@49c.

Rye, 96@97c.

Hay steady.

Peoria Grain.

Peoria, Ill., Jan. 25.—Corn: No. 4 mixed, 73 1/2c.

Oats: No. 3 white, 50c.

Minneapolis Grain.

Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 25.—Wheat—May, 1.33 1/2; July, 1.31 1/2; No. 1 hard, 1.40 1/2; No. 1 northern, 1.35 1/2@1.37 1/2; No. 2 northern, 1.30 1/2@1.34 1/2.

Corn—No. 3 yellow, 77@78c.

Oats—No. 3 white, 49 1/2@50c.

Flax, 2.36 1/2@2.40 1/2.

Head of Typographical Union Dead.

Chicago, Jan. 25.—W. B. Prescott, former president of the International Typographical union, died at his home here today of apoplexy. He was active for years in the organization of which he served as head and was well known throughout the country in labor circles. Mr. Prescott was born in Toledo, Canada, in 1862.

All the news all the time—The Argus.

HOW A MAGIC KNOCK AT A LOG CABIN AT MIDNIGHT PUT CUSHING, OKLA., ON THE MAP AND MADE MILLIONAIRES

Seven years ago Frank Wheeler, a stone mason, bought on credit 160 acres of poor land 12 miles from Cushing, Okla., to make a home for himself and wife and nine children, eight of whom were girls. By hard work he might have made a living on the farm, but he gave only part of his time to farming, depending largely on small jobs at building for his cash income. Times were hard there in those days. Wheeler was desperate, poor, and the merchants would not sell him a dollar's worth of groceries on credit, so he had a hard battle with starvation. But Frank Wheelock was not one of the many whom the gods seem to frown upon always. One night three years ago, a man knocked at Wheeler's door and asked for lodging and the farmer-stone-mason took him in. The stranger was canvassing the neighborhood for oil leases and came upon Wheeler's home by accident. What happened later meant much to Cushing and Wheeler and to many others of that locality. The particulars are furnished by the Literary Digest.

The traveler was Thomas D. Slick. He was known in the oil country farther to the east as "Mad Tom Slick" because he would not listen to advice, and had a habit of drilling a hole in the most unpromising places whenever he could raise enough money to do so.

When Slick drove away from Wheeler's place next morning he had an oil lease on it, and if ever oil could be found there Wheeler would get one-eighth of its value, but the chance that even a well would ever be drilled there seemed remote.

Slick went to Cushing, called a meeting of the business men and laid his proposition before them. He told them of the indications he had found in the Tiger well and that he believed there was a pool of oil under the Wheeler farm. He asked them to raise \$8,000 for the well, and in return he would give them one-half interest in all his leases.

The business men listened to him and declined. In Chicago lived C. B. Schaffer, a man who had made millions in oil in the Pennsylvania fields in the old days. He borrowed \$100 and went to Chicago and laid his plan before Schaffer. Schaffer had the gambling instinct

of the oil man, and he gave Slick \$8,000 with which to drill the well, getting in return for it a large interest in oil leases on 1,600 acres of land around the Wheeler farm near Cushing.

The well was finished March 10, and oil spurted from it like water from a Yellowstone geyser—the great "Cushing" pool had been found. The next step was to stop up the well to hide the discovery until more leases could be secured. The Literary Digest continues:

"Now there are 18 wells on Wheeler's farm and they are producing 2,500 barrels of oil a day, which sells for 1.05 a barrel. He has the income of a millionaire.

Wheeler does not know how much he is worth. His farm is assessed on the county tax books at \$32,000. He could sell it for a million dollars. He has received \$250,000 in royalties already, and the wells on his place will go on producing for 50 or 100 years, or even more.

"The same strike made Slick a millionaire. It added a million to the already large fortune of Schaffer. It brought fortunes to scores of men.

"C. J. Righsman, an attorney of Tulsa, had an interest with Jones and Slick in a block of leases. He sold his interest for a million. Jones in a millionaire.

"Aaron Drumright, a poor renting farmer, went to the land drawing in South Dakota, and got a claim which he sold for \$1,200. He returned and bought 120 acres adjoining Wheeler's farm on the south just six months before oil was found there. He paid \$1,500 for his farm. There are 10 oil wells on his farm. He sold out for \$20,000 cash and paid \$16,000 for a farm six miles northwest of Parsons, Kan.

The Cushing pool produced 0.125-0.060 barrels of oil in 1913, which sold for nearly ten million dollars. And now the oil men believe that the real mother pool has not yet been discovered. In fact, ex-Sate Geologist Charles N. Gould says the probable mother pool of oil in Oklahoma is in the coal region, which lies near McAlester, in southeastern Oklahoma, and that had development begun in that section the present pools would doubtless have been yet undiscovered."

LOCAL MARKETS.

Jan. 25.—Following are the wholesale quotations on the local markets today:

Table listing local market prices for various goods like Parsley, Cabbage, Leaf lettuce, Cauliflower, Radishes, Turnips, Beets, etc.

Butter, Eggs and Poultry.

Cheese, brick, pound 17 1/2c

Butter, creamery, bulk, pound 31c

Butter, dairy, lb 27c

Eggs, fresh 30c

Eggs, storage 25c

Old roosters 7c

Spring chickens 15c

Hens 12c

Butter, creamery, print, pound 32 1/2c

Fruit.

Apples, per bushel 50c to 75c

Market Square Sales.

Jan. 25, 1916.

3 loads corn 63@65c

2 loads Timothy hay 16.00

Liverpool Grain.

Liverpool, Jan. 25.—Wheat: No. 2 hard winter, new, 138 1/2; No. 1 northern Duluth 138 1/2.

London Silver.

London, Jan. 25.—Bar silver 27d per ounce.