

# ST. JOSEPH DAILY COURIER

A Daily Commercial Newspaper for Modern Farmers and Stockmen and an Advertising Medium That Reaches the Buyers

Vol. XIV. No. 185.

ST. JOSEPH, MO., MONDAY, APRIL 3, 1911

LAST EDITION.

TERMS: SINGLE COPY, 5 CENTS PER YEAR, \$4.00

## DAILY MARKETS

Official Receipts 71 Cars, 1807 Cattle; 53 Cars, 3628 Hogs; 31 Cars, 7749 Sheep.

### HEAVY BEEVES OPEN SLOW

And Prices Were on Weaker Turn, Handy and Light Weights Steady.

### SOME GOOD FAT STEERS HERE

Offerings in the Stock Not Above Requirements and Market Held Steady—No Change in Calf Situation—Stock Cattle Held Steady For Attractive Grades—Hog Supplies Liberal and Prices 5@10c Lower.

Receipts from January 1, 1911. The following table shows the receipts from January 1, 1911 and receipts for the corresponding time in 1910:

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## FIGHT DROUGHT

Texas Considers a Plan to Supervise All Irrigation in the State.

### MOVE BY THE LEGISLATURE

Is Not Meeting With Any Opposition—Was Introduced by Representative Chapin.

### RICERS FARMERS ARE LEADING

Under Operation of Proposed Law All Irrigation Systems in State Would Be Under Inspectors and No One Farmer Would Have Advantage Over Another—Plan Favored As An Insurance Against Drought.

Austin, Tex.—The bill that is pending in the legislature is provided, in effect, that the state of Texas shall insure the farmers of the state against losses by drought. This is to be accomplished by the state taking into its control all of the waters of the rivers and smaller streams, as well as by having supervision of all existing systems of irrigation and those that may be constructed hereafter.

The measure was introduced by D. D. Chapin, member of the house of representatives, who is one of the largest irrigators in the state. It has met with no opposition and its enactment is believed to be assured. Col. John N. Simpson, who owns a rice farm of 17,000 acres near Lucke in the Gulf coast region of Texas, has taken a leading part in calling the attention of members of the legislature to the importance of the pending measure.

The bill provides for the establishment of a state irrigation commission, which will be composed of representatives of Texas, this commission to have supervision over the water rights of all irrigation systems in operation at present and all systems later to be put in operation.

### INSPECTORS TO WATCH FARMERS

Under the operation of the commission all irrigation systems along any river in Texas shall have a special irrigation inspector, whose duty it shall be to see to it that no one farmer irrigating lands under that particular plant or system shall secure the advantage over other farmers in the same plant or system, and the state commission will see to it that no one system or plant shall secure the advantage in the matter of quantity of water used over another plant or system.

The bill contains the feature that whenever one irrigation system is using more water than it is entitled to the commission shall interfere and see that justice is done and equal distribution and apportionment of water insured.

Mr. Simpson's plan, which is embodied in the bill, provides that corporations shall be encouraged in conserving the water of Texas by the building of dams, and that they shall be protected by the laws and the commission and permitted to charge rates to be fixed by the commission for the water they conserve and furnish irrigation farmers.

### FINDS OLD ENGLISH GRANTS

Mr. Chapin says that, in prosecuting his investigation on irrigation subjects, he discovered that along certain rivers in south and southwest Texas there are old Spanish and Texas republic grants which cannot be interfered with by the legislature. Mr. Simpson designates his plan as insurance against droughts. The establishment of such a system and a state of irrigation commission, permitting corporations protection and extending them encouragement in the conservation of the river water and the storm waters, will result, it is claimed in the tenfold increase of the number of irrigated lands in Texas within the next five years.

### WHENEVER LAND IS IRRIGATED IT ADDS TO ITS VALUE FROM TEN TO TWENTYFOLD

A billion dollars, Messrs. Chapin and Simpson think, is a conservative estimate of the value of the lands which would be placed under irrigation within the next five years if this commission should be established as they believe it will be.

## SWIFT OFFICIAL DEAD.

Secretary D. E. Hartwell, of Chicago, Passes Away Saturday.

### ITEMS IN BRIEF.

C. W. Teeter of Amity, Mo., was among those who had hogs in for today's market. Commercial State Bank of Blue Hill, Neb., was represented here today by one car of cattle. E. F. Gaffrey of Stanford, Neb., an extensive feeder and shipper, sent in three cars of cattle for today's market. B. R. Martin of Bradley, Mo., contributes today one car of hogs to today's receipts. F. F. Roepke of Oxford, Neb., who markets here quite regularly, came in today with one car of hogs. F. A. Ward of Fairfax, Okla., marketed four cars of cattle here today. E. J. Pannemaker and Martin Bros., feeders of Hanover, Kan., were on the market with cattle from their feedlots. The former had one car, while the latter increased receipts by Oscar Pagan of Bertrand, Neb., a regular patron of this market, was a shipment of three cars. W. E. Wiesters, a regular shipper from Lanham, Neb., had a car of hogs on today's market. A. Arterburn of Rosemont, Neb., marketed a load of mixed steers and heifers and was well pleased with the sale. W. B. Votaw of Maywood, Neb., contributed a car of hogs to the run at this point today. J. M. Miller of Axtell, Neb., sent in a mixed load of stock as his quota to the day's receipts. Geo. H. Palmer of Shickley, Neb., swelled receipts today by sending in a mixed load of cattle and hogs. W. H. Rogers of Beardsley, Kan., arrived for the opening trade of the week with two cars of cattle. Jno. Mattison had in two cars of cattle from his feedlots at Campbell, Neb. Wilson & Tuttle, big feeders at McCook, Neb., had in a shipment consisting of six loads of cattle. Geo. Falmien of Doniphan, Neb., cleared two loads of cattle on the local market today. Change of management at Transit House, try our meals. J. H. Shryock and M. O. Munson of Upland, Neb., were here with big shipments today. Mr. Shryock, a regular shipper, had three cars of cattle and a mixed load, while Mr. Munson disposed of two cars each of cattle and hogs. Champion Molasses Feed by actual test has proven by far to be the best feed fed with ensilage. No feed equals T. P. Saworth of Bertrand, Colo., was on the market again today with four double loads of lambs. M. Bennett of Lebanon, Kan., marketed a car each of cattle and hogs here today. Buy Champion Feed for quick results. Cattle reach it. Champion Feed Co., Parkville, Missouri. Farmers Grain & Live Stock Co., of Cambridge, Neb., had a load of hogs on today's market. J. R. Sipe of Bartley, Neb., increased today's hog receipts with one car. Oscar Tremar, an extensive shipper of Bartley, Neb., had two loads of hogs on today's market. Al Bright sells Champion Feed. Loomis, Neb., was represented on today's market by a load of hogs from Carlson Bros. Farmers Grain & Supply Co., of Minden, Neb., had a load of hogs on today's market. AUTO FOR HIRE—5 and 7 passenger. Taxicab at carriage rates. Beckley, phones 2004. Pulver & Son of Kenesaw, Neb., had in a load of cattle and hogs. C. A. Mau of Sutton, Neb., had a load of hogs on today's market. Frank Allen of Inland, Neb., increased today's cattle receipts with one load. Wise Feeders use Excello Feeds. R. M. Strong, a regular shipper of Wilcox, Neb., had a load of hogs and a mixed load on today's market. S. O. Cobb of Holdrege, Neb., had a load of cattle on today's market. Transit House caters to stockmen. E. Chilson, a regular shipper of Herndon, Kan., had a load of hogs and a mixed load on today's market. AUTO REPAIRING and Storage—J. M. Armstrong, southeast corner 13th and Frederick Avenue. The Long Island Cattle Co., of Long Island, Kan., heavy feeders of cattle, hogs and sheep, had three cars of live hogs and a load of cattle on sale here today. Best meals, best rooms, Transit House. H. Loveloy and E. E. Foster of Greeley, Colo., each had in a car of live mutton today. Con. Walter, of the same point, had two cars of steers on the market. See Al Bright for Molasses Feed. C. C. Smith had in five cars of sheep from feedlots located near Concordia, Kan. There is a profit in feeding Excello Feeds. Among the Colorado feeders with consignments of sheep in today's supply were noted: Drake, Morsemann & Spencer of May Valley, with four loads; R. Thaxton, Cornelia, three cars; Colt, Rhodes and Hale, the same point, four loads; McIntosh Bros., Rixley, two loads; Beatty Bros., Monarda, and Excelsior L. & S. Co., of Nyberg, with one car each.

### MULES FOR SALE.

23 head coming 3 years old and 6 coming 2 years old, will be sold right if taken at once. Address J. E. Alexander, Fairbury, Neb., or call at Keister, Neb., on the B. & M.

### AMUSEMENTS.

At the Shubert-Friday, April 14, Al H. Wilson in "A German Prince." At the Lyceum—First half of week, "The Defender of Camden Dam." At the Majestic—Best picture show in town with two first class vaudeville acts.

### PIMBLEY PAINT AND GLASS CO.

213 South Sixth street, St. Joseph, Mo.

### CHICAGO STOCK YARDS, ILL.

April 3.—The Live Stock World reports:

The Emperor Augustus robbed February a day, and put it on to August so that the month named after him should not be lacking in dignity.

The commercial fisheries of the United States have an annual value to the fisheries of \$22,000,000.

STOCK YARDS DAILY JOURNAL
405 W. Illinois Ave., St. Joseph, Mo.
City Office—Rooms 2 and 3, Rock Island Building, corner Sixth and Edmond streets.

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W. E. WARRICK, Editor and Manager.
Largest Outside Circulation of Any Paper Published in Buchanan County, Mo.

Entered at the Postoffice in St. Joseph, Mo., as Second Class Matter, September 4, 1897.

Subscription Rates Table: Daily, per year \$4.00; Daily, six months \$2.50; Daily, three months \$1.50; Daily, one month \$0.50; Tri-Weekly, per year \$1.50; Semi-Weekly, per year \$1.00; Weekly, per year \$0.50.

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Country subscriptions are payable in advance. Do not send checks on country banks. Remit with postal order or draft payable to St. Joseph Journal Publishing Company.

If you do not receive your paper regularly notify this office or your commission firm, at once, so the matter may be regulated without delay.

Advertising Rates Furnished on Application.
Twenty-five cent commission allowed postmasters, who are authorized to take subscriptions.

MEXICAN LAND MONOPOLY.

The elements at the bottom of the disturbance in Mexico are not essentially different from those that made so much trouble for the British government in Ireland for five generations—viz: land monopoly, says an exchange.

Limantour undoubtedly recognizes the truth, that unless something is done to remove the cause the effect will be recurrent, and is favoring the appropriation of \$40,000,000 to be expended in the purchase of land upon which the poor Mexican agriculturists may live and gradually obtain ownership of the land.

All the opposition in Ireland to the home government and the revolt in Mexico are alike essentially agrarian in origin.

President Diaz' message handles the land question with admirable diffusiveness and failure to commit. It simply acknowledges that there is such a thing as a destructive land monopoly, without considering any plan to better conditions.

Diaz' message is the first he has ever issued, it is said, during the thirty-seven years he has been president, that has made any recommendations or in any way displayed any understanding of political and industrial causes and effects. It is past crediting that it was not inspired largely by those who know that the Mexican government is up against it seriously and that something must be done to placate the insurgents.

Diaz never hesitated to express his opinions all through the long years of his reign, so it is only fair to presume that he has never advised or recommended in previous messages because he has had no real opinions. He has been a soldier-dictator ruling by force and terror, and not a statesman with broad views of the relations of governments to the governed.

Diaz has done nothing more in his message than to express by implication and inference fear of the insurrection, and offer nebulous and attenuated promises to try and accomplish reforms. It will probably have no influence upon the insurrection at all.

GROUCH IN INSURRECTION.

"Why this cheese-knife and can of chili-conceps! Can't you guess? Got any hallucinations in which you see me going to a kindergarten picnic with my war things on? Do I remind you of one of those vinegar-soured souls who believe it's according to divine rite to scare kindergartens into being good because the bogie man is going to get 'em if they are bad? If you have got any visions of that brand, see Doc, for you need pills. I'm insurrecting if anyone asks you, and school boards have got to meet me this side of the midway line or there will be no treaty as long as there is chili enough in this can to keep my internal temperament thawed out. I've got a temperament all right; it's working overtime just now, and the other party has got to run up and the white rag and make the peace overtures, or it's me to a continuous performance of this insurrecting stunt."

IN WOMAN'S REALM

CLEANING STRAW HATS. Soiled and limp straw hats in white and cream color can be nicely cleaned and stiffened by washing in a weak solution of oxalic acid. Remove all trimmings. Dissolve one and one-half teaspoonfuls of the crystals in a bowl of warm water and wash hat thoroughly, using a nail brush. Rinse well in two clear waters and dry in sun and air. Men's hats are particularly easy to clean as are all chip, Milan, and stiff straws.

THE SEWING ROOM.

Corset Hint.—When your corset steel breaks make a slit near the bottom of the broken steel, on the inside, insert a steel taken from the side of an old corset. This strengthens the broken steel and does the same service as a new one.

Upholsterer's Linen.—Upholstering linen makes desirable suits for children. It comes mostly in the tan shades, either tan or striped, and is not expensive. The more it is laundered the better it looks.

Despite its proximity to the United States, Honduras is one of the least developed countries in the world. The hotel accommodations and the means of transportation are indescribable. The lumber cut of Nova Scotia of last season was less than half that of the year before, owing to bad weather. The last one was about 400,000,000 feet.

Ability to read and write is now a requisite requirement in Portugal.

Daddy's Bedtime Story—The Gatekeeper And the King



"THIS happened long, long ago, when kings could do about as they pleased without asking any one's permission. It's different now. There are not many kings left who can throw people into prison or take their lives or take away their property without asking any one about it," said daddy one evening to Jack and Evelyn.

"The king in this story was a proud man who always needed money to build new palaces for himself and to buy for himself and his favorites all sorts of fine things. Of course the money had to come from somewhere, so he made the poor people pay it. But this king was not really bad at heart.

"Once he had to cross a certain river, and he found that there was no bridge at the place where he wanted to get over. So he had a bridge built, and to get back the money it cost him he put a soldier at each end of the bridge. Whoever wanted to cross had to pay a penny.

"Now, the soldier put at one end of the bridge was a bad man who wanted to get rich himself at the king's bridge. So while he let rich people pass after paying a penny, according to the king's order, he made the poor people pay twopence apiece. One penny went to the king and a penny the dishonest bridge keeper put into his own pocket. If any one refused to pay twopence he threatened to kill him with his sword. So they had to pay.

"After a while this reached the ears of the king. 'Aha,' said he, 'so this man whom I set to watch the bridge is becoming rich from it, is he? We'll see about that.' And he dressed himself as a poor man, took some of his soldiers with him and went to the bridge. The soldiers hid behind some bushes, where the bridge keeper could not see them, and the king approached.

"'Twopence for going across,' said the wicked soldier, who did not know the king, of course.

"'I have only a penny,' said the king. 'I was told that that was all the king asked for letting any one cross his bridge.'

"That is quite correct," said the soldier. "That is all the king asks. But I ask another penny. So you cannot cross unless you pay twopence."

"But I must get across," said the king. "My wife is ill on the other side of the river, and I cannot swim."

"I don't care to hear any stories about your wife or about you either," said the bad man. And he lifted his sword as if he would strike the king.

"You fall go to prison for that," said the king. He blew his whistle, and out rushed his soldiers and arrested the wicked man. And the king put an honest man in his place.

seives up for a campaign for regulation of the film, founny things the sweet girl graduate must wear on the night of the fatal essay. I'm for the swishing, swashing, graduating sweetness no matter what she wears, how much or how little she wears, nor where she wears it. And, I'm ready to fling defiance and red-hot chill-conceps into the homely faces of any school board that dares tell the dear girl she must wear a bobble skirt when she toddles tremblingly down front stage to hand out her little Rizal stunt, informing us Romans what to do and how to do it. That's what some of the school boards that infest this land have undertaken to do and it's the whole why and wherefore of this insurrecting display of fireworks. The move started away down in Washington-on-the-Potomac, close to Hall Columbia's hall of fossils, and is spreading like measles in a country school. The mandate is to the effect that the glorious, graduating girls must do the simplicity act and wear just a plain frock without any frills, and she must not be hobbled. Furthermore, the squeching kibosh is put on the "juke culotte," whatever that is, and no palpitating little graduating heart will be allowed to exhibit one of these fuge things when she flutters down into the limelight. I wouldn't know a "juke culotte" from a Navajo horse blanket, but if the graduating pansy blossom wants to wear one, I'm for her, if it is not wider than a shoe-string and is all she wants to wear. School boards can solemnly edict, and boisterously erupt, and mandamus, and do a few other fool stunts to prevent school ma'ams from taking a man to raise, but any time they undertake to regulate what she dear girl graduate is going to wear at the final dolings, that's when you get a glimpse of me in my insurrecting clothes."

NEW HOT WELL IN TEXAS

Water, Gushing From 3,600 Foot Depth, 162 Degrees F.

Marlin, Texas, April 3.—Another artesian well, said to be the hottest in the world and the most prolific in hot water production, has just been discovered in Marlin.

Work began on this well several months ago, but it is only within the week that water was struck at a depth of 3,600 feet, making this well probably the deepest in the entire south, as well as one of the few deep wells in the world.

This is the second hot well discovered in Marlin. The discovery of the first was the result of an accident.

Found at Height of Drought. About seventeen years ago the inhabitants, numbering less than 2,000 people, were facing a drought. Cisterns and wells were almost dry.

Little rain had fallen in two years. Stock suffered. Men were carting for miles water in barrels from their more fortunate neighbors. Five miles away from the bed of the Brazos river gleamed red in the sunlight.

One day Henry Johnson, a well driller of Corsicana, Tex., passed through Marlin on his way north. Learning of conditions, he advised the immediate digging of an artesian well for a water supply.

This idea at first was laughed at, then considered in a half-hearted way. Finally conditions became such that delay meant disaster.

Mr. Johnson answered a summons, a site was decided upon, and work began.

On June 2, 1893, at a depth of 260 feet, water was struck.

It came gushing out of the earth in a boiling fountain, at a daily flow of 150,000 gallons, at a temperature of 147 degrees Fahrenheit.

Hotter Than Foreign Wells. The water from this well is 34 degrees hotter than the well at Aix-les-Bains, France, and 16 degrees hotter than the famous hot well at Aschen, Prussia. It is hotter by 20 degrees than any of the famous wells at Hot Springs, Ark.

The well just finished at Marlin is 15 degrees hotter than the old well. It has a daily flow of 152,000 gallons, which, it is said, will be increased by several thousand gallons per day when proper pipes are installed. It is located about 130 yards from the old well, and, besides its temperature, it contains many wonderful curative powers. It is said to be composed of more minerals and other ingredients in a greater quantity than any other known well.

FARM LECTURERS BUSY.

Kansas Agriculturists Eager Now to Hear How to Grow Better Crops.

CHANGE IN CANADA.

As Maturing Ground for Southern Stockers Its Glory Was Brief.

Live stock trade mutations in Canada have been fully as momentous as in the United States in recent years, says the Breeder's Gazette. Not long ago Alberta was heralded as a prospective cattle market flier and the entire country was being converted into a maturing ground for southern bred steers, but the rush of Texas and Mexican stock in that direction was brief. The last of the stock cattle taken thither from the United States and Mexico were castrated in last year's beef round-up when Alberta shipped as closely as Montana and the Dakotas for the same reason, drought and an invasion by settlers.

Five years ago Canada was clamorous for admission of its stock cattle by Great Britain; now it is facing a home shortage. Instead of courting a Chicago outlet, feeders in the Canadian west are experiencing more demand for beef from the Pacific coast than they can satisfy.

Orlando A. James, an experienced cattlemaster, now operating in Alberta, tells the Gazette the story of recent trade changes and future prospects in that quarter. "While western Canada is on the eve of vast increase in beef products, actual scarcity exists temporarily and there will be no surplus for another ten years at least," he said. "I believe that cattle will be shipped from Toronto to Winnipeg to make good the western deficiency during the coming spring," he said.

"Feeders literally ran out of Manitoba for stock cattle last fall, that province being full of feed and the result is a temporary surplus in the east. My prediction is that prices at Toronto and Montreal will go up in pieces, while the winter made crop is running. It is a similar condition to that existing in the corn belt this winter. Feed has been abundant, everybody put in stockers at high prices, and a lot of beef is being thrown on the market in a lump."

"In the west an entirely different condition prevails. We have had a winter of unusual severity and beef will be scarce, so scarce that I feel warranted in making the forecast of a movement from Ontario. In British Columbia, owing to development in mining and lumbering, consumption is growing rapidly. Feeders in the Canadian west are able to contract cattle for spring delivery at \$6.50 per cwt. delivered at railroad stations that could not be had laid down at Chicago; most of them are going to British Columbia. Western producers are experimenting the same Pacific coast demand as those in Montana, and it is an outlet that will widen. Between that market, railroad construction and increasing local consumption, Alberta, Manitoba and Saskatchewan will do well during the next ten years to provide for their own wants and fill Ontario barns every fall with stockers. In the province they must feed to get manure and the west must supply the necessary cattle."

"Naturally the three prairie provinces will raise a large number of steers during the next ten years, but everyone will be needed in Canada. And in my judgment it is to be one of the greatest beef raising grounds on the continent. I stood at Portal, on the boundary, the other day and saw four trains, of 50 cars each, loaded with settlers' effects pass over from the United States. They averaged two cows to the car and this populating process is going on day after day. Every cow and calf in a country where a calf can be grown into a big steer at three years of age, with little expense, then finished on grain, beef making is going to be the farmers' mainstay, especially back from railroads where grain hauling is expensive. Canadian beef makers feed wheat, oats and barley and get good gains, a dry climate being in their favor. They can make a big business out of it. Last summer a year-old steer cheaper than anywhere else on earth and did not need to feed grain until the last winter."

"In Alberta, as south of the boundary, the big cattle herds have practically disappeared. Last summer witnessed the clean-up and it was made effective by a drought. Close feeding of cows, weaning and young cattle is the rule now and the settler is the man doing it. Short-horn blood predominates, but there is a sprinkling of 'white-faces,' and the Angus are gaining a foothold. Last summer's close shipping means that there will be little beef to go east to treat for export this year, an outlet that has taken over 100,000 annually in recent years. Breeders in the Canadian west are building up an industry with assurance of a nearby market for beef and an insatiable demand for the stock cattle they will not require locally from eastern Canada. The industry is extending northward, and while I have not seen the Peace river country, those who have, and whose judgment is not to be questioned, assert that nature designed it to be a cattle raising country, grass being luxuriant and water abundant."

SHOOT THREE IN ROAD.

Posse Pursuing Maniac in Foothills of Cascade Mountains.

Burlington, Wash., April 1.—William Weege, a rancher of South Prairie, became violently insane and taking a large rifle, rode out on the county road and shot and killed the first three passersby, who were John Rank, William Rank and John Ware, all of Burlington.

So far as can be learned Weege knew none of the victims, but, possessed by a murderous mania, killed the first persons who came within his range. After the shooting Weege mounted a horse and rode away with his rifle. It is feared that he will do further killing. He is still at large, according to a dispatch just received from Sauk. He is in the woods with a rifle and is pursued by two poses.

The three men killed were residents of Derrington, Donhomish county. The tragedy occurred in the foothills of the Cascade mountains.

HONOR CATS AND CHICKENS

Secretary of Navy Makes Reply to Protests of Humanitarians.

Washington, April 1.—Humanitarian protests having been received by Secretary of the Navy Meyer from societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals, Secretary Meyer said cats were aboard the old battleship Texas during the recent target practice in Chesapeake bay, the secre-

tary has replied that there was no cruelty to the animals concerned. The chickens and cats, which were on the San Marcos, as the Texas is now called, were carried off after the firing by bluejackets from the various vessels of the fleet. They are being honored as heroes who have gone through the thick of a big battle and won glory for themselves. There was considerable rivalry among the various ships, each being anxious to obtain one of these valuable mascots.

Secretary Meyer also replied to a communication from Senator Perkins of California, chairman of the senate naval affairs committee, in which the latter said he had received protests because the San Marcos, formerly the battleship Texas, had been used for experimental purposes. Mr. Perkins asked if this was not a waste of money.

Secretary Meyer told Senator Perkins in his reply that the San Marcos would have been nothing better than a "death trap" if she had been put into an actual battle. The vessel, he said, was obsolete in design and the experiments in his opinion were of far greater value to the navy than could have been accomplished in any other way.

Adam was but human—this explains it all. He did not want the apple for the apple's sake; he wanted it only because it was forbidden. The mistake was in not forbidding the surper; then he would have eaten the surper.

IMPORTANT! PIANO CONTESTANTS READ THIS
The following telegram received from Mr. V. E. Segerstrom, president of the Segerstrom Piano Manufacturing Co., Minneapolis, Minn., and is reproduced herewith for your information.
DAY LETTER THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY
RECEIVED AT 36-ch. B 43-BIue Minneapolis, Minn., April 1st, 1911.
Contestants and Piano Buyers, Care Segerstrom Piano Mfg. Co., Corby-Forssee Bldg., St. Joseph, Mo.
I offer \$500 if J. W. Jenkins' Sons Music Co. can prove that contest method does not save money to piano buyers. See advertising during this week proving false statements, erroneous, malicious and misleading untruths which are intended to deceive contestants.
V. E. SEGERSTROM.
Segerstrom Piano Mfg. Co. Corby-Forssee Bldg., St. Joseph, Mo.

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BUCKETSHOP LEGAL.
Attempt of Congress to Make Business Impracticable Fails.
Washington, April 1.—An attempt by congress to so closely define the offense of "bucketshopping" as to make it impracticable in the District of Columbia, has resulted in the complete failure of the legislation on the ground of unconstitutionality. Justice Wright, in the district supreme court, decided that the act referred to constituted an unwarrantable interference with the right of a citizen to enter into contract relations and was therefore unconstitutional. The particular point of objection was that a person giving an order to a broker for a stock transaction, without the intent of dealing in margins, might be held to have violated the law, if the broker without the knowledge of the client, secretly made the transaction one of margin without the actual basis of a transfer of stock.
Leading commercial movements within the country, as reported by the Bureau of Statistics, Department of Commerce and Labor, for the past year, show, in most cases, a larger volume than for the preceding year.

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CANNOT REFILL MILK CANS. Turkey Has Receptacle to Jhwart Dishonest Peddlers—Officially Sealed by Inspectors. Washington.—From benighted Turkey comes news through the state department of an invention calculated to make the dishonest milkmen of all the world quake in their boots. The invention consists of a can fitted with valves which permit a liquid to be poured out but not in. There is an opening, of course, by which the can is filled, but as soon as this is done and scientific inspectors have tested the contents and pronounced them unadulterated and unwatered milk, the opening is officially sealed. After that the milk is ready to be sent to the consumer. The sanitary inspector of Saloniki, Turkey, is so taken with the device that he has ordered all the milk dealers of that city to supply themselves with the new can, and as soon as this can be done he will permit milk to be sold from no other container.

High-Priced Prison Cells. Paris.—The public accounts containing the vote for prisons show that in the new jail to be built at Touion each cell will cost \$1,000. There seems little doubt that the inmates will have peace and comfort, but liberty will be denied them.

DOGS IN HOSPITAL

Chocolates and Turkey Cause Downfall of Canines. Animals Eat Too Much and as Result Are Taken to Establishment in London Where They Are Cured by Starving.

London.—No fewer than four dogs and one cat were admitted to the animals' hospital, Kingsbridge, the other day, suffering from overeating. How many miserable little canine and feline victims of human "generosity" are being treated at home will never be known, but they probably run into hundreds. For those who know such a victim it may be said here and now (on the authority of the secretary of the hospital) that the one and only remedy is starvation, punctuated by liver pills.

Another lamenting animal is Chappie. He is a nine-months-old fox terrier, and his outlook on life had suddenly grown wistful. First he had absolutely as much as he could gobble up, and then he had sensations that were positively horrid. He has learnt that having a thoroughly good time is one thing—paying for it decidedly another. He, too, is subsisting principally upon liver pills now, and he knows how very limp a little dog can feel. "Youthful indiscretion, gastritis, pills and woe," is the way to sum up his recent history, said the secretary.

There is another patient suffering from youthful indiscretion, but of another sort. It is a small black kitten, who shares a cage with a spotted white cat who will, in spite of rebuffs, wash him. Kitten, who is four weeks old, has an obsession, and that is that he not only can, but must, beat any dog, whatever its size, to a "frazzle." The last dog Kitten practiced upon bit his left ear off, and now the tender aged belligerent impresses upon every one how awfully sorry he really and truly is Kitten is nearly well.

Scottie is a roly-poly dog who belonged to some ladies of the ballet, and they introduced him to restaurant life. He is thinning down, and when he attains normal dimensions he is going into the country, far from the lights of Piccadilly, to live the frugal life. Antifat is all he feels the need of now.

A less disreputable band are the dogs and cats staying at the animals' hospital because the people they own are out of London. There are two colliers and a fox terrier in this class and they are all sad. They are so sad that they would not eat a consolatory piece of milk chocolate.

Tommy Ginger, a sandy cat, who belongs to a hundred workmen, is also a lodger for the same reason. T. Ginger has learned to love everybody—except other tomatos—and there are plenty of people to love at the hospital. Years ago he was doomed to the lethal chamber because nobody loved him, but the workmen saved him, and though a workshop was the only home they could give him—it is, of course, shut for the holidays—he is not ungrateful, in a stately way.

A subscriber to the hospital sent a dinner to the animals. It included pheasant, turkey, fish and roast beef. It was appreciated and all the more so since each guest finished feeling he really could take another slice.

LOOK AT THE BIRD'S NAILS. In Selecting Good Laying Hen Evidence of Scratching Ability is of Utmost Importance. Columbia, Mo.—"Chickens with short toenails are the best egg layers," said Prof. J. E. Rice, poultry expert for Cornell university, addressing students of the Agricultural College of the University of Missouri. "These chickens have short toenails," he said, "from continuous scratching for food, and a chicken that is constantly scratching for food is sure to be industrious." The hen of the olden time, Professor Rice said, laid on an average only 18 eggs a year, while the modern hen of pure breed will lay from one to two hundred eggs annually.

Tolstol's Grave is Mecca. Moscow.—Tolstol's grave at Yasm! Poliana is likely to become one of the chief places of pilgrimage in the empire. Since the funeral large numbers of peasants arrive there daily. They come mostly on foot, and many are now on the way there afoot. At the grave many hundreds may be seen at their knees chanting and kissing the soil. The pilgrims are allowed to pass through the rooms which Tolstol occupied, where nothing has been disturbed.

MANY NEW YORK COMMUTERS

Population of District Tributary to City is Estimated at 7,000,000—Few Figures. New York.—One thing from which New Yorkers did not swear off on January 1 is commuting, since figures just compiled show that this city's army of commuters, the daily travelers by city and suburban transit lines is over 2,000,000.

The population of the area, including those who do business in the city, is nearly 7,000,000. The exact figure is 6,846,997, which is more than 1,000,000 greater than the population of Illinois, the third state in the Union, including Chicago, the country's second city. This commutation district, consisting of the territory lying within thirty miles of Times square, contains one-thirteenth of all the people in the continental territory of the United States. It equals the population of six large southern states, with 100,000 to spare. It exceeds the combined population of Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina by something over 1,000,000.

Going west one finds that the district of New York has a greater population than the 11 westernmost states, with nearly 250,000 in population still unmatched, notwithstanding that two of these states, Washington and California have more than 1,000,000 each. Many foreign countries have armies and navies and pretensions to being world powers have smaller populations than the New York district. Among them are the Netherlands, exclusive of colonies, with 5,591,790; Portugal proper, with 5,423,996; Sweden, with 5,294,000; Chile, with 5,000,000; Greece and Denmark, with an aggregate population of about 5,000,000, while the district is within a few hundred thousand of all Belgium.

In view of these figures it is not difficult to understand the reason for the millions of dollars which are being spent here for transportation improvements.

PICKING BERRIES IN WINTER. Flowers and Fruits Thriving in Southwestern Part of England—Mild Weather Prevails. London.—There are not many places in the United Kingdom where strawberries, raspberries and spring flowers are to be observed flourishing in the open during the winter. But such is the case in Cornwall and some parts of Devon, where abnormally mild weather has recently been experienced.

The other day Mrs. Scott of St. Budeaux, on the Devon side of the Tamar, plucked ripe raspberries in her garden, and at Landrake, a few miles from Plymouth, Miss Benda Rawling also gathered raspberries in her father's garden, while close to the same village lovely strawberries were plucked by Stanley Harris, and a bunch of beautiful primroses by another man. Violets, primroses and strawberries have also been picked in other parts of Cornwall.

WOULD NOT SHOW HER FOOT. Actress Refuses to Take Shoes and Stockings Off to Win Case in Vienna Court. Vienna.—An actress has just figured in an amusing suit brought against her by a photographer at Debreczen, Hungary. She had been photographed with bare feet, and had refused to pay for the photographs, alleging that her feet were made to appear ridiculously large. In court she was asked to take off her shoes and stockings in order that a comparison might be made. This, however, she refused to do. It was then decided to compare the finished photograph with the original negative, and it was seen that the photographer in "retouching" had modeled the actress' toes so as to make her feet appear really smaller than represented in the negative. He consequently won his case, the actress leaving the court in high dudgeon.

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\$1.00 Cheney Bros.' Showerproof Foulards, 24-in. A complete and attractive showing, both as to color and design. Special price, per yard	<b>85c</b>	24-in. Satin Foulards—Be here early if you want one. It's a bargain you will have to see to appreciate. Plenty of navy blues; worth 75c, special for this sale.	<b>49c</b>

#### Newest Messalines

27-Inch Plain Messaline—We call especial attention to this number; black, cream, white and all the new spring shades; the 75c quality, special price	<b>69c</b>	27-Inch Messaline—You will find them here in any color you wish, including black or cream; the \$1.00 quality, special price	<b>89c</b>
24-Inch Navy Blue, lavender, reseda, green, Copenhagen blue, gunmetal backgrounds with narrow pencil stripes; also black and white Pekin stripes. Will be much in evidence this season for combination dresses, special	<b>69c</b>	Brocaded Messalines, 26 inches wide, in light blue, lavender, silver gray, cream and many other new spring shades, in floral designs suitable for evening wear; special price, per yard	<b>75c</b>

SHOP WHERE THEY ALL SHOP—AT THE BIG STORE.



Eighth and Felix Streets and Frederick Avenue, St. Joseph, Mo.  
Members Retail Merchants' Association. Railroad Fares Rebated.

#### MUSKRAT FARM IS LATEST

Washington Man Uses 300 Acres of Marsh for Industry.

Bothell, Wash., April 3.—There are farms of all kinds these days. Many of them are a source of wealth to their owners, but the one developed near here by George Cortlandt, a former seaman, is both new and unique. Cortlandt farms muskrats.

The farm is in a low marsh of 300 acres, half of it covered with several feet of water the year around. Small streams from the Cascade mountains feed this marsh, and in the spring and early summer the marsh is a great lake. But for this annual freshet and food muskrats might have become so thick as to become a plague in the northwest.

Cortlandt saw in this spring freshet the destruction of many thousands of muskrats, the skins of which are worth about 75 cents the year around. Since the days of Noah muskrats have builded beehives like houses in the marshes of the earth, forgetting in their hurry that spring brings floods which cover the houses and cause the death by drowning of the first litter of young. Also many old rats are trapped in the roof or garrets of the houses and suffocated by the muddy water.

**Builds Houses Held by Anchors.**  
The rat farmer experimented first with an acre of marsh. He built from willow branches and cedar strips a framework resembling the shape of a rat house. The base was covered with almost a solid wooden floor, weighted at the corners so that the whole structure floats. The weights are regulated so that about five inches of the house are above the surface when empty.

These houses are anchored by wires and held so that the wind cannot upset them. Poles are used to hold them upright. Cortlandt found that as soon as the mud had settled these lattice work frames floating in his acre of marsh that muskrat architects began to cover them with mud, weeds and flags.

In a few days the human made houses could not be seen. Cortlandt found that beaver had been told from those of the wilds. The only difference was that the human made ones could float during high water.

**Beaver in the Same Marsh.**  
To prove that his experiment was a failure or a success the rat farmer kept a carefully arranged diary showing every expense. In the first harvest Cortlandt killed 150 full grown muskrats. Each pelt brought 85 cents at the Seattle market. Then he employed men and extended his acre of rat house to 300, and now the second annual harvest is on. This week Cortlandt estimates the number of first grade skins would exceed 3,400.

Elated at his first success, Cortlandt found that beaver will do just as well in his marsh as rats. The two species of animals live amicably together and the food plant for both grow in the marsh. For beaver is different from rat in that the beaver house is box shaped with a thatched roof over the whole structure weighted so that it is half submerged when mud covered and oozed. The probably are 200 beavers living in the 300-acre rat marsh this spring.

# All Piano Puzzle Dealers

are virtually alike, as their scheme is to sell ORDINARY PIANOS at high prices. They do not even attempt to sell their pianos on merit, but always use some puzzle, so simple and silly that mere children can solve them, and in a recent contest it developed that NO MATTER WHETHER THE ANSWER WAS RIGHT OR WRONG almost everyone taking part were notified that they had won second prize; and needless to say, second prize was a credit of \$150 (provided you buy one of their overpriced pianos) also a piece of the cheapest sort of jewelry.

## You Second Prize Winners

Don't you wish you could TRADE your two page letter and the cheap locket for one of the third prizes which was a GENTLEMAN'S GOLD WATCH? or for the fourth prize which was a LADIES' DIAMOND RING? or for the fifth prize which was a beautiful pair of OPERA GLASSES?

## Of Interest to Puzzle Contestants

We are receiving many expressions of praise for throwing light on the methods of the contest dealer. For instance we reproduce a letter just received from Mr. Odus K. Smith which is self-explanatory.

NETAWAKA, KAN., March 31, 1911

J. W. Jenkins' Sons Music Co.,  
St. Joseph, Mo.

Dear Sirs:

I have been watching your articles in the St. Joseph newspapers about the puzzle piano dealer. I wish to state that on March 27, 1911, I received a letter saying I had won second prize. The letter covered two pages and started out just as you say it did.

When I received the letter I began to feel "BIG," as I thought I had won a grand prize, but since I have been reading your articles, I begin to see where my mistake is. I had been thinking of going to St. Joseph after the prize, but I have changed my mind.

You have my permission to print this letter if you wish.

Yours truly,  
ODUS K. SMITH,

Netawaka, Kan.

R. R. No. 1

# J. W. Jenkins' Sons Music Co.

713-715 Felix St., St. Joseph, Mo.

## Hog Profits

Are Big profits these days

Just Add a Little  
**Swift's  
Digester  
Tankage**

(The 60 per cent Protein feed)

to your ration and you add 25 per cent to your profits. It gives you a balanced ration—rapid gains—prime finished—market topper hogs

For particulars, sample and price list, write

Swift & Company  
Chicago

Kansas City Omaha St. Joseph  
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Hams,  
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are the finest that  
the packing house  
art can produce.

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**THE KANSAS HINGE-DOOR SILO**  
Highest Quality and Best Made from Full-length staves of Clear Washington Fir. One-half inch tongues and grooves. Powerful steel frame. Malleable Iron Ladder.  
Patented HINGE-DOORS. Will save its value each year. Price reasonable. Send for descriptive literature.  
CONTINENTAL CREAMERY CO.  
Dept. 21 Topeka, Kan.

## Tobacco Habit Banished

DR. ELDERS' TOBACCO HOOK BANISHES all forms of Tobacco Habit in 12 to 120 hours. A positive, quick and permanent relief. Easy to take. No craving for Tobacco after the first dose. One to three boxes for all ordinary cases. We guarantee results in every case. Send for our free booklet, giving full information.  
ELDER'S SANITARIUM, 229 Main St., St. Joseph, Mo.

Portland cement cost \$3 per barrel in 1899, but because of the improvements made in its manufacture it is profitably sold for 81 cents per barrel at present.

## FARMERS DREAD TEST.

Actual Demonstration the Only Thing That Will Convince, Says Hoard.

Washington, D. C., April 3.—"Public demonstration is the most powerful aid against bovine tuberculosis I am convinced from that I have seen in Wisconsin," says ex-Governor Hoard in a supplemental report on the control of bovine tuberculosis submitted to the Department of Agriculture with the report of the international commission.

"One animal slaughtered before a body of farmers on the diseased pastured exposed to their plain view is worth more to foster conviction and inspire effort than anything else that can be done. If the federal and state governments would devote means for the demonstration work it would prove a most powerful educator. Public agitation in farmers' gatherings and the talk of the agricultural press is useful mainly in keeping alive an interest in the subject but we must remember that with the majority of men—a large majority—seeing is believing."

"I place a high value on the work this commission may do if performed wisely, in shaping the conviction and purpose of the people of Canada and the United States concerning the prevention and control of bovine tuberculosis."

**Not Understood by Mass of Farmers.**  
"As yet that conviction is but little more than an ill-defined dread of something not clearly understood by the great mass of farmers. Added to this dread is a hope stronger yet that the evil is not as great as has been asserted; it is a scare that will soon pass over. As yet in the minds of farmers and breeders generally, especially in those localities where demonstration work has not been had, there is a strong under-current of conviction that all this talk about the disease is an interested plea of the veterinarians, that the trouble does not amount to much if the doctors and editors would hold their tongues and pens. Just as long as this talk of disease exists it will minister all legislation and individual effort to get rid of the difficulty. At the bottom of the matter is a wide-spread ignorance of the part of farmers as to the danger that threatens them; it is difficult to arouse them out of their conservatism for as yet all they know about it is talk. The conservatism of intelligence is vastly different from that which exists here and there as little old men and women. The Stips are going to Hull, Ia. Then there were the G. J. Van Den Tops, with nine spinning tops in their collection; the Maarten in 'Veldt the Buyemaans and so on through the vana and dens."

**Families of Eleven Children.**  
Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Gaiswyk brought their eleven children, and also their son John's wife.  
Hendrik Stip and his wife had plenty to do looking after eleven youngsters of all sizes, although children were as demure as little old men and women. The Stips are going to Hull, Ia. Then there were the G. J. Van Den Tops, with nine spinning tops in their collection; the Maarten in 'Veldt the Buyemaans and so on through the vana and dens.

"The rich land owners are driving the farmers to America," said Nicholas Sjarda. "There is good land in Friesland, but the landlords will not give the farmers more than a chance to make a bare living. There is small chance of a farmer becoming a land owner, and a still smaller chance for a laborer, who finds it difficult to become even a lessee. The rich take up all the land, and Holland is fast becoming a country for the rich and not for the poor. The land is now nearly all in the hands of the rich."

What is known as the City of London proper has an area of a little more than a square mile, while the county has 117 square miles.

## QUIT HOLLAND FOR AMERICA

First Shipment of an Exodus of 8,000 Families Arrive.

New York.—The Dutch are not taking Holland this time, but the great northwest. Every steamer of the Holland-America line arriving from Rotterdam is bringing from 300 to 400 agriculturists—sturdy, weather-bronzed men with wives and children dressed in quaint Dutch costume—for North Dakota, Iowa and Wisconsin. The Noordam brought 350 of these Netherlands. Most of its second cabin passengers were of this class.

The places of farmers in the northward-bound to Canada are being rapidly taken by the robust stock from the dykes, canals, and meadows of Holland.

According to the story these immigrants find the conditions are bad for the Dutch middle type, the ambitious, intelligent, and go-ahead Dutchmen the self-expatiated families are from Friesland, in the Netherlands, where the conditions were represented as unusually bad.

**Thousands More Coming.**  
Their coming marks the beginning of an exodus of 8,000 farmers from Holland, who say they have been forced to leave their fatherland because of the extortions of rich land owners.

Something of the same conditions that compel second sons to quit England, Ireland, and other geographical points the farmers say, are forcing the great agricultural class to quit Holland.

The families on the Noordam were a happy lot. There was no sign of any sickness among them. The men average about \$1,000 in ready money. Some brought their household goods, with here and there a farm implement and a stubborn wagon. They know whether they're going, for nearly every one has a friend or relative in the northwest country. Some have already explored the new land. Others have lived here a few years, and one man, Nicholas Sjarda, acting as a pilot for his countrymen, has lived in Iowa for eighteen years.

## IT SPREADS FARM GOSPEL

Better Live Stock and Seed Special Sent Through Oklahoma.

Stillwater, Okla., April 3.—The Oklahoma farmer now is filled with more information of various kinds relating to his industry than he ever dreamed was in the books. The cause of this is the better seed and live stock train which lately toured the state in charge of professors and demonstrators from the Stillwater Agricultural and Mechanical college.

The expense was born by the state and the railroad companies over whose lines the train passed. The train was run as a special and was a complete establishment, even meals and lodging being found aboard. There was a passenger coach used as an exhibit car for cereals, etc., a flat car used as a lecture platform, and an automobile for the transportation of the live stock from the college farm.

**91,000 Persons Hear Lectures.**  
The train passed through fifty-four counties, and stops were made for lectures at ninety-nine towns. Night lectures were given in fifteen towns. The day lectures were attended by 82,257 persons, and the night lectures by 8,755, making a total of 91,002. The average attendance at the day lectures was 410, and 548 at the night lectures. The train covered a distance of 2,013 miles and traversed four lines of railroad. Many persons were turned away from the night lectures for lack of room.

The subjects discussed by the lecturers and demonstrators were: "Vaccination Against Hog Cholera," by T. M. Jeffords, professor of agriculture for schools; "Draft Horses," by James A. Wilson, director agricultural experiment station; "Types of Beef and Dairy Cattle," by Prof. Wilson; "Corn Raising in Oklahoma," by Prof. Jeffords; "Cotton Growing in Oklahoma," by A. C. Hartenbower, department of agronomy; "The Boll Weevil and Boll Worm," by C. E. Sanborn, professor of entomology.

**9,000 Women Come to Lectures.**  
The audiences were notable for their great size, close attention and the large percentage of farmers and delegates from rural schools. The bulk of the attendance was men, who brought with them 9,000 women and 12,000 children.

At Miami 3,130 persons visited the train in one hour. Nearly 100 bridges made no charges to travelers during the day, and local merchants offered more than seventy prizes of value to visitors. Miami is the seat of Ottawa county, which has a population of 15,000. At four stops of the train Ottawa county had a total of 6,799.

**"JORDAN THE CORN MAN."**  
Jordan, the Corn Man—that is what they call him, and the name is as distinctive and as indicative as that of John the Baptist. In fact, Jordan is cast in prophetic mould himself. He is the apostle of dung and dirt and the forerunner of an evangelism that is to redeem the earth—also those who dig in it, plow it, and those who live by it. He is an epoch-maker, is Jordan, and the herald of a new era. He is a child of the land, and its majesty, its goodness and its great humor, are upon him through him. He has told his secrets, and breathed into his being the mystery

## HORSES AND MULES

### Blair Horse & Mule Co.

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All Stock Sold With a Full Guarantee to Be as Represented.

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CONSIGN YOUR HORSES AND MULES TO US

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Horses, Mares and Mules from 4 to 8 years old. Stock must be fat and broken to work. Highest cash price paid. We carry a nice line of young mules for farmers.

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Advertise in The Journal.

Best Imported Percheron, Belgian, English Shire, Suffolk Punch, and German Coach Horses \$800 to \$1,000 each. Imported mares and home-bred stallions \$250 to \$850 each. Reference: Any bank in Oregon

**HOME-BRED DRAFT STALLIONS, \$250 to \$600; imported stallions, your choice, \$1,000. E. L. STRAM, Creston, Iowa.**

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