Return of Peach Crop Revives Old Familiar Custom

Loads of Fruit Are Taken From Regions of Plenty to Less Favored Communities.

Stella, Neb.—With the return of a crop of peaches for the first time since 1914, there has revived in this community an old custom that fathers remember from the days they were children. This custom is to take big loads of peaches and other fruits and distribute them to less favored communities.

Changes have taken place since peaches were marketed in 1914. Trucks have replaced the old team and horses. The fruit-growing associations have found a means for marketing the apples direct from the orchards.

The commercial orchards do not specialize in early apples, and very few family orchards have an excess of apples above what is needed for the farmer himself and his neighbors, and in the big grape and berry region around Brownville the excess crop is marketed through berry growers' associations, or similar organizations.

Twenty years ago, and even less, spraying to kill insects had not become a necessary practice, and fruit then was plentiful on almost every farm, but now apples and so many other varieties of fruit need spraying to save their destruction from insects, that much of the fruit on farms has died and not been replaced.

Darkened Attics Reveal Relics

Achievement Day at Meadow Grove Brings Forth Many Relics.

Battle Creek, Neb.—(By A. P.)—It is surprising what the darkened attic rooms of the average Nebraskan contain. This was made evident at the Achievement Day program and community fair held at Meadow Grove, when a huge exhibit of these antiques was shown.

A number of the relics that attracted attention were: a mortar from Bohemia, 150 years old, exhibited by C. A. Ostrodabec; a shawl from Bohemia which has been in the family of Anton Poplar for 65 years; a powder horn 100 years old, shown by J. R. Dow; hand painted dishes that belonged to Dr. Kindred's great-grandmother; a quilt made by Dr. Kindred's mother, which took prizes at a number of fairs 75 years ago; papers disclosing accounts of the assassination of President Lincoln and hard tack brought back from the civil war, shown by Mrs. Kibbler; a Moravian head-dress belonging for 50 years in the family of Mrs. Verbony; a wedding vest that belonged to Mrs. F. M. Acton's grandfather and in use 75 years ago.

In addition there were homespun and woven counterpanes, feather wreaths, spinning wheels and old-time bed warmers.

Farmers' Union Notes

Car Shortage Costly.

Spencer.—Inability to obtain cars promptly in which to ship livestock caused a loss of over $1,000 to the Farmers' Union Co-Operative Elevator company here in the four months ending August 31. The company buys livestock outright, instead of merely shipping it for farmers, as many farmers' companies do. Some heavy purchases were made when prices were high, and declines occurred before cars could be secured. The company had a total turnover of $165,000 in four months, consisting of livestock, grain, farm implements, and general warehouse commodities. In the first four months of this year the company made a profit of over $3,000, and would have made a profit in the second four months had it not been for the car shortage.

Elevator Is Sound.

Chalco.—Members of the Farmers' Elevator company believe they have one of the financially soundest farmers' companies in the state. Their reserve now amounts to over $5,000, which is non-interest-bearing working capital, and enables them to operate without borrowing money. The elevator building is valued at $8,300, and current assets amount to over $6,000, all on a paid-up capital of only $9,200. Current liabilities amount to only $200. A recent check shows a volume of business of $30,000 in five months, on which there was a good net profit.

Picnic at Stanton.

Stanton.—The annual picnic of the Stanton County Farmers Union was held on the Emil Schultze farm south of this city. Charles McLeod was in charge of the program, which consisted of speaking, music, and sports. C. J. Osborn, state president of the Farmers union, was the principal speaker. Music was furnished by a band composed of Farmers union members. W. F. Heerman, president, and Ernest Heller, secretary, of the county union were active in promoting the picnic.

Nelson Farmers Picnic.

Nelson.—A large number of farmers and their families from all parts of the county attended the Nuckolls County Farmers' Union picnic held in the park here. L. S. Herron of the Nebraska Union Farmer was the speaker. He emphasized voluntary co-operation as a means by which farmers could secure fair prices, and urged loyal support of all co-operative enterprises. Music was furnished by the Nelson band and male quartet. Sports and a ball game followed the program. Charles Armstrong is president, and A. M. Anderson is secretary of the county union.

Osborn at Humphrey.

Humphrey.—St. Mary's local of the Farmers' union held a very successful picnic. J. O. Shroyer vice president of the state organization, spoke. This was followed by a ball game and various athletic contests. C. J. Osborn, state president of the union, was unexpectedly present in the evening and spoke. The grounds were brilliantly lighted by a portable electric lighting plant.

West Point Picnic.

West Point.—C. J. Osborn, state president of the farmers' union; John Havekost, president of the Farmers' Union State exchange, and C. J. McCarthy, manager of the exchange, were the speakers at the annual picnic of the Cuming County Farmers' union held at Rief's hall, northeast of here. The Cuming County Farmers' union band, under the leadership of Herman Grosse, furnished music. The program began at 3 in the afternoon and lasted far into the night. I. Lauritzen, county president, was in charge of the program.

Have Big Program.

Neligh.—A program of speaking, readings, music and sports that lasted from 10:30 in the morning until late in the day was put on at the Antelope County Farmers' union picnic held in Riverside park. C. J. Osborn, president of the state union, and John Havekost, president of the Farmers' Union State exchange, were the speakers. Music was furnished by the Elgin band. The sports included some thrilling auto and motorcycle races. Local No. 1 of the farmers' union in Nebraska was organized in the north part of Antelope county and is still in lively existence. A. E. Grandal, manager of the Farmers' union store in Neligh, was very active in making arrangements for this picnic. L. D. Curtis of Royal [illegible] county president.

The Business Barometer

This Week's Outlook in Commerce, Finance, Agriculture and Industry Based on Current Developments.

By Theodore H. Price, Editor Commerce and Finance, New York.

Los Angeles, Sept. 3.—From what I have seen and heard in San Francisco and Los Angeles, as well as in the fertile valleys through which one passes in going from one of these great cities to the other, I conclude that this region is almost immune to the depressing influences which are felt from time to time in other parts of the country. The fact is that much of the country's liquid wealth is being brought here by travelers who come as tourists and remain as residents. There is, therefore, an abnormal growth, which severely taxes the facilities provided, although they are being increased with marvelous rapidity and enterprise. The result is great building activity, good trade and great prosperity in almost every branch of business.

Among those merchants who are engaged in the increasing foreign trade between the Pacific coast and the orient there is some apprehension lest the tariff bill will reduce our exports to Asia, Australia and New Zealand, but only those who look far ahead are much concerned over such a possibility and for the present at least the majority of the people seem happy and contented. For the number of automobiles that are to be seen on the excellent roads which cover the state and the crowded condition of the tourist camps that are to be found in every community it would seem that almost every one is making a motor trip, but the well-filled hotels negate this idea and I am leaving here tonight in the belief that everyone in California is traveling either by motor or by train.

Quiet After Election.

The primary political campaign which has resulted in the nomination of Hiram Johnson to succeed himself as United States senator has been fought with much bitterness and has absorbed public attention for the last two or three weeks, but now it is ended a period of quiescence is to be expected until the pre-election contest begins in October.

Stock Prices Higher.

The most important indication of the course of business last week was to be found in the stock market. The collective mind seems to be wiser than any individual and as read in the trend of stock prices its prescience has become so proverbial that we say "the ticker never lies." In connection with other influences at work on business and prices, therefore, I consider it of first importance that both railway and industrial stocks last week reached high levels for the current upward movement, which is now nearly a year old, and that as many as 65 stocks recorded new high prices in a single day. These records were made despite the abandonment of efforts to settle the rail strike and the assurance that we face an autumn of transportation congestion and of high-priced coal.

Coincidentally raw commodities and wholesale prices are in the main distinctly firmer, and retail prices, a buyer tells me, "are getting stiffer every day." There seems to be a great fear in many quarters that the ultimate consumer will not pay these prices, but the crops will bring in more money to the farmers, all our labor is employed, wages are rising in many places, and it is my belief that the strength of the stock market expresses the confidence of the omniscient collective mind that trade will be of good volume and profitable for many months to come. It will be recalled that after the culmination of the last bull market in stocks in November, 1919, six months elapsed before deflation began in commodities, and I am inclined to think that the end of this rise in stocks is not very near while money remains so plentiful and cheap.

Wages Increased.

The wage advance announced by the United States Steel corporation, which I commented on last week, has aroused wide discussion as to whether it is a momentary maladjustment portending unbalanced prices, and will therefore restrict business because those who receive low prices for their goods cannot pay high prices for what they buy, or whether it is an indication of rising wages and prices and expanding business everywhere. Those who hold the former viewpoint to the downward tendency of wheat and some of the other crops as proof that the wage advance is not a move toward general readjustment, but this seems to me statistical jugglery, because farm products as a whole are higher than they were last year and the declines are exceptions, not the rule. On the other hand, wage increases have been reported in many other industries, notably the New England cotton mills, which are returning to the scale that prevailed before the strike. And as all industry will have to pay more for coal and for metal products, and later for other supplies a general rise in prices and wages appears to me extremely probable.

As for the belief that this inflation will be restrained by the refusal of consumers to buy, that seems to me to disregard the lessons of the past three years, in which it has been clearly demonstrated that people will buy anything as long as they think it is going higher, and that they do not refuse to buy until they have been repeatedly warned by rising interest rates and falling stock prices that commodities cannot go up forever.

Menace Is Found.

As if we were not heading naturally into a period of secondary inflation, the savants in Washington are doing their best to put us there. A real menace is discoverable in the falling off of federal tax receipts. For the fiscal year ended June 30 they were $3,197,451,083, against $4,595,357,062 in 1921. For July they were $46,000,000 below the same month last year. Expenditures have shown no such decrease, and our tax burdens, though inordinate, are insufficient to pay the cost of government, and higher taxes, in some form, or continued government borrowing are inevitable. Nevertheless congress has put through a bonus bill which quite possibly will be passed over the president's veto, and which will add nearly $100,000,000 a year to our expenses immediately and about $4,000,000,000 before we are through with it. President Harding is confident the ship subsidy is not yet dead. In addition congress has passed a tariff which will raise price and wage levels, state governmental expenses and taxes are the heaviest in our time, and we have yet to reap the full harvest of the extensive county and municipal borrowing in the past year.

The inflationary effect of all these influences has often been touched on in these letters, and it is sufficient to say that the boom I have been expecting, meretricious and undesirable as it may be, seems to be fairly upon us.

Sugar Advances

Sugar advanced sensationally last week as the strength of the statistical position asserted itself over the fear that consumptive channels were clogged. Coffee is slightly higher. Iron and steel have shown their expected advance.

The government report placing the condition of the cotton crop at 57 was just about in line with expectations and a general willingness to take profits resulted in a brief convulsion during which prices dropped 80 points. The indicated crop of 10,575,000 bales is small in comparison to probable needs, but mill men, despite good trade, are still uncertain whether they can sell goods manufactured out of cotton costing more than 22 cents a pound.

Other commodities are firm. Mr. Ford's denunciation of coal prices is timely and vigorous and his assertion that operators have conspired to raise prices through the strike reflects an opinion widely prevalent in the northwest, but they are likely to have little effect on prices. The money markets are unchanged, and the federal reserve ratio shows but a small decline to 79.2 per cent.

Germany Gets Respite.

Germany has been granted a provisional six months' respite in reparation payments which has brought about a recovery in the mark to 85 cents a thousand, and the international emergency is met just in time, as emergencies generally are. That has been proven true many times during the past few years, and it is extremely likely that if any of the factors restraining confidence on this side of the Atlantic become so serious as to constitute an emergency they will be promptly obliterated.

	End of last week	End of previous week	last year
Bank Clearings (Bradstreet's in thousands)	$5,637,969	$5,866,887	$5,194,131
Business failures	267	368	310
Federal Reserve ratio	79.2	79.8	66.8
Security Prices, N. Y. Stock Exchange			
20 Industrials	100.78	99.71	66.92
20 Railroads	92.48	92.32	71.31
40 Bonds	91.63	91.76	77.81
Commodity Prices			
Wheat, Sept. del., Chicago	.99½	1.01⅝	1.24
Corn, Sept. del., Chicago	.59	.60½	.53⅞
Beef, gd. dressed steers, Chicago	15.50	15.50	15.25
Pork ribs, Sept. del., Chicago	9.70	9.87	.....
Sugar, refined, New York	.0675	.0675	.0590
Coffee, Rio, No. 7, New York	.10	.09¾	.07⅝
Cotton, middling, New York	.2270	.2290	.1750
Print Cloths, New York	.06½	.06½	.05½
Wool, domestic average, New York	.7155	.7174	.4604
Silk, No. 1 Sinshiu New York	7.20	7.10	5.58
Rubber, crude plants, New York	.13¾	.14	.1425
Hides, pack No. 1, New York	.20	.20	.14
Iron, No. 2 Phila.	34.14	29.00	20.34
Steel billets, Pittsburgh	38.00	37.50	30.00

Financial

By ALEXANDER DANA NOYES.
Omaha Bee Leased Wire.

New York, Sept. 3.—The course of events last week so far as it affected the larger economic problems of the hour, vindicated again the similar tradition that the public mind becomes most pessimistic over an unpleasant situation at the moment when that situation is about to change for the better. Probably the gloomiest day of the season in Wall street was that on which, two or three weeks ago, the markets momentarily reflected the prevalent sentiment of hopelessness over the strikes and their industrial consequences. But the bituminous strike was virtually terminated only a few days later.

Since then, instead of announcements of mills and foundries closing down for want of fuel, the news began to tell of gradual resumption of work at idle furnaces and at the same time the brotherhoods of operating railway employes emphatically repudiated all purpose of a sympathetic strike with the railway shopmen.

Similarly, last Monday's market gave passing reflection to the public's mood of apprehension under the triple influence of the intimation of government seizure of the railways, continuance of the hard coal strike and the talk of Germany's economic run. But the same week subsequently witnessed the government's denial of any purpose of federal operation except in extreme emergency.

Situation Improving.

Evidence that the railways were rapidly getting the problem of shop repairs in hand became indisputable. Thursday's temporary compromise of the allies with Germany followed, and the end of the anthracite strike was plainly in sight. It is possible now, when facts are replacing conjecture, to understand the actual movement of events. However incomplete the compromise with Germany, its acceptance nevertheless shows unwillingness even on the part of France, to force a crisis. The daily reports on recruiting of railway shop forces show that not only are new mechanics taking up the work but that the older employes are returning.

That the anthracite strike should at the same time have approached its settlement was a sure result both of the pressure of public opinion against its continuance and of the well-known fact that suspension of work was now continued only through the obstinacy of union leaders, the men being out of money, wearied with inactivity and eager to return.

Logical Outcome.

Looking back at this series of events, it is easy to see why all of them were the logical outcome of the situation. The complete recovery of financial markets, after each occasional spasm of despondency, has become so little of a mystery that it now merely indicates the fact that cool financial judgment had again been able to see the real probabilities of the situation when public opinion, in its state of nervous apprehension, was incapable of doing so.

Reasonable forecasts of the immediate industrial and financial future must be conditioned largely on the promptness with which fuel supplies are restored to a normal [illegible] basis on the present occasion. That question will be determined when the railway's facilities are fairly tested by the simultaneous movement of coal in quantities larger than is ordinary, [illegible] from the new harvest and of the traffic in general merchandise.

Requirements.

[illegible] solution of the transportation problem, it is safe to assume from all the indices of trade that the country's requirements which would have increased very substantially in any case this autumn, will be extremely large as a consequence of the midsummer hesitation of producers in accepting or executing orders. That industrial revival will proceed is more questionable; trade has now to contend with the visibly increased caution of foreign buyers, with the dilemma of a possible cotton shortage and the accompanying high textile prices and with necessarily decreased purchases from the mass of working men who have been earning nothing during the coal and railway strikes. If this means only that the movement of recovery will be gradual and deliberate, not forced by the large facilities of credit and a sudden rise of prices to a stage of excited activity which could only invite reaction, there will be no good reason for regretting that the prophesies of an "autumn trade boom" of large dimensions had not been fulfilled.

With County Agents

DOUGLAS COUNTY.

The Lucky Twelve Girls' Sewing club, composed of girls in and about Millard, gave an achievement day program at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ben Schomer near Millard. C. C. Belden of the Thompsen-Belden company was present and gave the girls an interesting and instructive talk on the methods of determining the quality of cloth and also gave them some pointers which will help them in the future when buying goods.

The Thompson-Belden company is presenting all the members in the sewing club work in Douglas county this year and the leaders with a silver thimble.

Ten members of the Lucky Twelve Sewing club have finished their project work and received the achievement certificate at the meeting. The club also was presented with the first year seal which was attached to the club charter.

During the program, bungalow aprons were exhibited and judged by the club members. Miss Bernice Schmidt of Millard won first. Miss Elsie Paasch is leader of the club.

The club members receiving their achievement certificates are: Mary Ahrendsen, Mildred Ramsey, Irene Arganbright, Ruth Tallon, Lucille Tallon, Myrtle Wrage, Bernice Schmidt, Pearl and Gladys Schomer and Vietta Hansen.

Washington County.

Blair.—Washington county already has become an exporter of pure-bred seeds. R. E. Miller, mayor of Fort Calhoun, has just made the announcement that he has exported to Kansas one carload of No. 60 Turkey red wheat at more than the market price. Requests from Illinois and South Dakota for Kanred wheat are beginning to come into the county, the agricultural agent states.

Two years ago there were few fields of Kanred. Last fall the acreage of Kanred and No. 60 Turkey red wheat was increased to more than 6,000 acres. The great increase in No. 60 wheat was due to an importation of a carload of the seed by the county farm bureau.

The Nebraska certified seed list includes the following from Washington county: Kanred, A. G. Johnson, C. T. Lang; No. 60, R. E. Miller, A. G. Clark, Charles T. Lang, John Barry; No. 6, John Barry; No. 2 oats, Conn Wilson, A. G. Jensen. The county has more certified No. 60 wheat than any other county in the state.

The county-wide judging contest for pig club members resulted in a splendid team being selected to send to the state fair. The three boys on the team are Walter Huber, Merritt Cook and Merle Grover. Clark Huber, Clayton Marshall, Rollo Allen and Bernard Thompson were among the best judges.

The first annual picnic of the Washington county honey producers was voted a big success. The crowd assembled from all parts of the county. A picnic dinner preceded the program, the chief feature of which was a talk by Charles Gaydou, secretary of the state association, on the proper hive to use. He brought out many points, particularly mentioning the need of sunshine, air circulation and natural shade. Mr. Gaydou stated that the hive should be close to the ground and set in closely cropped grass.

O. E. Timm, formerly secretary of the State Honey Producers' association, gave a talk on the queen bee.

Culls

"If farmers strike," said Broker Pike,
"To starve would be our curse."
"Then folks would see," quoth "Rube" McGee,
"Who feeds the universe."

The old belief that small potatoes planted would give good results is as erroneous as the belief that a scrub sire or a nubbin of corn will give as good results as select stock. Keep this in find when selecting seed potatoes.

Farm housewives last year either sold or put on their shelves 1,335,000 containers of jelly, 9,500,000 cans of fruit and vegetables and 715,000 pounds of poultry and meat, canned according to methods demonstrated to them by agents of the Department of Agriculture and state agricultural colleges.

The "music of the milk pail" is the bell on the farmer's cash register. Keep it ringing.

Bank Clearings

Bank Clearings in the United States for the week ending August 31, reported by telegraph to Bradstreet's Journal, New York, aggregate $5,637,969,000, against $5,871,487,000 last week and 5,194,131,000 in this week last year. Canadian clearings aggregate $156,492,000, as against $185,981,000 last week and $208,303,000 in this week last year. Following are the returns for this week and last, with percentages of change shown this week as compared with this week last year.

	August 31.	August 24.
New York	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philadelphia	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boston	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City	[illegible]	[illegible]
San Francisco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cleveland	[illegible]	[illegible]
Detroit	[illegible]	[illegible]
Los Angeles	[illegible]	[illegible]
Minneapolis	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cincinnati	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Orleans	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlanta	[illegible]	[illegible]
Richmond	[illegible]	[illegible]
Omaha	[illegible]	[illegible]
Buffalo	[illegible]	[illegible]
Portland, Ore.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seattle	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee	[illegible]	[illegible]
Denver	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dallas	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oklahoma	[illegible]	[illegible]
Houston	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Birmingham	[illegible]	[illegible]
Washington	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nashville	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul	[illegible]	[illegible]
Memphis	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indianapolis	[illegible]	[illegible]
Salt Lake City	[illegible]	[illegible]
Columbus	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fort Worth	[illegible]	[illegible]
Providence	[illegible]	[illegible]
Des Moines	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rochester	[illegible]	[illegible]
Galveston	[illegible]	[illegible]
Norfolk	[illegible]	[illegible]
Akron	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sioux City	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total U. S.	[illegible]	[illegible]

Trade Review

By R. G. Dun & Co.

The comparative stability of business and of financial markets during a protracted period of labor unsettlement has been reassuring, and the general strike situation now seems less disturbing. Negotiations for a full settlement of the coal mining troubles have been actively in progress, with apparent promise of a complete adjustment being effected, and the resumption of work in bituminous fields is reflected in substantially increased production of that class of fuel. Restraints on New England textile manufacture, moreover, are relaxed as agreements over wages and working conditions are gradually reached, following prolonged controversy, and supplies of such goods will be augmented by the restarting of idle machinery. Against the more favorable phases noted, on the other hand, there is the continued interruption of transportation resulting from the railroad labor difficulties, with reports of delayed merchandise movements and of orders being deferred because of doubts regarding deliveries. With potential requirements large, it is especially unfortunate that prevailing drawbacks and uncertainties cause restriction of demands in different quarters, and that some new projects are held in abeyance pending a clearer insight into the future. Despite various encouraging features, the virtual assurance of bountiful grain crops among them, the fact cannot be disregarded that strikes lasting for several months in important industries have impeded the business recovery, and that hesitation is more in evidence. Requests for the withholding of shipments on contracts previously placed have become more numerous, while actual cancellation of commitments, if still the conspicuous exception, is heard of in some instances. In respect of price developments, also, the influence of labor unsettlement is plainly visible. At prices approximately 40 per cent below the highest level attained in the after-war inflation, buying had increased and broadened in many channels, and there seemed every prospect before the strikes occurred this year of a steady expansion of commercial activities. Recent months, however, have brought a recurrence of sharp price advances in some commodities, enhanced costs of production being a factor in the movement, and indications are now beginning to appear of the restraint imposed by rising markets.

Money Rates Advance Moderately.

An upward turn came in the local money market this week, but the movement was without special significance. As against a maximum charge of 4 per cent last week, call loans this week advanced to 4½ per cent, with odd-lot transactions reported at 5 per cent, and 3¾ per cent was the minimum quotation. The moderate rise in rates was explained by the requirements in connection with the month-end financing, and did not reflect any change in the fundamental situation. After the September 1 disbursements have been met, a lowering of rates is to be expected, as funds are in ample supply and gold from abroad has recently been arriving in volume. In the latter connection, the statement was made this week that gold is being shipped here in preparation for the forthcoming interest payment due on the British war debt to this country. Approximately $100,000,000 in interest is due on this account during October and November, about $65,000,000 being payable on October 15.

Crop Reports Strengthen Cotton.

Markets for two of the principal farm staples—wheat and cotton—moved in opposite directions this week. Depression in wheat prices has become a familiar feature, large yields of this cereal being virtually assured, and the September delivery in Chicago has again fallen below the dollar basis. A year ago, in sharp contrast, this option was quoted at around $1.23 a bushel. The underlying situation in cotton on the other hand, reflects unmistakable strength, the prospect of a relatively small crop being the main supporting factor. The month of August—a critical period in crop development—brought an appreciable loss in conditions, and prices this week rose several dollars a bale. Much of the buying of futures represented speculative short covering, but there was also a demand from trade sources, both domestic and foreign.

Iron and Steel Prices Rising.

The month just ended brought important movements in iron and steel prices. Not a week passed without advances in this quarter, and the rise during the current week was especially noteworthy. Published quotations, with comparatively few exceptions, are at higher levels than a week ago, and a further upturn may conceivably result from the wage increases and coal mining and railroad troubles. With domestic supplies scarce, buying of foreign pig iron has continued in heavy volume, the Iron Age reporting that orders for about 40,000 tons have been placed in the New York district alone. Canadian iron, moreover, has come from northern states.

Strength of Hides Maintained.

Despite a rather decided contraction in volume of new business, the firm position of domestic hide markets is maintained. Abatement of demand, in fact, has been partly due to further price increases named by packers, while the approaching holiday and the prevailing industrial unsettlement have also exerted a restraining influence. Considerable talk is heard among tanners of reduced operations in leather, but confidence is generally expressed that activities will soon broaden, and sellers are awaiting clearly to take [illegible] prices. Throughout the hide trade and allied lines the present period is one of seasonal quietness and the absence of important commitments at this time is without special significance. [illegible] of certain hide prices with those of a year ago discloses numerous advances of [illegible] and in some instances [illegible] higher in some instances.

Chicago Grain

By CHARLES D. MICHAELS.
Omaha Bee Leased Wire.

Chicago, Sept. 3.—Wheat prices have declined to a level where the farmers in the northwest and southwest are getting less than $1.

Durum wheat, which is nearly 50 per cent of the total crop in the northwestern states, is selling at 50 cents in some sections.

Prices are so low that those who have been extremely bearish are disposed to go slow on the selling side, but while they believe that there may not be any advance for the present, there is little to be gained on the selling side other than the carrying charges. For two weeks prices for December wheat had almost the same range and net losses for the week were only 2¼c, while September finished with a loss of 2⅜c and May 1½c for the week.

A decreasing movement in winter wheat in states of the middle west and southwest was more than offset by increase in the northwest, but the primary movement is materially under last year's. Spring wheat estimates in the American and Canadian northwest are being revised upward and there will be a movement marketward from those sections that will be only restricted by the ability of the railroads to furnish cars.

Average Grain Movement.

A car shortage exists in all sections, but it is no worse than usual at this season, there being an average movement of grain on. This is shown by the aggregate of 8,456,000 bushels at Chicago last week, a decrease of 1,066,000 bushels from last year, and of only 129,000 bushels as compared with the five-year average. Primary receipts of 26,747,000 bushels increased 658,000 bushels for the week, but decreased 3,463,000 bushels from last year and were only 27,000 bushels below the average. In very few years have the railroads been enabled to furnish sufficient cars to move all the grains offered from the interior at this season. A number of the largest western and southwestern railroads report that they have fewer bad order cars than last year and as compared with July 1.

What effect the large supplies of wheat in the United States and Canada will have on prices in the future is problematical. A number of close market students believe that all bearish conditions have been discounted. Others say that wheat is within 5 cents of the bottom, while the third set, who are bearish, expect a greater decline with no material rally.

Exportable Surplus.

Based on a carryover of 79,000,000 bushels in all positions in the United States on July 1, with a crop of 820,000,000 bushels this season, there is a total supply of approximately 900,000,000 bushels, which is sufficient for an exportable surplus of 275,000,000 bushels. Based on a Canadian crop of 400,000,000 bushels and allowing 100,000,000 bushels for consumption and seed, Canada should have 300,000,000 bushels, making a surplus of 575,000,000 bushels, or within 100,000,000 bushels of Europe's import requirements.

It is not probable that the United States will export more than 225,000,000 bushels, if it can do that much, and export buying will have to improve materially to enable a movement of that size. Europe needs about 50,000,000 bushels per month from exporting countries and will have no trouble getting it.

Drouth Damages Corn.

Drouth and extreme heat has damaged the corn crop severely in southern and western Nebraska, northern and central Kansas, western Oklahoma, Texas, southern Minnesota and South Dakota, southern Illinois, part of Missouri and a considerable section of Ohio and Indiana. Private estimates are for 2,795,000,000 to 2,860,000,000 bushels, compared with 3,017,000,000 bushels last week, and 3,081,000,000 bushels harvested last year.

Crop damage has brought more buying from the outside and the trade is moderately bullish. Export demand has improved ad movement from the country has also enlarged, although it is below last year's.

Oats are selling at 20c a bushel less in the northwest and they are being fed to hogs in preference to selling. Prices here are so slow that there is little in the short side and the principal trading is spreading between September and the distant months.

Dry-Goods Market

Unfinished cotton cloths were much more active in the early part of the week, and prices steadily became stronger, notably for print cloths, which in the case of some constructions brought ⅛ to ¼ cent a yard more than last week. Printers, bleachers and converters purchased quite freely for September-October deliveries, and would probably have taken larger quantities had they been able to secure later shipments at current prices. Mills generally, however, refused to sell very far ahead—some not beyond September—pending the publication on Friday of the government's cotton crop report, which was expected to show a considerable decline in condition during the past month. Cotton yarns continued very firm, with actual trading limited. Trade in domestics and other finished cotton goods differed little in character from that of recent weeks, small but numerous orders being the rule in the primary market. Most jobbers have been kept busy meeting a pretty general demand from retailers for moderate-sized lots of seasonal merchandise. Little activity was noted anywhere in buying for distant requirements, and not much business of that sort was expected in the week prior to Labor day. With jobbers and some manufacturers, demand for broad silks, particularly crepes and sport fabrics, is said to have been well maintained. Japan raw silk, after advancing somewhat over last week's prices, has ruled steady but quiet. Following substantial initial purchases for the next spring season, woolens and worsteds, as well as knitted underwear and outerwear, have shown lessened activity, but duplicate orders for fall have gradually increased in number. The hosiery market generally has been dull, pending the opening of spring lines, possibly next month, although a scattered demand for additional supplies to meet autumn requirements has been in evidence.

Food Index Again Higher

Bradstreet's Food Index number, based on the wholesale prices per pound of thirty-one articles used for food, is $3.12, comparing with $5.09 last week and $2.96 for the week ending September 1, 1921. This week's number shows a gain of nine-tenths of 1 per cent over last week and of 5.4 per cent over the like week of last year.

Increased: Barley, corn flour, butter, sugar, raw; coffee, tea, eggs, potatoes, beeves, live; hogs, live; evaporated milk, gray goods, pig iron, Bess.; pig iron, southern; steel billets, Bess.; steel billets, O-H; car wheels, old, Chicago; steel scrap, Pittsburgh; steel scrap, Chicago; cast iron, Chicago; spelter.

Decreased: Flour, wheat, red; wheat, spring; corn, oats, rye flour, hams, cheese, sugar, refined; cotton-seed oil, beans, sheep, live; oleo oil, hay, coke tin.

Weekly Failures

Business failures for the week ending August 31 number 267, which compares with 368 last week, 310 in the like week of 1921, 147 in 1920, 93 in 1919 and 137 in 1918.

Canning Powders Do Not Kill Germs of Poison

Canning powders cannot be depended upon for safety from food poisoning, according to the bureau of chemistry of the United States Department of Agriculture. Extensive experiments recently conducted to test the claims made by certain widely advertised and distributed canning powders, which consisted mainly of 95 per cent of boric acid with 5 per cent of salt added, have shown conclusively, the department declares, that the anti-septic properties of the powder only affect a few molds and micro-organisms which are not responsible for spoilage in properly processed cans or jars.

Fruits and other acid products properly packed when fresh and in good condition keep without any canning preparations. Much larger amounts of canning powder than those recommended have no effect whatever, the department says, on the growth of spore-forming bacilli, which do not require free oxygen for growth, particularly the toxin-forming bacillus botulinus, which recently has been responsible for many deaths.

Experts Urge Farmers to Make Supply of Cider

State University Says Large Supply of Apples Should Be Conserved by Orchardists.

This is the year for the orchardist to replenish his stock of homemade apple cider, experts at the University of Nebraska agricultural college declare. In nearly all orchards of the state apple trees, especially the summer varieties, are loaded with apples, many of which will go to waste, unless an effort is made to use them. Where large quantities of windfalls and culls are at hand, it pays to make cider vinegar, these specialists say.

Sweet cider is converted into hard cider by allowing fermentation to take place. This is readily brought about when the sweet cider is exposed to air. Cider should be placed in wooden kegs in a comparatively cool place, preferably at a temperature not above 75 degrees. The process of fermentation usually takes four or five months, or when the bubles cease to be given off.

Conversion from hard cider to vinegar is brought about by a yeast bacteria that is added to the hard cider to start the process. Usually this is derived from the air, but it may be hastened by adding a few pieces of "mother vinigar" to the surface of hard cider.

During the process from hard cider to vinegar the kegs should be kept under fairly cool conditions from 60 to 75 degrees, according to the university specialists.

When these precautions are observed, it usually shortens the period of making home cider vinegar by at least six months over the old haphazard methods that were formerly used, according to the specialists.

The Farmer's Wife

By MARY ANN GRAY.

Corn meal spoils more readily than flour and for most families it is best to buy in small quantities.

Young Lady Fashion says that sweaters will be worn with fall suits instead of blouses. The sweater and wool pleatet skirt is taking the place of the middy suit in the young lady's wardrobe.

It is a good idea for every kitchen to keep a roll of grocer's paper handy. It will serve many purposes besides wrapping, such as draining fritters, doughnuts, etc., and lining cake pans.

Positively Second and LAST WEEK

SUN — THERE'S A PLACE FOR U IN THE SUN

FIVE DAYS MORE — A Sun Wonder Picture

STARTS SATURDAY HAROLD LLOYD in his first five-reel feature, 'Grandma's Boy'

RIALTO A. H. Blank — Starts Thursday

The Wonder Picture of the Year!! Rodolph Valentino "Blood and Sand" More Romantic Than "The Sheik" More Thrilling Than "The Four Horsemen"

Starts Thursday — RIALTO A. H. Blank

NO RAISE IN PRICES
Strand — Direction of A. H. Blank
NOW PLAYING "NICE PEOPLE"
Is everything nice that nice people do?
REID — DANIELS — NAGEL — FAYE
LOOK OUT BELOW
You'll laugh, you'll roar, then laugh some more.

Orpheum — ORPHEUM CIRCUIT VAUDEVILLE
Matinee Daily, 2:15; Every Night, 8:15
SPECIAL THIS WEEK
So the children can see Singer's Midgets at the matinees Tuesday to Friday, inclusive, the curtain will not rise until 3:10 o'clock. Singer's Midgets will not be on until after 4 o'clock.
LABOR DAY MATINEE, 2:15 NIGHT, 8:15
SINGER'S MIDGETS
30—TINY MEN AND WOMEN—30 Greatest Production in Vaudeville
MAY and ROSE WILTON
Minstrel Monarchs; Rubin & Hall; Cliff Clark; The Wonder Girl; Topics of the Day; Aesop's Fables; Pathe News.
Our new reduced prices. No advance. Matinees—15c, 25c, 50c. Nights—15c, 25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00.

RIALTO A. H. Blank
NOW SHOWING
GLORIA SWANSON "HER GILDED CAGE"
Cast Includes Harrison Ford and David Powell
—Also— ERNEST DUDOS Athenian Pianist

Vaudeville & Pictures Empress — Two shows in one.
WANDA HAWLEY in "The Love Charm"
HAROLD LLOYD in "Nothing But Trouble"
MUTT AND JEFF — FOX NEWS

"OMAHA'S FUN CENTER"
Gayety — Mat. and Nite Today Pre-War Prices
THE PREMIER HEBREW COMEDIAN SAM HOWE. HIMSELF
And His "JOYS OF LIFE" Columbia Burlesk
[illegible]

Bee Want Ads Produce Results.

BEE WANT AD RATES

11c per line each day, 1 or 2 days.
10c per line each day, 3 to 6 days.
9c per line each day, 7 days or longer.

These rates apply to The Sunday Bee as well as to The Morning and Evening Bee. All weekday advertisements appear in both morning and evening editions at the one cost.

The above rates apply exclusively to Want Ads which are commonly termed "public wants," and do not include advertising or exploiting their business.

THE BEE reserves the right to designate what constitutes a public want.

Want Ads accepted at the following offices:

CLOSING HOURS FOR WANT ADS.
Evening Edition .... 11:45 a. m.
Morning Edition .... 9 p. m.
Sunday Edition .... 9 p. m. Saturday.
THE OMAHA MORNING BEE.
THE EVENING BEE.

DEATH & FUNERAL NOTICES

PETERSEN—Jessie Cecelia, aged 17 years, died Friday p. m., beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Nels Petersen, 3216 Meredith Ave. Besides her parents she is survived by 3 sisters, Mrs. H. F. McCaffery, Mrs. W. O. Galloway, Mrs. F. J. Kountze; one brother, Charles, all of Omaha.
Remains at Heafey and Heafey's funeral parlors pending funeral arrangements.

IN MEMORIAM.
DODGE—To the blessed memory of our beloved mother, Ruth Anne Dodge, who entered into eternal rest on September 4, 1916.
"Her children rise up and call her blessed." "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord; that they may rest from their labors, and their works do follow them."

BILLINGS—Elsie L., beloved wife of B. Park Billings. Private funeral services will be held from the residence, 611 North 38th St. at 2 p. m., Monday, September 4. Interment Forest Lawn cemetery. Please omit flowers. For information call F. J. Stack & Co., HA. 0664.

DONOHOE—Charles K., September 1, 1922, 41 years, at residence, 1510 No. Twenty-ninth St.
Funeral services at Cole & McKay chapel, Monday, September 4, 1922, at 2 p. m. Interment Prospect Hill cemetery.

BURIAL VAULTS.

WOODEN boxes soon decay. Steel or iron vaults will rust out and collapse. Therefore you should insist upon your undertaker using an Automatic Sealing Concrete Burial vault; water-proof and everlasting. Manufactured only by the Omaha Concrete Burial Vault Co., 5210 N. 30th St., Omaha. Inspection invited.

CEMETERIES.

VISIT FOREST LAWN. North of City Limits Office at Cemetery and 720 Brandeis Theater

FUNERAL DIRECTORS

F. J. STACK & CO., Omaha's best undertaking establishment.
ARROW PIERCE AMBULANCE SERVICE HA. 0664. Thirty-third and Farnam.

Hulse & Riepen, Funeral Directors. 2224 Cuming.

HEAFEY & HEAFEY Undertakers and Embalmers. Phone HA. 0268. Office 2611 Farnam.

LARKIN BROTHERS FUNERAL DIRECTORS, 4813 SO. 24TH

CROSBY-MOORE, WE. 0047, 24th & Wirt

FLORISTS.

LEE LARMON Phone DO. 8244 1814 Douglas

SAY IT WITH FLOWERS FROM HESS & SWOBODA, 1415 FARNAM STREET.

JOHN BATH, 1804 Farnam, JA. 1906.

L. HENDERSON, 1507 Farnam, JA. 1258.

PERSONAL.

THE SALVATION Army Industrial home solicits your old clothing, furniture, magazines. We collect. We distribute. Phone DO. 4135 and our wagon will call. Call and inspect our new home, 1110-1112-1114 Dodge street.

CAL H.. Write, important, McCausland, Ia. Laura H.

LET ME clean up those weeds. KE. 5452.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—AUG. 26, 16th and Howard. Chapter Keystone from charm. Cross key and anchor engraved thereon. Reward. C. Ellis Nichol, 5015 Webster St., WA. 2617.

LOST—Bunch of keys in business section. Return to Omaha Bee "Want" Ad Dept. Receive reward.

LOST—Airedale dog. Phone 121, Council Bluffs for reward.

LOST—Friday, gold breast pin, valued as keepsake. Reward. AT. 7502.

WORLD
A SHOW THAT IS A POSITIVE SENSATION
with six all-star feature acts, including
"ALEKO" The Mind-Reading Marvel
ROYAL REVUE Girl act de luxe
DeMichle Bros. "The Happy Wops"
"The Married Flapper" An engrossing photoplay, with Marie Prevost.

MOON
NOW SHOWING
Anniversary Week Attraction—

The Man—
The Woman—
The Snow Tracks—
The Northern Battle—
The Great White Sickness.