

WE WIN BY BIG MAJORITY

Prohibition Defeated in Alabama by About Twenty Thousand.

PERSONAL ELEMENT IN FIGHT

It Cannot Be Regarded as a Straight Anti-Prohibition Victory—Governor Comer Was an Issue.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 30.—All indications point to a majority of between 10,000 and 20,000 in Alabama against the prohibition constitutional amendment yesterday. Chairman J. Lee Long, who has been in charge of the fight against the amendment, claims that the majority against the amendment will be fully 30,000.

The early returns indicated a landslide against the amendment and succeeding bulletins fully bore out the early indications.

Jefferson county, in which is Birmingham, the largest city in the state, in spite of the fact that the fight has been concentrated here, gave a majority of over 1,000 against the amendment. Mobile, Montgomery and Cullman counties show the largest majorities on the victorious side and it appears the amendment has carried but three counties, Talladega, Macon and Sumter, with Lee in doubt.

Not a Straight Victory.

Today's election cannot be regarded as a straight anti-prohibition victory because of the personal politics that has been injected into the issue.

Its association with the administration of Governor B. H. Comer and his reported ability to name a successor to the governorship in Judge S. D. Weakley, author of the prohibition bills, have figured prominently in the result.

A significant feature of the result is the fact that sentiment against the amendment is so widespread. Rural precincts, small towns and cities alike, for the most part returned substantial majorities on the winning side.

Interest in Contest.

A fact of special interest in today's election on a constitutional amendment making prohibition effective throughout all Alabama was that it was the first time in the history of the state that an expression of the whole electorate vote had been measured on a prohibition question. The statewide prohibition bill was passed by a legislature which had been elected on a local option platform, and while several counties had declared for prohibition under the local option act, the voters of the entire state had never before been called upon to pass on the question direct.

The polling places in the country precincts closed at 5 o'clock and in the cities at 6 o'clock, and the count was rapid, because there was but one proposition submitted.

Many Fight at Polls.

In Birmingham the election was the most exciting ever witnessed. Hundreds of people were crowded around each polling place, women and children were singing and brass bands, stationed by the anti-amendment forces, were playing patriotic airs. Each polling place was enlivened by its quota of fist fights, there being so many that it was impossible to keep track of them. Feeling was so high that a few words were sufficient to bring on a blow. Practically every voter was challenged and required to make affidavit that he was a qualified elector. This delayed the casting of ballots considerably, but in spite of these handicaps the vote was heavy.

As an instance of the deep feeling displayed, a minister went to the polls and a young woman attempted to pin a white ribbon upon him. The minister declined, telling her that he considered it improper for young women to speak to men on the streets, whom they did not know. The woman began crying and the minister apologized for hurting her feelings, but he considered the polling places improper places for the young woman to be. The affair was taken up all over the city and partisans commended or denounced the conduct of the minister accordingly as their sentiments on the question dictated.

COUNTRY COUNTIES AGAINST IT.
MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 30.—Returns in the Alabama election indicated the proposed amendment to put prohibition in the constitution had been defeated by a decisive vote. From the country precincts the reports indicated the farmers' vote was largely against it. The majority in Montgomery county against the amendment may go to 1,500. The indications are that the amendment lost in a majority of the counties. Most of the large counties went heavily against the measure. While women and children were at the polls in many places, their presence did not affect the vote to any extent.

Oscar Hall, tax commissioner of Baldwin county, fell dead at his home a few minutes after voting for the amendment. Physicians say death was due to heart failure induced by excitement.

SENATOR DIETRICH'S WIFE AND DAUGHTER AT BEDSIDE

Condition Becomes More Serious and the Women Are Called.

Mrs. Herbert Knox Smith of Washington, daughter of Senator Dietrich, has been called to the bedside of her father because of his most serious condition. She arrived Monday and with Miss Dietrich, is staying at the Royal Hospital, where she spends most of her time at the Methodist hospital, where Mr. Dietrich was taken when brought to Omaha in his present serious condition.

Annual Feast of St. Louis Traffic Club

Senator Chamberlain, Judge Dillard and C. W. Post Talk of Railroads and the People.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 30.—Senator George F. Chamberlain of Oregon, former Judge Dillard of Chicago, and George A. Post of New York were speakers at the annual banquet of the Traffic club of St. Louis tonight. Senator Chamberlain discussed "Conservation, and The Railroads." Mr. Post's subject was "Railway Business Associations," and Judge Dillard talked on "The Relation Between Corporate Enterprises and the Public."

Senator Chamberlain pledged himself to support the waterway legislation proposed by the associations interested in that subject, and predicted that the Mississippi valley will become the manufacturing as well as the producing center of the country.

Mr. Post told his hearers of a conference at Washington last Tuesday between representatives of the Railway Business association of which he is president, and President Taft and Attorney General Wickesham. He pleaded with the railroad executives present to treat the people as customers and asserted that this relation of seller and purchaser is vital to a solution of the railroad problem.

"Let the railroads go to Washington and help construct, rather than obstruct," he urged.

CORN IS UNCHALLENGED KING

(Continued from First Page.)

\$8,950,000; flaxseed, \$26,000,000, and 1,000,-000 pounds of rice, \$25,000,000.

Comparisons with Former Years.

The production of all cereals combined is 4,711,000 bushels, an amount considerably greater than that for any other year except 1906. It exceeds the average of the preceding five years by 6.5 per cent.

The value of all cereals in 1909 has never been equaled in a previous year. It is almost exactly \$3,000,000, or 34 per cent above the five-year average.

Compared with the average of the previous five years, all principal crops are greater in quantity this year except cotton, flaxseed, hops and cane sugar; but without exception every crop is worth more to the farmer than the five-year average.

This is the year of highest production for potato, tobacco, beet sugar, all sugar and rice; next to the highest production for corn, oats and all cereals. Compared with 1908, gains in value are found all along the line, the exceptions being barley, buckwheat, rye and milk.

The increase in the value of farm products this year over 1908, \$869,000,000, is enough to buy a new equipment of farm machinery for over 6,000,000 farms. The value of the cereal crops to the farmer would pay for all of the machinery, tools and implements of the entire manufacturing industry. The value of all crops, \$5,700,000,000 would make a half payment on the value of all steam railroads, according to the valuation of 1904.

Meat Price Investigation.

Retail Meat Prices—Secretary Wilson has just finished a unique investigation made for the purpose of this report relating to the increase of wholesale prices of beef when sold at retail. Through employees of the Bureau of Animal Industry inquiries were made in fifty cities—large, medium, and small—in all parts of the country.

For the fifty cities the total retail cost charged to customers above the wholesale cost paid by the retailers is 35 per cent. In five cities the rate of increase is 20 per cent or under; in ten cities, 21 to 30 per cent; in 12 cities, 31 to 40 per cent; in twelve cities, 41 to 50 per cent; and in eleven cities, over 50 per cent.

The lower the grade of beef the greater the percentage of gross profit. In Boston, for illustration, the rate of gross profit is nearly twice as great for beef costing 8 cents at wholesale as for beef costing 11 and 12 cents. Low-priced beef is marked up nearly twice as much relatively as high-priced beef. In other words, perhaps it is a safe inference that the poor people pay nearly twice as much profit as the well-to-do people pay.

Hog Situation More Fair.

The farmer's situation with regard to hogs is more fair to the farmer than the cattle situation is, but still it is apparent that during the last three years the price of corn has been too high for the price of hogs. The relative price of hogs on the farm January 1, 1909, was 16.3 as compared with 100 for the mean price of 1896-1900, and the average cost of all hogs slaughtered at principal markets in the year before was 14.2, or about the same as the farm price.

The price of dressed hogs of 100 pounds in New York in 1908 stands at 14.7, and the carcasses of market pigs at Chicago at 14.4, which is approximately the number representing the relative retail price of fresh pork.

There has been a tendency of the animals and crops of the farm to increase in value per unit at the farm at a faster rate than all commodities have increased at wholesale.

Within the wholesale trade, also, farm products exceed all other classes of commodities in relative increase of price since 1896, and food is exceeded only by farm products and by lumber and building materials. The only large exception to the leading place taken by farm products in rise of prices is unified beef cattle, the

farm price of which has barely begun to rise above the price level of 1896-1900 for beef cattle.

The inspection of meat was conducted at 575 establishments located in 240 cities and towns, an increase of eighty-nine establishments and twenty-nine cities and towns. There were inspected at and after slaughter 15,071,367 animals, of which 7,325,337 were cattle, 2,045,713 calves, 55,27,321 hogs, 10,932,900 sheep and 69,122 goats. Of these 141,065 carcasses and 89,428 parts of carcasses were condemned. Tuberculosis seems to have been the principal cause of the condemnation. In addition there were condemned for sanitary reasons on reinspection more than 11,000,000 pounds of meat products.

Meat Inspection.

Owing to better observation of the law governing transportation of live stock in cars, only 38 cases of violation were reported during the year, or less than one-third the number in the year previous. Only 5 per cent of the cases resulted adversely to the government. Fines of \$7,490 were collected and costs of \$1,529. Through the vigorous work of its law officer the department is exercising a powerful influence for the observance of the several laws in the enforcement of which it is especially interested.

Sixty of forty-five different areas in twenty different states were mapped during the year, at a cost of about \$145,000, including field and office expenses, the area mapped aggregating 100,000 square miles. Since the beginning of the year 1908, 267,091 square miles have been surveyed and mapped. With reference to soil fertility the report states that so far as can be observed at the present time cases of failure on the farm are due to individual neglect or misjudgment, not fundamental to the soil itself. With regard to abandoned farms in the eastern states, it is stated that the idea that the soils have become exhausted is a mistaken one and the suggestion is made that an increasing production can be brought back through a change in farm management and the infusion of new and active blood in rural communities.

Pure Food and Drugs.

The department made a great forward movement in enforcing the food and drugs act. It now has branch laboratories for the examination of samples at twenty-one of the leading commercial centers, about one-half of these being seaport cities. The department solicitor has prepared and reported to the attorney general for prosecution 494 cases, and of those tried but two were lost. Convictions and fines aggregating over \$3,000 were secured in eighty-five cases; and in ninety-eight cases decrees of condemnation and forfeiture were issued covering many tons of food and drugs. As a result of these operations, misbranded and adulterated products are rapidly disappearing from interstate commerce. The use of preservatives which may be injurious to health is one of the largest and most perplexing questions arising under the food and drugs act. So far only one experiment has been completed, that with sodium benzoate. The decision which has been published declares this preservative to be noninjurious, and it may be used without violation of law, provided the percentage used appears on the labels attached to the packages.

Rise of "Prescription Scheme."

Since the passage of the food and drugs act the "prescription scheme" has arisen. Under this plan of selling proprietary medicines, a prescription is sent through the mail. The prescription will contain several well known medicinal agents, but also a coined name of some unknown product. To fill the prescription the recipient must purchase the agent sold under the coined name. Analyses of these products have shown that they usually consist of the cheapest and commonest of ingredients, though advertised as panaceas for various diseases. Such remedies are plainly fraudulent, since they have no curative properties for the diseases for which they are recommended.

Our National Forests.

The forest service manages a great producing property; all told the proclaimed boundaries of the national forests now include nearly 16,000,000 acres of land. Of the three principal resources of the forests, water, forage and timber, the timber is for the time being the least developed. Vigilant protection is given to the forests and this will mean the steady improvement of water conditions in the west. Not only the users of water throughout the west, but all who in turn derive a benefit from the prosperity of these users share in the distribution of profits.

The forage yield of the forests which sufficed for nearly 7,700,000 sheep, 1,500,000 cattle, 30,000 horses and 150,000 cows, was utilized by more than 27,000 individuals and concerns, besides furnishing free grazing for milch cows and work horses of settlers, prospectors and travelers. The timber cut of last year was small because of general business conditions. In making sales of national forest timber not revenue but the best interests of the consumer furnish the guiding principles. The administration and protection of the national forests cost last year less than \$3,000,000, with an additional \$500,000 spent on improvements. The cost of national forest administration and protection was less than 3 cents per acre for all purposes, including improvements.

Word of Weather Bureau.
An instance of the practical value of the service of the weather bureau is found in its advance warnings of storms, like the Key West Hurricane of October 11, 1909. From the first definite location of the storm over the south central Caribbean sea on October 6, until it proceeded to the southern extremity of Florida and passed into the ocean on the 11th and 12th of October, the bureau gave out daily advances regarding its intensity and direction in every stage of its progress, with the result that protective measures following the receipt of the warnings reduced the loss of both life and property to a minimum.

Two river districts were established, one at Bismarck, N. D., and the other at Wichita, Kan., for the purpose of forecasting flood stages.

Scientific investigations have been continued at the Mount Weather Research Observatory, and additional knowledge of conditions in the upper atmosphere has been gained by means of kites and captive balloons. The observations are resulting in knowledge which is of practical value in weather forecasting.

Dry Land Farming.
Investigations in the great plains area are now under way at thirteen stations. The subjects of crop sequence, grain, manuring, time and depth of plowing, extent of tillage before and after seedling, and practically all the combinations of crop sequence and tillage methods for the conservation of moisture are being studied. Durum wheat has become firmly established in the middle great plains region and is being rapidly extended to the inter-mountain dry-land section.

The total production of durum wheat for 1909 will probably be not less than 50,000,000 bushels. The spread of this type of wheat has been so great that the care necessary to maintain the highest standard of quality has not been given. Progress was made with barley and rice by the improvement of varieties, the introduction of new varieties, the improvement of cultural methods, etc. Greater interest was shown in all phases of corn work than in any previous year.

Studies are being made of the methods and practices on the most successful farms



Of Interest to All Contestants

A recent ruling of the Post Office Department prohibits our awarding in accordance with our advertisement promise the prizes in our Golden Anniversary Contest. Our two former contests conducted with such marked success to all concerned set high our hopes for this third contest. No one regrets more than we our utter inability to comply with the original advertised conditions of this contest. Our plans for months past have been laid with the object of meeting the heavy demands that we expected would be made upon our stocks of high grade Pianos at this season of the year and as an immediate result of this con-

test. We have bought from a score of manufacturers. We have bought heavier than ordinary conditions would warrant. Now with the contest falling short of our original plans we find every foot of floor space on our five floors crowded and crammed to overflowing with the highest grade line of Pianos ever assembled in the West.

Something must be done. Ordinary selling conditions will not help us. Extraordinary measures alone will relieve our dilemma, our over-crowded salesrooms. We have decided to inaugurate a

Golden Anniversary Piano Sale

Commemorating our half century of business existence and to make PRICES and TERMS that will not be passed by. Remember when considering this sale that here we show 25 different makes of high grade, world renowned Pianos, including the celebrated:

Steinway, Weber, Steger, Hartman, Emerson, Mehlin, McPhail, A. B. Chase, Wheelock, Stuyvesant, Steck and the Well Known Hand-made Schmoller & Mueller Pianos.

High grade makes that are not to be found elsewhere. Purchased in such great numbers to insure rock bottom prices. We guarantee a saving of from \$100.00 to \$200.00 on any Piano purchased during this Golden Anniversary Piano Sale. But we go still further than the furnishing of the highest quality and the giving of the lowest prices. Money is not our immediate object. We must move our stock and would rather that music lovers in Omaha, in Nebraska and throughout the West should have the advantages of this sale and the opportunity to secure the long desired Piano under terms that may not be approached or granted elsewhere. From now until December 25th these terms:

No Money Down. 30 Days Free Trial. Free Stool, Free Scarf, Free Delivery, Then \$1 a Week

Will bring to any home a Beautiful, Fully Guaranteed, Sweet Toned, High Grade Piano. This sale comes at the best time of the year to secure your Piano, just before Christmas. But act immediately. Note the following list which are only a few of actually hundreds of Piano bargains to be found on each and every floor of our salesrooms. Come tomorrow. Make your selection. If you don't want the Piano delivered immediately we will set it aside, holding it, delivering it a day or two if you desire, before Christmas. The important thing is to secure your instrument before our stocks have been reduced. They will be sold quickly. Music lovers everywhere know that a sale at Schmoller & Mueller's is a genuine sale. A sale which includes the furnishing of the highest quality, the best Piano. Which means the saving of the most money. And as we have shown, the giving of the most liberal, the most unheard-of terms. Note the various instruments here offered. Then come, or if you can't come, write for all particulars. We guarantee as great satisfaction in filling your order by mail as if you were here and personally selected the Piano.

\$250 Story & Camp, Cottage Upright	\$65	\$285 Milton, Mahogany case	\$145	\$450 Chase, Walnut case	\$265
\$600 Steinway, Grand Square	\$75	\$225 Norwood, Oak case	\$155	\$450 Emerson, San Domingo Mahog.	\$285
\$300 Kimball, Ebony case	\$85	\$350 New Sample Piano	\$168	\$600 Hardiman, Art style	\$410
\$350 Sterling, Walnut case	\$95	\$375 Cramer, Walnut case	\$185	\$650 Steinway, Mahogany	\$450