

WASH. Nov. 8.—The lumber cut in the United States during the calendar year was 44,242,000,000 feet, board measure, as against 42,242,000,000 feet in 1909, and 40,260,000,000 feet in 1908. This is an increase of 2.0 per cent over 1909, and 4.8 per cent over 1908. The output of lath and shingles during 1909 was 3,712,000,000 and 14,958,000,000, respectively. The increase in the production of lath in 1909 over 1908 was 54.3 per cent and over 1907 1.3 per cent, while the corresponding increases for shingles were 24.4 per cent and 24.1 per cent.

Department of Commerce and Labor Issues Figures Showing Vast Increase in Production of All Sorts of Lumber.

The substantial increase over the two preceding years was general, few of the individual states showing a decreased cut. The figures for 1908 and 1907 were collected by mail, and while including the commercial mills of the country, did not in many cases cover the small neighborhood mills whose output was consumed locally. The relatively large increase in the number of mills reporting for 1909, together with the increase in the cut for that year, was due largely to the fact that the field force of the Census Bureau, which was engaged in gathering statistics of all branches of industry throughout the United States, secured returns from practically every sawmill in operation during the whole or any part of 1909, without regard to its size, and in this way there have been included many small mills not covered by the mail census in the preceding years.

Increase in Yellow Pine. In the group of coast states, from Virginia to Texas, inclusive, together with Arkansas and Oklahoma, there stands probably not less than nine-tenths of the present supply of yellow pine stumpage. The proportion of the total cut of lumber in the United States contributed by this group, together with Kentucky and Tennessee, has been steadily increasing during recent years. In 1907 their output was 27,824,000,000 feet, or 44.3 per cent of the total; in 1908, 35,056,000,000 feet, or 81.3 per cent of the total; and in 1909, 22,057,000,000 feet, or 49.8 per cent of the total. Yellow pine, including the several species, longleaf, shortleaf, loblolly, Cuban, etc., constituted substantially the same per cent of the total cut of lumber in these states in each of the three years, furnishing 72 per cent in 1907, 72.3 per cent in 1908, and 72.4 per cent in 1909. The increase in the number of mills reporting from this region in 1909 over 1908, namely, from 12,824 to 23,255, amounted to nearly two-thirds of the total increase in the number of mills reporting for the entire United States during these years. The increase in the number of mills and in the number of acres in large part to the many small mills in remote localities, which were reached by the agents in 1909, but which are difficult of access by mail. The United States output of this class and size, however, is almost without exception consumed in the immediate vicinity of its manufacture, and hence exerts little or no influence on supply and prices in the general lumber market of the country.

New York and New England. The proportion of the total lumber cut of the country contributed by New York and the New England states did not vary materially during the three years, being 8 per cent in 1907, 8.4 per cent in 1908, and 8.4 per cent in 1909.

Output in Coast States. The Pacific coast states, with an output 24.1 per cent greater in 1909 than in 1908, and 1.1 per cent greater than in 1907, nevertheless contributed a smaller proportion of the total cut of the country in 1909 than in either of the preceding years, the percentage for 1909 being 15.5, for 1908, 16.3, and for 1907, 15.8. Douglas fir was far in the lead as lumber material in these states during the three years, the production from this species constituting 61.1 per cent in 1907, 61.1 per cent in 1908, and 68.5 per cent in 1909. It contributed 79.2 per cent of the total production in Washington in 1908, and 81.3 per cent in Oregon, while redwood furnished 64.4 per cent of the total output in California.

Softwoods and Hardwoods. The reported cut of yellow pine in 1909, 14,377,000,000 feet, constituted 32.5 per cent of the total lumber output. This proportion was substantially larger than in 1908 and 1907, in which years it formed 29.3 per cent and 25.5 per cent, respectively, of the total. Douglas fir lumber, which ranked next to yellow pine in 1909, with a reported cut of 4,856,000,000 feet, formed 10.9 per cent of the total output in that year, as against 11.3 per cent in 1908 and 11.4 per cent in 1907. White pine, with an output of 4,590,000,000 feet, contributed 10.4 per cent of the total in 1909, as against 10.1 per cent in 1908 and

10.4 per cent in 1907. The reported cut of oak lumber in 1909, namely, 4,465,000,000 feet, was substantially larger than the output of this species in either 1908 or 1907. It formed 10 per cent of the total in 1909, as against 9.2 per cent in 1908 and 9.3 per cent in 1907. A steady decrease is noted in the proportion of hemlock lumber in the total production during the last three years. It formed 5.4 per cent of all lumber in 1907, 7.4 per cent in 1908, and 6.8 per cent in 1909. A similar showing was made by spruce, which declined from 4.3 per cent of the total in 1907, and 4.2 per cent in 1908, to 3.9 per cent in 1909. Western pine showed little variation in actual or relative production in the three years. Its contribution in both 1907 and 1908 formed 3.3 per cent of the total, and in 1909, 2.4 per cent. The cut of lumber from no other species reached as much as 1 per cent of the total output in any of the three years, though a substantial increase in the production of hickory lumber was shown for 1909, when a cut of 23,000,000 feet was reported.

The comparative summary.

Table with columns: STATE, 1907, 1908, 1909, Lumber Production, M feet P. M., Shingles, number. Lists states from Washington to All other states.

Local mills not covered in 1908 and 1907.

NEW INDUSTRY AT OGDEN

Rose Preserving Company to Produce Grain Alcohol.

ALFALFA FOR THE DRY FARMS Salt Lake Valley to be Traversed by Electric Line Inside of a Year is One of Many Plans in Entertaining State.

OGDEN, Utah, Nov. 8.—(Special).—The Rose preserving company is establishing a new industry here. The company is manufacturing grain alcohol and bottling the finest grade of pickles. With an investment of \$30,000 the owners are beginning a campaign for the fancy pickle trade of the intermountain country and, so far, with

doing much to build up the city. A gang of 100 men is employed by the Moran Construction company, paving four of Ogden's long and wide blocks. The concrete foundation, eight inches thick, has been laid and now the asphalt surfacing is being rolled. For a number of years this city has been working a transformation on its streets and sidewalks, so that today no part of the city is without its broad concrete sidewalks and its curbs and gutters, and nearly all the business district is paved, with macadam in the residential districts. Mud in wet weather is becoming a thing of the past and pedestrians can reach the center of the city from the furthest points, without stepping off into slush or a bottomless pool. Does tomato culture pay? Here is the answer: E. Jackson, a farmer of West Weber, just west of Ogden, stepped into the office of the Utah Canning company yesterday and received a check for \$355, the revenue from two and one-half acres of tomatoes. That is a revenue of \$144 an acre, and interest on more money than is required to buy an ordinary farm in the wheat belt. George Matson of the Utah Canning company is authority for the statement that, in the 100 acres contracted for this year, the average yield of \$144 an acre, and twelve tons to the acre, for which \$135 was paid at the factory.

MORE LIGHT ON COOK'S FRAUD Story of Two Eskimos as Related to Missionaries—Assert Ice Was in Pine Shape.

CHICAGO, Nov. 8.—Dr. Frederick A. Cook was further discredited in a special cable dispatch to the Chicago Daily News today from its correspondent in Copenhagen, Denmark. The story was the first publication of the report of Knud Rasmussen, the Danish explorer, as sent by him to his wife in Copenhagen and now given out by her.

Contained in the story is what purports to be the statements of Cook's two Eskimo companions in the polar quest, Irukuk and Aplaak, in which they claim that Commander Robert E. Peary's charge that Cook traveled in a circle and never even approached the pole.

Rasmussen in the story is quoted as saying he himself did not interview the men, but that their statements were taken by Rev. Gustav Olsen and Katsket Schemmose, Danish missionaries.

The dispatch to the Daily News says: "Already in 1909, when I was on an expedition to Greenland," writes Rasmussen, "there existed grave doubts as to whether Dr. Cook really had reached the pole, as I determined to find out from his two Eskimo companions, I secured their statements through the missionaries.

"We traveled from Annotok with eight sledges in company with Dr. Cook at the first autumn (February). From there to Ellesmere land we slept only once on the ice. It took four days to cross Ellesmere land. Eighteen days out our companions left us. We then had gone only about twelve English miles from land.

No Reason for Stopping. "The ice was fine and there was no reason to stop, for any one who wanted to go on could do so. Dr. Cook took observations with an instrument he had in his hand, and we then changed our course westward.

"We left here a lot of food for men and dogs and one of us (Irukuk) went ahead to examine the ice. We reported it in good shape, which it was, but Dr. Cook looked at it and said it was bad.

"On the way back we stopped at open water near the land. We stopped one day and went over to Ringnes island before the snow had melted (April). At this time the sun was just below the horizon at night. It was the month when it does not get dark (March).

"One day, I (Aplaak) came upon Dr. Cook sitting down and drawing a map. I looked at it and asked him: "What route are you drawing?" "My own," replied Dr. Cook.

"But that was a lie, because he drew the map way out at sea where we never had been.

"We continued to shoot bears on the ice till we had enough for the dogs. The small rivers had only begun to break when we reached Hall Geyser.

"Here, as Dr. Cook directed us, we left our dogs behind us, although they were fat from the meat of bears. We crossed the great sound and had to push our boat along the ice.

"Dr. Cook said: "We will reach human beings (Haffin) within two days."

"We had slept twice when he looked ahead and said he saw a tent, but it was a stone. We were marching for a long time. Then we came to an island on which Elder birds were nesting. We followed the land past Cape Sparbo and when our provisions were nearly gone we returned toward Cape Sedon, where we arranged for wintering.

Big House for Winter. "It was yet twilight, the whole night, and we built a house of peat and stone, just as we do at home. We caught walrus, musk-ox and bear for the winter. It was a fine autumn and we had made provision for the winter. During the dark time we were in the most of the time making clothes and Dr. Cook wrote all the time. At first sight of the sun we started home.

"We pushed the sledge ahead of us and much target practice at seals until we had only four cartridges left. Not before we were near Annotok did we leave the sleds.

"Dr. Cook during the journey promised us a good reward, but he proved himself a liar and swindled us out of the payment. We did not get the guns he promised us. These he sold for fox skins. He gave us only a knife and some matches and a useless boat.

"This all we, Irukuk and Aplaak, have to tell of our journey with the great Dr. Cook."

Bill for Printing Referendum Laws Hundred Thousand

Question of Legality of Charges for Publication Raised by South Dakota Counties.

MURON, S. D., Nov. 8.—(Special).—Attorneys T. H. Null and W. A. Lynch of this city, have been searching the statutes for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not there is a law justifying publication of the proposed amendments and laws, referred to the people under the referendum act. It has been declared that although the provision may be somewhere in the statutes, they have been unable to find it. Several counties will protest the payment of the printer's bills for the publication of the proposed amendments and laws, referred to the people under the referendum act. The total amount to be distributed among official newspapers will exceed \$100,000. It is claimed that because the county auditor ordered the publication, the county commissioners must pay the bill, notwithstanding the fact that contention is made that the publication is unnecessary and the price exorbitant. Every county in the state is interested in the matter, and the outcome will be awaited with some impatience.

To make fat and healthy children eat Cream of Barley morning and night.

HYMENEAL

De Val-Jackson. Miss Anna Jackson, daughter of Andrew Jackson, and Everett T. De Val were married by Rev. Charles W. Savidge at his residence Monday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

Moller-Kasach. Miss Olga F. Kasach, daughter of Frits Kasach, and Benjamin H. Moller, both of Fremont, Neb., were married by Rev. Charles W. Savidge at his residence Monday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

Nebraska News Notes. BEATRICE—Horber C. C. Swindland of Sabetha, Kan., and Miss Gertrude L. Harst of Beatrice, Kan., were married by Judge Walden.

BEATRICE—Mr. and Mrs. Edgar McCrea, yesterday celebrated their golden wedding anniversary in the presence of a few friends, children and grandchildren.

BEATRICE—J. W. Glenn of Fremont yesterday purchased the Lyric theater, which has been operated here the last few years by Mrs. Mayme Richter. He will take charge November 21.

BEATRICE—John Evans was called to Dodge, Kan., yesterday by telegram announcing the death of his father, John Evans, a former resident of this city. He was 36 years of age and leaves a widow and five children.

BEATRICE—John Ehard, a farmer living eight miles northeast of Beatrice, chased two chickens this morning night on horseback. He fired at them several times, but they returned the fire, and the shot fell so close around Mr. Ehard that he decided to return home without making a capture.

SHELTON—Word was received here Monday of the death of Kearney of Miss Lillie A. Bain. She was a teacher in the public schools of Shelton, having for the last two years had charge of the second and third primary grades and was an efficient instructor. Two weeks ago she went to her home and was taken with typhoid fever.

BEATRICE—At a meeting of the Board of Education last night the resignation of W. H. Smith, science teacher in the high school, was received, and J. A. Ladden was chosen to continue the work. The monthly report of Superintendent Bodwell shows the attendance at the schools to be 1.54, about the same as last year. The annual holiday vacation will be held December 16 to January 2.

SHELTON—The Shelton oil well is being worked by a force of men experienced in drilling. Two shafts are struck, one eight and one day, and good progress is being made. Many different layers of stone, lime and clay have been brought up, and drilling has now reached a depth of 800 feet and several times a substance much resembling oil has been brought up, and at times the smell of gas has been plainly in evidence, and the promoters of the well, who are all Shelton and vicinity citizens, feel sure that a valuable find will soon be made.

The suburban and interurban lines are

TRACTION TIEUP PROBABLE

Philadelphia Men Vote to Strike on Call of Leaders.

NEW YORK TROUBLE SPREADING Thousand More Taxicab Drivers Join the Sympathetic Movement—General Strike to Be Considered Tomorrow.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 8.—Philadelphia is threatened with another street car strike. The two meetings of motorman and conductors of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit company, the second of which broke up early this morning, voted to go on strike at a certain hour today to be named by the executive committee, unless arbitrators agree on one of the points still at issue. The men, it is declared, wanted to go on strike immediately, but this was halted by the leaders.

The arbitrators are Raymond Robins of Chicago, representing the men, and John G. Vogler, representing the company. They are authorized to call in a third man if they cannot agree.

The point upon which the two arbitrators are deadlocked is the interpretation to be placed upon the term "loyal men."

New York Strike Spreads. NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—Although today was expected to mark time in the strike of express company drivers and helpers, owing to the apparent disposition of the labor leaders to postpone consideration of the general strike until after election, unexpected interest was injected into the sympathetic movement in aid of the strikers by announcement that 1,000 additional taxicab drivers had joined the strike.

This made, according to Secretary Porter of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, a total of 2,000 chauffeurs on strike, despite the fact that 500 "taxicab-blees" employed for the most part by smaller companies which had made agreements with their men, went back to work today.

Both Speedy and Effective. This indicates the action of Foley Kidney Pills, as S. Parsons, Battle Creek, Mich., illustrates "I have been afflicted with a severe case of kidney and bladder trouble, for which I found no relief until I used Foley Kidney Pills. These cured me entirely of all my ailments. I was troubled with backaches and severe shooting pains with annoying urinary irregularities. The steady use of Foley Kidney Pills rid me entirely of all my former troubles. They have my highest recommendations." Sold by all druggists.

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Y. M. C. A. Auditorium

November 11, 1910, 8:00 P. M.,

By J. W. Erwin

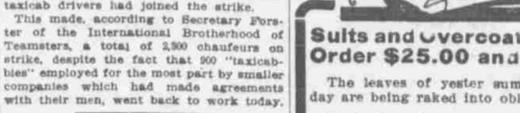
Mr. Erwin is a speaker of extraordinary ability and has drawn large audiences in most of the important cities of the United States and has recently completed an extended lecture engagement in London, England.

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