

# URGE AMERICANS TO MAKE USE OF RIFLES

## Distinctly Our Weapon, Say French Officers After Observing Pershing's Men Practicing.

(By Associated Press.) American Training Quarters in France, Wednesday, Oct. 3.—Major General Pershing today watched a battalion of Major General Sibert's command as it stormed and took three supposed enemy trenches, which had been named Wilson, Taft and Roosevelt, for the occasion. The exercise was part of a program of battalion problems which is being carried out daily and will be developed gradually into regimental, brigade and divisional attacks.

In addition to General Pershing, several French officers witnessed today's maneuvers, after which they were criticized by American and French observers, and by the general himself. He said that in taking the three trenches the soldiers, he noticed did not use their rifles. This he thought a mistake. "You must not forget that the rifle is distinctly an American weapon," said the general. "I want to see it employed."

### Run Germans Down to Fight.

The general said he had heard of soldiers in this war who had been chasing Germans a hundred yards or more for an opportunity to bomb or bayonet them. If they had thought, they might have stopped and shot them easily with the rifle. Some time ago the American army authorities had decided to devote much attention to musketry, but neither the French nor the British instructors are inclined to spend much time on that phase of warfare, having become accustomed to the tactics of attacking solely with bombs, bayonets and machine guns. American soldiers always have been fine marksmen, however, and the officers still believe in rifle fire for both offensive and defensive purposes.

# World's Liberty Is Theme to Great Daylight Parade

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hundred Creighton university attendants made a splendid appearance in khaki military uniforms.

### "Hoot Mon."

And "Hoot Mon," there were the Killies from Winnipeg, Canada, twenty of them, under Pipe Major W. Sutherland. These "Ladies from Hell," belonging to the Seventy-ninth Cameron Highlanders and this is what a small boy said as they marched past: "I'll say they can pipe some!"

The Omaha fire department made a splendid showing with equipment from the days when the boys "ran mid de machine" to the present-day motorized trucks. A bucket brigade of pioneer fire department days demonstrated how the boys responded when the bell rang, leaving their places of business to fight the flames. A town pump on wheels, drawn by twenty men, caused the old timers to see again in retrospect the days when cisterns were pumped dry by the volunteer fire ladders. Apparatus of various periods were shown. Three horse-drawn and sixteen motor-driven trucks of today were shown in this feature of the parade. Nearly 300 men took part in the fire department section. Chief Nelson of the Durant fire department at the Union Pacific shops represented the volunteer chief of other days and the red shirts worn by the volunteer section were replicas of those worn when many years ago Chief Salter and Assistants Simpson and Dincer were in line.

And there were bands of music in the parade. Too many bands to count. Music all along the way.

### Living Picture on Float.

Every eye caught the beautiful Irish float upon which Miss Margaret English sat as "Erin," with two Irish wolf hounds at her side, according to historical correctness. Ten small girls, dressed in green, sat at her side, lending a pretty effect to this living picture. Miss Camilla Kane, Miss Katherine Heafy, Miss Katherine Lowry and Miss Marcella Kavanaugh represented, respectively, the Irish provinces of Ulster, Munster, Leinster and Connaught. They were appropriately dressed in colors dear to the hearts of sons and daughters of "Auld Erin." The color scheme of the float was yellow, white, green and gold, green predominating, the color emblem suggesting harmony between the factions. The decorative figures were a large harp, kilted cross, shields of the four provinces and American and Irish flags. Thirty-two horsemen, representing the counties of Ireland, rode alongside the float.

People of Sorrow. "The People of Sorrow" was the inscription on either side of the Lithuanian float which carried an armored knight astride a white charger, this being the national emblem, as the eagle is an emblem in this country. Surrounding the mounted knight was a group of Lithuanians representing in correct costumes shepherds, soldiers and farmers of their native land. "Buruta," Lithuanian goddess, was one of the figures shown on the float. Rev. George Jones of the South Side was the leader in preparation of this interesting float which so vividly portrayed the national spirit of "The People of Sorrow." The Lithuanians of Omaha are ardent proponents of democracy and their fealty to Uncle Sam in this crisis has been marked.

### Sign for Freedom.

King John singing the Magna Charta, the first imperial grant to British subjects, was the central theme of the English float, which was presented under the direction of the Sons of St. George. "The Meeting of King John and the Barons of Runnymede" was the title of the float. The Magna Charta, a life in the River Thames, where the barons met the king, was the scene depicted. The king was shown seated upon a dais, with the knights and barons presenting the famous parchment for his signature. Coats of mail added a touch of realism to the scene. Lions of St. George were observed, as if guarding the float.

### Thistles, Lassies Dancing to the Tunes of Bagpipes and Highlanders in kilts were the chief identifying features of the Scotch float, which was decorated and manned by Clan Gordon.

### Order of S-mottish Clans. A large group of St. Andrew was in front of

the float and on each side was the coat-of-arms of Scotland, showing the red lion rampant on a golden field. A model Edinburgh castle was at the rear of float. On the float were six Highland warriors in costume and four kiddies in kilts. Wreaths of flowers embellished the general effect.

### Scots Man Float.

Omaha Scots represented clans on the float as follows: Robert Gal, Clan Cameron; Robert Malcom, Clan Malcolm; Daniel Yates, Clan Campbell; Donald Douglas, Clan Donald; Miss Irene Hislop, Clan McAlpine; Miss Gertrude Hislop, Clan Stuart; Jennie Gal, Clan McLaine; Pipe Major George MacDougal, Clan MacDougal; Piper John K. Finlayson, Clan McLeods; Harold Fernandes, Clan Gordon.

The French float was designed and equipped by the Alliance Francaise, an organization formed here last January. Joan of Arc, patron saintess of France, was represented by Miss Frances Fitzpatrick, who was on a white horse on the float. At the rear, upon a devoted throne, was Goddess of Liberty, represented by Miss Alta Hager. Four guards of honor of the time of Joan of Arc were in real life: Mrs. O. E. Gullion, Mrs. E. C. Rogers, Mrs. H. C. Kemp and Arthur Fitzpatrick. On each side of the Goddess of Liberty were French peasant flower girls. On a shield was "Vive la France," and on sides of the float were the words, "Liberte, Egalite and Fraternite," familiar to French people. The scene suggested the dignity of a nation.

### Appeals to Uncle Sam.

The Omaha colony of Greeks wrought an effective scene for their float, which showed Greece appealing to Uncle Sam in behalf of Macedonia, Epirus, Asia Minor and Thrace, which were under the oppression of Turkey and Bulgaria. Sophia Kallas appeared as Greece. Herbert Berson as Uncle Sam, George Kazeros as Turkey and Peter Karos as Bulgaria. Representing the oppressed countries were: Hannah Fanger, Macedonia; Mollie Grossman, Epirus; Annette Fanger, Asia Minor; Ethel Shawter, Thrace. Flags of Greece and the United States were mingled with shields of other designs.

The float "America" was designed and manned by German-born citizens. On the float were two figures in costume, representing the war of the revolution; two of the civil war and two of the present war. Marching with the float were sons of German citizens who have enlisted under the Stars and Stripes for the present war. A large American eagle was observed at the front, and seated upon a throne was Columbia. The spirit of the float was thoroughly American and reflected the Americanism of German-born citizens and their sons. On each side of the float was inscribed the names of Herkimer, Muehlenberg, Steuben, Schurz, Sigel and Osterhaus, Germans whose names have been enshrined in American history.

### "God Save Poland."

"Boze znan Polske," on the Polish float means "God Save Poland." On the float which represented Poland was a queen in captivity, kneeling before a cross. A bishop represented the church; a knight and his wife, the nobility; and other groups represented the middle class and laboring class. Girls on the float wore Polish costumes. Twenty footmen wore military uniforms of their native country and carried a large Polish flag. The quaintness of the feminine costumes was a feature of this float.

The Belgian float was a strong appeal from a country saddened and depressed by the cruel hand of war. On the center of the float was an heroic figure of a woman kneeling with arms outstretched. She was in the midst of a scene of pillage and carnage, mute evidence of the wanton destruction of the enemy. A scene of ruin is shown in the background, and the picture is intensified by women and children depicting hunger and want. The central figure represents Belgium asking the world for aid.

The Italian float showed the Muses in the center. Figures representing Triest and Trentino were observed appealing to Victory for aid. A Turk and a Bulgar were shown interposing between Victory and its beneficiaries. The victory was shown on a throne. The idea was cleverly worked out. Flags and shields were used in decoration.

Veteran firemen of Omaha appearing in the fire department section of the parade were: C. G. Hunt, F. H. Koesters, Zenas Stevens, A. B. Frary, Gus A. Williams, Fred Krug, sr., John H. Putler, Julius Treitschke, W. A. Kelly, Ed Maurer, C. R. Courtney, James Donnelly, J. W. Jardine, Herman Kunde, H. S. McDonald, Charles Schutt and Grant Watson.

# A Mere Child Can Win This Terrible World Wide War

(Continued from Page One.)

each victory and magnified each reverse. Your grandfathers can tell you about these old lovers who helped to prolong the war by failing to give united and loyal support to the soldiers at the front. If it should happen that grandfathers was one of these "peace-at-any-price" advocates, doubtless he will change the subject and talk about something else.

Even if you are less than 6 years of age, surely you can understand that the issues involved in this dreadful war must be settled and settled right before the world may hope for abiding peace.

Therefore, if anyone asks you what you think about the war reply as follows: "President Wilson was right when he said that the world must be made safe for democracy."

Best way to save Wheat is to eat Corn; best way to eat corn is— POST TOASTIES says Bobby

# Government Issues Last Warning to Draft Evaders

Washington, Oct. 4.—A last warning was issued today to drafted men who have failed to answer the call to the colors. The government gave notice that those who have failed to report will be given an opportunity to escape punishment if they join the colors now and explain their previous failure to do so. If they show a willful disposition to evade service, they will be charged with desertion and every effort will be made to apprehend and punish them.

he said that the world must be made safe for democracy. The American people have no desire to destroy Germany or prevent it from regaining commercial importance. They want Germany to restore the stolen property and go home in a chastened mood.

"They want to jam the knowledge into every close-cropped Prussian head that just because a man owns a high-priced automatic gun and has a lot of ammunition and a college education he has no right to go out and shoot up his neighbors. The American people are hoping to make it clear to the kaiser and the crown prince and the various square-jawed Hindenburgs that it is highly improper to form a partnership with God for purposes of murder, and then treat God as a silent partner.

### Ended at the Marne.

"As to the final outcome, the battle of the Marne was the beginning of the end. For 200 years all the big events of history have marked an irresistible advance toward the establishment of democracy. When the Germans failed in their mad rush of 1914, it meant that an All-Wise Providence and the laws of evolution were not to be thwarted by a military despot with a brilliant but senseless German army that cannot win and therefore Germany must lose. The end of bloodshed and sacrifice and widespread terror will come as soon as the United States of America begins to strike aggressive blows. The more men we send to the front, the fewer we will lose. Our greatest enemy at present is indecision. Our strongest ally is speed. Our most needful watchword is faith. We are going to end the war and then sit at the council table to repress greed and curb injustice."

Of course, the foregoing will sound rather highfalutin to come from a 6-year-old child, but it will be the truth, and the truth is needed in large doses at present, especially by people more than 6 years of age.

That will be all for today, children. You may run along and play.

# Professional and Business Men Will Pay Double Taxes

Washington, Oct. 4.—Business and professional men and salaried men as well, who have incomes of more than \$6,000 a year, face a war profits tax of 8 per cent, in addition to the income surtaxes under the provisions of a section which has been discovered in the war tax bill.

The section was not introduced on the floor nor discussed in either house of congress, but was inserted by the conferees while they were working in secret session to bring out the perfected bill.

The war profits tax section of the bill lays a tax of 8 per cent on the net income of a "business or trade" when it exceeds \$3,000 a year in the case of a corporation, and \$6,000 in the case of a partnership or an individual. A subsequent section just discovered declares that a trade or business includes "professions and occupations."

If this last interpretation stands, professional, business and salaried men will pay two taxes on their incomes.

### Toledo Executives Ask La Follette's Deportation

Columbus, O., Oct. 4.—Deportation of United States Senator Robert M. La Follette and his supporters through the allies' lines to Berlin because of their "treasonable utterances" was urged in a resolution received today by Governor Cox from the Executives' club of Toledo.

Washington, Oct. 4.—Decision as to what action it should take on petition demanding expulsion of Senator La Follette was again postponed today by the senate privileges and elections committee. Another meeting will be held tomorrow, when it is hoped to determine whether any action shall be taken and, if so, whether before or after adjournment of the present session.

# GRAIN AND PRODUCE

## Corn Sales Pick Up Slightly With An Advance of One Cent; Oats Sold Slightly Lower.

OMAHA, Oct. 4, 1917.

Receipts today were moderate, 171 cars arriving in the market. Forty-one cars were wheat and all the better grades of hard wheat went to the mills.

Corn was a rather slow sale and prices were very uneven, the spot quotations on this cereal being 1c higher, the white and yellow selling at the cent advance while the mixed variety was lower. No. 2 white corn sold at \$2.01 and the No. 1 and No. 3 grades of yellow at \$1.88. No. 2 mixed sold at \$1.85 and \$1.84, while the No. 3 brought the same price. There was not much interest shown in receipting of this cereal, buyers taking this grain cautiously. An even fifty cars were reported in.

Oats were slightly lower, the bulk selling generally 1/4c off, with the demand for this cereal fairly good for the commercial grades. No. 1 white sold at \$2.04 and the No. 2 and No. 3 grades at \$1.84, while the bulk of the No. 2 grade brought \$1.84 and the standard grade at \$1.83. There was not much interest shown in receipting of this cereal, buyers taking this grain cautiously. An even fifty cars were reported in.

Arrivals of rye and barley were somewhat light, seven and ten cars respectively being reported. Rye was about unchanged, while barley was 1/4c higher. No. 1 rye sold at \$2.04 and the No. 2 and No. 3 grades at \$1.84 and \$1.83, while the No. 4 grade brought \$1.82 and \$1.81 and the No. 5 grade at \$1.79 and \$1.78.

Clearances were: Wheat and flour equal to 125,000 bushels; corn, 30,000 bushels; oats, 60,000 bushels; rye, 10,000 bushels; and shipments of 1,033,000 bushels last year.

Primary corn receipts were 1,666,000 bushels and shipments 626,000 bushels. Total receipts were 2,292,000 bushels and shipments of 1,292,000 bushels last year.

Primary oat receipts were 1,044,000 bushels and shipments 478,000 bushels. Total receipts were 1,522,000 bushels and shipments of 1,262,000 bushels last year.

Chicago, Oct. 4.—Wheat: No. 1 hard winter, 1 car, \$2.04; No. 2 hard winter, 1 car, \$1.84; No. 3 hard winter, 1 car, \$1.83; No. 4 hard winter, 1 car, \$1.82; No. 5 hard winter, 1 car, \$1.81; No. 1 soft winter, 1 car, \$1.84; No. 2 soft winter, 1 car, \$1.83; No. 3 soft winter, 1 car, \$1.82; No. 4 soft winter, 1 car, \$1.81; No. 1 hard summer, 1 car, \$1.84; No. 2 hard summer, 1 car, \$1.83; No. 3 hard summer, 1 car, \$1.82; No. 4 hard summer, 1 car, \$1.81; No. 1 soft summer, 1 car, \$1.84; No. 2 soft summer, 1 car, \$1.83; No. 3 soft summer, 1 car, \$1.82; No. 4 soft summer, 1 car, \$1.81.

Barley: No. 2, 1 car, \$1.37; 1 car, \$1.35; 1 car, \$1.33; 1 car, \$1.31; 1 car, \$1.29; 1 car, \$1.27; 1 car, \$1.25; 1 car, \$1.23; 1 car, \$1.21; 1 car, \$1.19; 1 car, \$1.17; 1 car, \$1.15; 1 car, \$1.13; 1 car, \$1.11; 1 car, \$1.09; 1 car, \$1.07; 1 car, \$1.05; 1 car, \$1.03; 1 car, \$1.01; 1 car, \$0.99; 1 car, \$0.97; 1 car, \$0.95; 1 car, \$0.93; 1 car, \$0.91; 1 car, \$0.89; 1 car, \$0.87; 1 car, \$0.85; 1 car, \$0.83; 1 car, \$0.81; 1 car, \$0.79; 1 car, \$0.77; 1 car, \$0.75; 1 car, \$0.73; 1 car, \$0.71; 1 car, \$0.69; 1 car, \$0.67; 1 car, \$0.65; 1 car, \$0.63; 1 car, \$0.61; 1 car, \$0.59; 1 car, \$0.57; 1 car, \$0.55; 1 car, \$0.53; 1 car, \$0.51; 1 car, \$0.49; 1 car, \$0.47; 1 car, \$0.45; 1 car, \$0.43; 1 car, \$0.41; 1 car, \$0.39; 1 car, \$0.37; 1 car, \$0.35; 1 car, \$0.33; 1 car, \$0.31; 1 car, \$0.29; 1 car, \$0.27; 1 car, \$0.25; 1 car, \$0.23; 1 car, \$0.21; 1 car, \$0.19; 1 car, \$0.17; 1 car, \$0.15; 1 car, \$0.13; 1 car, \$0.11; 1 car, \$0.09; 1 car, \$0.07; 1 car, \$0.05; 1 car, \$0.03; 1 car, \$0.01; 1 car, \$0.00.

Omaha Cash Prices—Corn: No. 2 white, \$2.00; No. 1 white, \$1.98; No. 3 white, \$1.96; No. 4 white, \$1.94; No. 5 white, \$1.92; No. 2 yellow, \$1.88; No. 1 yellow, \$1.86; No. 3 yellow, \$1.84; No. 4 yellow, \$1.82; No. 5 yellow, \$1.80; No. 2 mixed, \$1.84; No. 1 mixed, \$1.82; No. 3 mixed, \$1.80; No. 4 mixed, \$1.78; No. 5 mixed, \$1.76; No. 2 dark hard winter, \$1.84; No. 1 dark hard winter, \$1.82; No. 3 dark hard winter, \$1.80; No. 4 dark hard winter, \$1.78; No. 5 dark hard winter, \$1.76; No. 2 soft winter, \$1.84; No. 1 soft winter, \$1.82; No. 3 soft winter, \$1.80; No. 4 soft winter, \$1.78; No. 5 soft winter, \$1.76; No. 2 hard summer, \$1.84; No. 1 hard summer, \$1.82; No. 3 hard summer, \$1.80; No. 4 hard summer, \$1.78; No. 5 hard summer, \$1.76; No. 2 soft summer, \$1.84; No. 1 soft summer, \$1.82; No. 3 soft summer, \$1.80; No. 4 soft summer, \$1.78; No. 5 soft summer, \$1.76.

Omaha Cash Prices—Barley: No. 2, \$1.37; No. 1, \$1.35; No. 3, \$1.33; No. 4, \$1.31; No. 5, \$1.29; No. 6, \$1.27; No. 7, \$1.25; No. 8, \$1.23; No. 9, \$1.21; No. 10, \$1.19; No. 11, \$1.17; No. 12, \$1.15; No. 13, \$1.13; No. 14, \$1.11; No. 15, \$1.09; No. 16, \$1.07; No. 17, \$1.05; No. 18, \$1.03; No. 19, \$1.01; No. 20, \$0.99; No. 21, \$0.97; No. 22, \$0.95; No. 23, \$0.93; No. 24, \$0.91; No. 25, \$0.89; No. 26, \$0.87; No. 27, \$0.85; No. 28, \$0.83; No. 29, \$0.81; No. 30, \$0.79; No. 31, \$0.77; No. 32, \$0.75; No. 33, \$0.73; No. 34, \$0.71; No. 35, \$0.69; No. 36, \$0.67; No. 37, \$0.65; No. 38, \$0.63; No. 39, \$0.61; No. 40, \$0.59; No. 41, \$0.57; No. 42, \$0.55; No. 43, \$0.53; No. 44, \$0.51; No. 45, \$0.49; No. 46, \$0.47; No. 47, \$0.45; No. 48, \$0.43; No. 49, \$0.41; No. 50, \$0.39; No. 51, \$0.37; No. 52, \$0.35; No. 53, \$0.33; No. 54, \$0.31; No. 55, \$0.29; No. 56, \$0.27; No. 57, \$0.25; No. 58, \$0.23; No. 59, \$0.21; No. 60, \$0.19; No. 61, \$0.17; No. 62, \$0.15; No. 63, \$0.13; No. 64, \$0.11; No. 65, \$0.09; No. 66, \$0.07; No. 67, \$0.05; No. 68, \$0.03; No. 69, \$0.01; No. 70, \$0.00.

Omaha Cash Prices—Rye: No. 1, \$2.04; No. 2, \$1.84; No. 3, \$1.83; No. 4, \$1.82; No. 5, \$1.81; No. 6, \$1.80; No. 7, \$1.79; No. 8, \$1.78; No. 9, \$1.77; No. 10, \$1.76; No. 11, \$1.75; No. 12, \$1.74; No. 13, \$1.73; No. 14, \$1.72; No. 15, \$1.71; No. 16, \$1.70; No. 17, \$1.69; No. 18, \$1.68; No. 19, \$1.67; No. 20, \$1.66; No. 21, \$1.65; No. 22, \$1.64; No. 23, \$1.63; No. 24, \$1.62; No. 25, \$1.61; No. 26, \$1.60; No. 27, \$1.59; No. 28, \$1.58; No. 29, \$1.57; No. 30, \$1.56; No. 31, \$1.55; No. 32, \$1.54; No. 33, \$1.53; No. 34, \$1.52; No. 35, \$1.51; No. 36, \$1.50; No. 37, \$1.49; No. 38, \$1.48; No. 39, \$1.47; No. 40, \$1.46; No. 41, \$1.45; No. 42, \$1.44; No. 43, \$1.43; No. 44, \$1.42; No. 45, \$1.41; No. 46, \$1.40; No. 47, \$1.39; No. 48, \$1.38; No. 49, \$1.37; No. 50, \$1.36; No. 51, \$1.35; No. 52, \$1.34; No. 53, \$1.33; No. 54, \$1.32; No. 55, \$1.31; No. 56, \$1.30; No. 57, \$1.29; No. 58, \$1.28; No. 59, \$1.27; No. 60, \$1.26; No. 61, \$1.25; No. 62, \$1.24; No. 63, \$1.23; No. 64, \$1.22; No. 65, \$1.21; No. 66, \$1.20; No. 67, \$1.19; No. 68, \$1.18; No. 69, \$1.17; No. 70, \$1.16; No. 71, \$1.15; No. 72, \$1.14; No. 73, \$1.13; No. 74, \$1.12; No. 75, \$1.11; No. 76, \$1.10; No. 77, \$1.09; No. 78, \$1.08; No. 79, \$1.07; No. 80, \$1.06; No. 81, \$1.05; No. 82, \$1.04; No. 83, \$1.03; No. 84, \$1.02; No. 85, \$1.01; No. 86, \$1.00; No. 87, \$0.99; No. 88, \$0.98; No. 89, \$0.97; No. 90, \$0.96; No. 91, \$0.95; No. 92, \$0.94; No. 93, \$0.93; No. 94, \$0.92; No. 95, \$0.91; No. 96, \$0.90; No. 97, \$0.89; No. 98, \$0.88; No. 99, \$0.87; No. 100, \$0.86.

Omaha Cash Prices—Barley: No. 2, \$1.37; No. 1, \$1.35; No. 3, \$1.33; No. 4, \$1.31; No. 5, \$1.29; No. 6, \$1.27; No. 7, \$1.25; No. 8, \$1.23; No. 9, \$1.21; No. 10, \$1.19; No. 11, \$1.17; No. 12, \$1.15; No. 13, \$1.13; No. 14, \$1.11; No. 15, \$1.09; No. 16, \$1.07; No. 17, \$1.05; No. 18, \$1.03; No. 19, \$1.01; No. 20, \$0.99; No. 21, \$0.97; No. 22, \$0.95; No. 23, \$0.93; No. 24, \$0.91; No. 25, \$0.89; No. 26, \$0.87; No. 27, \$0.85; No. 28, \$0.83; No. 29, \$0.81; No. 30, \$0.79; No. 31, \$0.77; No. 32, \$0.75; No. 33, \$0.73; No. 34, \$0.71; No. 35, \$0.69; No. 36, \$0.67; No. 37, \$0.65; No. 38, \$0.63; No. 39, \$0.61; No. 40, \$0.59; No. 41, \$0.57; No. 42, \$0.55; No. 43, \$0.53; No. 44, \$0.51; No. 45, \$0.49; No. 46, \$0.47; No. 47, \$0.45; No. 48, \$0.43; No. 49, \$0.41; No. 50, \$0.39; No. 51, \$0.37; No. 52, \$0.35; No. 53, \$0.33; No. 54, \$0.31; No. 55, \$0.29; No. 56, \$0.27; No. 57, \$0.25; No. 58, \$0.23; No. 59, \$0.21; No. 60, \$0.19; No. 61, \$0.17; No. 62, \$0.15; No. 63, \$0.13; No. 64, \$0.11; No. 65, \$0.09; No. 66, \$0.07; No. 67, \$0.05; No. 68, \$0.03; No. 69, \$0.01; No. 70, \$0.00.

Omaha Cash Prices—Rye: No. 1, \$2.04; No. 2, \$1.84; No. 3, \$1.83; No. 4, \$1.82; No. 5, \$1.81; No. 6, \$1.80; No. 7, \$1.79; No. 8, \$1.78; No. 9, \$1.77; No. 10, \$1.76; No. 11, \$1.75; No. 12, \$1.74; No. 13, \$1.73; No. 14, \$1.72; No. 15, \$1.71; No. 16, \$1.70; No. 17, \$1.69; No. 18, \$1.68; No. 19, \$1.67; No. 20, \$1.66; No. 21, \$1.65; No. 22, \$1.64; No. 23, \$1.63; No. 24, \$1.62; No. 25, \$1.61; No. 26, \$1.60; No. 27, \$1.59; No. 28, \$1.58; No. 29, \$1.57; No. 30, \$1.56; No. 31, \$1.55; No. 32, \$1.54; No. 33, \$1.53; No. 34, \$1.52; No. 35, \$1.51; No. 36, \$1.50; No. 37, \$1.49; No. 38, \$1.48; No. 39, \$1.47; No. 40, \$1.46; No. 41, \$1.45; No. 42, \$1.44; No. 43, \$1.43; No. 44, \$1.42; No. 45, \$1.41; No. 46, \$1.40; No. 47, \$1.39; No. 48, \$1.38; No. 49, \$1.37; No. 50, \$1.36; No. 51, \$1.35; No. 52, \$1.34; No. 53, \$1.33; No. 54, \$1.32; No. 55, \$1.31; No. 56, \$1.30; No. 57, \$1.29; No. 58, \$1.28; No. 59, \$1.27; No. 60, \$1.26; No. 61, \$1.25; No. 62, \$1.24; No. 63, \$1.23; No. 64, \$1.22; No. 65, \$1.21; No. 66, \$1.20; No. 67, \$1.19; No. 68, \$1.18; No. 69, \$1.17; No. 70, \$1.16; No. 71, \$1.15; No. 72, \$1.14; No. 73, \$1.13; No. 74, \$1.12; No. 75, \$1.11; No. 76, \$1.10; No. 77, \$1.09; No. 78, \$1.08; No. 79, \$1.07; No. 80, \$1.06; No. 81, \$1.05; No. 82, \$1.04; No. 83, \$1.03; No. 84, \$1.02; No. 85, \$1.01; No. 86, \$1.00; No. 87, \$0.99; No. 88, \$0.98; No. 89, \$0.97; No. 90, \$0.96; No. 91, \$0.95; No. 92, \$0.94; No. 93, \$0.93; No. 94, \$0.92; No. 95, \$0.91; No. 96, \$0.90; No. 97, \$0.89; No. 98, \$0.88; No. 99, \$0.87; No. 100, \$0.86.

Omaha Cash Prices—Barley: No. 2, \$1.37; No. 1, \$1.35; No. 3, \$1.33; No. 4, \$1.31; No. 5, \$1.29; No. 6, \$1.27; No. 7, \$1.25; No. 8, \$1.23; No. 9, \$1.21; No. 10, \$1.19; No. 11, \$1.17; No. 12, \$1.15; No. 13, \$1.13; No. 14, \$1.11; No. 15, \$1.09; No. 16, \$1.07; No. 17, \$1.05; No. 18, \$1.03; No. 19, \$1.01; No. 20, \$0.99; No. 21, \$0.97; No. 22, \$0.95; No. 23, \$0.93; No. 24, \$0.91; No. 25, \$0.89; No. 26, \$0.87; No. 27, \$0.85; No. 28, \$0.83; No. 29, \$0.81; No. 30, \$0.79; No. 31, \$0.77; No. 32, \$0.75; No. 33, \$0.73; No. 34, \$0.71; No. 35, \$0.69; No. 36, \$0.67; No. 37, \$0.65; No. 38, \$0.63; No. 39,