Holding a Husband

Adele Garrison's New Phase of *Revelations of a Wife*

How Lillian and Madge Began the Third Adventure in Earnest.

With a backward glance to see that no car was behind me, I turned my car around, drew up in front of the real estate office and parked. When I alighted and took the key from the ignition switch I heard Lillian's voice close to my ear in low, amused comment.

"Will you walk into my parlor, said the spider to the fly?" She quoted softly. "Take a furtive glance as we walk past the place. I don't think we'd better go in the first thing."

I obeyed her and shaged her amusement at seeing the eyes of two men in the real estate office fairly glued on us as we advanced toward the door. One of them started to his feet as we came abreast of it, turned abruptly, and whirled away from the door as we passed on.

An Obvious Pose.

"How they'd like to lean out and grab people who look like buyers," Lillian observed maliciously. "It must be mighty hard on them to keep up this pose of proud indifference which they've adopted lately. Let's walk down around the corner here, and then come back. We've had a chance to give those men the once over before they begin to talk to us, which is always a strategic move."

When we returned and mounted the steps of the building, both men were busily engaged in writing or were pretending to be. As the door closed behind us the larger and older of the two men rose and looked at us inquiringly, but the other—a younger man, and the one who had sprung to his feet when we first passed the window—kept on writing. I quickly surmised that the older and more experienced agent had cautioned him against showing any eagerness in greeting a customer.

As the older man evidently intended to answer only when he was addressed, I spoke crisply.

"You advertised two places for sale in Sunday's paper."

"Ah, yes!" he said, warming perceptibly. "So we did. Mr. Bisgood," addressing the other man, "ah—those places are still on our list are they not, or did those last two purchasers put down their option? You see," turning back with an ingratiating smile to us, "real estate is turning over so rapidly in this section that it is all we can do to keep track of our own lists. How about those places, Mr. Bisgood?"

"One is free," returned Mr. Bisgood in a colorless voice. "The other we promised to give that man from Jamaica till this afternoon at five for a decision on that—you remember?"

"Don't Bite the Man."

"Oh, yes!" Mr. Jones, a tall, stout man, with hair obviously dyed and retreating in mad haste from the front of his head, looked as if the other had just saved him from a colossal business blunder. "So we did. But it will do no hurt to let the ladies look at it, if they wish. We never consider a thing sold until we have the money in hand. Er—did you come by train, ladies, or have you a machine with you? Unfortunately our car is out of commission this afternoon."

"My car is just outside," I said shortly, for if there is anything I detest when applied to myself, it is the word "lady." "Then, if you don't mind—" Mr. Jones began;

"If one of you gentlemen will kindly accompany us to point out the places you advertised I shall be grateful," I replied, conscious of Lillian's amused glance. She once dubbed my manner when annoyed as my "nose in the air pose," and I was sure she was repeating the phrase mentally as I spoke.

"Oh, delighted!" Mr. Jones replied. "Just a minute. Won't you be seated while I speak to Mr. Bisgood?"

He had not asked us before, and I shook my head in negation.

"I will start the car," I said curtly, and walked out, followed by Lillian, hearing as I did so Mr. Jones giving voluminous instructions to his partner.

"Wow!" Lillian whispered mischievously, as she swung open the door of the tonneau. "Don't bite the man. I suppose I'd better sit back here so Mr. Jones can sit beside you and expatiate on the beauties of the places to you."

"If you dare," I hissed melodramatically, "I'll ditch the car. Get in here after me at once."

Pretending to shiver, she obeyed me, and the car was no sooner started than Mr. Jones emerged from his office radiating smiles and cheerfulness, his lordly manner gone.

"There is another property," he said, "which I think perhaps would suit you ladies better. It is a five-acre place, just a short distance from here, going dirt cheap. Don't you think you'd like to look at that one first?"

"If it isn't too expensive," I said doubtfully.

"Oh, it isn't expensive at all!" he reassured me. "Just turn your car toward that street, that's right. Now drive along here for four blocks, then turn."

"How much is the place?" I asked obstinately.

Mr. Jones appeared not to hear me, and began to call attention to the landmarks of Hempstead on either side.

(Continued tomorrow.)

Jewel Flower. Color Symbols for Today

By MILDRED MARSHALL

The amethyst, today's talismanic gem, was declared by the great Leonardo to make its wearer astute, shrewd in business, and logical. The traveler and the soldier should adopt the amethyst as a charm, since it is sure to bring them good luck.

Today's natal stone is the sapphire, which protects its wearer from danger and brings him good fortune even after he has given the stone away, provided he gives it lovingly.

The Orientals believed that all striped materials brought good luck on this day, particularly if blue or violet appeared among the other colors.

Heliotrope is said to bring good fortune to the household which it adorns today.

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THE GUMPS--- CHESTER BIM GUMP, AREN'T YOU ASHAMED

Drawn for The Bee by Sidney Smith.
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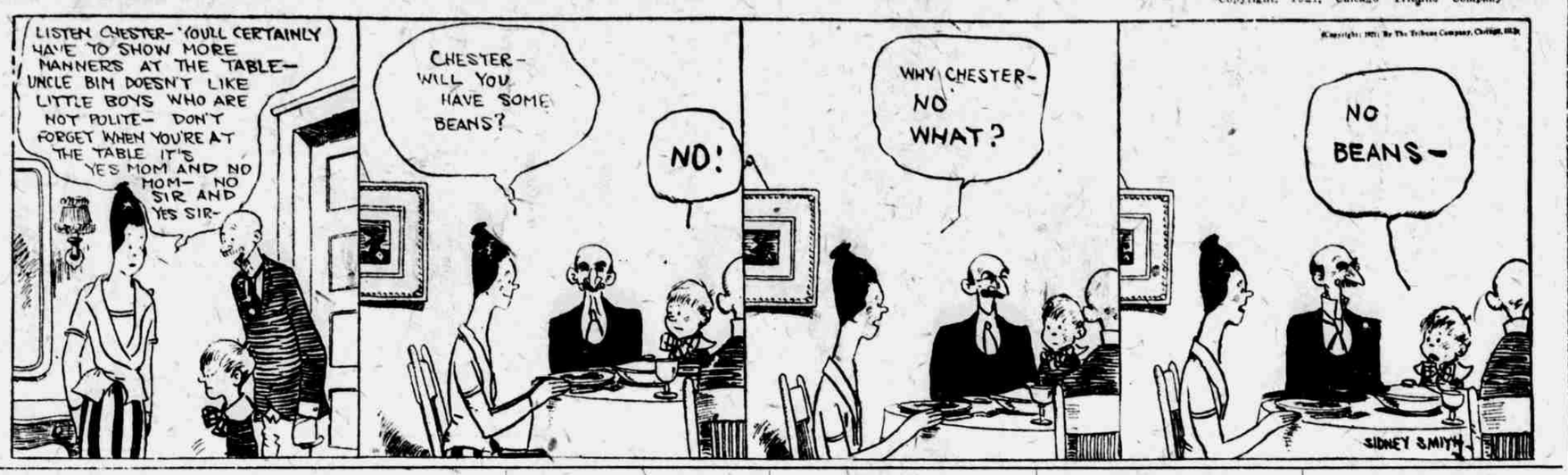

More Truth Than Poetry

By JAMES J. MONTAGUE

Coals to Newcastle.

A couple of thousand of miles
From the westerly coast of Brazil,
A half dozen green little isles
Are peopled with cannibals still.
And thither American traders resort,
Who find it a paying vocation,
To sell to the King, who's a red-blooded sport,
The wonders of civilization.

His Majesty's strong for plug hats
And satin pajamas and ties,
Bass-drums and false teeth and mauve spats
Are things that he greedily buys.
But nothing the traders have got to display
Can make him so eager and keen,
As records of musical shows on Broadway
To play in his talking machine.

But lately a Yankee named Klein,
Arrayed in his jolliest smiles,
Brought with him a jazz-music line
To sell in these cannibal isles.
When the King heard the records a terrible frown
Was seen on his forehead to settle,
To and fro in the throne-room he stalked up and down
And ordered poor Klein to the kettle.

"Blank blank it!" Klein heard him observe,
(I'd better use blanks when I quote),
"You've sure got a blank of a nerve
To offer me stuff that I wrote.
Although I confess that I haven't a guess
Whatever your jazz got its name from,
You can't palm it off as a New York success,
For this is the place that it came from!"

NOT SO BAD AS WE MIGHT BE

Dry as a large part of the earth is, astronomers have found the nebulae Dreyer.

REAL PRIVACY

The first thing Washington knows it will discover that Mr. Harding is being inaugurated in that secret passage under the capitol grounds.

THE POINT OF VIEW

The average tourist in the Yellowstone thinks somebody has been sprinkling raisins in the geysers.

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SLEEPY-TIME TALES

(Trademark Registered)

THE TALE OF GRANDFATHER MOLE

By ARTHUR SCOTT BAILEY

Chapter VII

Two Worm-Eaters

There was one special reason—among others—why Grandfather Mole didn't like to show himself above ground in the daytime. This

It was lucky he was fond of worms and grubs.

reason was—hawks! And there was something else that made him dislike to appear at night, too. This something else was—owls.

But of the two, Grandfather Mole disliked hawks the more, because they could see so far, while he (poor old fellow!) couldn't see the end of his nose, though goodness knows it was long enough! Since Henry Hawk could sit in a great elm far up the road and see him the moment he stuck his head out of the ground, while Grandfather Mole couldn't even see the tree, it was not suprising that Grandfather Mole preferred to stay below while Henry Hawk was awake and on the watch.

Down in the galleries and chambers where it was dark as a pocket Grandfather Mole enjoyed himself thoroughtly. It was lucky he was fond of worms and grubs. If he hadn't been it would be hard to say what he could have found to eat—unless it was dirt. There was plenty of that where he spent his time. But luckily he didn't have to eat it. He did enjoy digging in it, however. So it is easy to see that the way he lived suited him perfectly.

Not every one, of course, would have felt as Grandfather Mole did about angle-worms, and grubs and dirt, or dampness, or the dark. Many of his bird neighbors, for instance, liked the same things to eat that he did. But most of them—except such odd ones as Solomon Owl, and Mr. Nighthawk, and Willie Whip-poor-will—loved the bright sunshine.

Spending a summer in Pleasant Valley was a small gentleman of the well-known Warbler family, who had so great a liking for worms that he was known as the Worm-eating Warbler. This tiny person spent little or none of his time in the tree-tops, but chose to stay near the ground. And more than once he had seen Grandfather Mole in Farmer Green's garden. He had heard somehow of Grandfather Mole's tastes and habits. And he was inclined to believe that it was Grandfather Mole that was to blame for the scarcity of worms in the neighborhood. It must be confessed that he felt none too kindly towards Grandfather Mole. He thought it would be a good thing if somebody could persuade that odd, old chap to stay on top of the ground, instead of lurking most of the time below where he could catch the worms right where they lived.

And one day the Worm-eating Warbler spoke to Grandfather Mole when he happened to see him come out of a hole.

"Why don't you live up here where you can get plenty of fresh air and sunshine?" he asked. "Don't you know they'd be good for your health?"

Grandfather Mole turned his head toward the speaker. That was as near as he could come to staring at him, since he couldn't see him. Grandfather Mole did not like the Worm-eating Warbler's remarks in the least!

"Why don't you"—he inquired—"why don't you come down into the ground and enjoy the close, damp air and the darkness? They'd be good for your health. I've thrived down below all my life; and I'm considerably older than you, young sir!"

Grandfather Mole's retort struck the Worm-eating Warbler dumb. He could think of nothing more to say. So he flew off and hid in some raspberry bushes. And he couldn't help saying to himself what a strange world it was and what strange persons there were in it.

Romance in Origin Of Superstitions

By H. IRVING KING.

Breaking a Mirror.

The primitive man looking at his own reflection in a still pool beheld a phenomenon he could not explain. He saw something which was not himself, but which must be so closely related to himself that there was no joke in it. That's the way a savage feels today when he looks into a mirror for the first time. We are all descended from primitive man and savages and their ideas, Professor Freaud would say, "persist in our unconscious ego." Even in the middle ages a mirror was regarded as not altogether "canny" by the lower classes. What is known as sympathetic magic has always regarded a close connection as existing between a person and his "counterfeit presentment." We know better now but our "subconsicous"—or our "unconscious" as some of the psychologists say—has not entirely shaken off the effect of long ages of superstition; and who is there who can seen a looking-glass accidentally broken without a secret uneasiness? He may boast that he can do so—but can he? The smashing of the mirror destroys the reflected image—his counterfiet self or a surface which has borne it, as it has also borne the image of the other members of his family. Therefore he—himself—or some member of his family, whispers the lingering voice of despised, forgotten but inherited belief in sympathetic magic, is in danger. All of which accounts for the very prevalent superstition that if you break a looking-glass there will be a death in the family within the year. If no death occurs the breaking of the glass is forgotten. But suppose one does occur? Ah, then it is remembered and mirrors are handled very carefully in that household thereafter.

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WHY—

Is "John Bull" the National Figure of England?

Just as Uncle Sam is symbolical of the United States and Jean Crapaud, with his exaggerated top hat and tightly-waxed mustaches represents France in literature and pictorial art, John Bull, bluff, hearty and heavy-set, is the national figure of England. Both he and his description date back to 1772, when Dr. John Arbuthnot wrote his political allegory entitled "The History of John Bull", a book which caused a great deal of comment at the time.

Dr. Arbuthnot's work was an admirable piece of satire, mercilessly ridiculing the Duke of Marlorough and voicing the disgust then felt at the protracted war against France. The nations at war are represented as tradesmen involved in a law suit, and their characteristics are skillfully portrayed, together with the devices used by Marlborough, as the principal attorney, to prolong the contest in order to meet his own ends. At the time of the appearance of the satire it was attributed to Swift, but it was later discovered that it was the work of Arbuthnot, and though this book itself has practically disappeared, John Bull, well fed on the roast beef of England, has survived more than two centuries.

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I'M THE GUY

I'M THE GUY who throws ice water on all your suggestions.

No wonder I do! You can spring more of the most impossible plans than anyone I've ever listened to.

Where you get your ideas is a mystery to me. I don't see how you have the courage to tell them to anyone.

Every hour or so you get what you think is an idea. And if I weren't around to prevent you, you'd no doubt try it out, and make a fool of yourself.

It's about time you realized that you never had an idea, and also that you are wasting my time and your own.

Sit down and think for a while before you offer suggestions. Then I may find one or two of them worthy of consideration.

No, I'm not a grouch, or a killjoy.

Perhaps I don't like you personally. But that has nothing to do with my turning down your plans. Of course not!

I don't need any suggestions or ideas from you, anyway. I have more than enough of my own.

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Where It Started

Cretonne.

Cretonne was named after its originator, a Frenchman. It was introduced as an article of interior decoration about 1860, the printing of the design on the rough weave of the cloth giving it a rich, soft effect that made it especially decorative.

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Dog Hill Paragrafs

By George Bingham

To keep step with the downward march of progress the Elite Milli-

nery store has announced that it has marked its twenty-dollar hats down to three dollars, barely leaving a living profit.

* * *

Those who have heard the Hog Ford preacher's new sermon declare they like it much better than the one he used last year.

* * *

Poke Eazley's children are growing so fast one of them today could hardly fall through a hole in the window where a light had been broken out.

Copyright, 1921, George Matthew Adams.

Common Sense

By J. J. MUNDY.

Cheer Up Mother.

Say, son, do you ever compliment your mother when she makes something which is particularly good?

The fact that you eat heartily of whatever she prepares is sufficient proof that you consider it good, you think, and all mothers understand this method of approval, but it would help a lot to make up for the tired feeling if a few complimentary words were added.

If you want mother to feel good tonight say to her: "I tell you, mother, that was a dandy good dinner, one of the best I ever ate."

With an expression of pleasure on her face she will say to you, perhaps: "Oh, I do not think it is as good as some I have made—the oven was not hot enought when I put it in."

It seems quite natural for mothers to say something of this sort, but, bless you, they are proud over the fact that they have prepared something to please you particularly.

Sons, and daughters, too, don't be so stingy about giving mother deserved praise, for she likes it the same as you do—the same as any person who has done a good job and wants appreciation.

Give mother more complimentary remarks and make her happier.

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Parents Problems

Is it ever wise to use corporal punishment?

This is a matter under much discussion. The only certain reply is, "It is an open question." However, it may be added that corporal punishment is a confession of failure on the part of the child's elders—perwectly wise parents will never need to consider the matter, for their children will not "need" corporal punishment.

Citizens Complain That Kids Violate Rules for Coasting

Complaints that children are using hills for coasting other than those set apart for this purpose under police protection are being received by the traffic committee of the Chamber of Commerce.

"Practically all the accidents that have occurred in the past few days have been in places where the children should not have been coasting," R. C. Hudson, secretary of the committee, said today.

"The children have been told definitely where they are to coast and they should remain there. The children not only endanger their own lives by violating the coasting rules, but endanger pedestrians.

"If the 'safety first' program introduced into the public schools last week by the traffic safety committee is to be successful, parents must co-operate and see that their children coast only on the restricted hills."

Hardware Exhibit Will Be Shown During Convention

The annual convention of the Nebraska Retail Hardware association will be held in Omaha, February 1 to 4, with headquarters at the Rome hotel. A large exhibit of hardware items will be shown at the Auditorium throughout the convention. The display will be open to the public each night.

Live Stock

Omaha, Jan. 29.

Receipts were:	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
Official Monday	7,966	8,681	6,429
Official Tuesday	7,477	17,213	13,831
Official Wednesday	7,019	13,507	14,264
Official Thursday	7,364	16,456	9,081
Official Friday	2,710	15,336	3,609
Estimate Saturday	75	7,500	300
Six days this wk.	32,611	80,693	47,512
Same days last wk.	36,342	74,857	50,862
Same 2 wks. ago	33,940	69,180	51,028
Same 3 wks. ago	27,722	48,122	32,150
Same year ago	39,424	96,555	46,886

Receipts and disposition of live stock at the Union Stock Yards, Omaha, Neb., for 24 hours ending at 3 o'clock p. m., January 29, 1921.

RECEIPTS—CARS.

	Hogs	Shp.	H.M.
Missouri Pacific			
Union Pacific	23		
C. & N. W., east	8		1
C. & N. W., west	46		
C., St. P., M. & O.	6		
C., B. & Q., east	3		
C., B. & Q., west	10		
C., R. I. & P., east	3	2	
C., R. I. & P., west			1
Illinois Central	4		
Chi. Gt. Western	4		
Total Receipts	109	2	2

DISPOSITION—HEAD.

	Hogs.
Morris & Co.	350
Swift & Co.	988
Cudahy Packing Co.	1,308
Armour & Co.	1,550
Schwartz & Co.	191
J. W. Murphy	2,128
Dold Packing Co.	459
Total	6,974

Cattle—No cattle of any consequence were received today, the market being nominally steady. Arrivals for the week are 32,600 as against 36,300 a week ago. Beef steers declined very sharply the last half of the week and are closing 25@75c lower than a week ago, the slump has been most severe on the good heavy cattle. Top for the week was $9.50, at the close, $8.35. Cows and heifers are closing 50@75c lower than the week's best time or weak to 50c lower than a week ago. Bulk of them is selling from $4.75@5.75, best kinds are off most. Demand for stockers and feeders was moderate and prices broke, 25@50c in sympathy with the declines on fat cattle, bulk is selling from $6.50@7.75.

Quotations on cattle: Good to choice beeves, $8.00@8.50; fair to good beeves, $7.00@8.00; common to fair beeves, $6.25@7.00; good to choice yearlings, $7.75@8.50; fair to good yearlings, $7.00@7.75; common to fair yearlings, $5.00@7.00; choice to prime heifers, $6.00@6.75; good to choice heifers, $5.25@6.00; choice to prime cows, $6.00@6.50; good to choice cows, $5.25@5.75; fair to good cows, $4.75@5.25; common to fair cows, $2.50@4.50; good to choice feeders, $7.50@8.50; fair to good feeders, $7.00@7.50; common to fair feeders, $6.00@7.00; good to choice stockers, $7.50@8.25; fair to good stockers, $6.50@7.50; common to fair stockers, $5.00@6.25; stock heifers, $4.00@5.50; stock cows, $3.75@4.75; veal calves, $9.00@10.50; bulls, stags, etc., $4.50@6.00.

Hogs—Receipts of hogs were of fair size for a Saturday, but demand from all quarters had an active tone and prices scored a general advance, amounting to 10@15c. Occasional sales were quoted 20c higher. Shippers bought good light hogs freely, paying up to $9.55@9.60 for best grades. The later price was top on light hogs that sold with a heavy sort. Bulk of the receipts changed hands at $9.00@9.40. Although hog runs lately have been rather large the trade has been giving a good account of itself and current prices average about a dime higher than at last week's close. Light hogs show more improvement than big heavies.

HOGS.

No. Av.	Sh.	Pr.	No. Av.	Sh.	Pr.
43..381	70	$ 8 50	62..283	150	$ 8 60
55..292	110	8 80	67..290	...	8 85
58..290	...	8 95	74..286	...	9 10
66..304	...	9 15	66..272	...	9 20
71..269	...	9 25	74..228	...	9 30
33..275	40	9 25	59..226	...	9 40
78..171	...	9 45	89..194	...	9 50
72..217	...	9 55	25..164	...	9 60

Sheep—Not enough sheep or lambs were received today to make a market and no change occurred in prices. The receipts this week have been moderate but all classes of stock have been going downward and fat lambs are closing about a dollar under a week ago, selling from $8.00@8.85. Fat sheep are 25@50c lower for the week, with good ewes moving around $4.50@4.75. Feeders have been scarce but show about the same loss as fat lambs.

Quotations on sheep: Best fat lambs, $9.50@9.85; medium to good lambs, $8.75@9.50; plain and heavy lambs, $7.50@8.25; yearlings, $7.00@8.00; aged wethers, $5.00@5.75; good to choice ewes, $4.50@4.75; fair to good ewes, $4.25@4.50; heavy ewes, $3.75@4.25; cull and canner ewes, $1.50@3.00; feeding lambs, $8.00@9.00; feeding ewes, $2.75@3.50.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, Jan. 29.—Cattle—Receipts, 500 head. Compared with week ago: Beef steers fully 25@50c lower, some good cattle off more; good and choice fat cows and heifers 25@50c lower; cows selling below $5.00, mostly steady; fat and bologna bulls 25c lower; veal calves mostly 50c lower, choice shipping grades gaining more; stocker and feeder steers 25@50c lower.

Hogs—Receipts, 5,000 head; market, mostly 10@15c lower than yesterday's average; spots more; closing strong; top, $10.35 for 160 to 170-lb. averages; bulk 200-lb. and down, $10.00@10.25; bulk 220-lb. and up, $9.50@9.80.

Sheep—Receipts, 1,000 head. Compared with a week ago: Handyweight feeder lambs, 25@50c lower; heavies, 50@75c lower; yearling and matured sheep, 50c@$1.00 lower; feeding lambs, 25c lower.

Sioux City Live Stock.

Sioux City, Ia., Jan. 29.—Cattle—Receipts, 200 head; market steady; fed steers and yearlings, $6.00@9.00; cows and heifers, $4.50@8.00; canners, $3.00@4.50; vealers, $4.00@9.50; common calves, $4.00@6.50; feeders, $5.50@8.00; feeding cows and heifers, $3.00@5.50; stockers, $4.00@7.00.

Hogs—Receipts, 4,000 head; market 10@15c higher; choice light, $9.25@9.40; common light, $9.00@9.20; mixed, $9.10@9.35; heavy, $9.00@9.30; bulk of sales, $9.10@9.30.

Sheep—None.

St. Joseph Live Stock.

St. Joseph, Mo., Jan. 29.—Cattle—Receipts, 100 head; nominal; steers, $6.50@9.25; cows and heifers, $8.25; calves, $5.50@11.00.

Hogs—Receipts, 4,500 head; 15 to 20c higher, top, $9.60; bulk, $9.25@9.60.

Sheep—Receipts, none; nominal; lambs, $9.00@10.20.

New York Sugar.

New York, Jan. 29.—There was no change in local raw sugar prices which are quoted at 7¾c for Cubas cost and freight, equal to 4.89c for centrifugal, but the undertone was unsettled and there were further offers at quoted prices without finding buyers.

Omaha Grain

Omaha, Jan. 29.

Wheat offerings today sold slowly. The market was off 2@3c. Corn ranged 1@2c lower, generally 1½c off. Oats declined a cent. Rye was off 2c and barley 4c. A Baltimore wire stated that export demand for wheat was slow, with buyers holding off. Broomhall's agent at Melbourne, Australia, cabled that the crop of wheat there was practically assured, with the quality of the crop excellent, and that an exportable surplus of 90,000,000 bushels will be forthcoming.

WHEAT.

No. 1 hard, 2 cars, $1.62; 1 car, $1.59 (smutty).
No. 2 hard, 4 cars, $1.60; 1 car, $1.58 (smutty); 1 car, $1.57 (smutty).
No. 4 hard, 2 cars, $1.55.
Sample hard, 1 car, $1.53 (musty).
No. 1 spring, 1 car, $1.77 (northern).
Sample spring, 1 car, $1.35 (dark, northern).
No. 1 mixed, 1 car, $1.62.
No. 2 mixed, 3-5 car, $1.58.

CORN.

No. 3 white, 1 car, 52c; 4 cars, 51½c.
No. 4 white, 1 car, 50c; 1 car, 49c.
No. 3 yellow, 1 car, 52½c; 1 car, 51½c.
No. 4 yellow, 19 cars, 49c.
No. 5 yellow, 1 car, 48c.
No. 3 mixed, 2 cars, 51½c; 3 cars, 51c.
No. 4 mixed, 9 cars, 49c.

OATS.

No. 2 white, 1 car, 38½c.
No. 3 white, 5 cars, 38½c.
No. 4 white, 2 cars, 38c.
No. 3 mixed, 1 car, 38c.

RYE.

No. 3, 2-5 car, $1.43.
No. 4, 1 car, $1.42.

BARLEY.

Rejected, 1 car, 49c (musty).

OMAHA RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS.

(Cars)

Receipts—	Today	Week Ago	Year Ago
Wheat	47	80	20
Corn	81	81	70
Oats	17	22	14
Rye	5	5	4
Barley	6	3	0
Shipments—			
Wheat	51	69	28
Corn	28	50	61
Oats	5	24	39
Rye	7	1	0
Barley	17	3	21

PRIMARY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS.

(Bushels)

Receipts—	Today	Year Ago
Wheat	991,000	860,000
Corn	1,349,000	1,078,000
Oats	528,000	766,000
Shipments—		
Wheat	980,000	744,000
Corn	722,000	496,000
Oats	559,000	643,000

EXPORT CLEARANCES.

	Today	Year Ago
Wheat	650,000	77,000
Corn	354,000	.....

CHICAGO CAR LOT RECEIPTS.

	Today	Wk. Ago	Yr. Ago
Wheat	22	28	3
Corn	467	474	156
Oats	63	67	19

KANSAS CITY CAR LOT RECEIPTS.

	Today	Wk. Ago	Yr. Ago
Wheat	256	301	185
Corn	66	86	74
Oats	6	6	50

ST. LOUIS CAR LOT RECEIPTS.

	Today	Wk. Ago	Yr. Ago
Wheat	145	145	54
Corn	124	210	43
Oats	45	87	123

NORTHWESTERN CAR LOT RECEIPTS OF WHEAT.

	Today	Wk. Ago	Yr. Ago
Minneapolis	211	312	278
Duluth	79	83	4
Winnipeg	422	429	204

CHICAGO CLOSING PRICES.

By Updike Grain Co., Doug. 2627. Jan. 29.

Art.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Yest.
Wht.					
Mar.	1.63	1.64½	1.61	1.63	1.65⅝
May	1.63	1.63	1.49½	1.50¾	1.54¾
Rye.					
May	1.41¾	1.41¾	1.38½	1.39½	1.42¾
July	1.21¾	1.21¾	1.18	1.18¾	1.22½
Corn					
May.	.66	.66¾	.65¾	.65¾	.66¾
July	.67¾	.68¼	.67½	.67¾	.68⅝
Oats					
Oats	.42¼	.42¼	.41¼	.41¾	.42⅝
July	.42⅝	.42⅝	.42	.42¼	.43
Pork					
Jan.	22.75	23.50	22.75	23.50	22.72
May	22.95	22.95	22.90	22.90	23.10
Lard					
Jan.	12.97	13.00	12.87	12.87	13.00
May	13.65	13.65	13.50	13.50	13.67
Ribs					
Jan.	12.00	12.00	11.75	11.75	12.00
May	12.42	12.42	12.27	12.25	12.42

St. Louis Grain.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 29.—Wheat—March, $1.67; May, $1.53½.
Corn—May, 66⅝c; July, 68⅝c.
Oats—May, 42½c; July, 42½c.

Kansas City Grain.

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 29.—Wheat—March, $1.55¾; May, $1.46¾.
Corn—May, 60c; July, 62⅝c; September, 65⅝c.

Financial

The New York Times.

By ALEXANDER DANA NOYES

Chicago Tribune-Omaha Bee Leased Wire.

New York, Jan. 30.—The action of the allied premiers in the matter of German reparations and financial aid to Austria explains last week's advancing foreign exchange market and makes the question of this week's movement of rates extremely interesting.

It is at least conceivable that agreement on the new Paris program may eventually introduce a new situation, both in international finance and in the international investment market. Meantime, the statement of our own federal reserve system as a whole shows the average ratio of reserve to have risen last week, from 48½ per cent to 49; the second figure being the highest since October 10, 1919, and 4½ per cent above that of a year ago.

Not only were rediscounts cut down, but the week's $24,600,000 reduction of outstanding notes left the total smaller by $314,000,000, or 9½ per cent, than the December maximum of five weeks ago. Nevertheless even this contraction leaves both notes and rediscounts well above where they stood in this week of 1920.

Opposite from 1920.

A season as distinctive as the first month or two of a new year is likely to be remembered for some single outstanding financial movement. Last January it was the uninterrupted tightening of money rates, accompanied by falling bank reserves and rapid depreciation in foreign exchange. This January the foreign exchange market has moved in the opposite direction and for a short time after New Year's day the course of money rates and bank reserves seemed to make the contrast with 1920 uniform and logical.

But the money market and the reserve ratio have not continued on that course. Three and six months Wall Street loans on negotiable securities fell from the 7½ per cent rate of December, to 6 early in the present month; this week the rate was back again above 7. The New York federal reserve bank's ratio of reserve advanced 1½ per cent in the second week of the month, but declined 2½ per cent in the third. What, then, is the trouble?

One reasonable inference is that the banks are still carrying a great mass of idle and unproductive accounts which clog the wheels of credit. The fact, in itself reassuring, that the predicted succession of serious business insolvencies was averted has meant that mercantile and industrial customers who were crippled by the reverses of 1920 are still being protected by their banks pending an opportunity to realize on their assets or to resume their work in profitable trade. Farmers are thus very extensively supported by their banks in the west and south.

Bank Credit Released.

In the evil, granting some sort of business revival, they will be able to stand on their own feet again and the tied up bank credit will be released. That has usually happened a short time after even a severe financial panic. But even so, we have to allow also for the extent to which American bank resources are still engaged, first, in financing foreign trade when the country's huge surplus of exports over imports is not offset by equivalent import of gold or sale of foreign securities to American investors and, second, in the direct subscription by the banks to their share of the government's short term loans.

These three burdens, carried over from 1920, doubtless explain why, notwithstanding the immense release of credit through the fall in prices and the collapse of speculation, loans of the federal reserve are even now greater by $330,000,000 than a year ago. They also explain the slowness of money rates to recede from the high level of last year.

In due course, as the commercial and industrial situation is straightened out, the money rate will unquestionably decline. Its return to normal will help the work of financing Europe's recuperation with American capital, but so far as regards the situation of home industry, easier money will have to be regarded rather as a consequence of reaction than as a cause for revival. One distinctive economic movement which is likely always hereafter to be associated with the beginning of 1921, is the lowering of wages. It is a movement which was not predicted by anyone until a very short time ago, yet which has never heretofore been escaped in a severe trade reaction and which is undeniably as logical in the present sequence of events as was the great fall in wholesale prices which preceded it.

New York Cotton.

New York, Jan. 29.—The cotton market opened from at an advance of 13 to 17 points on the improvement in foreign exchange rates, following reports that the allies had agreed on the terms of the German indemnity. The market was rather unsettled after the call. March eased off from 14.87c to 14.55c and July from 15.35 to 15.25c, or within a few points of last night's closing figures. Sales of print cloths in the Fall River market were estimated at about half last week's and the curtailment of production at 110,000 pieces. Except for some further switching from March to later months, business was very quiet later and largely in the way of evening up for over the week end. This included covering by some recent sellers of March. After selling off to 14.47c, it closed at 14.52c, or 4 points net higher. The general market was fairly steady, with May and later deliveries showing net losses of 4 to 18 points.

Minneapolis Grain.

Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 29.—Flour—Unchanged to 10c higher. In carload lots, family patents quoted at $9.20@9.30 per bbl. in 98-lb. cotton sacks.

Bran—$26.00@27.00.

Wheat—Receipts, 211 cars compared with 278 cars a year ago. Cash No. 1 northern, $1.65¾@1.67¾; March, $1.52; May, $1.48.

Corn—No. 3 yellow, 50@51c.

Oats—No. 3 white, 36¼@36¾c.

Barley—44@62c.

Rye—No. 2, $1.49½@1.50½.

Flax—No. 1, $1.78@1.79.

Chicago Produce.

Chicago, Jan. 29.—Butter—Lower; creamery extras, 46½c; standards, 45½c.

Eggs—Lower; receipts, 6,846 cases; firsts, 55½@56c; ordinary firsts, 52@54c; at mark, cases included, 54@55c.