TO FIGHT THE TRUST

PRESIDENT WILL ASK NEW LEGISLATION TO STRENGTHEN SHERMAN LAW.

M'REYNOLDS WILL GET BUSY

Department of Justice Has Investigators at Work Securing Evidence to Be Used in Many Cases—To Force Competitive Conditions.

By GEORGE CLINTON.

Washington.—It has been made plainly apparent that President Wilson and the Democratic leaders in Congress think that if this country's manufacturers and producers would change their methods of work they would have no reason to fear approaching tariff changes. The President has expressed himself as believing that because high protection has afforded such good shelter for American concerns they have neglected opportunities to conduct their business in a way which would make high protection unnecessary and which would enable them to sell things at a lower price and to earn as much dividend money as they earn today. This is the expressed Democratic view.

It was in connection with his words on pernicious lobbying that the President allowed his views on business methods to become known. He thinks apparently that this country can compete with the world and "with itself," continue to pay high wages and continue to make money even if certain and sundry articles are put upon the free list.

For New Trust Legislation.

When the tariff bill is passed and signed, taking for granted that the law will read nearly as the bill reads at present, American competition will have an opportunity to show what it can do when brought into the contest against products which are manufactured or grown in other countries.

Attorney General McReynolds, who under Theodore Roosevelt and William H. Taft had considerable experience as a government investigating and prosecuting officer, is still on the trusts' trail, and when overtaken each trust is to be led to court, in which a good many of them already have had experience. When the Sherman law is amended in accordance with Mr. Wilson's view of what proper changes should be, the Attorney General probably will have to go into court or send others into court for him, to present cases under new conditions. Mr. Wilson's thought, as he has expressed it several times, is that every combination which is found to be in restraint of trade can be dissolved into integral parts and each part forced to compete with every other part for business, and that each part can do it without bringing hardships to holders of stock or to the interests of the business community generally.

As things are now, the Attorney General is busy. He has investigators at work in the New England railroad field to get all the facts not yet brought to light concerning the transportation monopoly there said to exist. In Oregon and Washington representatives of the Attorney General's department are looking into telephone matters with a view to determining if a trust contrary to law is there exploiting itself.

Policy of Old Line Republicans.

Washington politicians of all parties still continue to be actively interested in the outcome of the meeting of the Republican national committee which will be called by Chairman Hilles at any time that he chooses within sixty days after the adjournment of congress, whenever that may be.

Republicans of the progressive and conservative factions are still talking about what was done when the executive committee of the national committee of the party met here and what is to be done in the future, but it is plainly evident from what they say that the strongest belief of all of them is that the regeneration of the Republican party will not come from a convention, but from disaster which the Republicans think and say is to be brought about by a Democratic tariff and a Democratic currency system.

It is the old line Republicans who are the more insistent that the party, instead of holding a convention with the hope of getting the two factions together, should "wait on the other party's follies for the chance of restoration to power." The Republicans known as standpatters apparently do not want the national committee to call a convention. They seem to be convinced that only a few reforms in party methods are necessary and that there is no need of giving heed to progressive-Republican demands for changes looking to the initiative and referendum, suffrage, presidential primaries or any of the other things which progressivism has demanded for years and on the denial of which by the last Republican convention some millions of Republicans split away and formed the Progressive party.

No Certainty of a Convention.

There seems to have been a very wide misunderstanding about what was done by the executive committee of the Republican national committee when it met in Washington. This misunderstanding has grown with the days since the committee departed, for certain words of the leading committeemen were misinterpreted at the start and it was taken for granted that the national committee would be certain to call a convention. The fact is that all that was done by the executive committee in Washington was to call a meeting of the national committee and to ask it to decide certain questions.

It is known definitely that the majority of the members of the national committee do not want to call a convention and that all they want to do is to change on their own authority the apportionment of southern representation in Republican conventions, to declare for the principle of the presidential primaries and then to adjourn.

Progressives Are Content.

The Progressives in Washington say that they are entirely content with the action of the Republican party's executive committee. By Progressives are meant the members of the new party and not the progressive-Republicans. The new party men say that the freely expressed belief of old line Republicans that the results of Democratic law making alone will be sufficient to return the old party to power is in itself enough to hold the Progressives together as a party and to further alienate from the old party the affections of progressive-Republicans.

The Progressives, and the progressive-Republicans, too, for that matter, say that unless the Republican party declares for the advanced policies for which progressivism, both with the small p and a capital P has stood, the Progressive party will have many additional members drawn from the ranks of progressive Republicanism immediately after it is made plain that the old line Republicans will not stand for the platform of advanced principles.

Senate Is Changing.

Hereafter members of the congressional committees of the three parties —that is provided the Progressive party shall decide that a congressional committee is necessary—will have the additional duty of directing the campaign for the election of United States senators. The coming change in the method of the election of senators is affecting the proceedings in the upper house. Realizing that they are now directly responsible to the people rather than to the legislatures, some of the senators are showing a change of manner and method.

For years numerously signed petitions praying for or against legislation have been received daily by the senators of the United States. These petitions have been duly and with proper formality presented to the senate, but only rarely has there been a word said at presentation time concerning the nature of the petition or the standing of the persons or organizations who had given it their signatures. Today some of the senators are presenting these petitions with spoken words enough to let the people back home who are interested know that their upper house representative is on duty and will give their cause all proper consideration, and "support if it seems best."

New Methods For Old Timers.

Some of the old time senators seeking re-election will have to learn new lessons in politics, or else must restudy those which they learned when they were members of the lower house or of the home states' legislatures. It is one thing to prepare for a campaign before a legislature, and it is another thing to prepare for one in which some hundreds of thousands of voters will have a direct shot at the target. Time after time the direct election of senators proposition was voted down in the senate of the United States. It finally was given to the states to decide by the votes of upper house men who stammered with reluctance when they voted "aye." The dreaded thing is to come and hereafter the honorables and more or less ancients not to put it the other way, will be compelled to make a plain case before the people.

Washington wants to know what effect the direct election of senators is going to have on the rules and the general nature of the proceedings in the upper house. Prior to the time that direct election was assured there were occasional threats that the rules of the upper house would be changed in order that debate might be shut off and the passage of legislation expedited.

Some of the senators today fear that the result of direct elections is to be the making of a second house out of the senate. Other senators say that this fear is groundless because the "deliberative character" of the senate is the thing which makes for proper consideration of legislation passed hurriedly by the representatives, and that the country realizes the necessity of adequate discussion of all bills before their final adoption.

TO INTRODUCE NEW FRUIT

Tropical Table Delicacy Which the Authorities at Washington Are Experimenting With.

The United States department of agriculture is seeking to interest farmers and fruit growers in the production, on a commercial scale, in this country of the famous passion fruit, a table delicacy which is common to South America, the West Indies, Australia, South Africa and several other countries.

The passion fruit, whose scientific name is passi-flora, is a delicious fruit, which has a taste resembling that of the grape, but which usually grows as large as an ordinary peach. At present it thrives in the open only in tropical countries. It is hoped that there can be developed a variety of the fruit which will be hardy enough to withstand the climate of the southern half of the United States.

The passion fruit is eaten as are grapes, and is also used considerably in many countries in the making of ices and fruit salads. In the West Indies, the countries of South America, South Africa, Australia and New Zealand the fruit is now raised in the open and sold for table purposes. Experiments have shown that the South American varieties can be grown in the open in southern California.

In some countries the growing of passion fruit in greenhouses has become a profitable industry. During the last few years the United States government has distributed plants of the South American varieties to a number of men owning large private greenhouses and interested in plant breeding.

Doing Better.

"Why don't you raise something on that vacant lot—potatoes, for instance, or beans?"

"I am raising good citizens," said the owner. "Don't you see those boys playing ball?"

Easily Explained.

"I can't account for the rise in this patient's temperature."

"I can. He's got the aviation fever."

NAVAL AIRSHIP HIT BY BULLET

Pierces Propeller at an Altitude of 500 Feet.

WRIGHT MACHINE SAILS ON.

Was Fired From a Rifle By a Miscreant, But Did Not Interrupt the Flight Of the Machine.

Annapolis, Md.—One of the officers attached to the staff of naval aviators here was actually under fire while operating his machine some miles below Annapolis, the Wright machine B-1, operated by Lieutenant A. A. Cunningham, of the Marine Corps, with Mechanician Green as a passenger, being struck by a bullet from a rifle while at a height of about 500 yards. The propeller of the machine was pierced and a glancing blow struck a part of the machinery.

The bullet passed within a few feet of the occupants of the machine and they distinctly heard it when it penetrated the propeller and struck the machinery. They did not, however, hear the discharge of the rifle on account of the noise mad by the engine.

The incident occurred when they were about a mile and a half above Galesville, which was their destination. The machine, with three others, proceeded on the way and did not touch water until the return to Annapolis. The injury did not affect the flying at all.

There was indignation over the affair and every effort will be made to catch the offender. There seems to be no doubt that a deliberate attempt was made to hit one of the aviators or to ruin the machine. It is believed that the act was that of a miscreant and not by anyone having any definite ill-will against the aviators.

The trip, about 35 miles, was made by the four machines in 36 minutes.

VIZIER OF TURKEY SHOT.

Attacked In His Motor Car In Constantinople.

Constantinople.—The Turkish Grand Vizier, Mahmoud Scherfket Pasha, was assassinated by two men armed with revolvers who attacked him while he was proceeding in his motor car to the Sublime Porte. Ibraham Bey, the aide de camp of Mahmoud Schefket Pasha, was also killed by the assassins. It is understood that the men who committed the crime are civilians. It is believed in government circles here that the assassination of the Grand Vizier was the outcome of a plot against the committee of union and progress (Young Turks).

FIVE DEAD; MANY INJURED.

A Fatal Rear-End Crash At Stamford, Connecticut.

Stamford, Conn.—Four persons are dead and many injured, some seriously, as the result of a rear-end collision on the main line of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, opposite the local passenger depot, when the second section of the Springfield express, west bound, crashed into the first section which was just leaving the station. According to an official statement given out by the railroad, the indications are that the engineer of the second section ran by both the distant and home signals.

TO VISIT PANAMA.

President Will See Big Ditch At the Close Of Session Of Congress.

Washington.—President Wilson told Chief Engineer Goethals of the Panama Canal that he would certainly visit the big ditch at the close of Congress, and gave an indication of when he expects the session to end by adding that this would probably be in September or October. Goethals said if it were necessary he would hold back the letting of water into the canal for a couple of weeks so that the President might be on hand to witness this final chapter in the waterways construction.

GOMEZ'S NEPHEW COMMITS SUICIDE.

Government Orders Investigation Of Affairs At Agricultural Station.

Havana.—Ramon Garcia Osea, a nephew of former President Gomez and director of the Cuban Agricultural Experiment Station, committed suicide. The Government immediately ordered an investigation of the affairs of the station. Oseo held a similar position under the Mexican Government until his uncle became President of Cuba, when he came here.

TO VOTE ON COMMISSION FORM.

Special Election For Camden, N. J., Ordered For July 1.

Camden, N. J.—A petiiton asking for a special election upon the proposition for a commission form of government for Camden was presented to the city clerk by representatives of the Commission Government League. The petition bears the necessary number of signatures and the election will be held on July 1.

MILLWORKERS IN RIOT.

Woman Killed and Seven Other Persons Wounded By Bullets.

Ipswich, Mass.—One woman was shot and killed, seven other persons were wounded by bullets, and many others, including several policemen, were hurt by flying missiles in a strike riot outside the Ipswich Hosiery Mills. Fifteen persons, including leaders of the Industrial Workers of the World, were arrested. The dead woman was Nicoletta Paudelopeulon, aged 27, a spectator of the fight.

THE UP-TO-DATE GOWN



(Copyright.)

KILLED IN BATTLE WITH THE MOROS

Main Position of the Savage Filipinos Taken.

SULTAN OF JOLO LED THEM.

General Pershing Says He Will Continue Operations Until Peace Is Wholly Restored On Island Of Jolo.

Manila.—The entrenchments of the rebellious Moros under the Sultan of Jolo at Bagsag were taken by the American forces after a fierce battle, in which the American casualties were six killed and 12 wounded.

The casualties are regarded as few in view of the stubborn resistance which the Moros made to the American advance. The attacking forces had been made up unusually strong as a precaution, there being, in addition to the company of regular infantry, a troop of cavalry, seven companies of scouts, two companies of constabulary with a battery of four mountain guns and a machine gun platoon.

The main position of the Moros was completely taken. Although there remains one point still occupied in the mountain, the mountain guns will be in a position to shell it easily.

Brigadier General John J. Pershing, commander of the Department of Mindanao, who led the forces, declares he will continue operations in Jolo until all the tribemen's guns have been taken and the island is wholly peaceful.

BOAT UNDER WATER 36 HOURS.

Submarine, With Six Men, Breaks Submergence Records.

Long Beach, Cal.—The submergence record for submarine boats was broken here by a locally constructed vessel, which came to the surface at 5 o'clock, after having been resting on the bottom of the ocean off the city for 36 hours. The six men who made the endurance test alighted from the submarine when it was towed in apparently none the worse for the long stay under the surface of the ocean. The previous record was 24 hours, made by the United States submarine Octopus in 1907.

GUILTY OF DOUBLE MURDER.

Wife and Mother Confesses To Terrible Crime.

Harrisonville, Mo.—Mrs. Arthur Kellar confessed that it was she who killed her husband, a railroad laborer, and their daughter, Margaret, seven years old, last Tuesday. Kellar and the girl were slain with an ax as they lay in their beds. The confession, which was signed by Mrs. Kellar brought to a quick termination the coroner's inquest that had been in session two days in an attempt to place the responsibility for the murder.

ROBBERS GAG AND BIND WOMAN.

Daylight Thieves Then Take $70 From Grocery Till.

Washington.—Mrs. Laura A. Halsey, cashier in a grocery at Eighth and G streets Northeast, reported to the police that she was driven to the cellar by two unknown men and gagged and bound with a clothesline to a post. The men then robbed the store, taking about $70 in cash. Mrs. Halsey was alone in the store when the men entered.

READY JANUARY 1, 1915.

Then Anything That Floats Can Pass Through Panama Canal.

New York.—"By January 1, 1915, anything that floats can pass through the Panama Canal between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans," declared Col. George W. Goethals, chief engineer of the Canal Zone, who arrived here on the steamer Pastores, from Colon. "I shall send a vessel through the canal just as soon as we let water into it," continued the chief engineer.

THE SUMMER WHITE HOUSE.

Presidential Family To Go To Harlakender Hall June 28.

Windsor, Vt.—Word was received from Washington to have Harlakenden Hall, the summer White House at Cornish, N. H., ready for the occupancy of President Wilson and his family by June 28. It was stated that the President, Mrs. Wilson and their daughters would arrive in Cornish on that date, and that they planned to remain at Harlakenden Hall until after July 4.

PUBLICITY LAW UPHELD BY COURT

Declares It To Be a Postal Regulation.

OPINION OF CHIEF JUSTICE.

The Objectionable Features Said To Involve No Restriction Of Rights Of the Press.

Washington.—As interpreted by it, the Supreme Court upheld the constitutionality of the Newspaper Publicity Law enacted as a part of the postal appropriation act of 1912.

The particular section attacked was to bar every newspaper and periodical from the mails unless the editors or owners filed with the postal authorities semi-annual sworn statements giving the names of the editors, officers, stockholders and bondholders and the average daily circulation and thereafter immediately publish the statement. It also forbade, under penalty of a fine, the publication of paid-for articles without marking them "advertisement."

A bitter fight was made against the law. The Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin of New York led. It sought to have the United States District Court for Southern New York enjoin the postmaster general from enforcing the act on the ground that it was unconstitutional. The objection then raised was that the law abridged the freedom of the press by seeking to regulate the newspaper business. The government defended the law as a regulation of the use of the second-class mail privileges.

The New York court sustained the validity of the law in this case, as it did in that brought by the Lewis Publishing Company of New York. It is said that the law affects more than 25,000 publications in the United States.

Chief Justice's Opinion.

Chief Justice White interpreted the objectionable regulation as being not a restriction of the freedom of the press, but merely as affixing additional conditions for admission of newspapers to the special privilege of the second-class mails.

In the course of his opinion he said: "Was the provision intended simply to supplement the existing legislation relative to second-class mail matter, or was it enacted as an exertion of legislative power to regulate the press, to curtail its freedom, and under the assumption that there was a right to compel obedience to the command of legislation having that object in view to deprive one who refused to obey of all right to use the mail service?

"When the question is thus defined its solution is free from difficulty, since by its terms the provision only regulates second-class mail and the exclusion from the mails for which it provides is not an exclusion from the mails generally, but only from the right to participate in and enjoy the privileges accorded by the second-class classification."

The court declared further that the requirement that newspapers should disclose their true owners was in line with the "great public purpose which induced Congress to continue in favor of the publishers of newspapers, at vast public expense, the low postal rate as well as other privileges accorded by the second-class mail classification." To emphasize this, the court quoted from the report of the Senate committee stating that the intent of the legislation was "to secure to the public in the dissemination of knowledge of current events, by means of newspapers, the names not only of the apparent, but of what might prove to be the real and substantial owners of the publications, and to enable the public to know whether matter which was published was what it purported to be, or was, in substance, a 'paid advertisement.'"

BOMB SHAKES PATERSON.

Explodes Before Home Of Brothers Who Were Not Strikers.

Paterson, N. J. — Paterson was shaken by the explosion of a bomb in front of the home of three brothers who had persistently refused to join the silk strikers. The house was damaged, but the sleeping occupants were uninjured, and later they went to work as usual under an escort of police. It was the second attempt to dynamite their home since the strike began.

10.65 PER CENT CUT IN TARIFF

Senate Finance Committees Estimates on the Average.

LUXURIES RATES INCREASED

Majority Members Of Committee Meet and Hear From the Various Sub-Committees.

Washington.—A table prepared by the Senate Finance Committee, showing comparative figures based on the Underwood Tariff bill and the present tariff law, shows the average ad valorem rate in the proposed law to be 32.99 per cent., as against 43.64 per cent. under the Payne-Aldrich bill.

The estimated loss of revenue through the augmented free list in the Underwood bill would be $24,718,329 on an import valuation of $102,534,466. Revenue under the proposed bill, exclusive of the income tax, is estimated at $266,701,130, as compared with $304,216,694 under the present rates. With the income tax revenue estimated at approximately $80,000,000, the total revenue under the proposed bill would aggregate about $347,000,000.

In the sundries schedule, wherein the Democrats have added many articles not heretofore taxed or have increased rates on luxuries, the ad valorem equivalent shows an increase over the Payne-Aldrich rates from 24.72 per cent. to 33.26, and the estimated revenue from this schedule is raised from $27,000,000 to approximately $60,000,000.

Wool revenues, it is estimated, will decrease from $17,000,000 to $13,000,000. The sugar revenue would decrease from $60,000,000 at the rate of $20,000,000 a year until sugar goes on the free list in three years.

3 ARRESTED FOR ARSON.

Mrs. Rutter, Maid and Chauffeur Accused Of Firing House.

Port Deposit, Md.—Mrs. Virginia Rutter, who was a Miss Lynch, of Cecil county, now the wife of William Rutter, of Philadelphia, and her colored maid, Mollie Simmers, were arrested by the Wilmington (Del.) authorities upon the order of the Cecil county authorities. They are charged with having set fire to the home of Mrs. Rutter's father-in-law, John T. Rutter, at Woodlawn, Cecil county, near Port Deposit. John Hemming, Mrs. Rutter's chauffeur, was arrested at Woodlawn. The fire was started in the attic and kitchen. Coal oil, it is said, had been sprinkled over the building. Bottles filled with oil were found in the closets, and a stream was laid to connect the different firing points.

ONE KILLED; MANY HURT.

Bombthrower Wounded By Splinter From His Bomb.

Lisbon, Portugal.—One person was killed and a number of others wounded by a bomb thrown at a procession in honor of Portugal's great epic and lyric poet, Luis de Camoens. The bamb throwing occurred while the parade was passing through the Rua do Carmo, the principal business street of the capital. The bomb thrower was wounded by a splinter from his own missile. When taken to the hospital he declared that he wished to commit suicide.

TO REGULATE EXPRESS CO'S.

Supreme Court Holds Them Subject To Federal Control.

Washington. — The Supreme Court handed down an opinion holding that express companies engaged in Inter-State commerce were amenable to the laws of Congress regulating their business. This ended a contest that has been waged in the lower courts for years. The Department of Justice and the Inter-State Commerce Commission have insisted that express companies were subject to Federal regulation just as railroads and other common carriers are.

FULL CABINET MEETINGS RULE.

Assistant Secretaries To Sit When Secretaries Are Away.

Washington.—President Wilson apparently has established a rule that in the absence from the city of the heads of the departments assistant secretaries shall sit in their places at the Cabinet table. It is said the reason for the rule is that each Cabinet officer may have a representative at the session who will report to him any subjects concerning his department which may have come up for discussion in his absence.

MISS JANE ADDAMS FOR MAYOR.

Suggestions Come From Prominent Woman Suffrage Leaders After Victory.

Chicago.—For Mayor of Chicago in 1915—Miss Jane Addams, of Hull House, on the Progressive ticket. The suggestion came from the lips of a score of prominent woman suffrage leaders in Chicago, rejoicing over the passage of the bill that gave the franchise to the women of Illinois.

AVIATOR FALLS TO DEATH.

In Blazing Biplane Fell Two Hundred Feet.

Lima, O.—Andrew Drew, pupil of Orville Wright, voloplaned to death here in a blazing biplane. Drew was killed as a result of a desire to take "just a little joy ride"—his last words to his partner—in a machine which he had not thoroughly tested. His partner in a local school of aviation, J. C. Brabazen, had urged him not to make the trip, but Drew wished to try out the biplane.

COMMERCIAL

Weekly Review of Trade and Market Reports.

Bradstreet's state of trade says:

"Varying factors are presented by this week's reports; financial pessimism, plus apprehension over tariff changes, being in sharp contrast to very favorable returns as to actual current trade and as to crops. Better weather has improved distribution at retail, jobbers throughout a wide area of the country have enjoyed a good volume of business for prompt delivery and crop news is almost uniformly favorable.

"Wheat, including flour exports from the United States and Canada for the week are the largest in a dozen years, aggregating 7,561,259 bushels, against 6,093,357 bushels last week and 5,908,693 bushels this week last year. Business failures for the week were 215, which compares with 197 in the like week of 1912."

Wholesale Markets

NEW YORK.—Wheat—Spot firm; No. 2 red, nominal; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 100c f o b afloat.

Corn—Spot firm; export, 69½c nominal f o b afloat.

Oats—Spot steady; ordinary clipped white, 45¼@46¾c.

Butter — Easier; receipts, 13,845 tubs; creamery extras, 27½@27¾c; firsts, 26½@27; seconds, 25½@26; state dairy, finest, 27; good to prime, 25½@26½; common to fair, 23½@25; process extras, 25½; firsts, 24½@25; imitation creamery firsts, 24½@25; factory firsts, 23½.

Dressed Poultry—Steady; fresh killed Western fowls, 16@18½c; turkeys, 18@19.

Potatoes — Easy; Bermuda, new $3.50@4.50; Southern white, $1.75@3; Southern red, $1.75@2.75.

PHILADELPHIA.— Butter—Lower; Western creamery, extra, 28c; nearby prints, fancy, 31.

Eggs—Nearby current receipts, f c, $6.15 per case; Western firsts, f c, $6.15 per case.

Live Poultry—Firm; fowls, 18@18½c.

Wheat—Delaware winter wheat, on dock, at $1; winter wheat for milling, at $1.04@1.06 per bu, and No. 1 Northern Duluth, in export elevator, at $1.01@1.02.

Corn—Car lots for local trade; No. 2 yellow, natural, 67@67½c; steamer yellow, natural, 66½@67c; No. 3 yellow, natural, 65½@66c.

Oats—No. 2 white, 46@46½c; standard white, 45½@46c; No. 3 white, 44½@45c; No. 4, 41@43c; sample, 39@40c.

NEW YORK.—Dressed beef—Firm; native sides, 11@13c; fancy beef, 13½. Calves—Steady. Common to prime veals, $8.50@11.25; culls, $6.50@8; buttermilks and fed calves, $7@8; dressed calves easier; city dressed veals, 14@17; country dressed, 13@15.

Sheep and Lambs—Handy sheep, steady; heavy, weak; lambs easier to 15c lower; yearlings, steady. Sheep (ewes), $3.75@5.25; culls, $2.50@3.50; lambs, $7@9; yearlings, $5.50@7.35.

Hogs—Steady at $9@9.10; coarse Virginia hogs at $8.80; roughs, $7.75@7.80.

BALTIMORE.—Wheat—No. 2 red spot and June, 105 nominal; July, 93¾; August, 93 nominal.

Corn—Contract, 62c; spot and June, 62c nominal.

Oats—White—No. 2, 46c; standard white, 45@45¼; No. 3, 41½ sales.

Rye—Western Rye—No. 2, export, 66@66½c; No. 3, 61@62; No. 4, 60@61. Bag lots nearby, as to quality, 60@65c.

Hay — Timothy — No. 1, $17.50@18.00; standard, $17.00; No. 2, $16.00@16.50; No. 3, $12.00@14.00. Mixed Clover—Light, $15.00@15.50; No. 1, $14.50@15.00; No. 2, $11.00@13.00; heavy, $12.00@13.00. Clover, No. 1, $11.00@12.00; do, No. 2, $8.00@10.00.

Straw—No. 1 straight rye, $21.50@22; No. 2, do, $20@21.50; No. 1 tangled rye, $11@12; No. 2, do, $10@11; No. 1 wheat, $8; No. 2, do, $7.50@8; No. 1 oat, $9@10; No. 2, do, $8@8.50.

Butter — Creamery, fancy, 30; creamery, choice, 28@29; creamery, good, 26@27; creamery, prints, 30@31; creamery, blocks, 29@30; ladles, 25@27; Maryland and Pennsylvania rolls, 21@22.

Cheese—Jobbing lots, per lb, 16@16½c.

Eggs—Maryland, Pennsylvania and nearby firsts, 19c; Western firsts, 19; West Virginia firsts, 19; Southern firsts, 18. Recrated and rehandled eggs ½ to 1c higher.

Live Poultry—Chickens, old hens, 18c; do, old roosters and stags, 10@11; do, spring, 1½ lbs and over, 27; do, do, 1¼ lbs and under, 25@26. Ducks, white Pekins, 15c; do, Muscovy, 13@14; do, puddle, 13@14; do, spring, 3 lbs. and over, 18.

Live Stock

KANSAS CITY.—Hogs—Bulk, $8.25@8.45; heavy, $8.25@8.37½; packers and butchers, $8.30@8.45; light, $8.35@8.45; pigs, $7@7.75.

Cattle—Prime fed steers, $8.35@8.65; dressed beef steers, $7.35@8.60; stockers and feeders, $6.50@7.90; bulls, $6@7.25; calves, $7@10.50.

Sheep—Lambs, $6@8; yearlings, $6@6.50; wethers, $4.25@5.50; ewes, $4@5.

PITTSBURGH, PA.—Cattle—Choice $8.40@8.50; prime, $8.20@8.40.

Sheep—Prime wethers, $5.35@5.50; culls and commons, $2.50@3.50; lambs, $4@7.25; veal calves, $10.50@11.

Hogs — Prime heavies, $8.75@8.80; mediums, $8.80@8.85; heavy Yorkers, $8.85@8.90; light Yorkers, $8.85@8.90; pigs, $8.85@8.90; roughs, $7.50@7.75.

Denver plans a great exposition for 1915 to mark Panama Canal opening and to compete with San Francisco's show.

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc2929_scm3540-0155.jpg