

STERN WARNING GIVEN ENGLAND

Meddling With American Shipping Must Cease.

Definite Statement Asked as to Intentions of Future Conduct—Delay Is Forbidden.

Washington, D. C.—The United States government dispatched Tuesday a long note to Great Britain, insisting on early improvement in the treatment of American commerce by the British fleet. It gave warning that public criticism was general over unwarranted interference with the legitimate foreign trade of the United States.

The document, constituting the strongest representation on this subject made by the United States to any of the belligerents since the outbreak of the war, was cabled to Ambassador Page to be formally presented to Sir Edward Grey, British foreign secretary.

Its preparation was begun a month ago by Solicitor General Johnson, Counselor Lansing and Secretary Bryan and finally had the personal attention of President Wilson, who revised its phraseology with minute care.

As the detailed point of view of the United States in numerous specific cases of detentions and seizures of cargoes had been set forth in a series of emphatic protests, most of which have gone unheeded, this communication was couched in general terms, covering the entire subject of the relations between the United States and Great Britain as affected by the latter's naval policy, considered highly objectionable by this government.

Since France has adopted practically the same decrees on contraband as has Great Britain, the note is virtually a statement intended for all the members of the triple entente.

The note declares at the outset that the representations are made in a friendly spirit, but that the United States considers it best to speak in terms of frankness, lest silence be construed as an acquiescence in a policy which infringes the rights of American citizens under the laws of nations.

The document points out that criticism on every side and public criticism in the United States hold the British policy as directly responsible for the depression in many American industries, a situation the seriousness of which must be apparent to Great Britain.

Reimbursement alone for cargoes unlawfully detained or seized, it states, does not remedy the evil, as the chief difficulty is the moral effect of British practice on American exporters, who are restrained by it from taking risks or hazards which in no case ought to surround legitimate trade between the United States and other neutral countries.

Feeling has been aroused on the subject to such an extent, the communication adds, that the American government feels compelled to ask for definite information as to Great Britain's attitude, in order that it may take such measures as will protect American citizens in their rights.

AMERICAN CONSULS TO BELGIUM MUST SUIT GERMANS

Washington, D. C.—United States consuls in Belgium must be acceptable to the German military authorities, and the withdrawal of some now there, for the present at least, is desired by the Berlin government. This was made known in a formal notification to the State Department Tuesday.

Secretary Bryan declined to make public the text of the German communication or to comment on it until he had had full opportunity to consider it. The understanding in official circles is that the notice is similar to the one sent Argentina and other neutral countries.

It is said that while the German government does not insist that consuls in Belgium take out new exequaturs from German officers, it announces that such consuls must exercise their functions only by permission from the military in control of the territory in which the consulates are situated.

The United States has consular representatives in Brussels, Antwerp, Liege and Ghent.

Military Plan Offered.

Chicago—A plan in line with President Wilson's "citizen soldiery" idea was submitted here by Lieutenant Colonel Charles D. Davis, at the meeting of the Illinois National Guard and Naval Reserve association. Under the proposed plan militia regiments would be mustered out of the state service and into the Federal, but would retain their state designations. Thus, the First infantry, of Chicago would become the First Illinois infantry, U. S. A. The present community system of recruiting would continue.

Exiles on Way to Cuba.

Panama—Ten persons deported from Costa Rica as the result of the discovery of an alleged plot to assassinate President Alfredo Gonzalez, and start a revolution in the republic, passed through Colon on board the steamer Calamares, bound for Cuba. The alleged conspirators are said to be members of the Conservative party in Nicaragua, who were attempting to foment trouble in Costa Rica.

Hobson's "Dry" Resolution Meets Defeat in House

Washington, D. C.—The Hobson resolution to submit a constitutional amendment for national prohibition to the state legislatures was defeated in the house Wednesday night, 197 members voting for and 189 against it. An affirmative vote of two-thirds was required to adopt the resolution.

Party lines were wiped out in the struggle. Democratic Leader Underwood and Republican Leader Mann fought shoulder to shoulder at the head of the forces opposing the resolution. When the vote came, of the 197 standing for the resolution, 114 were Democrats, 68 Republicans and 11 were Progressives and four were Independent Republicans.

Immediately after announcement of the vote, the house adjourned, the crowds which had packed the galleries throughout the prolonged debate dispersing with mingled expressions of regret and jubilation.

Prohibition leaders declared that the majority for the resolution had fulfilled their expectations, as they had not hoped for a two-thirds vote at this time. Whether a similar resolution pending in the senate submitted by Senator Sheppard, of Texas, would reach a vote in the senate at this session was not certain. Administration leaders were inclined to believe, however, that it would not, in view of the action of the house.

Notwithstanding repeated public assertions that many members of the house would try to dodge a record vote on the issue, the rollcall disclosed a heavy attendance, larger than the average throughout the session.

On the final vote 386 votes were recorded. To have carried the resolution would have required 258 affirmative votes. It thus failed by 61 votes.

It was at the conclusion of one of the most stirring contests of recent days in congress, and following votes on several amendments that the final vote was reached. Representative Hobson had closed the general debate, participated in by all the house leaders, many of whom were repeatedly cheered by men and women in the crowded galleries. Speaker Clark repeatedly admonished the spectators to maintain order.

Although advocates of the Hobson resolution freely predicted that it would receive a majority vote, many of them, including Mr. Hobson, had conceded at the start that the resolution would not receive the two-thirds vote necessary for its adoption.

Before the final roll call, Representative Hobson presented an amendment, which was adopted, giving to "the congress and states concurrently" the power to enforce the prohibition by needful legislation.

An amendment offered by Representative Adamson to give the states absolute control of prohibition under the proposed prohibition amendment was voted down on a rising vote, 179 to 32.

Louisiana Germans Plot to Destroy French Ship

New Orleans—The arrest here Wednesday night of four Germans is believed by the police to have frustrated a plot to blow up the French steamship Rochambeau. The police confiscated a box containing 75 pounds of dynamite set by clockwork to explode six and one-half days hence. The prisoners, two of whom are said by the authorities to have confessed, said they understood the Rochambeau was to sail from New York Saturday. Shipping records, however, show that she left New York December 13, and the police believed the alleged conspirators miscalculated the date of her departure. Two of those arrested confessed, according to the police.

The plan, it was said, was to ship the bomb by express consigned to the Rochambeau at New York. It was intended that the vessel would be blown up after she got to sea.

Worry over the prospective loss of innocent lives is believed responsible for discovery of the plot. One of those arrested, Peter Langlaan, when questioned by detectives who have been at work on the case for ten days, is said to have told them that while he was willing to blow up a French or English ship he was not willing to see persons not directly connected with the war die.

On information given by Langlaan, the police arrested Frank Helon, alias Hans Heller, and held him on a charge of preparing explosives for shipment in violation of the Federal statute.

Steel Net Saves Fleet.

London—A steel net stretched across the entrance to Pola Harbor, the great naval port of Austria, proved the undoing of the French submarine Curie, says a dispatch from the Milan correspondent of Lloyd's News. In company with other submarines the Curie was attempting an entrance into the harbor to torpedo an Austrian squadron at anchor there. The Curie had penetrated the harbor bar when she collided with the net. An Austrian merchantman gave the alarm and the forts opened fire.

Filibuster Is Destroyed.

Brownsville, Tex.—A filibustering party from Texas was "met and completely destroyed" by Carranza troops opposite Zapata, Tex., near here, December 20, according to a message received by the Carranza commander at Matamoros, Mexico. The message said a dozen horses, 50 rifles and 2000 rounds of ammunition were captured.

BRITISH LOSE 1 IN AIR BATTLE

Daring Attack on German Port Unprecedented.

Attempt to "Dig Out" Warships of Teutons Results in Battle of Ultra Modern Forces.

London—Assisted by light cruisers, destroyers and submarines, seven British naval airmen, piloting seaplanes, made a daring attack Christmas day on the German naval base of Cuxhaven, at the mouth of the Elbe.

Six of the airmen returned safely, but the seventh, Commander Hewlett, it is feared, has been lost, as his machine was found off Heligoland, wrecked.

What damage was done by the bombs thrown by the attacking party could not be ascertained, but the German report of the affair says that the raid was fruitless.

The enterprise of the British navy in thus attempting to "dig out" the German fleet brought about a battle in which the most modern of war machines, the British squadron, including the light cruisers Arethusa and Undaunted, which have been engaged in previous exploits on the German coast, were attacked by Zeppelins, seaplanes and submarines.

By rapid maneuvers the ships were able to avoid the submarines, while the Zeppelins found the fire of the cruisers too dangerous for them to keep up the fight. German seaplanes dropped bombs, which, according to the British account, fell harmlessly into the sea. The Germans, however, reported they hit two destroyers and their convoy, the latter being set afire.

The British ships remained in the vicinity for three hours without being attacked by any surface warships and picked up the seven pilots and their planes.

The others were picked up by submarines, but their machines were sunk. Commander Hewlett, it is thought, was drowned.

Bomb Is Exploded by Fanatic in Hindu Temple

San Francisco—In the midst of the mystic services of an Oriental cult, a stranger identified only by the name of Vevara, Sunday entered the crowded little auditorium of the Hindu temple here and at the very feet of the officiating Hindu swami exploded a bomb, which literally tore the bomb-thrower to pieces, probably fatally wounded Swami Trigunaita, the leader, and threw scores of worshippers, mostly women, into a panic.

The stranger entered the temple while the swami was in the midst of his address on "The Divine Peace," and with loud steps that attracted the attention of all the members of the cult, walked up the center aisle until he reached the rostrum on which the swami was conducting the services.

While the eyes of all followed his actions, wondering at the meaning of his strange conduct, the man was seen to withdraw a small white package from his black fedora hat and strike it three times on the rostrum.

As his arms descended for the third time there was a fearful explosion that appeared to rock the entire building, filed the air with debris and flying glass. Blood and fragments of the body of the bomb-thrower splattered the congregation, for the moment transfixed in their seats with the horror of the action.

Italy Will Hold Albania Firmly.

Rome—It is reliably reported here that the Italian foreign office has notified the powers that Italy is determined that deliberations of the London conferences in connection with Albania shall be unconditionally respected, hence she will not tolerate the slightest attempt against the territorial integrity, independence or neutrality of Albania, will not allow a change of government, and will prevent inhabitants from participating in the war.

The present revolution, the note continues, obviously was projected to create complications; but unless these complications are avoided, Italy will exercise complete liberty of actions toward the restoration of order, despite the lack of interest of some of the signatory powers of the London conference.

More Americans Give Aid.

Paris—It is pointed out here that every day Americans are doing something to win the gratitude of French people. During the past week Alfred S. Heidelberg, president of the American chamber of commerce gave 10,000 francs for the benefit of the French soldiers and their allies. Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt contributed 125,000 francs to the American ambulance and Miss Julia Aylward gave 100,000 francs. Twelve children of Berkeley, Cal., contributed articles made by themselves which were sold for 1000 francs.

Turks Send Heavy Guns.

Athens, via Rome—The Turks are transporting heavy guns from Adrianople to points on the Sea of Marmora, near the Rospothus, especially Santo Stefano and Kadi Koi, on opposite sides of the entrance to the Bosphorus and commanding the approach to Constantinople from the Sea of Marmora. It is indispensable that the Dardanelles be defended strongly, since the forcing of the straits means the end of Turkey.

NORTHWEST MARKET REPORTS.

Portland—Hop trading quieted down at all points on the Coast Monday. There is little or no demand in this state and dealers do not expect business to revive before the first of the month.

The New York market is inactive, according to the Waterville Hop Reporter, which says:

"We learn of no sales here or in the adjoining towns and little change in the present situation is looked for until after the holidays. Offers at lower rates have been made, but growers have turned them down. The opinion is quite general that the bulk of the growers, having waited thus far to dispose of their crops, will see the thing through."

The stockyards had a big run of cattle, sheep and hogs Monday, 88 carloads being unloaded. There was a brisk demand throughout the day. Cattle and sheep were firm and hogs were steady.

Three loads of prime steers were sold at \$7.50, a quarter better than the ruling price of last week. Other good loads went at \$6.75 to \$7.35. A load of extra fancy cows was sold at \$6.60, but the general market for this class of butcher stock held at \$5.

About 45 loads of hogs, all told, were disposed of. The top was \$7.50, where it closed last week, but the bulk of sales were at \$7.45.

The strength of mutton prices was shown by the sale of a bunch of choice ewes at \$5.70. Other loads were taken at \$5.35 and \$5.50. Lambs sold at \$7.25 and \$7.35.

Wheat—Bid; Bluestem, \$1.24 bushel; forty-fold, \$1.23; club, \$1.22; red Russian, \$1.17; red fife, \$1.17.

Millfeed—Spot prices: Bran, \$26@26.50 per ton; shorts, \$28@28.50; rolled barley, \$28@29.

Corn—White, \$36 per ton; cracked, \$27 per ton.

Hay—Eastern Oregon timothy, \$14@16; grain hay, \$10@11; alfalfa, \$12@13; valley timothy, \$11@12.

Vegetables—Cucumbers, hothouse, \$1.50@1.75 dozen; eggplant, \$4@10c pound; peppers, \$3@10c per pound; artichokes, 75¢@85¢ per dozen; tomatoes, \$1@1.25 per crate; cabbage, 1½¢ per pound; beans, 12½¢ per pound; celery, \$3@3.50 per crate; cauliflower, \$1@1.25 per dozen; sprouts, 8¢ per pound; head lettuce, \$1.75@2¢ per sq.; pumpkins, 1¼¢ per pound; squash, 1½¢ per pound.

Green Fruits—Apples, 60¢@1.50 per box; casabas, \$1.65@1.75 per crate; pears, \$1@1.50; grapes, \$3.50 per barrel; cranberries, \$9@11 per barrel.

Potatoes—Oregon, 75¢@85¢ sack; Idaho, 90¢@1.10; Yakima, 85¢@1.10; sweet potatoes, 2¢@2½¢ per pound.

Onions—Oregon, buying price, \$1.25 l. o. b. shipping point.

Sacks—Vegetables—Carrots, \$1.25 per sack; beets, \$1.25 per sack; parsnips, \$1.25 per sack.

Eggs—Fresh Oregon ranch, case count, 37½@38c; candled, 40@42½c; storage, 26@30c.

Poultry—Hens, 12½@13½c; spring, 11@12½c; turkeys, dressed, 21¢@22c; live, 17¢@18c; ducks, 12¢@15c; geese, 11@12c.

Butter—Creamery, prints, extras, 34½¢ per pound in case lots; ½¢ more in less than case lot; cubes, 30c.

Veal—Fancy, 12¢@12½¢ per pound. Pork—Block, 9½¢@10c per pound. Hops—1914 crop, 9¢@12c; 1913 crop, nominal.

Wool—Valley, 17¢@18c; Eastern Oregon, 15¢@20c nominal.

Mohair—1914 clip, 27½¢ new and.

Cascara Bark—Old and new, 4¢@4½¢ per pound.

Cattle—Prime steers, \$7@7.50; choice, \$6.50@7; medium, \$6.25@6.50; Choice cows, \$5.75@6; medium, \$5@5.50; Heifers, \$5@6.50; calves, \$6@8; bulls, \$3.50@4.75; stags, \$4.50@6.

Hogs—Light, \$6.25@7.50; heavy, \$5.75@6.30.

Sheep—Wethers, \$5.25@6; ewes, \$4.25@5.70; lambs, \$6.25@7.35.

Seattle—Continued cold weather has stiffened potato values, and with extremely light receipts storage stocks are being drawn upon heavily to supply the present demand. It is announced that there will be an advance about the end of the weather continues.

Local cabbage, charged with frost, is temporarily out of the market, but as soon as softer weather comes the market will be plentifully supplied. Washed carrots have been sent to market from nearby sections for the Christmas trade, but the ground is frozen and this stock has become scarce. Turnips and rutabagas from Washington points are in brisk demand.

Eggs—Select ranch, 40c per dozen.

Pears—Beurre Easter, \$1.25@1.50 per box; Beurre Anjou, \$1.50@1.75 per box; Winter Nellis, \$1@1.25 per box.

Dressed Beef—Prime beef steers, 12¢@12½¢ per pound; cows, 11½¢@12¢ per pound; heifers, 12c per pound.

Dressed Hogs—Whole, packing house, 8½¢@10c per pound.

Dressed Spring Lamb—13¢@13½¢ per pound.

Dressed Mutton—10¢@10½¢ per lb.

Vegetables—Artichokes, 35¢@41¢ per dozen; Beans, green, 10¢@12½¢ per pound; bell peppers, California, 9c per pound; beets, new, \$1@1.25 per sack; cabbage, local, \$1.25@1.50 per 100 pounds; red 1½¢ per pound; celery, 50¢@75¢ per dozen; California, \$4 per crate; horseradish, 12½¢ per pound; lettuce, local, leaf, 40¢@50¢ per crate; California, head, \$1.50@1.75 per crate; onions, green, 25¢@30c per dozen; California, yellow, \$1.25@1.50 per cwt.; imported Spanish, \$2.50 per crate; Oregon, \$1.75 per cwt.; local, \$1@1.25 per cwt.; parsley, 20c per dozen; peanuts, 5½¢@8c per pound; potatoes, White Rivers, car lots, \$13@15 per ton; Gems, car lots, \$15@17 per ton; Burbanks, \$17@18 per ton; store price \$2@3 per ton additional; sweets, \$2.25@2.50 per cwt.; rutabagas, Alaska, \$1.75 per sack; Yakima, \$1.25 per sack; spinach, local, 75c per crate; sprouts, Brussels, 8c per pound; squash, local, 1¼¢@2c per pound; turnips, Yakima, \$1.25 per cwt; local, white, \$1@1.25 per cwt.; Alaska, yellow, \$1.75 per cwt; Tomatoes, California, in lugs, \$1.25@1.50 per lug; 4-basket crate, \$1@1.10; local hothouse, 50¢@75c.

O. A. C. Preparing for Farmers' Week Feb. 1

Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis—More Oregon farmers and other persons engaged in productive industry than ever assembled before at the Agricultural College Farmers' Week, will be on hand when the next session opens on February 1. This great mobilization of the industrial interests of the state will not be due to war or other destructive causes, but to the fact that closer and more extended cooperation than hitherto characterized these annual gatherings has now been effected. Much of the most important work of the session will be done in groups rather than by individuals and at the same time the previous high standard of special, technical instruction and demonstration will be carried

by specialists of the different departments of college instruction. Indeed the work of the course will be unlike that of any similar course ever before offered in Oregon. The progressive citizens of the state who will attend will be massed in conventions, congresses and conferences, and their thoroughly organized and concerted efforts will be brought to bear in the solution of the most pressing agricultural problems. It is impossible to state just how many industrial and social organizations will hold conventions here at that time, but enough have already been arranged for to make the occasion one of vast importance in the rapid and harmonious development of the state.

Oregon Irrigation Plan Agreed to by Secretary

Washington, D. C.—Secretary Lane, after a long conference with Representative Sinnott and Senator Chamberlain, expressed his willingness that congress should appropriate, without condition, \$450,000 for the construction of a government irrigation project in Eastern Oregon, and said he possibly might favor the appropriation of a larger amount, if it should develop that \$450,000 would be inadequate.

He gave assurance to both members of the Oregon delegation that he would not insist on a new appropriation by the Oregon legislature to match the amount appropriated by congress.

In the course of the conference, Senator Chamberlain and Representative Sinnott quoted extensively to Secretary Lane from official correspondence bearing on the co-operative agreement and insisted that this correspondence, while perhaps not as definite as might be desired, certainly justified the interpretation that has been placed on it by the people of Oregon.

They reviewed negotiations from beginning to end, and impressed on the Secretary that the government is morally obligated to expend in Oregon much more than the amount now in controversy.

The secretary would not yield in his personal view of what was intended by the co-operative agreement, and, as sustaining his contention, pointed out that the state at no time co-operated or even consulted the government about the Tumalo project which it recently completed. Plans of the state project never were sent to Washington for inspection or approval, nor has the interior department or Reclamation service been advised from time to time as to the progress made with the state work.

Rather, the secretary said, the state has built the Tumalo project as an independent state enterprise, and had Governor West and State Engineer Lewis regarded that project as part of the co-operative scheme, he thought they certainly would have advised

with government engineers and authorities from time to time. However, after hearing all that Senator Chamberlain and Representative Sinnott had to say, Secretary Lane announced his willingness to withdraw the condition he suggested should be attached to the appropriation to be made by congress, and if the irrigation committee, after hearing all the facts, is willing to make an unconditional appropriation of \$450,000, or even more, for building a new irrigation project in Eastern Oregon, he will approve that proposal.

He will insist, however, that appropriation made be spent on the project found most feasible by engineers of the Reclamation service who have been examining various possible projects in Eastern Oregon, the Tumalo extension among them.

That report of engineers has not yet been filed and until it is of record Secretary Lane will give no intimation as to what project they favor. The secretary assured his callers that he maintains his view that Oregon has been discriminated against in the past in the distribution of reclamation money and that it should receive its just deserts from this time on.

In view of Secretary Lane's statement to him, Representative Sinnott will ask the secretary to appear before the irrigation committee before its reports for irrigation projects for the next fiscal year and will also ask officials of the Reclamation service to appear, for he is confident that when the entire record is laid bare the committee will appropriate not less than \$450,000 for some new government project.

Before Senator Chamberlain and Representative Sinnott left the department Secretary Lane told them explicitly that he would not sanction the use of the money he has allotted for any but co-operative work and under the terms of agreement, as he understands them, but if congress desires to make the appropriation without condition he then will be willing to drop the co-operative idea.

State's Bill Rejected. Salem—Declaring that the bill is exorbitant and almost three times larger than it should be, County Judge Bushey announced that the county would not pay the \$1578 asked by the state auditing department for auditing the books of the county departments. "We had the books experted several years ago for \$550," continued the judge, "and that is all the job is worth." J. G. Moore, county treasurer, who, according to the report of the State department, had a shortage of \$116 in his accounts at the time of the examination, declared that there was never a shortage.

Fortune Left Catholics. Marshfield—By the will of John Golden, who died recently in Marshfield, Portland and nearby Catholic institutions are bequeathed between \$20,000 and \$25,000. Mother Agnes, of the St. Agnes Baby Home, of Portland, is made executrix without bond.

The bulk of the estate is to go to the Baby Home, to the Girls' Orphan asylum at Oswego, to the Boys' Catholic Orphanage at Beaverton, to the Mount St. Joseph Home for the Aged in Portland, and to the Mary Home for Young Girls at Portland. Mrs. Margaret Kennedy, of Bandon, a sister of Mr. Golden, is provided for at \$20 a month, in the event she is ever helpless.

West May Visit Belgium. Salem—Governor West may go to Belgium. He was invited Thursday by the Belgium Relief committee to accompany the relief to the war-stricken little country. His answer was as follows: "While it is going to be rather difficult for me to adjust my affairs so as to meet this situation, I feel it my duty to respond. However, I will endeavor to give the committee a definite answer within the next few days." The invitation was signed by Samuel Hill, Octave Goffin, C. Henry Labbe and Joseph Van Homissen.

Essay Prizes Awarded. Salem—Field Workers Maris and Harrington, of the State department of education, announced that prizes \$2@3 per ton additional; sweets, \$2.25@2.50 per cwt.; rutabagas, Alaska, \$1.75 per sack; Yakima, \$1.25 per sack; spinach, local, 75c per crate; sprouts, Brussels, 8c per pound; squash, local, 1¼¢@2c per pound; turnips, Yakima, \$1.25 per cwt; local, white, \$1@1.25 per cwt.; Alaska, yellow, \$1.75 per cwt; Tomatoes, California, in lugs, \$1.25@1.50 per lug; 4-basket crate, \$1@1.10; local hothouse, 50¢@75c.

Water Firm Takes Bonds. Marshfield—The city of Bandon has concluded the purchase of the water works at that place and the bonds were taken by the owners of the system. The city had difficulty in marketing the bonds, owing to the stringency of the money market, although several bonding houses bid for them, but at less than par. The Bandon Water company takes the bonds at \$48,000, is allowed \$2425 for attorneys' fees, printing of the bonds, and other necessary expenses. The city takes the plant over January 1 and at once will install a city manager.

"Go-to-School" Day Is Set. Monmouth—County School Superintendent Seymour has set aside a "go to school day," on which all the parents in the county have been asked to attend the school session to see the work that the pupils are doing. Since the visiting of the parents has been encouraged by the county officers a large number have paid visits to the schoolrooms this fall. Later in the term it is planned to have a general "get together" day, when the people of the districts will meet at the schoolhouse and discuss plans for the year.

Farmers Fear Freezeout. Pendleton—Though nearly 100,000 bushels of club wheat have been sold in Pendleton during the past few days at \$1.10 a bushel, the highest price ever paid here, local growers of grain are far from happy. The continued cold snow, with the absence of either snow or rain, is responsible for their depressed state of mind, and many of them already have visions of being compelled to reseed their ground in the spring with seed wheat worth anywhere from \$1.50 to \$2 a bushel.

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