

LOYD GEORGE IS CHOSEN PREMIER

George Calls Council to Avert Cabinet Crisis.

WAR LAW REFUSES POSITION

British Government is Coalition, Was Old-Harmony Lacking and New Factions Created.

London—(11 p. m. Wednesday.)—Lloyd George has overthrown the Asquith cabinet and will become the minister himself. The new government will be coalition, like the old but probably without the same measure of harmonious support which aided the formation of the first coalition government, because its birth created additional factional differences.

This result has emerged from a day of active and hurried party conferences and a day of intense suspense and interest throughout the city.

There was a prospect during the afternoon that the personal offices of the king might solve the situation and thought that the Asquith regime might be continued. The king called party leaders to Buckingham Palace and conferred with them for more than an hour.

Mr. Asquith and Mr. Lloyd George, the Liberals; Mr. Bonar Law and Mr. Balfour, of the Unionists, and Mr. Carson, of the labor party, were the sovereign. It is many years since a British ruler assembled the representatives of the different parties to face when they had differences. But no such serious has before arisen to require such a meeting by the king.

Whatever passed in council is held secret, but the inference that the king had arranged a reconciliation appears a most natural one. The five men departed separately, four in motor cars and the workmen's spokesman afoot.

Afterward the king gave an audience to Mr. Bonar Law, who declined to undertake the formation of a new ministry, and then to Mr. Lloyd George, who accepted the responsibility everyone expected he would seize. The official announcement that Mr. Lloyd George had undertaken the task, the co-operation of Mr. Bonar Law was a notification that the new government would be a coalition. Any government would be impossible because neither the Unionists nor the Liberals have a majority in the house of commons; either one must attach the Irish Nationalists or laborites to itself to command a majority.

ROMANIAN CAPITAL FALLS INTO HANDS OF GERMANS

Berlin—(By wireless to Sayville.)—The capital of Roumania, has been captured, it was officially announced Wednesday.

Ploechti, the important railway junction 36 miles northwest of Bucharest, also has been taken. The capture of Ploechti, on the main railway line running north from Bucharest, cut the main railway line of retreat for the Roumanian armies operating in the Bucharest region.

The official statement does not indicate whether the entry of the Teutonic forces into Bucharest and Ploechti was simultaneous.

The capture of Ploechti before the capital would be far more serious for the Roumanians. Any military observers looked for the capture of the capital at the last, expecting an evacuation in time to save the city by a withdrawal by railway routes remaining to them. The taking of Bucharest virtually completes the conquest by the Teutonic forces of the southern section of the Roumanian kingdom, embracing territory of more than 50,000 square miles.

Restrict Meals in London.

London—The board of trade, under the defense of the realm act, has issued an order that after December 18th meals exceeding three courses be served between 6 p. m. and 9:30 p. m. or two courses at any other time may be served in any hotel, restaurant or public place.

The announcement adds that it is intended to issue an order at an early date forbidding both in public places and private houses the consumption of certain days of meat, poultry and fish.

Motion for Peace Lost.

London—A motion introduced by the Socialists in the chamber of deputies for peace was defeated by a vote of 150 to 47. The motion was introduced by the Socialists, Premier Bokaer, for the rejection of the motion, he said, because he wished to see the parliament vote against the war but against an initiative for peace while the country was pledged to the war without victory.

DAIRYING INDUSTRY GROWS

Butter, Cheese and Condensed Milk Make Rapid Climb.

The dairy industry of Oregon is growing at a rapid rate. Its progress is shown by statistics which have just been completed by J. D. Mickle, state dairy and food commissioner, of the production of butter, cheese and condensed milk during the year ending October 1, 1915, as compared with the output in the preceding year.

Commissioner Mickle's figures are as follows:

Butter—1914	Pounds.	16,288,396
1915		13,643,728
Increase		2,644,668
Cheese—1914	Pounds.	8,957,908
1915		6,896,887
Increase		2,061,021
Condensed Milk—Cases	Pounds.	564,916
1915		27,116,000
1914		445,230
Increase		5,745,990

It will surprise many persons to know that the butter, cheese and condensed milk business has increased to such an extent in the past year. High prices obtained by manufacturers and farmers have been the great factor in the building up of the industry, and these high prices can be laid directly to the war. The Oregon market for these commodities is now on an Eastern basis and will continue so as long as there is Eastern demand. Large shipments of butter have already gone East and more would be shipped were it available. About a dozen carloads of Oregon cheese have also been sold for Eastern shipment and they will be started as soon as the cars can be obtained. Eastern and export buyers of condensed milk have for many months kept the Oregon and other Northwest markets cleaned up.

Klamath Beets Are Rich.

Klamath Falls—The Klamath Commercial club is in receipt of a letter from the American Beet Sugar company, of San Francisco, in answer to its request for a test of the sugar beets grown in Klamath county this year. The answer contains an analysis of the Beets sent by the Commercial club as made by the company's chemists, and covers the sugar properties of beets grown in five different kinds of soil in Klamath county. The sugar content of the beets mentioned runs from 13.2 per cent to 20.2.

Sugar Tumbles 30 Cents.

Portland—A 30-cent decline in sugar prices went into effect Thursday morning, which put the list price of standard cane granulated at \$7.95. This is the first change that has taken place in the market since October 21. The decline comes as a consequence of a reduction in the Eastern market. Local jobbers expected an even greater cut. New crop cane sugar is coming on the market and this has caused the weakness.

NORTHWEST MARKET REPORT

Wheat—Bluestem, \$1.50 per bushel; fortyfold, \$1.45; club, \$1.44; red Russian, \$1.40.

Oats—No. 1 white feed, \$5.50. Barley—No. 1 feed, \$88.00.

Flour—Patents, \$8.00; straights, \$6.80@7.20; exports, \$6.80; valley, \$7.50; whole wheat, \$8.20; graham, \$8.

Millfeed—Spot prices: Bran, \$16.50 per ton; shorts, \$30.50; rolled barley \$40@41.50.

Hay—Producers' prices: Timothy, Eastern Oregon, \$17@20 per ton; timothy, valley, \$16@17; alfalfa, \$16@17; valley grain hay, \$13@15; clover, \$12.50.

Butter—Cubes, extras, 37c per pound. Jobbing prices: Prints, extras, 39@40c; butterfat, No. 1, 40c; No. 2, 38c, Portland.

Eggs—Oregon ranch, current receipts 38@40c per dozen; Oregon ranch, candled, 42@43c; Oregon ranch, selects, 45c.

Poultry—Hens, 12@14c per pound; springs, 14@15c; turkeys, live, 18@20c; dressed, 23@24c; ducks, 14@16c; geese, 10c.

Veal—Fancy, 12@12c per pound. Pork—Fancy, 12@12c per pound.

Vegetables—Artichokes, 75c@1.10 per dozen; tomatoes, \$1@1.75 per crate; cabbage, \$2@2.25 per hundred; peppers, 20c per pound; eggplant, 15c; lettuce, \$2 cucumbers, \$1@1.25 per dozen; celery, \$4.25@4.50 per crate; pumpkins, 1@1c per pound; cauliflower, \$1.75@1.85 per crate; peas, 15c per pound.

Potatoes—Oregon buying prices, \$1.25@1.40 per hundred, country points; sweets, \$2.50 per hundred.

Onions—Oregon buying prices, \$2.50 per sack, country points.

Green Fruits—Apples, new, 50c@1.50 per box; pears, \$1@1.50; grapes, lugs, \$2; casabas, \$1.35; cranberries, \$10.50@12.50 per barrel.

Wool—Eastern Oregon, fine, 25@27c per pound; coarse, 23@24c; valley, 23@25c; mohair, 36@45c.

Cattle—Steers, prime, \$7.00@7.25; good, \$6.50@7.00; common to good, \$4.50@6.50; cows, choice, \$5.75@6.15; medium to good, \$5.50@5.75; ordinary to fair, \$5.00@5.50; heifers, \$5.50@6.15; bulls, \$2.75@5.00; calves, \$3.00@7.00.

Hogs—Prims, \$9.50@9.75; good to prime, mixed, \$9.50@9.60; rough heavy, \$8.50@9.10; pigs and skips, \$8.25@8.75.

Sheep—Lambs, \$7.00@9.25; yearling wethers, \$7.50@8.50; old wethers, \$7.00@7.50; ewes, \$5.00@7.00.

NEWS ITEMS

Of General Interest About Oregon

Week of Hog School O. A. C. Feature for First of January

Corvallis, Ore.—The place of the hog in Oregon's farming industries is to be made the subject of a week's hog school to be conducted at the Agricultural College January 2 to 6. The work will be in the hands of some of the state's leading producers, buyers and packers, as well as college specialists, who will consider most of the leading problems implied in the successful production of pork.

B. C. Darnall, who has charge of marketing the livestock products of the Union Meat company of Portland, and A. R. Bohasky, in charge of selection and purchase of meat animals for the same company, will explain and demonstrate to the farmers and producers the technique of selecting and developing the most desirable and profitable market types. Thomas H. Brunk, the noted Salem Poland China breeder, and president of the Oregon Swine Growers association that will meet during the week, will give two demonstrations of judging breeding classes, and Mr. Bohasky will demonstrate judging market classes. Mr. Darnall will point out prevailing conditions of the provision market and show how to take advantage of them. Professors Potter and Nelson, of the college, will give a management demonstration, and Professor Samson will discuss fattening and feeding rations for hogs. Robert Withycombe, of the Eastern Oregon Branch Experiment station at Union, will present the advantages of forage and other home-grown feeds for hogs, including alfalfa, peas and bald barley. The growing of forage crops for swine will be discussed by Professor Hyslop, and Professor Potter will consider how many hogs Oregon can profitably produce.

A pork products exhibit will be held on the afternoon of Friday, the 5th, showing approved methods of handling all products and by-products in the interest of profit. A new feature of the exercise will be the assignment of certain hours during the entire week to consultation with producers on problems of greatest importance to them. Specialists in charge of this work will be Professor Potter, head of the department of animal husbandry, Professors Samson, Nelson and Allen, and some of the Oregon growers. No activities other than those connected with the hog school will be carried this year by the department, leaving to some other time the special work with cattle, sheep and horses. But the work with swine will be made more complete than ever before, part of the exercises consisting of an inspection of the new and modern swine barn just completed and equipped for effective use.

Bend Sells Rail Bonds.

Bend—Bend is the first Central Oregon city to sell its bond issue for the aid of the Strahorn lines proposed to link up the ends of the several roads which now touch the boundaries of this section.

The Bend bond issue of \$35,000, voted almost unanimously by the people last August, was sold Saturday to Keeler Bros., of Denver, at par. Fred W. Glenn, of Portland, represented the purchasers at the sale. A Toledo, Ohio, firm also bid par for the issue.

It is expected that the terminal property, which is intended to be bought with the proceeds of the bonds, will be acquired early in January, ready to turn over to Mr. Strahorn when desired.

Ruling Profits Nimrods.

Salem—Under a ruling from the attorney general's office trappers and hunters of Lake county will be saved thousands of dollars. O. C. Gibbs, district attorney for that county, asked the attorney general to decide whether it is necessary to sever the head or scalp of coyotes in taking such scalps and skins before the county clerk to collect the scalp bounty. It was stated that such mutilation of coyote hides depreciated their value by about 50 cents apiece, which mounts into a large aggregate for all of the trappers and hunters during the course of the year. The opinion of the attorney general held that such mutilation is unnecessary.

Portland Banks Growing.

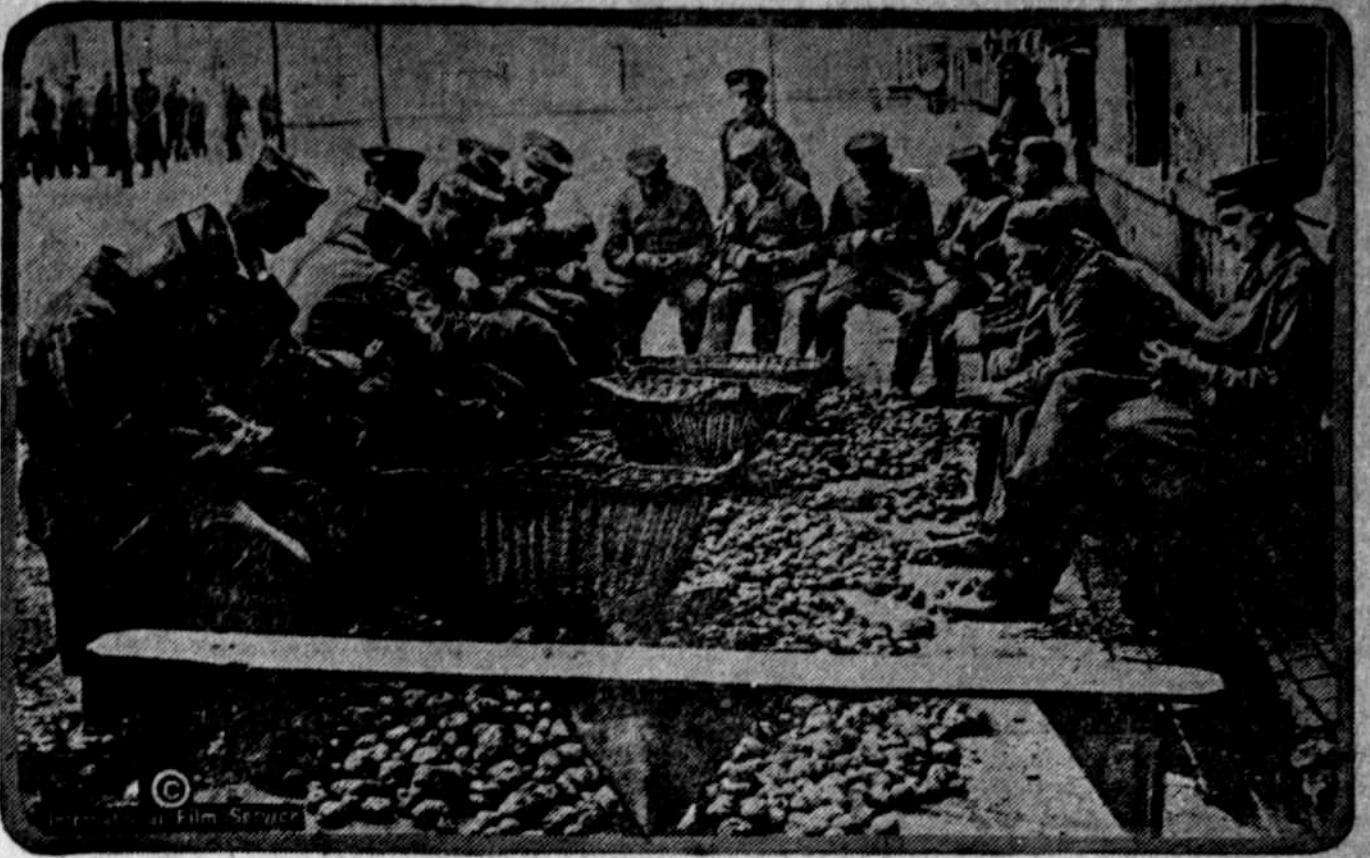
Salem—Great increases in the resources, deposits and cash of the 26 Portland banks and trust companies during the past year was issued Wednesday by S. G. Sergeant, State superintendent of banks.

The statement shows that the total resources of the 26 institutions of Portland on November 17, 1915, were \$110,141,535.80, an increase as compared with November 10, 1915, of \$21,231,429.16, and an increase of \$13,637,464.37 since the last statement of September 12, 1915.

Escaped Convict Resentenced.

Salem—Word was received at the State penitentiary Wednesday that Eddie Bell, who escaped from the flax camp here last August, has been sentenced to serve six years at San Quentin on a bigamy charge. He was serving a sentence on the same charge here.

GERMAN PRISONERS AT WORK IN FRANCE



These German prisoners of war in the hands of the French do not seem to be having a very hard time, for their occupation, when they were photographed, was peeling potatoes.

RUSSIAN ARTILLERY TRAIN IN DOBRUDJA



An artillery train of the Russians who, with the aid of the Roumanians, have been driving Von Mackensen's army back in Dobrudja.

WANTS TO ENTER THE NAVY



William Vanderbilt, son of Alfred G. Vanderbilt, who perished aboard the Lusitania, and Elsie French Vanderbilt, is to try for an appointment to the naval academy at Annapolis. He is now a pupil in St. George's school, near Newport, R. I.

DISPATCH RIDERS IN GAS MASKS



Two British dispatch riders in a shelled village in the Balkans. They are wearing gas masks, for they are in a region where gas attacks by the Teutons are frequent.

BRITISH WOMEN WORKING AS MEN



In a boiler factory in Glasgow many women have taken the place of the men who have gone to the front. One of them is here seen helping operate a hydraulic riveter.

As the Months Are Named.

The names of the months are all of Latin origin and they fitted the ancient Roman year, which began with March. Under that system, July, now the seventh month of the year, was called Quintilis, signifying fifth, and August, now the eighth month of the year, was called Sextilis, signifying sixth. With the adoption of the so-called Julian calendar, in the time of Julius Caesar, B. C. 46, the names Quintilis and Sextilis were changed, respectively, to July and August, but the names of the other months were not changed. Consequently, their names of Latin origin do not fit their places in the present calendar.

Positive Genius.

"I admire the ingenuity of the man who compiled this pocket dictionary." "For what?" "For getting in so many words that nobody would ever have any possible occasion to use."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Quiet Girl.

Caller—That new girl of yours seems nice and quiet. Hostess—Oh, very quiet. She doesn't even disturb the dust when she's cleaning the room.—Boston Transcript.