

1912 ADDS TO PRIDE OF PORTLAND FOLK

City Achieves Much in Year Closed and Future Has Bright Outlook.

NEW HIGH RECORDS SET

Statistics Show Community Has Made Solid Growth, and Advance That Began Five Years Ago Shows No Signs of Let-Up.

(Continued From First Page.)

Financial Strides Remarkable.

Portland's financial strides have been remarkable. Every month clearances showed a big gain over the corresponding month for the previous year, the total clearances averaging nearly \$2,000,000 daily. The total clearances for the year were \$57,677,456.12 as compared with \$57,464,848.17 in 1911. The increase is \$212,607.95, or about 7 per cent. During the last half of the year the gains were notable, the monthly clearances averaging approximately \$50,000,000.

With the immense increase in clearances, the banks have been making big gains in deposits. There is on hand in the financial institutions of Portland today more money than ever before known, and yet millions of dollars are going into legitimate investments and improvement propositions.

The closing month of the year was a record breaker over every other December both in deposits and clearances. The clearances for the month reached a total of \$50,628,565.93 as compared with \$45,501,611.48 for December in 1911.

Bank Clearings Advance.

The following comparative table shows the monthly records in bank clearings for 1911 and 1912:

Month	1911	1912
January	\$45,501,611.48	\$50,628,565.93
February	45,501,611.48	45,501,611.48
March	45,501,611.48	45,501,611.48
April	45,501,611.48	45,501,611.48
May	45,501,611.48	45,501,611.48
June	45,501,611.48	45,501,611.48
July	45,501,611.48	45,501,611.48
August	45,501,611.48	45,501,611.48
September	45,501,611.48	45,501,611.48
October	45,501,611.48	45,501,611.48
November	45,501,611.48	45,501,611.48
December	45,501,611.48	50,628,565.93

Portland's domestic and foreign lumber shipping reached a new mark in 1912 by shipping all previous records and surpassing the totals of 1911 by \$8,481,151 feet. Coastwise and foreign lumber shipments for the year aggregated 27,942,233 feet, as compared with 19,461,046 feet in 1911. A noteworthy feature of ocean shipping was the big movement to California and other domestic ports, which amounted in the aggregate to 15,418,421 feet.

In grain shipments the most creditable showing was made. There were dispatched to foreign ports 7,739,719 bushels, while California received a total of 6,033,644 bushels. The total wheat shipped from Portland during the year amounted to 13,749,297 bushels. There were exported 967,019 barrels of flour. In barley exports a record was established, with a total shipment of 1,172,654 bushels. The value of exports, including the four chief commodities of flour, wheat, barley and lumber, aggregated \$10,847,597.

Perhaps one of the most accurate indexes to the growth of the city is the steady gain in the number of postal receipts. Business at the Portland Postoffice showed substantial increases from month to month, establishing two records during the year. In October the high-water mark was reached when stamp sales reached a total of \$117,690.16 and again was eclipsed in December with a month's business of \$118,527.35.

Stamp Sales' Gain Big.

The total receipts for the year were \$1,108,128.42. Stamp sales in 1911 amounted to \$1,004,428.71. The totals for 1912 exceeded those of the previous year by \$103,799.71, or 10.3 per cent.

The following table shows the monthly record in postal receipts for the years of 1911 and 1912:

Month	1911	1912
January	\$2,697.42	\$8,882.30
February	2,697.42	8,882.30
March	2,697.42	8,882.30
April	2,697.42	8,882.30
May	2,697.42	8,882.30
June	2,697.42	8,882.30
July	2,697.42	8,882.30
August	2,697.42	8,882.30
September	2,697.42	8,882.30
October	2,697.42	8,882.30
November	2,697.42	8,882.30
December	2,697.42	11,852.73

While the total investment in new building construction was not as large as in 1911, the year's building record was extremely gratifying. Portland holds ninth place among the cities of the United States in the total amount of construction authorized, surpassing several cities two or three times larger in population.

Year Big in Building.

The year was notable for the number of important building projects. Judging from events that have taken place since the November election, it is evident that several important improvement propositions had been under contemplation for some time, for immediately following the defeat of the revolutionary measures that were on the ballot, building projects were announced involving a total expenditure of several million dollars. Preliminary work on some of these projects already has been started and while this activity should be credited to last year's operations, the permits will not be issued until this year and accordingly will be included in the building totals for 1913.

An interesting feature of the year's building activity was the large expenditure in dwellings. Nearly \$6,000,000 was invested in new homes, or approximately 40 per cent of the total valuation of authorized construction. The number of new residences during the year reached a total of 2745. There were issued 205 permits for hotels, office and store buildings aggregating a value of \$2,740,000. Sixty-eight apartment-houses and club buildings, representing a total cost of \$1,500,000, were constructed. During the year 41 permits were issued for public and semi-public structures entailing an aggregate expenditure of \$1,700,000. The building construction for the year included \$249 permits with a total valuation of \$14,781,757. The record for 1911 included 7687 permits with a total valuation of \$19,152,370. The total investment in building was larger in 1911 although the number of structures was less, there having been 559 more permits issued in 1912.

Realty Market Stays Good.

The following is a comparative table volume as to indicate a healthy movement in this class of property. Receipts of wheat at Portland in December showed the usual increase over the corresponding month of 1911. The

of the valuation of building construction completed in 1911 and 1912:

Month	1911	1912
January	\$90,415	\$90,415
February	1,084,073	1,128,178
March	1,084,073	1,128,178
April	1,084,073	1,128,178
May	1,084,073	1,128,178
June	1,084,073	1,128,178
July	1,084,073	1,128,178
August	1,084,073	1,128,178
September	1,084,073	1,128,178
October	1,084,073	1,128,178
November	1,084,073	1,128,178
December	1,084,073	1,128,178

Totals \$19,152,370 \$14,781,757. The Portland realty market was uniformly good throughout the year, and was equally brisk in 1912. There was heavy trading in downtown property and in addition to several substantial transfers there were closed some very important leasing deals. Activity in residence property was satisfactory and sales of home sites were of such total receipts in the past month were 2,235,000 bushels, as compared with 2,235,000 bushels a year ago.

The receipts of grain, flour and hay, in cars, in December of the last two years, compare as follows:

Month	1911	1912
Wheat	1,050	1,720
Barley	320	34
Oats	154	163
Flour	160	160
Hay	170	906

grain movement from the inland Empire to Portland broke all records in 1912. The total receipts of wheat last year were 21,539,700 bushels, an increase of 5,297,600 bushels over the total receipts in 1911.

Receipts of all cereals, flour and hay,

in cars, at Portland in the past year, compared with those of 1911, are reported by the Merchants' Exchange as follows:

Year	1911	1912
Cattle	4,022	4,123
Hogs	1,121	1,181
Sheep	16,255	9,715
Horses and mules	165	163
Wheat	1,247	327
Barley	1,625	631
Oats	1,463	1,247
Flour	2,294	2,301
Hay	2,173	2,444

December was the big month of the year at the Portland Union Stockyards. The total receipts were 46,454 head, nearly double those of the same month of 1911. The cattle run increased 549 head over the corresponding month, hog receipts were 7821 head larger, and the sheep movement was 12,186 head.

In spite of the heavy arrivals prices ruled strong throughout the month. The year closed with 25 cents over the prices of a month ago, and cows 50 cents, while sheep advanced 50 cents and lambs 11. In the hog market the slump that occurred early in December was fully made up by the close of the month. The total receipts at the yards in December, 1912, and 1911 were:

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(Sept.-Dec.)

SPokane IS THRIVING

ALL LINES OF BUSINESS ARE REPORTED PROSPEROUS.

Sentiment of Leading Residents Is Unanimous That Future Industrially Is Brighter.

SPokane, Wash., Dec. 31.—(Special.)—Spokane and the inland Empire are assured of a happy and prosperous new year, according to the testimony of leading business men of the city.

Nor do these reports of good times come from any one line of trade, but all report the favorable outlook. The commission houses, the wholesale grocers and, in fact, jobbers in all lines are impressed with the signs of the times.

"The last year has been tip-top for us," said B. L. Gordon, head of the firm of B. L. Gordon & Co., wholesale grocers, "and the prospect for the future is the best I have seen in 25 years. There is no reason why it should not be so. The lines of industry upon which the inland Empire depend have all improved immensely in the last few months."

"The lumber business has picked up remarkably. And it is the same with the mines and ranches. The crop of grain last season was a record-breaker, and the farmer has plenty of money to begin his operations with for the season of 1913."

"There is a bull year ahead," said Percy P. Powell, of the Powell-Sanders Company, wholesale grocers, "and the year that has just passed has also been good. Our sales have increased anywhere from 12 to 15 per cent and we have been distributing over a wider territory this year than ever before."

Arthur L. Hawes, vice-president and treasurer of the Spokane Drug Company, notes that the retailer is buying in a more conservative manner, with the result that there are fewer unpaid accounts, and his firm has had to deal with fewer failures than previously.

President J. M. Comstock, of the Spokane Dry Goods Company, reports business of the year as entirely satisfactory and expresses great confidence in regard to the future.

"We have more men on the road than ever before," said Mr. Comstock. "The hardware business is looking up," said Edward S. Redeker, resident manager of the Marshall Wells Company. "Especially during the last six months, which were well ahead of the earlier part of the year. There is surely a good year ahead if indications amount to anything at all."

FILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS.

Year druggist will refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure itching, Blind, Bleeding, Protruding, Piles, 6 to 14 days, 50c. Ed Jensen's wish you a happy 1913. **

8 SALEM SALOONS MAY HAVE TO SHUT

Licenses Expire and Executive, Who Retires January 6, Signs No Renewals.

NEW POLICE CHIEF SILENT

What New Council Will Do When It Assumes Duties Is Mystery—Report Says That Body Is in Favor of Dry.

SALEM, Or., Dec. 31.—(Special.)—Although licenses for eight Salem saloons expired at midnight tonight, so far Mayor Lachmund, who leaves office January 6, has not signed the new licenses and from present indications they will not be signed during the balance of his administration. There are 15 saloons in Salem, with the licenses restricted to that number under a provision which limits them to one for every 1000 population.

The situation presents some peculiar features. Although the incoming administration will not take up the reins of office until January 6, the recently elected Chief of Police, Frank Sheddock, takes office tomorrow. He will be confronted with the proposition of what to do with the eight saloons which will then have no licenses.

The saloons include J. A. Cooper, Paul Marnach, Butte & Son, Standard Liquor Company, Senate Saloon, E. M. Mager, Swartz & James and Peter Bach. Peter Bach's license expired December 25, but his saloon has been operated without a license up to this time.

Provision is made that saloons shall apply for a license 30 days before their license expires. It is contended that should the licenses which have already been voted for by the Council, but so far are unsigned by the Mayor, lapse tomorrow by failure of the Mayor to affix his signature, it would be necessary for these saloons to obtain entirely new licenses.

What the new Council will do in regard to the saloons is still a problem, and it is not known what course will be pursued tomorrow by the new Chief of Police.

Mayor Lachmund, when approached today as to what disposition he will make of the eight saloon licenses which are now pending, refused to make any definite statement. He said that it is still an undecided question, but it is certain the licenses will not be signed by tomorrow. In the event the saloons will be without permission from the city to run, and in event they keep open it apparently will be in violation of the law.

Should Mayor Lachmund continue to refuse to sign the licenses up to the completion of his term of office and elect a new Mayor, it would be possible for these eight saloons to be closed for several weeks, should the incoming Council prove to be in favor of the "dry," as it is declared will be the case.

BOOTH STANDS BY SALEM

STATE FAIR PRESIDENT WANTS SHOW AT CAPITAL.

Removal to Portland Would Be Unwise Is Belief of Head of Association, Who Has Experience.

ROSEBURG, Or., Dec. 31.—(Special.)—Declaring that it would be a mistake to move the State Fair from its present location at Salem to the Country Club grounds at Portland, J. H. Booth, president of the State Fair Board, today made public his attitude with regard to the proposed change and asserted that he would do everything possible to maintain the Fair grounds now located at Salem.

"From my observations and experience through four years' service as a member of the State Board of Agriculture and of three years as its president, I cannot help but believe that it would be unwise to move the fair from its present location at Salem, to any other city located in the north or east part of the state," said Mr. Booth.

"It may be admitted that Portland could, if it would, turn out enough people in one or two days to insure financial success of the fair. But Portland has never done this in the case of the fair which has been held there the past two years, nor do I believe that she would be likely to do so year after year in the future."

"The people who are the steady patrons of the fair since my time as a member of the State Board of Agriculture come from the rural districts. The town of Salem sends us many people to the fair on Salem day as does Portland on the day allotted to it. In addition to turning out on mass on Salem day, many residents of the capital city return to the grounds in the evening in order to enjoy the late shows, at which a small admission is charged. At any rate, I cannot be said that either Salem or Portland, the two largest towns in the state contribute the number of people they should."

"It is from the rural districts and the smaller towns that most of the people come and remain, day after day. Another unique and attractive feature of the fair, where now held, is the large number of campers who come and pitch tents and remain during the entire week of festivities, with open house to their innumerable friends. The camp ground is a great attraction for people attending the fair at Salem and has been commented upon far and near by other states. This feature does not exist at any other State Fair that I have ever attended."

"In the event the fair should go to Portland this feature would be destroyed. Another objection that appeals to me as worthy of much consideration is whether we would be able to attract the country people to Portland. The fair is held largely to attract country people and the fair should be located where it will draw from the most thickly populated districts of the state."

"I am one of the owners of the Country Club grounds, but nevertheless I feel that we are making a great mistake in attempting to hold fair there. The products of the farm, ranch, gardens and other departments are doing far more for the state than few of us imagine or any of us can realize."

CITY MARSHAL IS ACCUSED

Gold Hill Peace Officer Charged With Assault With Weapon.

GOLD HILL, Or., Dec. 31.—(Special.)—Held under \$500 bonds to appear at the next term of Circuit Court at Jacksonville, L. S. Noe, city peace officer for Gold Hill, awaits trial on the charge of committing assault with a dangerous weapon while discharging his duties as Marshal.

On Christmas night Noe attempted the arrest of "Doc" Shoemaker, a Galls Creek rancher, who had contracted for more than his share of the holiday "good cheer," and was considered by the Marshal to be contributing to a disturbance of the public peace. Shoemaker refused arrest and was dealt a terrific blow on the right cheek by the Marshal, who employed the butt of his heavy service revolver. Dazed and bleeding, Shoemaker staggered into the mud of the thoroughfare and broke into a run. It is alleged that Noe pursued, firing four or five shots at the fugitive, who made his escape otherwise unscathed. Friends brought back the prisoner, who appeared the following morning to answer the complaint against him, only to be notified that Marshal Noe declined to appear against him.

Subsequently Shoemaker swore out a warrant for Noe's arrest on the charge of assault with a dangerous weapon, and at the preliminary hearing the Marshal pleaded "not guilty," although waiving examination. From the evidence produced by the Prosecuting Attorney's office, which showed without denial that Shoemaker had not resisted arrest and that his hands were at his sides when the blow which laid open his cheek was struck. Prosecuting Attorney-elect E. E. Kelly bitterly arraigned the defendant in his concluding address, and upon the testimony he submitted the court held him in \$500 bond to await trial. Porter J.

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BROKERS

EXCHANGES OUR SPECIALTY

CITY AND COUNTRY PROPERTIES FOR SALE

MORTGAGE LOANS

STORE AND FACTORY LEASES

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

CONSULT THE "LIVE WIRES"

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