### LIGHT PENALTIES RULE IN PORTLAND

Of 299 Persons Indicted by Grand Juries in 11 Months, 21 Sent to Penitentiary.

CRIMINALS LIKE

Understanding Exists Between Police and Magistrate Courts So as to Confine Most of the Cases to Lower Branches.

Two Burglars Sentenced.

Burgiary drew two sentences for 15 years and assault with a deadly weapon was punished by equal sentences in two cases. One prisoner received a minimum of two years for obtaining money by false pretenses, and a like term was imposed upon one for receiving deposits for an insolvent hank. Three years was the term imposed for robbery in two cases. False pretenses was punished twice by a minimum sentence of one year. Penalties imposed include armed robbery and forgery, one case of each, four years; larceny in a dwelling, one year; receiving stolen goods, two years; manslaughter, one year; statutory crime, eight years; forgery, burglary and assault to rob, one year each; soliciting a minor to commit an immoral act, one year, and for one murder sentence to life imprisonment was imposed.

Few Penalties Given.

Few Penalties Given. Other dispositions were made of cases as follows: Sent to insane asy-lum, 1: remanded to grand jury, 4; ball forfeited, 1; to reform school, 1; to

1; to reform school, 1; to Court, 2; extradition refused, 1.

Contributing to the delinquency of minors did not during the year bring about a penitentiary sentence to anyone, and only four of the accused paid penalty of any kind. Two were fined and two were given sentences at the rockpile. Two were diamissed, eight one was accusited, two are

paroled, one was acquitted, two are fugitives and four are still before the

courts.

Assault with deadly weapons went a similar course. Here, too, 21 were accused and eight were paroled, while four were dismissed, one went to the Insane Asylum, one was acquitted, two are fugitives, three are pending, and two went to the penitentiary.

Crimes of all kinds against property totaled 187, of which 29 were punished. Three alleged murders were made the basis of indictments under which one man was given a life sentence, one is a fugitive and one is awaiting trial. Manslaughter was made the subject of indictment three times, all being technical cases, and one man, accused as accessory to an illegal operation, was sentenced for one year.

Only One Punished.

Only One Punished.

in the class of "nameless" crimes, concerning which public feeling has been greatly aroused during the year by two unspeakable murders, 13 persons were indicted and one was punin the class of "nameless" crimes,

'Freak" indictments returned during the year include three against public officials for neglect of duty, one for selling cows in quarantine, one for selling convict-made goods without a label, one for violating the employers' liability law, one for conducting a sallor boarding-house without a license, two for aiding prisoners to cense, two for soliciting a bribe.

Excluding one life sentence, an aggregate of 98 years imprisonment was imposed by the courts upon 20 offenders, making an average of about five

years.
Mercy seems to have been reserved Mercy seems to have been reserved for those crimes which society views with the greatest loathing and from which society demands the greatest protection. Excepting the one offense of forgery, lenlency was shown most frequently to those accused of assaults with a deadly weapon and those charged with contributing to the delinquency of minors. Under each of these charges eight persons went forth unwhipt of justice.

Forgers Are Freed.

Forgers to the number of 11 were given another chance. Four swindlers, two embessiers, two guilty of larcety by ballee, two robbers of stores and three of dwellings, one highwayman and one simple thief, received paroles, in most cases coupled with an admoni-tory sentence. Others who received the extreme clemency of the courts were: Four accused of assault and battery, four convicted of nameless crimes, one parasite and one who sold liquor with-

out a license.
In addition to those sentenced to the penitentiary, 12 offenders were fined and 12 were sent to the rockpile for crimes known as indictable

crimes known as indictable misdememors and not susceptible to a penitentiary sentence.

In one case out of every 12 the accused was out of the jurisdiction when indicted, and has not been brought back. There are 24 persons against whom bench warrants based on 1911 indictments are out and have not been served. Cases pending, a large proportion of them being those of recent date, not having yet reached their turn on the calendar, number 90.

Dismissals by demurrer, instructed verdict, on motion of the prosecution or other reason, brought an end to 57

verdict, on motion of the prosecution or other reason, brought an end to 57 cases before trial. In only 18 cases, when presented with all the evidence, did the jury refuse a verdict of guilty. The figures above are drawn from the District Attorney's register of indictments, and are subject to emondation in a few cases where the final action has not yet been entered by that official, but such changes will be all on the side of increasing the tendencies here shown.

on the side of increasing the tenden-cies here shown.
With only 21 persons out of 300 go-ing to the penitentiary and only 45 out of 300 receiving any punishment at all, it might be inferred that pun-ishment of criminals had ceased to ex-ist to any notireable degree in this country. But here there has grown up a condition little realized by the general public, whereby attempting homi-

cides, bandits, swindlers, forgers and criminals of every class are punished in a way without their cases ever appearing before a grand jury.

Easy Sentences Imposed.

There has grown up an understand-ing between police authorities and the prosecuting officers, whereby the up-per courts are shunned to the greatest per courts are shunned to the greatest degree possible, and the whole proceeding is confined to the magistrate courts. At Kelly Butte and Linnton rockpiles may be found at any time dozens of men who if the original charges against them had been proved and punished would be in the penitentiary for long terms. They are to be found serving sentences of assault and battery for attempted murder, simple farceny for burglary, vagrancy for highway robbery, and so on down the line.

line.

"Let him take his joit down here," says the detective who has worked up the case, and frequently the criminal is delighted at the opportunity. He gets Winter quarters with satisfactory fare and a little hard labor, and is at liberty by the time the fields and roads again become inviting. In no case can the court impose more than 260 days, and in a large minority of cases the penalty becomes a matter of bargain and sale, the officers demanding a full year and the criminal offering to plead guilty for a six months' sentence.

Even citizens who have suffered by

Out of 293 individuals indicted by grand juries in the first 11 months of 1911. 21 were sentenced to terms in the penitentiary, the highest sentence, except one for murder, being 15 years in four cases.

If the figures as to cases not brought to the final determination of a jury are excluded from the list, the facts are sven more striking. Of the 293 cases in which accusations were made by grand juries, 117 were brought to complete trial, the others being still pending, or dismissed by proceedings short of a full hearing.

Through pleas of guilty or conviction by a jury, 39 persons were brought face to face with the penalties of their acts, and more than half of them. Si in all, were paroled by the court. The remainder not sent to the penitentiary were fined or given short sentences at the rockpile.

The Burslars Sentenced.

Seven citizens who have suffered by the depretations of the criminal in with this policy and are to be heard from time to time urging that the offender be given a reduced charge and a rockpile term.

The police assert that there is a growing tendency of criminals to flock here, which will go on increasing as the conditions become known. Visiting officers laugh at their comrades here and say their work is becoming light since Portland has become the haven for the criminal classes. Every fallure to capture the perpetrator of some crime is condoned by the police, who say "What's the user"

PROPOSED JAIL SITES SEEN Bushlight and Coffey Inspect Possible Locations for Quarters.

feet frontage on Union avenue and 100 feet frontage on Grand avenue for feet frontage on Grand avenue for \$15,000. The improvements consist of a modern nine-room house on Grand ave-nue and a greenhouse on Union ave-nue. Lucy D. Sipprell was the pur-

### EXPORTS FOR 1911 **ECLIPSE RECORDS**

Portland Grain and Flour Shipments Put "Good Old Days" in Shade.

ORDERS BEYOND CAPACITY

Coastwise Floating of Lumber Huge but Weakness of Foreign Market Keeps Exports Below Record for Banner Year of 1910.

EXPORT INCREASE HUGE. Portland's exports have increased

Fortiand's exports have increased in one year as follows:
2.518,352 bushels of wheat, valued at \$2.015,581 450,789 barrels of flour, val. 1,764,580 ued at 1,764,580 Cain over 1910 valuations. \$8.816,161 Coastwise lumber shipments in-crease 12,023,138 feet,

\* Pessimists who have endeavored to point out that the "good old days" in maritime business are past, need but to digest three comparative columns Mayor Rushlight and John B. Coffey, chairman of the police committee of the Executive Board, yesterday inspected two sites that are under consideration as temporary quarters for the City Jall during the time the new jall is being constructed on the present site at Second and Oak.

The two buildings inspected yesterday were that part of the building formerly occupied by Tull & Gibbs, fronting on Fark street, between Morrison and Yamhill, and the building at Fifth and Everett streets. A selection as between the two probably will be announced in a few days.

East Side Property Sold.

George E. Croxford sold his Unionavenue property, lots 5, 12 and 13 in block 15, Lincoin Park Annex, with 55 feet frontage on Union avenue and 100

House records that show the 1911 the ranactions, absolutely satisfactory in their day, have been left in the deep, dark shade in wheat and four exports and the amount of lumber doated to Pacific Coast territory. Lumber exports have declined, but that is not unexpected, for 1910 was branded as the banner year for millmen in the history of the port, and since the instead of 1911 the word has been passed along that foreigners were not offering prices sufficiently attractive to warrant heavy sales.

One tardy grain vessel, the British bark Inverlogie, which finished loading late yesterday but will not be cleared until Tuesday, prevented December from making a greater spurt, but as it is there were 1,458,229 bushels floated, worth \$1,218,952, and it was the best month of the 1911-12 cereal season. Its contribution to the year's business swelled the total to 7,732,719

Flour Gain Greatest.

of figures abstracted from Custom-House records that show the 1916 transactions, absolutely satisfactory in

The greatest gain is shown in flour exports, which aggregated 743,467 barreis, valued at \$2,851,182, as compared with 28,875 barrels, worth \$1,185,602, sent to foreign ports in 1910. The

#### PORTLAND'S CEREAL EXPORTS FOR YEAR 1911.

PORTLAND'S CEREAL EXPO	RTS FOR	YEAR 19	911.
Cleared, vessel, flag, rig, destination. Bushels.	Value.	Flour, Barreis.	Value.
January	3 92,264		\$
t-Buffon Fr. bk. Q. or F	97,781	******	******
7-Serak, Ger. ss., St. Nazaire 186,606	107,400	******	******
10-Frieds Ger ab. O. or P 115,072	97,811	744444	1157151
18-Henrik Ibsen, Nor. ss., Hongkong 37,333	30,000	82,611	210,444
### January   109,770   10	102,853		******
19-Plerre Antonine, Pr. bk., Q. or F 111,783	65,620 97,208 117,309	******	*******
18-Mimi, Ger. bk., Q. or F	121,843		*******
	-	52,611	\$210,444
Total for January	\$1,107,595		*******
February-	91,758	APPROVE THE	******
I-Celtic Glen, Br. ah., Q. or F 117,064	103,916		
13-Elfrieds, Ger. sh., Q. or F 102,391	89,500 #8,000	*******	*******
1—Bayard, Fr. bk., Q. or F	195,000	49,736	198,944
25—Strathness, Br. ss. Las Palmas 229.317 27—Nile, Br. bk., Belfast 121.852 28—Bossuet, Fr. bk., Q. or F 111.700	110,729	******	*******
28-Bossuet, Fr. bk. Q. or F 111,700	93,000	******	******
Total for February \$94,732	\$ 772,643	49,736	\$198,944
March-			
### ### ##############################	82,500	51,583	\$200,132
8-Invermay, Br. bk., Q. or F 87,645	74,433	11,208	39,231
18 Naida Br. as. O. or F	38,370	********	
25-Rygja, Nor. ss., Hongkong 112,048	93,070	12,657	50,227 82,866
18-Rumeric, Br. en. Hongaong. 110,225	79,998 52,177	******	******
Total for March 729,205	8 628,002	18,574	\$378,606
A melli	A. Juneary		U
April—  11—Oweenee, Br. bk., Q. or F 139,687 17—Ocean, Russian bk., Q. or F 70,236 26—Luceric, Br. sz., Yokohama 146,666	118,924	*****	
17-Ocean, Russian bk., Q. or F 70,926	110,668	21,675	94,300
	-	-	-
Total for April B77,149	\$ 392,125	28,675	\$ 94,200
May-	109,857		
5-Vincent, Br. sh., Q. or F., Hongkong., 50,000	43,230	49,598	198,293
5-Vincent, Br. sh. Q. or F. 115,328 10-Henrik Ibsen, Nor. ss. Hongkong. 50,000 12-Hercules, Nor. ss. Hongkong. 40,000 13-Orteric, Br. ss. Hongkong. 16,668	24,000 15,000	43,312 12,890	172,249 51,560
	-	-	-
Total for May 222,524	8 199,187	105,800	\$423,202
June-		14,231	\$ 56,924
19-Strathlyon, Br. sz., Hongkong	******	3,827	15,309
Total for June	*******	18,058	\$ 72,233
July-			
10-Rygis, Nor. as., Hengkong	*******	26,965	\$107,862 44,992
The state of the s	_	-	
Total for July	eat and 24.1	38,213 56 barrels	\$152,854 of flour.
Is-Lucerie, Br. ss., Hongkong	*****	28,164	112,655
Exports, August, 1919-24,072 barrels of flou	To.		
Kentembetus			
16—Collingham, Br. ss., St. Vincent. 223,328 19—Duguny Troum, Fr. ss., Hongkong. 115,431 12—Ethershiven, Hr. ss., Hongkong. 115,431 13—Edouard Detaille, Pr. bk., Q or F. 112,045 14 Hans R. Nor et. St. Vincent. 214,432	\$200,642		******
15 Duguny Troum, Fr. as., Hongkong. 115, 101	200,000	34,950	189,600
25-Edouard Detaille, Fr. bk., Q. or F., 112,045	95,228 180,123	*******	******
28-Ger bk. Hans, Q. or F	90,616	******	******
21—Hans B. Nor. ss. St. Vincent. 214.432 25—Ger bk. Hans. Q or F. 105,348 25—Torrisdals. Br. bk. Q or F. 185,732 25—Bunchamp, Fr. bk. Q or F. 109,822	120,000	*******	******
	200011000		
Total for September	\$862,896 Wheat	24,900	\$139,500
2-Orterio, Br. ss., Hongkong 35,522	28,864	45,555	181,820
B-Alex Isenberg, Gar. ab., Q. or F 103,442	98,970	******	******
6-Strathness, Br. es., Las Palmas 228,761	190,700	******	
11-Rygja, Nor. as. Hongkong.	68,000	61.540	746,187
20-Heliopolts, Br. as., St. Vincent 250,000	217,500	******	*****
October  J-Orteric, Br. ss. Hongkong	108,131	44,993	******
26-Euveric, Br. st. Manile	******	44,993	179,412
Total for October	5394,245	151,558	\$607,595
Exports for October, 1916-1,173,240 bushels o	f wheat, 51.1	ITS barrels	of flour.
November-		Vanish.	
2-Robert Dollar, Br. sa. Shanghal 33,333	106,066	18,465	70,267
4-Arraoan, Br. bk., Q. or F 152,713	112,805	*****	******
T-Harmatian, Br. es., Dunkirk 164,165	331,226 58,824	******	*******
1-Robert Dollar, Br. ss. Shanghai. 37,327 1-Dione, Ger. sh. Q. or F. 120,529 1-Arracan, Br. bk. Q. or F. 152,713 1-Harmatian, Br. ss. Dunkirk. 164,248 11-La Banche, Fr. bk. Q. or F. 117,449 17-Kumsric, Br. ss. Manila. 18-Joinville, Fr. bk. Q. or F. 109,642	******	45,633	262,833
Total for November	20,175	******	*****
Exports for November, 1916—\$70,880 bushels of	f wheat.	84,430	\$332,699
4-Anna, Ger. bk. Q. or F 101.428	86,218		******
the Jules Commes, Fr. sh. Q of F 127.324	163,000		******
11-Celtie King, Br. es., Dunkirk 153,040	125,642	******	******
12-Luceric, Br. st., Manila,	39,392	67,000	223,000
14-5t. Hogatlen, Pr. sh., Dublin 79,705	67,750	******	******
18-Breugne, Fr. barro or F. 110,706	93,675	*******	******
22-Crocodile, Br. 5k., Q. or F 143,628	124,441	******	******
21-Fitspatrick, Br. sa., Teneriffe 227,160	190,814	******	******
December	117,000	*******	******

Total for December. 1910-1.537.481 bushels wheat; 113.671 barrels flour.

Total wheat exported, 7.739.718 bushels, valued at \$4.547.466.

Total wheat exported, 743.487 barrels, valued at \$2.951,122.

Total wheat exported, 5.21,887 barrels, valued at \$2.951,122.

Total wheat exported, 5.21,887 barrels, valued at \$4.521.865.

Total flour exported, 5.42,625 barrels, valued at \$1.156,602.

Total wheat exported, 5.42,625 bushels, valued at \$1.17,222.

Total flour exported, 345,725 barrels, valued at \$1.520,426.

.1.458,229 \$1,218,933 57,000 \$228,000

# amount disposed of does not represent what could have been moved, as there were many orders turned down for the Oriental market owing to limited space on steamers, and up to the time the Chinese revolution began there was a decidedly heavy demand for the mill product.

decidedly heavy demand for the mill product.

December closed strong on coastwise lumber shipments with 12,825,000 feet, which brought shipments for the year to 122,767,138 feet. In 1910 the trade grew to 110,742,000 feet, and in 1909 to 95,549,700, so the past year has demonstrated more forcibly that the Callfornia market is expanding rapidly and the gain for the 12 months represents almost as much as the entire Coast shipments in December, which were carried by a fleet of 20 vessels.

With the termination of Father Time's responsibilities in 1911, shipping interests are casting into the future for indications of additional growth, as today marks the end of the first half of the cereal year. The monthly tabulations of the Merchants' Exchange show that during December California surchased 19, 217 bushels of

monthly tabilations of the Merchane Exchange show that during December California purchased 195,217 bushels of wheat, and even in the face of the trade for the same month last year having reached 227,825 bushels, the gain in shipments to the United King-dom brings the December movement to dom brings the December movement to all ports to 1,683,556 bushels, as com-pared with 1,672,250 bushels for the

pared with 1,672,200 bushels for the corresponding period.

Puget Sound ports have exported and sent coastwise for December \$27,711 bushels. Portland leading for the month by \$55,845 bushels. For the cereal seeason to date Portland has sent away 5,588,455 bushels, against 2,824,069 bushels from the northern harbors, so Portland is ahead 2,764,385 bushels.

### Y.M.C.A. GROWTH BIG

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION RE-COUNTS GREAT PROGRESS.

Support of Association by Public Increases-Attendance Also Gains. 83 Buildings Up in Year.

Great progress by the Young Men's Christian Association in America and foreign lands is outlined in the special annual edition of Association Men, the official Y. M. C. A. publication, copies

ANNUAL FOR MAILING.

In purchasing the New Year's Oregonian, wrapped for mailing, the public is cautioned that GREEN wrappers have been used exclusively. Wrapped copies of exclusively. Wrapped copies of the Annual are on sale at The Oregonian business office, at all news stands, and by newsboys at 5 cents each. Postage in the United States, Canada, Mexico and the insular possessions is 5 cents. Foreign postage, 10 cents.

of which have just been received by the Portland Y. M. C. A. The number is illustrated with pictures of new Y. M. C. A. buildings and of new lines of work that have been taken up, Portland receiving good representation.

The number sirows that the American public is supporting the association better than at any time in the past. Not only is the financial support increasing, but better attendance is noted upon all departments of association work.

According to this publication, \$3 new

According to this publication, \$3 new Y. M. C. A. buildings, costing \$5,707,000, have been opened for work in 1911. In addition to these piedges of \$12,115,000 have been made for the construction of the con cording to this publication, \$3 nev have been made for the construction of more buildings. When these are completed the association will own property representing a value of \$80,000,000.

The completion of a fund of \$2,000,000 for new buildings in foreign lands was a feature of the year. Many individual associations contributed from \$30,000 to \$100,000 to this fund. Other phases of progress are cited as follows, under the heading, "It Never Happened Before:"

That the membership exceed \$00,000.

That the membership exceed 500,000.

That a Hebrew's gift of \$150,000 resulted a six colored association building funds sing pledged, amounting to \$654,000.

That the current expenses equaled \$9,351.

IS, a gain of \$2,225,000.

\$420,000.
That \$1,000,000 was pledged in a single campaign for additional buildings. In ten days Philadelphia citizens underwrote \$1,000,000. That there were 101,546 men and boys in Bible study and an attendance of 5,456,895 at

Bible study and an attendance of 0.200,250 at religious services.

That the attendance at shop meetings and Bible classes reached 1,000,000. It was 1,191,380.

That so great a number of men and boys have declared their intention to enter upon a Christian life—more than 20,000.

That 30,000 school boys were taught to with.

swim.
That 15,000 foreigners of 41 nationalities were in clubs and classes.
That the educational enrollment was 62,000, a gain of 10,000.
That 150,000 immigrants were reached by the association at salling points, on landing and in their new homes.

## POSTAL DEPOSITS

3388 PATRONS PUT \$685,440 IN FEDERAL BANK.

Government Concern's Progress Big Although Only Three Months Old. Bigger Business Expected.

Portland's Postal Savings Bank, which was established and opened for business September 9, 1911, has become a financial institution of consequence. Within a little more than three months it has 2388 actual depositors at present, with total deposits of \$255,440.

Since the bank opened 4041 deposited \$375,081, and of this amount \$31,541 was withdrawn. Deposits during December were \$100,273 and withdrawals only \$37,772.

At the present rate, allowing for the

At the present rate, allowing for the next three Winter months, the deposits are expected to amount to \$500,000 July Nearly all the Postal Savings Bank money was deposited in small amounts, which depositors would not deem suf-ficient to open accounts in other banks.

Site for Albina Depot Prepared. Albina will soon have a passenger depot on Railroad and Randolph streets, near the foot of Russell street. The ground is under course of clearing by the railroad company preparatory to the construction of a passenger depot. The site was selected by officials of the company and a committee from the The site was selected by officials of the company and a committee from the Lower Albina Push Club. George Hockenyos, secretary of the club, said yesterday that the site is the best that could have been selected for the accommodation of the public and that Albina residents are well pleased. All trains except the Shasta Limited, will stop at the depot. Freight facilities also are to be provided in Lower Albina. Railroad officials with a committee from the club are to select a location for team trackage for freight in less than carloads. Freight sheds also may be provided, as a manufacturing district is developing in Lower Albina.

# TRADE REPRESSION TO BRING REACTION

Bradstreet's Review of Year Leads Up to Reasons for Brighter Future.

1911 RECORD UP AND DOWN

Stocks of Goods Down to Hardpan and Even Political Campaign Cannot Keep Business From Being Good, Is Contention.

A review of the business year, issued by Bradstreet's, shows the course of trade repression in the first eight

of trade repression in the first eight months of 1911 and gives reasons why business in 1912 should be much better. The review in part follows:

"Nineteen hundred and eleven was a period of striking irregularity in trade and industry, but despite evidences of widespread caution and repression, a fair, in some lines a record, business was done. This, it is conceded, was generally at the expense of profits, which latter, rather than the aggregate volume of business, came in for widespread complaint.

Commodity Prices High.

Commodity Prices High.

Commodity Prices High.

"It was a year of generally high commodity prices, broken, however, by some remarkable extremes of movements in staples, causing especial strain alike upon manufacturing industry and consumption, and eventuating in a lessened volume of business and much idle machinery.

"It was, furthermore, a year of decided unsettlement, of intense agitation, in some financial as well as industrial lines, which for the first time experienced the application of hitherto untried methods of legal regulation. These, at first viewed with decided alarm, later lost most of their terrors, and with the passing of the year toward its close somewhat saner views ward its close somewhat saner view of politico-economic questions led to eptible improvement in general

"For the purposes of a trade review indeed the year should be divided into two parts, with the first eight months generally a period of disturbance, of short time in industry, or withdrawals from eavings banks, of tariff revision and tinkering, of crop scares, of close-ly considered hand-to-mouth buying and of slow collections, while the last four months was a period of some re-laxation of caution, of growth of more cheerful feeling and of a disposition to look on the brighter side of things. Wall Street Weather Vane.

Wall Street Weather Vane.

"In 1911 Wall street acted very much the part of a weather vane, extreme pessimism being visible at times, while at other periods a disposition to view things in a conservatively optimistic light developed. With trust prosecutions hanging fire, the tendency was apparently to fear the worst, while the actual judicial decisions seemed to bring an almost undue feeling of cheerful relief. The pressure was not entirely confined to the stock market, gloomy views then reflected spreading gradually to other lines and sections of country, but not affecting the South until low cotton prices made their appearance.

the South until low cotton prices made their appearance.

"Speculation, whether in stocks or commodities, was closely restricted throughout a large part of the past year, but despite this, and as illustrative of the fact that capital was not entirely prostrated, new stock flotations were of large volume, bonds sold better than in 1910, short-time obligations were actively bought, and the close of the year finds most stocks higher in price than at the opening.

"Labor came through the year quite well, reductions in working time rather than in wages paid being the

chief characteristic. The number of strikes and of strikers was less than half those of 1910. The number of those in business increased largely during the year, but the number failing was not greatly enlarged, and liabilities, in fact, fell off.

"One of the most notable features in many lines of trade and industry as the year draws to a close is the air of conservative cheerfulness in evidence.

"The coming year will in all probability witness an actively fought, if not, indeed, a very exciting Presidential campaign, efforts by both the party in power and that in opposition to play politics and incidentally tinker with the tariff, and it no doubt will see continued efforts to put the anti-trust act to further use in a legal way. Then, too, present and probably future high prices for food will constitute a bar to fullest buying of the secondary necessaries of life.

"On the other hand, it is probably true that under existing conditions neither a Presidential election nor a prospect of tariff revision creates the feeling of unsettlement that it formerly did. Furthermore, the basic facts cannot be obscured that stocks of goods are down to hardpan; that any change after two years of repression and of growing up to the country's productive capacity is likely to be in the direction of expansion; that money is and promises to be reasonably easy, thus inviting new investment, and that new crop prospects in the Spring are a source of possible stimulation."

Statistical Table Given.

Statistical Table Given.

The following statistics are included

Agricultural yields 1911.  Corn, bushels 2,531,488,000 Winter whent, bushels 480,656,000 Spring wheat, bushels 190,982,000 Total wheat, bu 621,338,000 Barley, bushels 160,240,000 Rye, bushels 38,110,000 Buckwheat, bu 17,540,000 Total six cereals 4,286,032,000	70m 1910. Dec. 12.3 5.6 2.2 21.8 7.8 5.3
Agricultural yields 1911. Corn, lushels 2,531,488,000 Winter wheat, bushels 400,656,000 Total wheat, but 510,682,000 Coats, bushels 927,298,000 Rarley, bushels 53,119,000 Rye, bushels 53,119,000 Buckwheat, bu 17,549,000 Total six cereals 4,288,032,000	Dec. 12.3 5.5 22.8 7.8 5.3
Corn, lushels 2,531,488,000 Winter whent, bushels 430,658,000 Spring wheat, bushels 190,682,600 Cottal wheat, bu 621,338,000 Cottal wheat, bu 621,338,000 Barley, bushels 222,238,000 Byc bushels 38,119,000 Buckwheat, bu 17,542,000 Total six cereals 4,288,032,000	12.8 5.0 21.8 7.8 5.3
Buckwheat, bu. 17,545,000  Total six cereals 4,286,032,000	21.8 7.8 5.3
Buckwheat, bu. 17,545,000  Total six cereals 4,286,032,000	21.8 7.8 5.3
Buckwheat, bu. 17,545,000  Total six cereals 4,286,032,000	21.8 7.8 5.3
Buckwheat, bu. 17,545,000  Total six cereals 4,286,032,000	5.3
Buckwheat, bu. 17,545,000  Total six cereals 4,286,032,000	5.3
Buckwheat, bu 17,549,000  Total six cereals. 4,286,032,000	5.3
Total six cereals 4.286,032,000	
19.370.000 t	18,0
	*52.1
Fiaxseed, bushels 19,370,000 Potatoes, bushels 292,787,000	14.3
Hay tons	22.1 17.5
Tobacco, pounds 905,100,000, Rice, bushels 22,884,000	6.5
Rice, bushels (est.) 15,500,000	29.1
Super beet and cane.	
tons (estimated) \$45,000	10.3
Agricultural values- 0 1911.	
Corn 1,565,258,000	15.0
Wheat 043,000	+2.0
Oats 414,660,000 189,182,000 *	18.5
	10.4
Buckwheat	+13, 4
Duck when	-
Total six cereals\$ 2.702,458,000	*8.5
Figureed 85,272,000	19.0
Potnices 283,778,000	7.1
Hay	16.7
Tobacco	*9.9
Cotton, including seed. 775,000,000	14.0
Cotton, including seed.	-
Total value agricul-	3.1
Value animal products. 2,913,000,000	10.0
Value field crops 5,504,000,000	*.3
Finance and Industry- 1911.	
Bank clearings (est.) . \$157,000,000,000	2.9
I Troppers milie. (est.) 1,330,000,000	2.0
Deports mass (ast) 2.087.000.000	11.0
Total trade, estimated, 3,597,000,000	*5.0
Circulation Dec. 1 3.270,582,703	*2.5
	20.0
N. Y stock sales 130,000,000 N. Y bond sales 907,000,000	43.0
Rusiness failures No 12,534	*5.0
N. Y stock sales	1.0
Pig fron output, tons. 24,000,000	12.0
Iron ore ship nts, tons. 32,130,411	24,0
Com! araduction tons . 515.000,000	#12.77
Anthreita ship nts. the To,000,000	*7.0
7 mbm tonnare 78,000,000	10.0
Labor strikes 255,000	53.0
*Tourease	

RATE TO BENEFIT 20,000 Water Charge Will Be Reduced by

Company Tomorrow. The 25 per cent reduction in the flat rates for city water becomes effective tomorrow, and will affect about 20,000 users. The new rate is 50 cents for

users. The new rate is 50 cents for drinking, cooking and washing purposes, 10 cents for each bath tub and 15 cents for each toilet.

This makes the total flat rate 75 cents a month instead of \$1 a month as heretofore. The reduction is made in the bath tubs and toilets, the former being reduced from 25 cents to 10 cents, and the latter from 25 cents to 15 cents. The fat rate in the districts outside

#### FOREIGN LUMBER SHIPMENTS FROM PORTLAND FOR TWELVE MONTHS. leared, vessel, flag, rig and destination-January-16-Henrik Ibsen, Nor. ss., Hongkong and way..... 150,000 1,500 March— March— 4 Strathlyon, Br. ss., Hongkong and way. 5 Suveric, Br. ss., Manila and way. 10 Northumbris, Br. ss., Shanghal. 25 Bygja, Nor. ss., Hongkong and way. 28—Kumeric, Br. ss., Manila and way. April— S-Skogstad, Nor. ss., Cape Town. 26—Beckenham, Br. ss., Hankow. 26—Lucoric, Br. ss., Manila and way. May— Wilhelmine, Gr. sh., Lohdon. Henrik Issen. Nor. sa., Manila and W. Orteric, Br. sa., Manila and way. David Evans, Br. sch., Osaka. Saint Ronald, Br. sz., Shanghai. 20.480 2,086 17.440 14,609 27,982 June—Oswestry, Br. ss., Tientsin. Oswestry, Br. ss., Hongkong and way Suveric, Br. ss., Manila and way Marechai de Castries, Pr. sh., United Kingdom. Marechai de Gontaut, Fr. hk., Newcastle Balboa, Am. sch., Caleta Colosa 15,600 18,312 18,659 10,432 July— H Hackfeld, Ger. sh., London Rygja, Nor. ss. Hongkong Kumeric, Br. sa., Hougkong Ethelwolf, Br. ss., Delagon Bay 23,501 7,696 6,860 42,819 1,807,807 636,246 686,000 3,650,200 August— 18-Luceric, Br. ss., Japan. 29-Hercules, Nor. ss., Hongkong 31-Earl of Forfar, Br. ss., Melbourne. 19,598 1,700 25,071 October— 2—Orterio, Br. ss., Hongkong, 5—Strathblane, Br. ss., Port Pirie 9—Strathblane, Br. ss., Sydney 11—Nyga, Nor. ss., Hongkong 11—Oswestry, Br. ss., Shanghai, 28—Strathnairn, Br. ss., Calcutta, 28—Strathnairn, Br. ss., Calcutta, November. 305,000 3,780,000 3,658,482 3,050 38,927 43,900 November— 2—Robert Dellar, Br. ss., Shanghai. 3—Guerney, Nor. ss., Adelaide. 5—Sehome, Am. sch., Antofagasta. 11—David Evans, Br. sch., Osaka. 27—Kumeric, Br. ss., Manils.

... LUMBER EXPORTS BY MONTHS. 80,277 106,242 80,376 41,122 46,864 148,261 84,956 43,143 7,007,057 94,806
7,109,596 97,894
14,537,178 177,641
12,520,032 152,618
20,476,6360 21,763
12,514,476 132,114
4,472,631 59,629
7,124,131 146,461 COASTWISE SHIPMENTS. 7,450,000 3,427,000 10,000,824 8,289,125 8,756,000 12,249,527 11,283,000 12,886,422 11,580,252 12,330,000 12,045,000 12,695,000 9,255,000 8,414,000 7,556,500 4,875,000

Totals ......122,767,188

American Situation Is Regarded as Critical.

BREWERS TO BE SHORT

Deficiency Being 50,000 Bales Severe Pinch Is Expected and Famine Is Predicted-England Also in Peril.

AME	RICAN	нор	SUPP		
White	Ingian	oron			Pales 70,000 20,000 90,000 25,000
Uni	ted St	ates o	growe	ta pa	105,00 nds: Balos
Califo	rnia c	3			7,00 4,00
Orego	Tim get in in	CHECKE			2,00

The critical position of the American hop market, from the consumers' point of view, is shown in the annual market review of Klaber, Wolf & Netter, of this city, issued yesterday. It has been apparent, since the crop was harvested, that the brewers were facing a shortage, and it is now clear the pinch will be a severe one. A deficiency of about 50,000 bales exists in this country, therefore, the hops that still remain unsold must be disposed of at prices in sellers' favor.

According to Government returns, the United States brewers consumed 45,068,311 pounds of hops from July 1,1910 to June 30, 1911. The production of heer for the same period was 63,283,123 barrels, therefore the brewers used a trifle over seven-tenths of a pound a barrel. The critical position of the American

pound a barrel.

pound a barrel.

Assuming that for the period from July 1, 1911 to June 30, 1912, brewers will produce about 64,000,000 barrels of beer, and use only five-eighths of a pound a barrel, they will use 40,000,000 pounds or about 216,000 bales of hops.

35,000 Bales Exported. Exports from the United States to England, Australia and other countries, up to this time, are about 35,000 hales. There are fully 10,000 bales additional that have not yet passed seaboard, making the export sales about 45,000 bales of which probably 5000 bales are of older growths, leaving 40,000 bales as representing the exportations of 1911 hops. Imports into this country are hops. Imports into this country are about 75,000 American-sized bales. The statistical position of the market is therefore shown to be:

Total ..... 212,500 

Total

Brewers' Needs Great.

The total quantity received by United States brewers to date is shown by the above table to be 144,000 bales. If the Government rigures are correct and the brewers require 215,000 bales for the entire season, they will require a further quantity of about 72,000 bales. Against this there is a visible supply of pair 24,500 bales.

Against this there is a visible supply of only 24,500 bales.
On the face of this it is quite evident that the cendition is critical, and there will be a severe pinch somewhere before the new erop is available.

Last season at this time in the United States, there were 30,000 to 40,000 bales of old hops. Today there is no burden of old hops, inasmuch as there are not to exceed 4000 bales of these in the entire United States and most of them are unsuitable for brewing pur-

them are unsuitable for brewing pur-poses. Big Shoringe Is Due. Big Shortage is Due.

The crop of England was 328,023 hundredweight against an estimated consumption of 550,000 hundredweight. During September the continental buyers purchased very heavily of English hops to cover partially their deficit. The imports into England from America and other sections for September, October and November were 49,292 hundredweights and the exports from England to the continent 49,374 hundredweight, hence the net position of exports and imports, as far as England was con-

to the continent 49.374 hundredweight, hence the net position of exports and imports, as far as England was cencerned, was even.

England will require further large quantities of 1911 hops, and certainty cannot obtain any important quantity on the continent, as the continent is almost cleared and prices there are practically prohibitive.

The crop of the continent was about 550,000 hundredweights, or 150,000 hundredweights, or 150,000 hundredweights, or 150,000 hundredweights less than the consumption. Late reports from the continent indicate an advancing market. Never in the history of the business has there been such a total clearance of stock en the continent as prevails at this time. At present the market in the United States is inactive. It is firm but quiet in England. On account of the scarcity of supplies, it is admitted by all that higher prices will come as the season progresses, and before the new crop is available, there will be an actual famine of hops, not only in the United States, but also in Europe, and that there will be a severe pinch before the new season is over.

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