TRENCH RAIDS ARE IDEA OF CANADIANS

Purpose Is to Keep Enemy Guessing and Do Much Damage in Short Time.

PLANS ARE CAREFULLY LAID

Attack Preceded by Silent Work of Wire-Cutters, Then Dash Made, With Bombs and Bayonets, Followed by Retreat.

BY PHILIP H. PATCHIN.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—When the war began to sag, so far as the British front was concerned, with long intervals between big movements, and the monotony of trench warfare grew and palled, someone—the Canadians, it is said—invented the raid.

The raid is a thrilling, dangerous enterprise consisting of an unexpected dash across to the enemy's trenches, a shower of bombs, a bit of bayonet work, and a sudden retreat, with the raiders taking with them as many prisoners as possible.

The raid was new once; now it is a common thing. During the present Somme offensive raids all along the line are constantly being made, particularly between advances. They serve, on both sides now, to keep the enemy on the jump and they are particularly valuable as an interlude between genuine advances for the reason that the enemy cannot tell when a raid is simply a raid or, perhaps, the commencement of a general engagement.

Every Detail Is Planned.

Like other things in this war, the raid is not simply an impulsive, impetuous dash. It is planned in advance, down to the last detail.

For one reason or another—the discovery of an enemy mine sap, possibly—it is decided that a trench shall be raided and preparations accordingly are made. The plan is carefully devised and orders issued. These orders are given out in the minutest detail. Every officer and man is told just what he must do. Even the names of the men are given. A complete order for a small raid will contain a hundred or more different points.

By careful reconnaissance every detail of the enemy's position becomes known. His trenches are photographed from above and at night patrols creep out and investigate the barbed wire in front. All data are charted and the plan of attack is made from the chart. His machine guns are located and the artillery behind the line is instructed to lay the guns of those machine gun positions.

The study and preparations take days, although the raid may take only 20 minutes when finally executed. When time for action comes, which is when weather conditions are favorable, the first step is to cut the enemy's wire barriers, which are usually 10 or 15 yards in front of his trenches.

Every detail of the wire has been ascertained, its thickness and the character and frequency of the posts which hold it in place. Early in the night the wire cutters creep out on their dangerous mission. They crawl silently, throwing themselves down when the Germans fire a light so that the enemy cannot tell them from the dead who litter No Man's Land.

Wire Cutters Prepare Way.

Upon reaching the entanglement they set to work with wire cutters. Now they are in danger of discovery from trench or from German patrols. It may take hours to cut a pathway through the entanglement, and every minute is one full of danger to the whole enterprise.

When the work has been finished the cutters return to their trench and report that all is ready. Now the time has come for the raid. The artillery is informed to stand by. The machine guns are placed in position, covering certain points on the flanks of the point of attack.

The raiders, whose number depends on the scope of the raid, but which usually is not large, climb their own parapets. Silently they creep forward. They divide, often, into three parties, right, left and center. Guided by the wire cutters, they make for the pathway through the entanglement.

Each has a specific duty to perform. Some are bayonet men, others are bombers. Some are told off to take prisoners and pass them back. A few may be detailed to proceed up the enemy communication trench to bomb reinforcements. Others have the specific task of wrecking a machine gun emplacement.

Covering Party Aids Raiders.

The ideal raid is the one which the enemy does not suspect until, with a terrifying yell, the raiders throw themselves into the enemy front line trench. That happens sometimes, but often it doesn't. Behind the raiders is a covering party, ready to lend assistance, to receive prisoners, and to look after wounded.

An officer watches closely as the raiders disappear in the darkness, awaiting the moment of attack, or of discovery. Once to the enemy trench no time is lost. Bombs are hurled in profusion into the trench, followed almost at once by men with bayonets.

At the instant of action the officer in charge gives the signal to the artillery behind. Shells begin to fly, the guns behind concentrating on the enemy's support and communication trenches to prevent reinforcements from coming up. The machine guns on both sides open up and rifle fire rattles up and down the line.

The British are careful not to fire on the point of attack for fear of hitting their own men. Lights flare from the German trenches and hang in the sky, illuminating the field and revealing the position of the raiders.

In the enemy trench the raiders set about devastation. Soldiers who surrender are pushed up over the parapets into the hands of waiting men and are speedily passed back. If they fail to move quickly enough, or if they impede operations, they are killed. Men who resist are likewise killed.

All Over in Few Minutes.

Some of the raiders pass back through the communication trench, bombing all the time, others go after the machine guns, wrecking them if capture is impossible and killing all the machine gunners they can reach.

It is all over in a few minutes, for the success of the raid is its speed. The raiders are often not in the trenches more than 10 minutes. At a signal they retreat back over the enemy parapet.

The stretcher bearers pick up the wounded, as do the other members of the party, and there is a mad dash for the home trench, into which the men tumble to escape from the devastating fire that is now showered on No Man's Land.

Back in the trenches the raiders are received with great glee, and usually they are sent off post haste to some given point for hot drinks, and, if it is wet, dry clothes, all of which has been made ready in advance, as a part of the minute details of the scheme of action.

The raid has become an institution of trench warfare, and a good one it is admitted to be. It takes great daring, skillful preparation, and much ingenuity. Surprise is its great point. If a raid is successful fine things are accomplished. The enemy becomes demoralized, besides, often losing 20 to 40 men, while the raiders frequently come off practically scathless.

FIGHTING ON SOMME LIVELY

French Advance at Night but Berlin Reports Repulse.

BERLIN, Dec. 9. — (By wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—Violent artillery fighting occurred on the Somme front yesterday, it is announced officially. A night advance against German positions near Le Transloy was repulsed.

PARIS, Dec. 9.—Artillery fighting occurred last night on the Verdun front in the region of Hill 304, the War Office announces.

WOOL RISE IS RAPID

SCOURED PRICES ADVANCE 2 TO 5 CENTS IN PAST WEEK.

Growers Not Disposed to Contract for Sale of Next Year's Clip, Though Buyers Are Bidding Freely.

The best Eastern Oregon staple wool is now worth in the Boston market $1@1.02 a pound, clean. A week ago it was quoted at 98c@$1. Fine staple territory is worth $1.05@1.10 against $1@1.05 one week ago. No further demonstration of the strength of the market is necessary.

There is a steady trade in warehouse stocks in this city, and while the details of the business are not given out, it is known that the market is keeping on a parity with values in the Eastern centers. There has been a little contracting of next year's crop in Nevada and Utah, but no future business in Oregon wool has been reported. Growers throughout the West are very bullish and not disposed to sell so far ahead.

It is not likely that any Australian wools will be imported into this country except a limited amount of inferior grade. On this subject the Boston Commercial Bulletin says:

"Since our last report the British government has requisitioned the Australian clip, in addition to that of New Zealand. The full details of the deal are not yet stated, but presumably the price is arranged on about the same basis as that paid for the New Zealand wools, namely 55 per cent over the 1914 pre-war prices. Whether America will get any wools that have been bought in Australia or whether she will be allowed to have any burry merinos, as was announced by the Australian government would be permitted, remains to be seen. All sales have been postponed in the commonwealth and the trade is waiting for the announcement of the details to ascertain whether burry merinos may after all come hither. On the whole, it would seem as if some of the poorest wools might still be allowed to come to America, because of the reason that Britain is likely to find great difficulty in manipulating the very burry short wools to advantage, notwithstanding the increasing efforts in the United Kingdom to organize the industries with the utmost efficiency.

"The Australian clips last year were valued at slightly under 30 million pounds sterling and it is understood that it will cost the government approximately that amount to take over the New Zealand clip and the unsold portion of the Australian clip on the basis of the advance prices paid this year.

"Melbourne, Australia, advices of November 30, say that the strike, which has been in progress for several weeks, throwing thousands of men out of work, and seriously affecting many industries, has been settled. The men will resume work."

MONROE ELECTION MONDAY

Budget for Year Tentatively Set at $1293.40.

CORVALLIS, Or., Dec. 9.—(Special.)—Monroe, in the southern part of Benton County, is to have a city election on Monday. A Marshal, Treasurer, one Councilman to serve for one year, and three Councilmen to serve for two years, are to be elected.

Twelve hundred and ninety-three dollars and forty cents is the amount of the budget of the city of Monroe for the year 1917, which will be subject to objection at a meeting set for December 29. It will require a 10-mill tax levy, it is estimated.

DAILY METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

PORTLAND, Dec. 9.—Maximum temperature 46 degrees. River reading at 8 A. M., 5.6 feet; change in last 24 hours, 0.1 foot rise. Total rainfall (5 P. M. to 5 P. M.), 0.06 inch; total rainfall since September 1, 1916, 11.29 inches; normal rainfall since September 1, 14.16 inches; deficiency of rainfall since September 1, 2.87 inches. Total sunshine December 9, 1 hour, 45 minutes; possible sunshine, 8 hours, 45 minutes. Barometer (reduced to sea-level) at 5 P. M., 30.34 inches. Relative humidity at noon, 72 per cent.

THE WEATHER.

STATIONS.	Maximum temp.	Precipitation past 24 hours.	Wind. Velocity.	Wind. Direction.	Weather.
Baker	26	0.04	..	S	Cloudy
Boise	32	0.10	..	NW	Snow
Boston	44	0.22	..	SE	Rain
Calgary	22	0.00	..	SE	Cloudy
Chicago	30	0.12	18	W	Clear
Denver	36	0.00	20	N	Cloudy
Des Moines	36	0.00	..	E	Clear
Duluth	20	0.00	24	W	Clear
Eureka	48	0.06	14	N	Clear
Galveston	50	0.00	..	N	Clear
Helena	26	0.00	12	W	Clear
Jacksonville	70	0.02	12	NW	Cloudy
Kansas City	46	0.00	12	S	Clear
Los Angeles	60	0.00	..	E	Clear
Marshfield	44	0.12	..	NW	Pt. cloudy
Medford	40	0.10	..	N	Cloudy
Minneapolis	26	0.00	..	W	Clear
Montreal	42	0.70	30	SW	Cloudy
New Orleans	50	0.00	..	NE	Clear
New York	48	0.54	34	NW	Cloudy
North Head	44	0.04	..	NW	Cloudy
North Yakima	30	0.00	..	..	Cloudy
Omaha	38	0.00	..	E	Pt. cloudy
Phoenix	56	0.00	10	W	Clear
Pocatello	24	0.04	..	NW	Snow
Portland	46	0.06	10	W	Cloudy
Roseburg	42	0.26	..	S	Pt. cloudy
Sacramento	52	0.00	..	NW	Clear
St. Louis	38	0.00	10	S	Clear
Salt Lake	26	0.06	..	NW	Cloudy
San Francisco	56	0.01	..	SW	Clear
Seattle	44	0.06	..	S	Cloudy
Spokane	30	0.00	..	W	Cloudy
Tacoma	44	0.10	..	W	Cloudy
Tatoosh Island	44	0.12	24	W	Pt. cloudy
Walla Walla	36	0.08	..	S	Cloudy
Washington	58	0.22	..	NW	Clear
Winnipeg	4	0.00	..	SE	Pt. cloudy

WEATHER CONDITIONS.

A small low-pressure area is central over New Mexico and a large high-pressure area overlies the North Pacific States. Light rain has fallen in Western Oregon, Western Washington, extreme Northern California and portions of the Atlantic States from Massachusetts to Florida. Snow has occurred in this district east of the Cascade Mountains, the Upper Ohio Valley and the southern portion of the lakes region. It is much colder in the lower lakes region, Upper Ohio Valley, East Tennessee, East Gulf States and the Canadian Northwest.

The conditions are favorable for generally fair weather in this district Sunday.

FORECASTS:

Portland and vicinity—Fair; winds mostly westerly.

Oregon and Washington—Generally fair; winds mostly westerly.

Idaho—Fair north, probably fair south portion.

Ocean—North Pacific Coast, fair; moderate westerly winds.

E. A. BEALS, District Forecaster.

Read The Oregonian classified ads.

WHEAT IS STEADIER

Stronger Inquiry From Millers in East.

MORE TRADE IN COUNTRY

Demand at Coast Terminals Is Light, Except at Lower Range of Prices—Farmers Holding Firm. Coarse Grains Quiet.

The wheat market was much steadier yesterday in consequence of the upturn at Chicago and indications that foreign buying on a liberal scale, the lack of which caused the recent depression, would be resumed during the coming week.

There was nothing doing at the Northwestern terminals, but there were signs of more activity in the interior. The Coast mills, it was said, would take on more wheat, but they wanted to get it at the Chicago parity. The country buying was believed to be for shipment to the East. The inquiry from that quarter was better than for some time past and had much to do with the improvement in the tone of the market.

Farmers were not ready sellers anywhere and full prices had to be bid in order to loosen them. At the Merchants' Exchange all wheat bids were the same as on Friday.

No business was reported in the coarse grains. Oats bids at the Exchange were 25 to 50 cents lower and barley was unchanged.

Broomhall cabled that Argentine tonnage is being diverted to other ports and rates have advanced sharply. Corn was benefited by recent rains. Australian weather is now fine after the recent rains.

Terminal receipts, in cars, were reported by the Merchants' Exchange as follows:

	Wheat	Barley	Flour	Oats	Hay
Portland—					
Saturday	30	....	2	12	13
Year ago	29	....	2	1	1
Total this wk.	83	5	22	61	63
Year ago	298	27	54	24	42
Season to date	2978	95	821	1098	899
Year ago	8040	1077	730	679	1078
Tacoma—					
Friday	5	....	....	....	16
Year ago	26	3	....	....	5
Season to date	3804	98	....	209	1080
Year ago	5553	245	....	236	1340
Seattle—					
Friday	29	1	3	1	41
Year ago	16	2	12	3	11
Season to date	3084	212	843	845	2028
Year ago	6242	1125	1179	592	2348

LOWER PRUNE OFFERINGS IN EAST

Market Prices Are Expected to Advance After January.

Prune markets in the East are depressed by lower offerings, which are believed to be resales. The prediction is made that after January prices will stiffen up. Trade advices received by mail from New York say:

"The chief difficulty with the dried fruit situation at the present moment is the lack of interest on the part of jobbers. So far as prunes are concerned there appear to be offerings in the market as low as 6 cents, but in the absence of business it is impossible to test the market. There is considerable difference of opinion as to whether or not offerings that are being made at low prices are in the way of resales or directly from packers. The general idea seems to be that they are resales, because it is argued that packers would be apt to buy up such offerings themselves.

"On the other hand, it is suggested that packers may be offering at low prices in order to depress the market and thus buy in these remainders at more advantageous prices to themselves. Brokers are not looking for much activity before the middle of the month, when there may be a little spurt, but even at that they do not look for any real business before the middle of January, when the trade will be obliged to replenish for the Spring season. At that time it is expected that prices will advance and that the combination, if it then controls the remaining supplies, will be able to dispose of them at good prices."

APPLES ARE MOVING OUT BETTER

Lemons and Oranges Now at Bottom Winter Prices.

Apple prices are on a somewhat lower level in the local market, and stock is beginning to move out better. Fancy Eastern Oregon Beurre Easter and Winter Neilis pears are offering on the market. The former are of good size and the latter of medium size.

The lemon market is lower and dealers believe it has now struck bottom. Orange prices are also very reasonable and are not likely to decline further before the first of the year. It has been a long time since navels were received in such good condition at this time of year. The fruit is not only well colored, but is fairly sweet.

A few lots of Emperor grapes are still on the market, probably enough to last until Christmas.

The last car of field sweet potatoes arrived in the past week, and because of weather conditions and car shortage there will be an intermission of about a week before cellar sweets are available. The season is going to be a short one, and from all indications prices are going to rule fairly high.

The first Florida bell peppers are due Tuesday. Most of the California peppers were killed by the frost. Tomatoes are very scarce.

EGG PRICES ARE GRADUALLY SAGGING

Butter Market Is Weak, But No Early Decline Is Expected.

There was very little doing in the egg market yesterday. Dealers offered to sell at 37½ and 38 cents, case count, but buyers held off. Candled eggs were offered by a few dealers at 40 cents. Some of the retailers plan to sell eggs at 40 cents retail in the coming week.

The butter market was weak, with some accumulation of supplies and, as is usual on Saturday, but little demand. There was another half-cent decline at San Francisco yesterday, but California butter cannot yet be laid down here at a price to undersell Oregon cubes, and consequently no announcement was made of any early change in local print prices.

There was a good demand for poultry at steady prices throughout the week. There are no signs yet of the flood of poultry that farmers threatened to dump on the market because of the egg boycott.

Dressed meats were firm. The demand for veal was especially strong and the market closed half a cent higher.

ONION MARKET AGAIN ADVANCING

With Improvement in Shipping, Prices Resume Upward Trend.

With the improvement in transportation facilities, the onion market is again looking up. In the past two weeks 28 cars have been shipped, leaving only 172 cars in the state, according to statistics compiled by the Confederated Onion Growers' Association yesterday. There are usually 200 cars of onions left here by the first of the year.

The Eastern markets are strong and going to continue so. In the Central Western states stocks on hand are only 30 per cent of normal at this time of year and this insures a high market during the remainder of the season. Oregon onions are now worth $2.50 at country points.

Damage to Olive Crop.

The California olive crop was not damaged to exceed 25 per cent during the recent cold weather, writes A. N. Moss, who directs the shipping of the Olive Growers' Association. Fully 50 per cent of the crop had been picked before the cold snap and half of the balance picked since shows no material damage. Out of the remaining 25 per cent many will be valuable for oil purposes. Moss predicts that the price of olives will go up as a result of the loss to the crop in the districts to the north. He has also been a close observer of citrus fruits during his six years' residence, and says that the damage to that class of fruit is practically nil.

Bank Clearings.

Bank clearings of the Northwestern cities yesterday were as follows:

	Clearings.	Balances.
Portland	$2,316,242	$343,751
Seattle	2,675,218	374,186
Tacoma	330,354	86,093
Spokane	1,174,259	168,206

Bank clearings for Portland, Seattle and Tacoma for the past week and corresponding week in former years were:

	Portland.	Seattle.	Tacoma.
1916	$14,512,032	$17,534,443	$2,376,128
1915	10,733,885	12,137,646	2,079,216
1914	10,601,294	11,847,806	2,212,061
1913	12,402,145	13,266,129	2,376,732
1912	13,192,560	13,183,023	4,381,900
1911	11,887,311	11,967,984	4,863,190
1910	10,683,010	11,154,346	4,569,771
1909	9,852,996	14,209,459	5,887,493
1908	7,023,873	9,519,513	5,157,352
1907	4,415,828	7,270,874	4,945,383
1906	6,327,568	10,952,367	5,423,816
1905	4,847,109	6,071,254	4,282,070

PORTLAND MARKET QUOTATIONS

Grain, Flour, Feed, Etc.

Merchants' Exchange, noon session: December delivery:

	Bid.	Bid. Yr. ago.
Wheat—		
Bluestem	$1.52	$.96½
Fortyfold	1.48	.95½
Club	1.48	.91½
Red fife	....	.90½
Red Russian	1.45	.91
Oats—		
No. 1 white feed	35.50	24.00
Barley—		
No. 1 feed	38.00	26.00

Futures—	Bid.
January bluestem	$1.53
January fortyfold	1.49
January club	1.49
January Russian	1.45
January oats	36.00
January barley	38.50

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 per ton; rolled barley, $40@41.50.

CORN—Whole, $47 per ton; cracked, $48 per ton.

HAY—Producers' prices: Timothy, Eastern Oregon, $19@21 per ton; timothy, Valley, $16@17 per ton; alfalfa, $17@18; Valley grain hay, $13@15; clover, $12.50.

Dairy and Country Produce.

BUTTER—Cubes, extras, 36@37½c. Jobbing prices: Prints, extras, 39@40c; butterfat, No. 1, 40c; No. 2, 38c, Portland.

CHEESE—Jobbers' buying prices, f. o. b. dock, Portland: Tillamook triplets, 22c; Young Americas, 23c per pound.

EGGS—Oregon ranch, current receipts, 37½@38c per dozen; Oregon ranch, candled, 40@42c per dozen; Oregon ranch, selects, 44c.

POULTRY—Hens, 12½@14½c; Springs, 14@15c per pound; turkeys, live, 18@20c; dressed, 23@24c; ducks, 14@16c; geese, 10c.

VEAL—Fancy, 12½@13c per pound.

PORK—Fancy, 12@12½c per pound.

Fruits and Vegetables.

Local jobbing quotations:

TROPICAL FRUITS — Oranges, navels, $2.25@3; Japanese, $1@1.25 per bundle; lemons, $3.50@4 per box; bananas, 5c per pound; grapefruit, $2.75@5.25; tangerines, $1.50 per box.

VEGETABLES—Artichokes, 75c@$1.10 per dozen; tomatoes, $1@1.75 per crate; cabbage, $2@2.25 per hundred; peppers, 20@35c per pound, eggplant, 15c per pound; lettuce, $1.85; cucumbers, $1@1.25 per dozen; celery, $4.25@4.50 per crate; pumpkins, 1@1½c per pound; cauliflower, $1.75@1.85 per crate.

POTATOES—Oregon buying prices, $1.25@1.40 per hundred, country points; sweets, $3.25 per hundred.

ONIONS—Oregon buying prices, $2.60 per sack, country points.

GREEN FRUITS—Apples, new, 50c@1.50 per box; pears, $1@1.50; grapes, lugs, $1.50; casabas, 3c per pound; cranberries, $12@12.50 per barrel.

Staple Groceries.

Local jobbing quotations:

SALMON—Columbia River, 1-pound talls, $2.40 per dozen; one-half flats, $1.50; 1-pound flats, $2.50; Alaska pinks, 1-pound talls, $1.25.

HONEY—Choice, $3@3.25 per case.

NUTS — Walnuts, sack lots, 18c; Brazil nuts, 19c; filberts, 19c; almonds, 18@19c; peanuts, 7c; cocoanuts, $1.10 per dozen; pecans, 18@19c; chestnuts, 10c.

BEANS—Small white, 11¼c; large white, 10.85c; Limas, 8½c; bayou, 8c; pink, 8½c; red Mexicans, 8¾c.

COFFEE—Roasted, in drums, 17@35c.

SUGAR—Fruit and berry, $7.95; Honolulu, $7.90; beet, $7.75; extra C, $7.55; powdered, in barrels, $8.45; cubes, in barrels, $8.70.

SALT—Granulated, $16.75 per ton; half ground, 100s, $11.30 per ton; 50s, $12.10 per ton; dairy, $14.75 per ton.

RICE—Southern head, 7@7¾c per pound; broken, 4c; Japan style, 4@4¼c.

DRIED FRUITS—Apples, 10@11c; apricots, 16@19c; peaches, 8½@10c; prunes, Italian, 8@9c; raisins, 8¾@15½c; dates, Persian, 10c per pound; Fard, $2 per box; currants, 15@16c; figs, $2@3.50 per box.

Provisions.

HAMS—All sizes, choice, 24c; standard, 22@23c; skinned, 21@22c; picnics, 14½c; cottage rolls, 17c.

BACON—Fancy, 29½@31c; standard, 25@26c; choice, 19@24c.

DRY SALT — Short, clear backs, 17½@19c; export, 17½@19c; plate, 14@15½c.

LARD — Tierce basis, kettle rendered, 19½c; standard, 19c; compound, 16½c.

BARREL GOODS—Mess beef, $22; plate beef, $23; brisket pork, $31.50; tripe, $10.50@11.50.

Hops, Wool, Hides, Etc.

HOPS—1916 crop, 6@10c per pound.

HIDES—Salted hides (25 lbs. and up), 19c; salted stags (50 lbs. and up), 15c; green and salted kip (15 lbs. to 25 lbs.), 19c; green and salted calf skins (up to 15 lbs.), 32c; green hides (25 lbs. and up), 17c; green stags (50 lbs. and up), 13c; dry hides, 30c; dry salt hides, 25c; dry horse hides, $1@2; salt horse hides, $3@5.

PELTS—Dry long-wooled pelts, 21c; dry short-wooled pelts, 17c; dry shearlings, 10@25c each; salted long-wool pelts, $1@1.50; salted short-wooled pelts, 50c@$1.

TALLOW—8@9c per pound.

WOOL — Eastern Oregon, fine, 25@27c; coarse, 33@34c; Valley, 33@35c.

MOHAIR—35@45c per pound.

CASCARA BARK—Old and new, 5½c per pound.

Oils.

KEROSENE—Water white, drums, barrels or tank wagons, 10c; cases, 18½@22c.

GASOLINE—Bulk, 21½c; cases, 30c; naptha, drums, 19½c; cases, 28c; engine distillate, drums, 10c; cases, 18½c.

LINSEED OIL — Raw, drums, $1.10; barrels, $1.08; cases, $1.13; boiled, drums, $1.12; barrels, $1.10; cases, $1.15.

TURPENTINE—In tanks, 64c; in cases, 69c; 10-case lots, 1c less.

LEWISTON SNOW REPORTED HEAVY

Farmers Unable to Do Fall Plowing and Seeding.

LEWISTON, Idaho, Dec. 8.—(Special.)—A general snow has been falling throughout Northern Idaho for the past several days, resulting in more than a foot of snow in the higher altitudes.

The showers and mild temperatures last week resulted in Winter plowing being undertaken at a number of points, but all farm activities are again halted and the view is held by farmers that but little more favorable weather for farm work can be expected. The Fall seeding is much below normal and but little Fall plowing has been accomplished.

Ashland Masons Hold Election.

ASHLAND, Or., Dec. 9.—(Special.)—Malta Commandery No. 4, Knights Templar, has elected the following officers for 1917; Stuart Saunders eminent commander; O. Winter, generalissimo; O. F. Carson, captain general; P. K. Hammond, prelate; E. V. Carter, treasurer; W. H. McNair, recorder; George T. Collins, senior warden; W. T. Veghte, junior warden; F. H. Johnson, warden; E. W. Wilson, standard-bearer; Lewis B. Wagner, sword-bearer; C. C. Weisenburger, sentinel. Installation will be held December 20.

Vancouver Women Sell Seals.

VANCOUVER, Wash., Dec. 9.—(Special.)—Red Cross seals were thrown on the market in big blocks here today by women and girls of the city. Every year for several years several hundred dollars have been netted as a result of selling Red Cross seals, and it is predicted that this year's record will surpass all others.

Durant Confers With President.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—W. C. Durant, of New York, president of the General Motors Company, conferred with President Wilson for nearly an hour tonight. He insisted afterwards that he called only to pay his respects.

EXPORTS WILL GAIN

Revival of European Demand for Wheat Predicted.

MORE TONNAGE AVAILABLE

Chicago Market Responds With a Sharp Advance to Reports That Foreign Buying Will Be Resumed in Coming Week.

CHICAGO, Dec. 9.—Forecasts of a return of foreign buying helped to bring about a bulge in wheat prices during the last hour today, notwithstanding that throughout the rest of the session the market had been weak. The close was strong, 2 to 2⅜c net higher, with May $1.77⅛ to $1.77¼, and July $1.49½ to $1.49⅝. Other commodities also gained, corn 1⅛ to 2c, oats ⅛ to ⅜c, and provisions 17@20c to 35c.

Bull leaders, who predicted a revival of European demand for wheat, made the contention that a decided increase of available ocean freight tonnage was in prospect and that the congestion of eastern railway facilities soon would be overcome by the strenuous methods which were being used to relieve the situation. It was while this sort of talk was most prevalent that shorts who were disinclined to face risks over Sunday attempted to collect profits on numerous early sales. An unexpected lack of offerings speedily became apparent and a quick return was the result, with the pit disregarding the bearish factors which before had ruled the market, notably the submarine issue with Germany and the presence of a German cruiser on the Atlantic in addition to armed undersea boats.

Not much confidence on the part of the wheat traders was shown at first in reports that the number of vessels available for trips between North America and Europe would be enlarged. It was explained that at least a certain percentage of the increased tonnage would be ships diverted from Argentina. Until week-end evening up of trades began, however, the bulls seemed unable to do a great deal in the direction of overcoming declines, let alone establishing an advance.

Corn swayed to a large extent with wheat. Scarcity of rural offerings gave an advantage at times to the bulls, despite assertions that the car situation was improving on some of the Western lines.

Oats paralleled the action of other cereals. There was some inquiry from the seaboard, but actual sales to shippers were light.

Higher quotations on hogs lifted provisions. Besides, shipments of meats and lard during the week were reported to have reached a liberal total.

Leading futures ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
WHEAT.				
May	$1.74¼	$1.77½	$1.72½	$1.77½
July	1.47½	1.49⅝	1.45⅝	1.49½
CORN.				
May	.91⅞	.93¼	.91⅝	.93½
July	.91⅛	.93⅛	.91⅛	.93
OATS.				
May	.56⅛	.57⅛	.55⅝	.57
July	.53⅛	.54⅛	.52⅝	.54
MESS PORK.				
Jan.	26.75	27.25	26.75	27.00
May	25.95	26.40	25.92	26.20
LARD.				
Jan.	16.00	16.20	15.95	16.17
May	15.97	16.20	15.95	16.15
SHORT RIBS.				
Jan.	14.00	14.02	14.00	14.00
May	14.10	14.30	14.10	14.27

Cash prices were:

Wheat—No. 2 red, nominal; No. 3 red, $1.69; No. 2 hard, nominal; No. 3 hard, $1.74.

Corn—No. 2 yellow, nominal; No. 4 yellow, 92c; No. 4 white, 90½@92c.

Oats—No. 3 white, 53½@54c; standard, 55¾@54½c.

Rye—No. 2, $1.46.

Barley—90c@$1.23.

Timothy—$3.50@5.50.

Clover—$12@17.

Foreign Grain Market.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 9.—Cash wheat, unchanged. Corn, ½d higher.

LONDON, Dec. 9. — Cargoes on passage unchanged. Corn, 3d to 6d higher.

Minneapolis Grain Market.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 9. — Wheat—May, $1.86½; July, $1.81¼. Cash No. 1 hard, $1.86@1.90; No. 1 Northern, $1.83@1.86; No. 2 Northern, $1.78@1.84; No. 3 wheat, $1.58@1.81.

Flax, $2.85@2.91.

Barley, 79c@$1.13.

Eastern Wheat Futures.

DULUTH, Dec. 9.—Wheat closed, December, $1.85⅝; May, $1.86.

WINNIPEG, Dec. 9—Wheat closed, December, $1.84⅝; May, $1.86⅝.

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 9.—Wheat closed, December, $1.73⅝; May, $1.74; July, $1.46½.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 9.—Wheat closed, December, $1.75¼; May, $1.76⅜; July, $1.47⅝.

Grain at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 9.—Spot quotations—Walla Walla, $2.72@2.75; red Russian, $2.70@2.72½; turkey red, $2.80@2.85; bluestem, $2.80@2.85; feed barley, $2.22½@2.25; white oats, $2@2.02½; bran, $30@31; middlings, $37@38; shorts, $32@33.

Call board — Barley, May, $2.30; sales, 100 tons.

Puget Sound Grain Markets.

SEATTLE, Dec. 9. — Wheat—Bluestem, $1.56; turkey red, $1.59; fortyfold, $1.52; club, $1.52; fife, $1.52; red Russian, $1.50.

Barley, $38 per ton.

Yesterday's car receipts—Wheat, 29; oats, 1; barley, 1; hay, 41; flour, 5.

TACOMA, Dec. 9. — Wheat—Bluestem, $1.56; fortyfold, $1.53; club and red fife, $1.51; red Russian, $1.43.

Car receipts—Wheat, 5; corn, 2; hay, 16.

FEEDER DEMAND IS GOOD

BEST BEEF STEERS ARE READILY TAKEN BY PACKERS.

Strong Hog Market During Past Week. Sheep and Lamb Prices Lifted Again.

The livestock market was inactive at the close with no change in price conditions. Only one mixed load came in yesterday, consisting of 3 cattle, 1 calf, 92 hogs, and 10 sheep, sent in by C. E. Lucke, of Canby. The sales were:

	Wt.	Price		Wt.	Price
2 cows	715	$2.25	8 lambs	70	$9.35
1 cow	850	2.25	2 y'rlings	95	7.25
1 hog	620	9.00			

Reviewing conditions at the yards, the Livestock Reporter says:

"The offering of cattle has been very good the last few days. Quality has not been very good, there being a large amount of plain valley offerings here. Demand was good for all good grades and anything that was desirable found keen competition. Prices ruled about steady with the first of the week. Feeder trade was very active, there being a large spread of stockers and feeders here each day.

"Packers have been good buyers the last few days for all good beef steers and the market was firm. Good to choice steers sold from $6.50 to $7, there being no fancy steers outside of the show stuff here. Fair steers brought $6@6.25, with ordinary kinds from $5.25 to $5.75.

"The bulk of steers sold yesterday, at $6.50@7.25; a week ago at $6.50@7; a month ago at $6@6.65; a year ago at $7.30@7.90; two years ago at $6.35@6.85; three years ago at $7.85@8; four years ago at $6.75@7.10.

"After Monday, the largest run of the Winter packing season of 7000 head, receipts have been but moderate. Tuesday totals came to 521 head, which all found ready buyers at steady prices. A few prime heavies sold at $9.85, with a top on lights at $9.75. The bulk of the hogs sold at $9.60. A good supply was here yesterday, an even 900 head. Demand was very good, especially from outside points, and everything went readily at steady prices. Buyers paid up to $9.70 for prime stuff, while the bulk price was unchanged.

"Today's offerings all lacked quality. Most everything was half finished. Trading lacked snap, although strong prices were ruling on all sales. Heavy offerings were in demand from all packers and were quoted from $9.75@9.85, with no supplies. Lights again brought the top of $9.60 for good hogs.

"The bulk of hogs sold yesterday at $9.60@9.70; a week ago at $9.75@9.80; a month ago at $9.55@9.60; a year ago at $6.70@6.90; two years ago at $6.90@7.05; three years ago at $8@8.10; four years ago at $7.85@8.

"With but 100 head of mixed offerings in the pens available for packers Tuesday, they were sold on arrival. They were from the Valley. A mixed bunch of lambs and yearlings brought $8.90, which was considerably higher. Several bunches of heavy wethers sold at $8.75, which was $1 higher than anything of this kind has previously sold for. Total arrivals yesterday were about 900, of which the most were weighed "off cars" to packers. A load of Valley stuff sold fully 25 cents higher than Monday, bringing $9.50. This makes the gain for the week 50 cents. Yearlings were boosted to $8.50 and ewes to $7. A bunch of fair Valley lambs realized $8.25. An exceptionally keen demand continues for all classes."

Local yard prices are as follows:

Cattle—	
Steers, prime	$6.75@7.25
Steers, good	6.40@6.75
Steers, common to good	4.25@6.25
Cows, choice	5.50@6.15
Cows, medium to good	5.25@5.50
Cows, ordinary to fair	4.50@5.00
Heifers	5.00@6.00
Bulls	2.75@5.00
Calves	3.00@7.00
Hogs—	
Prime	9.50@9.75
Good to prime mixed	9.40@9.50
Rough heavy	8.50@9.10
Pigs and skips	8.50@8.75
Sheep—	
Lambs	7.00@9.50
Yearling wethers	7.50@8.00
Old wethers	6.75@7.00
Ewes	5.00@7.00

Omaha Livestock Market.

OMAHA, Dec. 9.—Hogs—Receipts, 9700. Heavy, $9.65@10.00; light, $9.40@9.85; pigs, $7.75@9.25; bulk of sales, $9.55@9.85.

Cattle—Receipts, 100; market steady. Native steers, $7.00@11.00; cows and heifers, $5.75@7.50; Western steers, $6.25@9.25; Texas steers, $6.00@7.25; stockers and feeders, $6.00@8.00.

Sheep—Receipts, 100; market steady. Yearlings, $8.50@10.50; wethers, $7.50@9.10; lambs, $11.50@12.50.

Chicago Livestock Market.

CHICAGO, Dec. 9.—Hogs—Receipts, 23,000; market strong, 10c above yesterday's average. Bulk of sales, $9.45@9.95; light, $8.90@9.85; mixed, $9.30@10.10; heavy, $9.50@10.15; rough, $9.50@9.65; pigs, $6.75@8.65.

Cattle—Receipts, 500; market steady. Native beef cattle, $7.00@12.75; Western, $7.00@10.50 stockers and feeders, $4.60@7.85; cows and heifers, $3.85@10.25; calves, $9.50@13.25.

Sheep—Receipts, 4000; market weak. Wethers, $8.50@9.50; lambs, $10.25@13.00.

CHEAP LIME FOR COOS

SHELLS DREDGED FROM BAY CONTAIN 75% CALCIUM CARBONATE.

Jackson Horticulturists Calling on County Agent for Pruning Demonstrations.

CORVALLIS, Or., Dec. 9.—(Special.)—Reports of county agents to the Co-operative Extension Service this week show lively interest in the work, despite general bad weather. They follow:

Coos County—Two weeks ago I was invited by the Coos Bay Realty Board to be present at a meeting held by them at Marshfield last Monday, November 27. They wanted me to talk to them about the needs and the possibilities of the farming business in this county and what they might do to assist with some of the problems of the county agents.

Some phases of our work were explained to them and suggestions made as to how they might co-operate with this office in attempting some things which should be done.

The question of clearing land, drainage, lime, pure seed, etc., were discussed and all seemed very much interested in our work, and at the close of the meeting a motion was passed to the effect that a committee from their association be appointed to co-operate with us in attempting to provide for the manufacture of tile at a reasonable cost to the farmers, and to get a crusher started on the big deposits of shells which have been dredged from the bay and more of which can be dredged and made available for the use of correcting soil acidity on the farms.

These shells contain about 75 per cent calcium carbonate and are the cheapest form of lime we have in this county, there being no natural deposits of lime rock discovered which are yet available. The price of lime here is very high, about $2.50 per barrel or $10 or $11 per ton.—J. L. Smith.

Jackson County—Several farm visits were made to give pruning demonstrations. Calls for pruning demonstrations come from all over the Valley and they are desired for all ages and varieties of trees.

On Saturday a meeting on rural credits was held at Lake Creek for the purpose of organizing a Farm Loan Association. On account of very unfavorable weather, only 10 were present, but an association is practicaly assured. It is the intention in the future to use these associations as agricultural clubs, thus obtaining a double value from them.

Two days were spent with Mr. Allen, District Horticultural Commissioner, and the fruit inspectors in checking up on blight in the Valley. The object was to urge the growers to make an early cleanup of the blight, since this is the best time for the most efficient work. Some time was given to personal pruning demonstrations and in the future as much time as can be spared will be devoted to this work.

During the past two weeks 45 ranchers have been visited and 69 have called at the office.—C. C. Cate.

Crook—The first pool of the season was sold from the Deschutes Valley Potato Growers' Association, bringing 25 cents more to the members than could be obtained from individual sales. This on the strength of the quality guaranteed and the reputation gained by the association. A news letter was sent out to the members of the association from this office, calling a meeting of the members for next Monday at the office. An attempt will then be made to have the organization adopt a definite form of advertising.

Information is now being received at the office on sources of Holstein and Jersey calves, seed and strychnine for the proposed purchase. Learning of this movement, many clubs have expressed their willingness to take advantage of this.

An active advertising campaign has begun for sending a special sleeper to the short course and homemakers' week at Corvallis. It is planned to have the excursion leave here the evening of the 2d, Tuesday, and arrive home again the morning of the 7th, Sunday. This will allow four days at the college. The matter has been brought up in the bulletin and there will be notices in the papers several times.

President J. F. Blanchard, of the council, was personally interviewed, at which time he accepted the opportunity to represent this council at the first state conference of the county agricultural councils at Corvallis. Personal letters have been sent to all other council members, urging them to attend, and many are being interviewed personally also.

Through Superintendent Nash, of the Redmond schools, we are planning to hold several community meetings during the Winter at schoolhouses. The programme will entail talks by the superintendent, some demonstration work by the domestic science teacher and arrangements by this office for starting some community work.

This week both classes in agriculture at Redmond and Bend were given some laboratory work by visiting the creameries at the town, where they participated in cream testing, saw the manufacture of butter and the manager explained the details of creamery work and its relation to the farmer and the community.

The library is being well used. Fifty-six books are already in circulation and they are going fast. Eleven books have been supplied to patrons on special request, being sent from Salem.—R. A. Blanchard.

Wheeler—On Saturday about 35 members of the Lost Valley section met and organized a Grange. This is the beginning of a club which hopes to soon build a hall and have a neighborhood center. In spite of the exceedingly bad weather, many drove eight or 10 miles to attend, and spirit like that speaks well for the community.—C. L. Jamison.

Lane—Monday evening I met with the farmers in the vicinity of Thurston. I assisted them in organizing a Farmers' Community Club. Tuesday I visited farmers in the vicinity of Coburg, looking over the drainage situation.

Wednesday was spent in judging a corn show at the Santa Clara School. The boys were very much interested in the work. I also placed a milk-testing outfit in the school and the boys will keep the record of 39 cows for six months. Mr. Yoel, the superintendent of the school, is interested in the work. I am endeavoring to get other schools to take up the work.

The committee of the Agricultural Council on farmers' warehouse met Thursday. We outlined some ideas to present at the next council meeting.

Saturday I met with the Santa Clara Grange and talked to them on seed corn selection. I am endeavoring to get these people to standardize on varieties, as this is the best corn-growing section in the county. At present the varieties are badly mixed.—N. S. Robb.

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