

MILLING DIVISION FIXES NO PRICES

Temporary Schedule Made for Flour, Allowing Rise on Basis of Wheat Increase.

\$9.95 A BARREL IS SCALE

Bulk Price Just About Meets New Grain Charge—Millers Are Warned Against Taking Excessive Profits.

The delay in fixing the Government wheat price, owing to the change in freight rates, has made it impossible for the milling division of the food administration to announce definite flour prices at the same time that the wheat quotation was made public.

In a circular issued to millers yesterday the bulk flour price at Portland and other Pacific Coast cities was set at \$9.95 a barrel. Allowing for the cost of sacks, the price of flour of the 1918 crop will be about \$10.65 a barrel, against \$10 a barrel, the old price.

The plan for the regulation of the wheat flour milling industry for the 1918 crop year has been formulated and will be promulgated at the earliest possible date. This plan, however, necessitates the working out for each mill in the country of a definite schedule of prices for flour and feed, bulk each mill. Freight rates have recently been advanced and in some instances readjusted. This has made it impossible to work out basic wheat prices in time to allow the working out of the detailed flour and feed price schedules as above.

The schedule of bulk flour and bulk mixed feed prices in carload lots for the various distributing points follows:

Table with 3 columns: Location, Flour Price, Feed Price. Includes entries for Portland, Me., Boston, Mass., New York, N.Y., Philadelphia, Pa., Baltimore, Md., Norfolk, Va., Newport News, Va., Wilmington, N.C., Charleston, S.C., Savannah, Ga., Jacksonville, Fla., Tampa, Fla., New Orleans, La., Mobile, Ala., New Orleans, La., Galveston, Tex., San Antonio, Tex., El Paso, Tex., Brownsville, Tex., San Diego, Cal., Los Angeles, Cal., San Francisco, Cal., Portland, Ore., Seattle, Wash.

Relative Sale—Provided for. Until the scheduled reoperation of the so-called "1918 crop plan" can be worked out, it will be considered "fair practice" for any mill in the country to sell flour at prices based on not to exceed the flour and feed prices named.

In making sales at points other than those named, the circular says the mill can figure the proper relative reasonable price by deducting the regularly used local freight rate between the milling point and any of the terminal points on which their freight rates, in milling, are naturally based. This deduction of freight will give a price bulk mill, for carload, cash or draft sales. Then the addition to this bulk mill price of the regular used local freight rate from the mill to destination will give the relative maximum reasonable bulk selling price at destination.

After June 30 millers will be permitted to obtain wheat supplies from any available source.

Milling Division Disbanded. The milling division, which has had charge of this branch of Government work during the past year, is to be disbanded. A letter to this effect has been issued by the general and divisional chairmen. It is signed by James F. Bell, E. V. Hoffman, E. M. Kelly, M. N. Menzel, B. A. Eckhart, A. C. Loring, Samuel Flint, A. J. Hunt, W. Ganong, S. B. McNear and A. F. Hubbard. The letter follows:

"With the close of the new plan for regulation and control of the milling industry during the ensuing year, the purposes and activities of the present milling division are no longer necessary. The members, therefore, have made request that they be relieved from further active duty. In laying aside the work, the chairman, and we believe every element of the industry, are conscious of the privilege of having served with Mr. Hoover, and will continue every effort within their ability to the success of himself and his associates.

F. J. Lingham in Charge. The milling chairmen are in most full accord with the selection of F. J. Lingham, who has been chosen as chief of the milling section of the General Division. Mr. Lingham is investing himself of all personal interests in milling and grain, furnishes the highest example of patriotism and self-sacrifice and approaches his work in an entirely disinterested manner. In our private capacity we feel it a privilege to extend to Mr. Lingham every cooperation and support, and to place at his disposal all facilities at our command. We also bespeak for him the active and whole-hearted assistance of every member of the milling industry.

To the many patriotic millers, who have given us their cooperation during the past year we extend full measure of appreciation, and trust that the fine inheritance and traditions of the millers of the United States may be perpetuated and further unchanged by undivided devotion to the Nation, and undivided devotion to the Nation, and

Threat to Kill Is Charge. Veto Deligo was arrested yesterday by Deputy Constable Watkins, charged with threatening to kill his wife, who, it is alleged, called for assistance. He is held at the County Jail in default of bail.

RUSSIA'S "REIGN OF TERROR" CONTINUES; LAW, ORDER GONE

Politics, Science and Business as Boggled by Bolshevik Show—Late and Authentic Returns From Land of Lenin—Look Into Future Taken.

Extracts from the report of an American firm's representative stationed in Russia to his home in the United States. THE political and general situation in Russia is anything but satisfactory. The peace concluded with the central powers makes the situation any clearer, and before a general peace has been concluded the Brest-Litovsk peace treaty will not be regarded as a final result. The future position of Estonia and Lithuania is still uncertain and the peace with Ukraine has not yet been concluded, and the frontiers of that country have not yet been fixed. Further, the situation in South Russia and the Caucasus is very chaotic and takes place in the government to unite with Ukraine or form independent states.

Petrograd has no doubt been supporting the government in Finland, and is supporting the allies on the Murman coast. It is not unlikely that the Germans will occupy Petrograd; moreover, the peace treaty contains many items which enable Germany to mix into Russian affairs at any time. The order of the day in Petrograd is robbery goes on in broad daylight. Gangs of armed hoodlums go about in motor cars or lorries and openly plunder only private property. Petrograd is constantly on the verge of famine, and by and by it will become almost impossible to get the necessities of life. Our doctor told me a few days before I left that very many, especially elderly, people die because they do not get sufficient food and partly on account of the nervous strain, numerous epidemic diseases are prevalent.

Social Situation Explained. The interior policy is determined exclusively by the Bolsheviks, who are continuing their social revolution, which constantly proves to be a failure, and it seems that their reaction will not set in; but when and how this will take place it is of course difficult to prophesy. As was to be expected, the Russian people are about a hundred years behind the reforms and the social conditions which are being carried out, though, and the government has had to act in a way which is in the very strongest opposition to the theories of the intelligent part of the population, and it is believed by many that the monarchy will have to be reintroduced any day now as a very strong government will be able to bring it in and maintain order.

The laws and courts have been done away with. The Bolsheviks deal with all matters. Lawyers are not allowed to practice. The right of private property is not respected; but the time being at least foreign property is in some degree respected, though the left wing of the Bolsheviks does not acknowledge foreign property, either. The land is being taken from the big land owners and given to the peasants without any compensation. Consequently, the large land owners are not in a position to cultivate their land, and the peasants, fearing that another change might take place in the government, or other measures be taken in regard to the property, are not cultivating the land, either. The peasants comprise a large number of the previous Russian army, who have returned to their homes with their rifles and ammunition, it will be difficult for the government to force them to do anything which they do not feel inclined to do.

In the towns, houses have been heavily taxed, and in such cases where the owners have not been able to pay, the houses have been nationalized. If the space in an apartment exceeds certain—and a rather low—maximum, workmen's families may be lodged in some of the rooms, with the right to use the furniture; but the original occupants of the flat have to pay the whole of the rent, and if they have sufficient fuel in stock they are compelled to share it with the newcomers.

Financial Situation Vital. The government insists that the nationalization is to be carried through. All bank shares have been cancelled without compensation, and have to be delivered up to the government. The deposits held by the banks cannot be disposed of in any way, except for salaries, under control. Private persons are able to obtain from their deposits 25 per cent a fortnight.

Russia's financial position is unknown. Since the October revolution no balance sheets from the Bank of Russia have been published. It is feared that the government itself does not know how matters stand. It is said that about 60,000,000 rubles of paper are being printed daily.

The government has cancelled all national debts; but according to the Brest-Litovsk treaty Germany is to receive payment in full, and it is expected

that in the near future the rouble will be quoted on the exchange again in Germany.

The value of the money is sinking continually, but at the same time Russian banknotes, i. e., Romanoff notes, fetch good prices in Scandinavia and Germany. Germany is arranging a loan with Ukraine. The Romanoff notes were printed under the old regime. Kerensky notes issued later are for roubles 1000, 250, 40 and 20. These notes were issued by the Provisional Government, and the Bolsheviks have continued to issue them. The 40 and 20-rouble notes are much diluted, and the Romanoff notes are strongly preferred. The prices at Copenhagen now run from \$25 for the 100-rouble note to \$2.65 for the 1000-rouble note. In Russia they sell at from 10 to 25 per cent above the Kerensky issues. Exchange bills are at 5 per cent discount. Government loan obligations, up to 100 roubles inclusive, circulate as money. Coincident with this situation, nobody pays money into the banks, the resources of which are consequently being steadily drained. Several plans have been issued to help manage the control of cash, limit of income, fewer payments and more transfers from one account to another, etc. For example: Commercial concerns are not allowed to keep cash of any amount, and the surplus is to be put into the banks. If a customer purchases goods from a store, he is allowed to transfer from his account the amount for same to our account at the bank, that is according to a recent decree.

Opinions differ very much regarding the future. The general impression is that sufficient food and order will be arranged in matters.

Factories Run at Loss. Matters are in a miserable condition, as the previous administrators have absolutely lost control. Factory committees, i. e., the men, decide everything; most factories are running at a loss, and the owners have got to make the best out of a bad game and try to save a little of their property if they can, and at the same time by so doing keep out of prison.

In several cases factories have been seized and given to the workmen in them, without compensation to the owners. This course has proved to be unprofitable to the men, who in this way kill the goose which lays the golden eggs; and generally the manufacturers have got to struggle on as best they can. Putting the fact constantly before the men that the concern would cease to exist without the experience and supervision of the administrators, several owners have been able to gain a little ground.

Considering all that I have said in this, I see no reason for forwarding my goods to Russia at the present time, especially owing to the political situation. On the other hand, we should be prepared at a very short notice to do business again in Russia at the earliest possible opportunity. When normal times return, we shall have to face very keen German competition, and if the war ends in the near future, we hope to be able to fight it; but if the war continues, the Russian competitors are far from the market, and we shall have no means in our possession to oppose them.

It is important to find means to protect our interests in Poland and Ukraine; and maybe the German influence will become great in Russia proper. It looks as though Finland has somewhat bound herself to Germany; consequently, our interests are also threatened there.

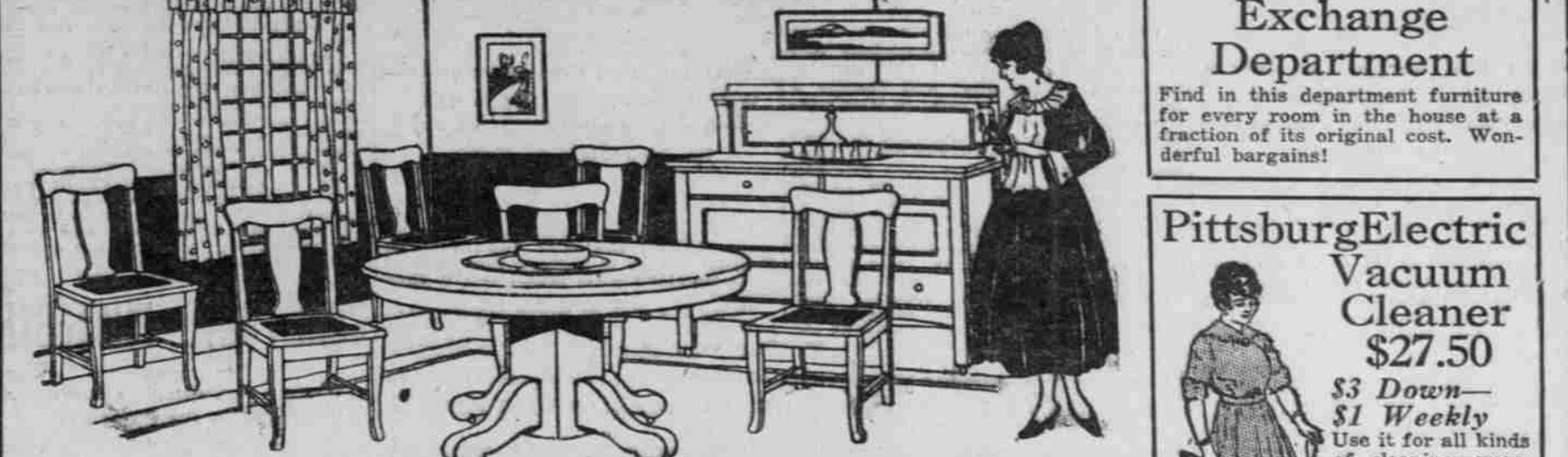
According to the papers, the new German Ambassador, Count Mirbach, has left for Moscow, and the representative of the Russian Council government, Joffe, has arrived at Berlin. After the loss of the Baltic provinces, Petrograd will be rather far from Russia. The commercial and political center will probably be Moscow.

Here is a translation of the "Regulation for the Workmen's Control," which have been proclaimed:

- 1. In order to obtain a systematic regulation of the national-economic matters in all industrial, trading, bank, national-economic, forwarding, co-operative companies, associations of producers and other undertakings which employ laborers or give work to them at their homes, a workmen's control of the manufacture, purchase and resale of the products and raw materials, the starting of same, and the financial part of the undertakings, will be introduced.
2. The workmen's control will be accomplished by all the laborers of the undertaking in question, that is by means of organizations chosen by them: factory committees, councils of laborers, etc. Other representatives of the staff, and technical employees will also be members of these organizations.
3. For each larger town, province or industrial rayon a special workmen's control will be established, through its nature as an organization of the council of laborers, soldier and peasant's deputies, composed of representatives of the professional societies, of the factory—and other workmen's committees and workmen's co-operative societies.
4. Up to the line of calling a congress of the council of the workmen's control, an all-Russian council of the workmen's control will be founded at Petrograd, in which the following organizations will be represented: The all-Russian council of the committee of the Council of the Workmen and Soldiers' Deputies; five: the all-Russian council of executive committees of the peasant's deputies; five: the all-Russian council of collective farmers; five: the all-Russian council of the factory committees; five: the all-

JENNING'S HENRY JENNING & SONS

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This Solid Oak Dining Suite for \$102.50 Only \$10 Down and \$2 Weekly. This is a massive straight-line suite, correctly designed and of superior workmanship. The utmost in service at a moderate price. Solid Oak Extension Table, \$22.50 Six Solid Oak Dining Chairs, \$36.00 Quartered Oak Buffet, 48-inch Plank Top, \$44.00



Your Vacation Grafonola Only \$18. Here is an instrument just the size to take to mountains or seashore. Easily packed and easily carried. Come and hear what splendid tone it has. \$2 Down—50c Weekly. We carry Columbia Records.

Lace Curtains Reduced. Here is a cleanup for the month-end of all short lots of Marquisette, Voile and Trim Curtains, consisting of two, three and four-pair lots. Regular to \$2.00 Cur. \$1.45 tains, pair. Regular to \$2.50 Cur. \$1.95 tains, pair. Regular to \$3.00 Cur. \$2.35 tains, pair. Regular to \$4.00 Cur. \$3.25 tains, pair.

This Mattress \$25 \$5 Down—\$3 Monthly. This is a Stearns & Foster Mattress—long fiber, staple white cotton felt; full 60-lb., covered with art tick; roll edge. Comfort and value in one.

\$4.75 Curtains \$2.90. These are Marquisettes, full 2 1/2 yards long, hemstitched border; ecur with Venice motifs \$2.90. New arrivals are here in Sunfast of a very good quality in small all-over designs; light apple green, dark blue, and light brown. Regular price is \$1.25 the yard; 95c special this week.

This Rocker \$18. Queen Anne style in mahogany finish; upholstered in figured damask.

This Ivory Enamel Bedroom Suite \$127 \$12.50 Down \$2.50 Weekly. This is a handsome example of fine furniture craftsmanship; it is a suite that will lend distinction and comfort to any bedchamber. In our window today. Full-Size Bed \$30.00 Large Dresser \$35.00 Chiffonier \$33.50 Dressing Table with Triple Mirror \$28.50

Read The Oregonian classified ads.

Hotel Benson and Hotel Butler advertisement. Hotel Benson: Rates \$2.00 upwards. Hotel Butler: There's an air of warm comfort and congeniality about Seattle's famous hotel. Music and dancing in cafe every evening—a popular hotel—your friends will be here. Rates to suit the most modest purse. Club breakfasts at moderate prices. COMFORT & CONVENIENCE.

PORTLAND NEWSBOYS WHO START FOR CHICAGO TO LEARN, IF POSSIBLE, ANY NEW POINTS IN THE GAME.

Portrait of Willie (Scotty) and Nathan MacCohen. Willie (Scotty) and Nathan MacCohen. On the theory that it is good for other business men to go East and study methods and conditions, it is equally good for newsboys to do so. Willie (Scotty) MacCohen, "king of newsboys," and his brother, Nathan MacCohen, will leave this week for Chicago, where they will compete for several months with the newsboys of that city. The MacCohen boys are from Scotland, where Willie was educated until he was 14 years old. They are the sons of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob MacCohen, 452 Fifth street. "We have heard a lot about the Chicago methods," said "Scotty" MacCohen, "and we are going back there to see how they compare with ours. We have been told here by men passing through that we are up-to-date as the best in the East, but we want to know."