

REPORT REFLECTS SHORTAGE IN UNITED STATES

Bureau of Statistics' Report Shows Shrinkage in Commercial Supply of Necessaries of Life.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 6.—Commercial movements of livestock and meat products for the first half of 1910, as reported to the bureau of statistics of the department of commerce and labor, to some extent reflect the shortage of the animal food supply in the country. While the June movements were in most cases heavier than for the earlier months, the record for the first half of the year, both in the domestic and foreign commerce, indicates a considerable shrinkage in the commercial supply of some of the prime necessities of life.

June Receipts Heavy.

Livestock receipts during June at seven primary interior markets, 2,619,750 head, for the first time since January showed a gain and exceeded even the June, 1909, receipts of 2,562,824 head. Of the total 651,679 head were cattle, 161,400 head calves, 1,552,622 hogs, 682,688 head sheep and 3,321 head horses and mules. The June receipts of pigs, while decidedly higher than in either of the three preceding months, still continue much below the average for like periods in earlier years, while the cattle figures exceed the corresponding 1909 and 1908 totals. The shortage in the commercial supply of livestock is seen from a comparison of the half-yearly figures, which totaled 16,467,754 head in 1910, compared with 19,031,725 head in 1909 and 20,320,283 head in 1908. The loss of over 2,500,000 head, as compared with 1909, is due almost entirely to the smaller number of hogs brought to market. Assuming that the average six months' receipts for the last five years at the seven primary markets represent the normal commercial supply, the shortage in hog receipts thus far in 1910 is almost 25 per cent.

Weight Offsets Numbers.

However, the larger average weight of the animals reported for the present year offsets, to some extent, the loss in numbers. The distribution of this loss in hog receipts is far from uniform. Chicago shows a loss of 31 per cent, as compared with the above average; Kansas City, a loss of 26 per cent; Omaha a loss of 20 per cent and St. Louis a loss of only 5 per cent. The curtailment in the normal commercial supply of cattle is less pronounced, the receipts for the present year being about 6 per cent below the average half-yearly receipts for the preceding five-year period. It should be stated, however, that the cattle figures for Omaha and St. Louis include the receipts of calves. Inasmuch as the six months' receipts of calves for the present year at the five markets which report them separately were over 22 per cent larger than the average six months' receipts for the preceding five-year period, it follows that the receipts of cattle at the seven leading markets were really lower than stated above, the losses being, as compared with earlier years, correspondingly larger. As compared with the above average, the receipts of sheep at the seven leading markets, \$320,256 head, show a loss of over 11 per cent. It is not worthy that the decline in the supply of sheep began after 1906, that of cattle after 1907, and that of hogs after 1908.

Livestock Receipts for June at the Four Principal Atlantic Seacoast Cities.

Receipts for June at the four principal Atlantic seacoast cities, 819,764 head, were larger than for any other month of the year, though falling below the corresponding figures for the same months of the years 1909 and 1908, totals amounting to 829,270 head, respectively. The aggregate livestock receipts at these four cities for the first half of the year, 3,866,200 head, likewise show a decided decline from the corresponding 1909 and 1908 figures of 4,457,030 and 4,305,595 head. Here also the largest loss is shown in receipts of hogs, while the number of calves marketed shows a substantial increase over the figures of earlier years. The six months' supply of hogs at the four seacoast markets, 1,598,204 head, fell about 30 per cent below the average six months' figures for the preceding five years. The largest receipts of hogs, as in the case of the principal interior markets, are shown for the first six months in 1908. The number of sheep handled at these four markets during the first half of the year, 1,284,245 head, likewise indicate a continuous decline since 1906.

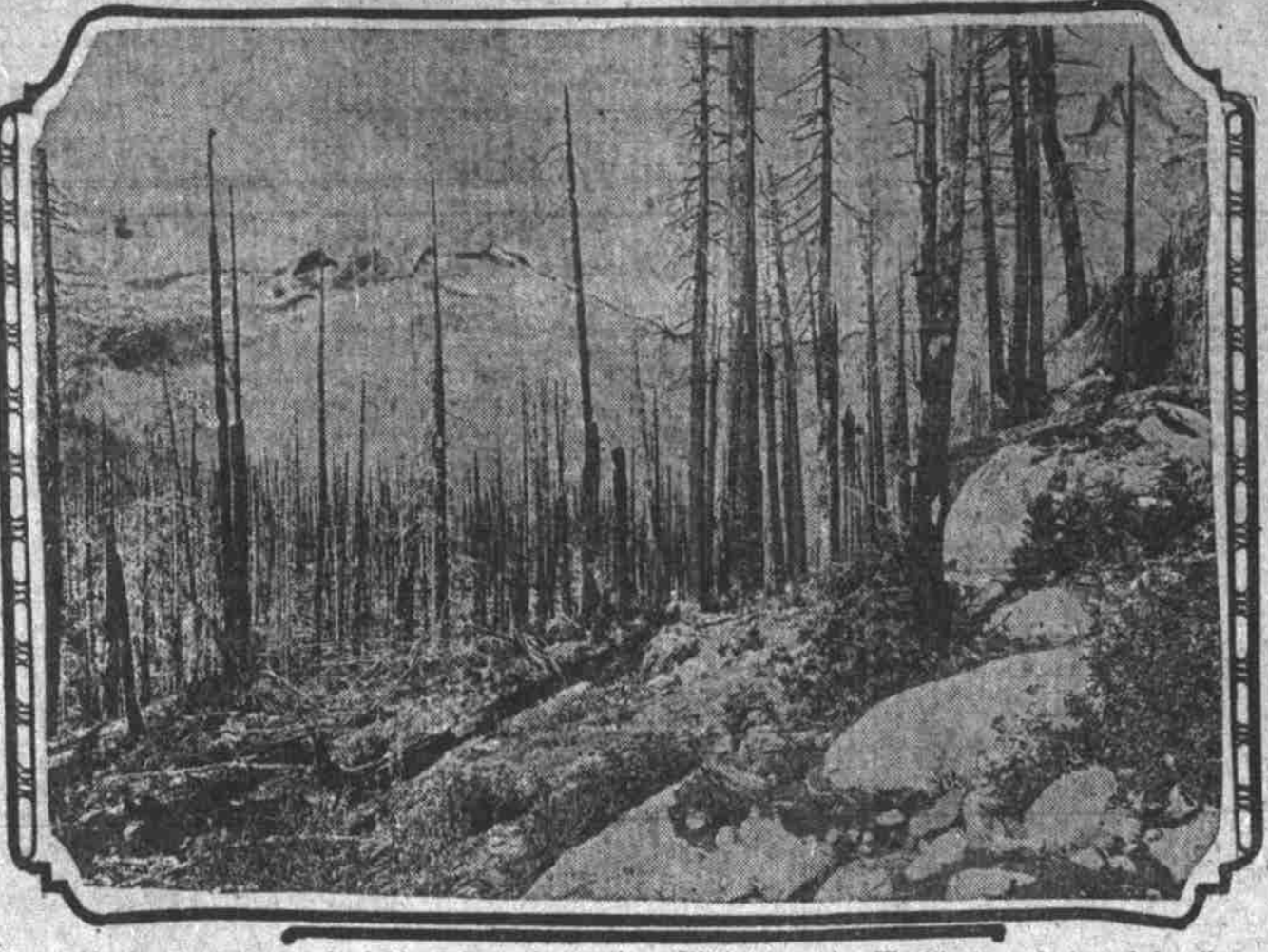
Large Monthly Total.

The shipments during June of packing house products from Chicago, 175,320,550 pounds, show the largest monthly total for the year, though falling below the corresponding figures for the same months of the years 1909 and 1908, shipments of 185,000 and 204,823,305 pounds. The six months' figures for 1910, 893,952,975 pounds, for the first time during the more recent period fell below 1,000,000,000 pounds and were almost 20 per cent below the average for the preceding five years. The average for the six months, from the start of shipment for the six months, from 418,288,800 pounds, showed a gain of over 50,000,000 pounds over the 1909 figures. As compared, however, with the average six months' shipments of this article during the preceding five years, a loss of over 13 per cent is shown. The shipments during the same period of cured meats, 294,123,400 pounds, show a loss of 20 per cent when compared with the average for the above period. The shipments of canned meats, 29,557,825 pounds in the six months of 1910, have not yet regained the ground lost since 1909. The six months' shipments of lard, 125,228,800 pounds, show a loss of over 30 per cent when compared with the average for the six months' period of the five preceding years.

Export Trade Downward.

The export trade in live animals and meat products reflects the same downward tendency. Thus the foreign shipments of cattle, which as late as the fiscal year 1909 comprised 249,210 head, fell during the fiscal year just ended to 129,430 head. The quantity of fresh beef exported fell from 201,154,105 pounds in 1908 to 75,729,666 pounds in the fiscal year just ended. The quantities of hog products exported, show even heavier decreases. Thus the shipments of bacon which comprised 241,929,225 pounds in 1908 went down to 167,168,107 pounds in 1910; hams and shoulders, 221,769,654 pounds in 1908 to 158,858,385 pounds in 1910; fresh, canned and pickled pork from 170,427,427 pounds in 1908 to 113,139,999 pounds

Only Little Care Required to Prevent Forest Fires



Mountain forest at the head of Big Salmon Lake, Kittitas county, Washington, destroyed by fire.

A forest fire is today one of the greatest calamities from which a community suffers, while two or three centuries ago the destruction of the forests was considered a blessing. In the early history of the country followers of Captain John Smith looked upon the forest fire as a God-sent means of disposing of one of their greatest enemies. The forests not only retarded civilization by preventing cultivation of the soil, but they were the home of the dreaded American Indian. From the cover of the wilderness the redskins made their attacks upon the colonial villages, and after scalping many white men and burning their homes the survivors returned to the forests to hide among its trees and be sheltered by its darkness. At that time the forests had no commercial value, and since they were considered a menace to the public good, large areas were burned over annually.

Much Timber Then.

There was such an abundance of wood that it was inconceivable to the early settler that some day the colonial states would be denuded of their forest cover, and importation of wood would be necessary, yet in less than ten generations the 13 original states are already suffering from timber famine which before another generation will be a matter of life.

Forests Have a Manifold Value.

Forests have a manifold value and it is, therefore, the duty of every man, woman and child to make every effort to prevent forest fires.

People Should Think.

First, take the monetary value of timber which in this day and age is probably the most important. People often neglect putting out forest fires because

they believe it is the property of some wealthy timber owner, commonly called a timber baron, yet if they saw this same man's house on fire they would not hesitate to sound the alarm. They do not stop to think that every thousand feet of lumber which is destroyed by fire robs the community of not less than \$3 in wages and salaries, and also removes from assessment a large amount of assessable property and thus increases the individual tax of every person in the community.

Aesthetic Side of Question.

There is also an aesthetic value of the forest which, although not recognized by some is still deserving of mention. No person who is familiar with the desolate and God-forsaken appearance of burned areas will doubt the value of a forest to a community. What is more pleasing to the eye than a hill or valley robed in an emerald mantle of magnificent timber whispering in the wind and bowing a welcome to the stranger?

Sanitariums, tuberculosis camps and many other such institutions are located in these reserves, and a great amount of good is being done by giving the af-

flicted ones an opportunity to enjoy outdoor exercise in the woods where they can regain health and happiness. The regulation of stream flow by the forest cover is already recognized by the best authorities. When forests are burned over and the humus and litter on the ground is destroyed—the water instead of being absorbed by this ground cover and later fed to springs, flows off immediately and rushes on down the hill to be joined by water from other slopes which as it passes on toward the ocean soon develops into a flood which often destroys life and property.

Notes of Warning.

This timber could have been saved had the people in the vicinity where the fire occurred taken the precautions which their duty to the community and to the country demands. The United States government, and the states and counties are spending considerable money to protect the timberlands from fire but it is impossible with the limited means available for the purpose to properly patrol with paid officers all of the timberland in the country.

Chambers Careless.

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WANT SOLDIERS TO PATROL FORESTS IN SUMMER TIME

Western Pine Manufacturers' Association Requests Government to Send Troops to Protect Timber.

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)
Spokane, Wash., Aug. 6.—President Taft, as commander-in-chief of the army, and Secretary of War Dickinson have been requested by the Western Pine Manufacturers' association, of which J. P. McGoldrick, of Spokane, is president, acting in behalf of timber owners, lumbermen and settlers in the northwestern and Pacific states, to station government troops in the national forest reservations from May 1 to September 30 of each year, to the end that the timber resources of the United States may be saved from destruction.

Fifty Per Cent Timber on Coast.

Statistics compiled by A. W. Cooper, secretary of the Western Pine Manufacturers' association, show that fully 50 per cent of the standing timber in the United States is located in Washington, Idaho, Montana, Oregon and California, where fire patrols are maintained by lumbermen's associations and the state departments. They, however, are inadequate to cope with the fire element.

Should Teach How to Fight.

"These forests require an adequate patrol, regularly established and maintained during the so-called dry season,

GIRL MISSES BOAT AS FATHER SAILS

Los Angeles Maiden Ventures Ashore Too Late and Linger Sails Without Her.

New York, Aug. 6.—When John Coleman of Los Angeles and his 18-year-old daughter Martha arrived at the White Star line pier today to sail on the Baltic, they were filled with pleasant anticipations of a visit to the old home in Ireland. The father had not seen the old sod since he was a boy and his daughter, who was born in America, had never been across the water. An hour after they had reached the steamship pier the father was on the deck of the Baltic going out to sea and the daughter was weeping on the deck.

Must Wait Few Days.

A tug was suggested and sympathetic persons raised a purse of \$55, but the pier superintendent decided it would be too risky to attempt to send the girl to the side of the ship on a rope ladder, and advised her to wait until next Wednesday, when she can take another boat of the line. A wireless message was then sent to the father to assure him that his daughter was safe. After which Miss Coleman dried her tears and went to a hotel.

From May to September. Forest fire fighting is a science and should be taught to the troops as part of the military tactics. Besides, no better employment could be found for the soldiers than to utilize them as protectors of life and property during the part of the year when men are most needed in the forests of the country.

Pure Water at Hermiston.

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)
Hermiston, Or., Aug. 6.—The state bacteriologist has made a report on the water from the wells of the Umatilla project. The report shows that the water is absolutely pure. The city council is now taking up the matter of putting down a deep well close to the Butte and a reservoir on top of this high rock. This would give plenty of pressure for all purposes.

Oil for Macadamized Roads.

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)
Hood River, Or., Aug. 6.—The macadamized thoroughfares of Hood River county are now being treated to a covering of crude oil. It has been suggested by a government expert on roads that oil would be beneficial to the macadam. Road construction is going on unintermittently in the county, and in a few years the valley will be a network of good roads.

BALLINGER SAYS NOT RESIGNING

If He Were, It Would Be Only to Prosecute Defamers—Denies Crane Story.

(United Press Leased Wire.)
Seattle, Aug. 6.—Saying positively that he had absolutely no intention of resigning, Secretary of the Interior Richard A. Ballinger, who returned here today from a brief visit to Minneapolis and Chicago, declared there was absolutely no foundation for the story published as a rumor that he was called east to meet Senator Crane in order that the Massachusetts statesman might transmit to him a request framed by unnamed "party leaders," that he file his resignation.

In an interview today Secretary Ballinger discussed the purpose of his trip. This interview in its written form was approved by the secretary.

"Did you go east on a request from Beverly?" he was asked.

"Yes," replied the secretary, "but not for any of the reasons assigned in the news items sent out to the press."

"What was the subject under conference when you met Senator Crane of Massachusetts at Minneapolis?"

"My conference with the senator had no relation to any matter personal to myself—not in the slightest degree. I did not see Senator Knute Nelson of Minnesota, nor did I communicate with him while east, although I understand he was in Minneapolis the day I stopped there. In Chicago I met Mr. Lawler, assistant attorney general for the interior department, who was on his way to Los Angeles on government business."

"Is there anything at all in the story that Senator Crane journeyed west to intimate to you that your resignation was desired?"

"Nothing whatever. Let me tell you this: If I should resign it would be in order to leave me free to prosecute those persons who have been instrumental in the publication of libelous and defamatory attacks upon my character, and it is undoubtedly from the mth that the repeated stories of resignation emanate."

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MAY ENJOIN HOOD FROM SELLING BONDS

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)
Hood River, Or., Aug. 6.—The bonds issued by the Barrett school district for the purpose of erecting a new two-story brick school were sold to Keeler Bros., of Denver, Colo., under contract. The bonds will be sold at par drawing 6 per cent interest. Keeler Bros. will also bid on the city municipal water bonds, and it has been stated that the city has given them a contract for the bonds at 6 per cent interest and will pay the Keeler Bros. \$1100 bonus if they will take up the bond issue. It has also been stated that the city will be enjoined from selling the bonds in this manner, as it is charged that he bond market is low at present and no emergency exists for the installation of the municipal water system or for the sale of the bonds under such heavy loss to the city.

COLONEL ASTOR IS SUBJECT FOR GOSSIPS

(By the International News Service.)
Newport, R. I., Aug. 6.—For the past week or more Colonel John Jacob Astor has been paying marked attention to Miss Beryl Kane, daughter of the late Rear Admiral Theodore F. Kane of the navy. At ten o'clock this handsome young woman of 20 is seen with her sister, who is just as handsome and younger, with Colonel Astor. At the dance given by the Countess Swirsky at the Casino where Colonel Astor had attended and at dinner at night Miss Kane was one of the guests.

Notarial Commissions.

(Salem Bureau of The Journal.)
Salem, Or., Aug. 6.—Notarial commissions have been issued to L. H. Poulade, Gervais; Alfred E. Clark, Portland; W. G. Hare, Hillsboro; Clinton P. Haight, Oregon City; C. H. Leonard, Burns; and Walter L. Spaulding, Newberg.

WIFE SUES BUT HUSBAND WINS

"You Were Cruel," She Says— "But You Were Hugged," Says He.

Deciding that Mrs. Anna E. Behie received too many attentions from A. Weyrick, a brother-in-law of her sister, and was indiscreet in going home from a midnight dance at Svenson, Or., with a soldier from Vancouver barracks named White, Circuit Judge Morrow yesterday handed down a decision granting a divorce to her husband, David Anderson Behie.

Judge Morrow tried the case about two months ago and since has held it under advisement. Mrs. Behie brought the suit, charging her husband called her names and was cruel. The court found Behie was generally kind to his wife, but sometimes lapsed into inappropriate language. This language was not harsh enough to amount to cruelty, the judge declared.

The Associated Blacksmiths of Great Britain have made a request of the federated employers for an advance in wages, which means the registration of a reduction inforced last year. The blacksmiths are negotiating for an amalgamation of other kindred societies, so as to have one united association.



Don't Get Mad

If you get an accidental dab of paint upon your coat. Anger won't take out the stain—it will only help to stain your character. Instead, let us have the garment for a few hours, and see how quickly we will completely take out the marks without in the slightest way injuring the fabric. And our charges won't injure your pocketbook either.

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