# IORTHWEST IS LOSING ITS SHEEP SUP

Oats Especially Are Keenly Sought With Only Limited Unsold Stocks in Pacific Northwest Farmers Hands-Milistuffs Very Firm.

Sharp advance in the price of cereals in the local trade during the week attracted little attention from the trade, for the reason that almost on from the trade, for the reason that almost hing is especially were firmer and higher. I practically only a nominal supply still held id in farmers' hands at Pacific Northwest at, and with the bulk of current requires being taken care of by eastern stuff, the cot here is regulated engirely by what the westers seet to long here. Barley market reflected strength during the cek, but there was little activity noted. Some alifornia and Australian stock was reported in uring the week, but the high price has curtailed during the week, but the high price has curtailed the consumptive demand somewhat.

Milistrif's continue in a very firm position. No business was accepted by local millers during the week, because they have a big pile of old orders still unfilled. Some of the leading ones asserted during the week that they did not expect to accept new business for at least two more weeks. Millers are still quoting former prices on a nominal basis, but buyers who need immediate delivery are compelled to make their purchases from brokerage interests, who are charging premiums of \$3 to \$4 a ton for their supplies.

Hay trade continued very firm during the week, according to Harry Spurlock of Everding & Farrell. The demand for timothy is so strong that a further advance was forced in the buying price of Willamette valley offerings. As Eastern Oregon stock is practically unobtainable, and as the valley quality is excellent, the trade's wants are being filled by the latter.

Bye market is firmer and higher, During the week a small supply came from Utah to a local mill.

WHEAT—New crop, bluestem, \$2.05; forty-fold, \$2.03; club, \$2.01; Eussian, \$1.98, tide-water (rack bash.

FLOUR—Selling price: Patent, \$10.00; Wil-lamette valley, \$9.60; local straight, \$9.20@ 9.90; bakers' local, \$9.80@10.00; Montana spring, \$10.80@11.00; exports, \$7.50; whole wheat, \$10.40; graham, \$10.20; rye flour, \$10.75 per barrel. 10.75 per barrel.

HAY — Buying price, new crop. Willametts mothy, fancy, \$27.00 per ton; Eastern Overon-Washington fancy timothy, \$29.00 @ 30.00; falfa, \$26.00; valley vetch, (\_\_\_\_\_); cheat, \_\_\_\_); clover, \$24.00 per ton; grain, \$24.00 @ 5.00 ver ton. 25.00 per ton.

GRAIN BACKS—Nominal. No. 1 Calcutts

13 %e in car lots; less amounts higher.
MILLSTUFFS—Nothing offered by Mells,
Prices nominal: Bran, \$31,00 @ 32.00; shorts,
\$\$4.00 @ 35.00; middings, \$42.00 per ton.
ROLLED OATS—Per ton, \$59.00.
CORN—Whole, \$83.00; cracked, \$54.00 per ROLLED BARLEY—Per ton, \$57 @ 59.

RYE—Buying price, \$73.00 per ton.

Merchants Exchange, Dec. bids: —Sat.—, Fri, Wed. Tues. Mon. Week

\$350 5300 5350 5400 5500 5325 5350 Canadian Wheat Feed 3700 5400 5300 5250 5250 5250 5450 3800 5450 5400 5350 5400 5400 OATS

9.00.

ONIONS—Oregon, \$2.50 © 3.00; garlic, 6 %
See per lb.

POTATUES — Selling price: Table stock, local, \$1.50 © 11.75, Buying price: Choice shipping, \$1.25; were potatoes. \$2.50 on the stock, shipping, \$1.25; were potatoes. \$2.50 on the stock, shipping, \$1.25; were potatoes. \$2.50 on the stock stockers and feeders, \$5.00 on the stockers, \$1.25 on the stockers and feeders, \$5.00 on the stockers, \$1.25 on the stockers and feeders, \$5.00 on the stockers, \$1.25 on the stockers and feeders, \$5.00 on the stockers, \$1.25 on the stockers and feeders, \$5.00 on the stockers, \$1.25 on the stockers and feeders, \$5.00 on the stockers, \$1.25 on the stockers and feeders, \$5.00 on the stockers, \$1.25 on the stockers and feeders, \$5.00 on the stockers, \$1.25 on the stockers,

West Losing an Opportunity NEED NOT FEAR BIG To Increase Sheep Flocks

East and Middle West Are Alive to Change in Situation - Mutton and Wool of the Future to Come From Small Farms -Range Supply Is Fast Depleted.

There never was a better opportunity for the making of money in the sheep industry than at this time, and conditions are likely to continue very favorable for a number of years, at least.

Oregon and. Washington have many thousands of acres of logged off lands which are suitable for sheep production, but no special effort is being made to utilize this land, which is now practically a waste.

The old days of the

ders why the industry has received such a small encouragement from that section. In Western Oregon, and in sections of Eastern Oregon and Washington, where the rainfall is fairly liberal, the use of sheep in the grain fields will gradually eliminate the weed nuisance, which is today costing the Pacific Northwest states many thousands of deliver security.

being made to utilize this land, which is now practically a waste.

The old days or the open range for sheepmen is a condition of the past, hever to return. Many sleepmen are unable even at this late date to understand the change in conditions, but leaders of the industry have been watching the change for a number of years.

The big filocks of sheep formerly held in the interior of the Pacific Northwest are breaking up, the land is being cut up in many instances and is being used for agricultural purposes. Sheepmen are finding it more difficult each season to secure pasturage, and gradually the industry is losing ground in this section.

Small Farms the Solution

That it will be the small farmer with a couple of dozen or so of sheep that will supply the mutton and wool for the world is the conclusion that has been reached by those closest in touch with modern developments. The sheep supply will come just as the cattle supply is beginning to come—from the farms and not the ranges.

Every farm in the Pacific Northwest should have sheep, not only for the profits that will plantage of the grain fields will gradually eliminate the weed nuisance, which is today coeting the Pacific Northwest atates many thousands of dollars annually.

East is Paying Meed

In the east and in the middle west they are paying heed to the change in conditions. Train-locals of sheep have been purchased in the Rockies, and it is stated that the work has just been started. The financial interests of the east realize that the sheep industry is a good one, and are bending every effort to increase the flocks.

There is a world wide shortage of mutton and wool at this time, and this condition cannot be remedied for many years at least, if at all. So seute has become the shortage of wool that for the first time the United States government is allowing the use of other materials as a mixture with wool for the case, but to the fact that virgin wool for clothing is almost im-

## Hoover Says Raise Hogs And Profits Are Assured

Herbert Hoever, food administrator, wants hundredweight for the average of the packet more hogs produced. He has wired a Northwest droves on the Chicago market. "We have had and shall have the advice ultimate consumer shall at all times get an adequate supply of hogs at the lowest feasible price. We shall establish rigid control of the packer. Fair prices to the farmer for his hogs, we believe, will be brought about by the full control which the food administration has over the buying of the silies, our army and navy, the Red Cross, the Belgian relief, and the neutrals. The first step is to stop the sudden break in prices paid for hogs in the central markets. These prices must become stable, so that the farmer knows where he stands and will feel justified in increasing the number of hogs for next winter. The prices, so far as we can affect them, will not go below a minimum of about \$15.50 per

hundredweight for the average of the packers' droves on the Chicago market.

"We have had and shall have the advice of a board composed of practical hog growers and experts. That board advises that the best yard-stick to measure the cost of production of the hog is the cost of corn.

"That board further advises that the ratio of corn prices to hog prices on the average over a score of years, has been about 12 to 1, or a little corn prices to hog prices on the average over a score of years, has been about 12 to 1, or a little less. In the past, when the ratio has gone lower than 12 to 1, the stock of hogs in the country than 12 to 1, the stock of hogs in the country has decreased.

"When it was higher than 12 the hogs have increased. That board has given its judgment that to bring the stock of hogs back to normal under present conditions the ratio should be about 13.

"Therefore, as to the hogs farrowed next spring, we will try to stabilize the price so that the farmer can count on getting for each 100 pounds of hog ready for the market 13 times the average cost per bushel of corn fed to the hogs."

## Is Coming; Supply Less Than in 1916

Since April of this year wheat and wheat flour have been imported in greatly increased quantities from Canada wheat Since April of this year wheat and wheat flour have been imported in greatly increased quantities from Canada. This is attributed principally to the fact that on April 16 Canada under yesterday's closing in today's short seasons. According to new statistics furnished by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, of the department of commerce, 840,981 bushels of wheat were imported from Canada in September of this year, as compared with 3,269,807 bushels for the whole nine months ended with September, 1916.

For the nine months ended with September of this year, we imported wheat from Canada to the extant of 21,490,269 bushels, over 14,-900,000 bushels of which came in free after April 16. The imports of wheat flour during these nine months totaled 403,270 barrels, of which 297,695 barrels came in free of duty. For the corresponding nine months in 1916 the total imports were 157,289 barrels and in 1915 only 90,499 barrels.

This Canadian wheat and flour is being received through every customs district on the morthern border from the Atlantic to the Pacific, Buffalo leading in September with 255, 119 bushels and 51,595 barrels of flour, followed by Duluth, Minnesota, and Superior, Wisconsin, with 223,888 bushels of wheat and 15,761 barrels of flour, Michigan, with 188,881 bushels of wheat and 15,395 barrels of flour, Ohie with 114,096 bushels of wheat, and New York, Rochester, Vermont, Dakots, Montana, and Washington with varying amounts. There is also a noticeable movement of Canadian flour to the west coast.

Denver Hogs \$17.50

Denver, Dec. 1.— (U. P.)—Cattle—Receipta
900, steady, Stears, \$8.00 @ 12.50; cows and
heifers, \$6.00 @ 8.60; stockers and feeders,
\$7.00 @ 11.25; calves, \$8.00 @ 10.00.

Hogs—Receipts 700, lower. Top, \$17.50;
bulk, \$17.20.
Sheep—Receipts 5700, stead, Ewes, \$10.00
@ 11.00; lambs, \$16.00 @ 17.00.

### Corn and Oats in Bear Position; Loss Shown at Close

Onions—Per cental, brown or reliew, \$1.25 @1.65 for good stock.
Potatoes—Per cental, Delta, \$1.65 @ 1.75 for fancy, with a few extra fancy lots as high as \$2.00; do Sonoma, \$1.75 @ 2.15; do Salina, \$2.50 @ 2.85; do Idaho Netted Gems, \$1.75 @ 8weets—Per 100 pounds, \$2.75,

ACIFIC COAST BANK STATEMENT This week. 4,176,088.74 5,899,206.11 3,053,161.58 4,416,399.82 3,620,577.01 \$17,665,432,76

WHEAT OFFERINGS BY RUSSIA AFTER WAR

If peace were declared tomorrow, would the price of wheat drop throughout the world as a result? The question has become bothersome to many leading interests, although so far as the American grain grower is concerned, he is protected by a flat price named for the 1918 crop by the government. Russian stocks have always been more or less of a bugaboo among the trade. Definite information regarding these has been unavailable. Modern Miller of Chicago has asked George Broomhall of liverpool, the most prominent grain authority in the world, regarding this. He writes:

By George Broomhall

We have recently had some fresh information respecting Russia's reserves and crops. The Russia's food minister reckens that on September 14 the stock of old grain in the country was the equivalent of 8,000,000 long tons, and I do not suppose that more than 2,000,000 of this would be wheat. This quantity would be the equivalent of 75,000,000 bushels of 60 pounds each, and as you may suppose, this is quite a small quantity for such a huge country as Russia. With regard to the crops harvested this year, no quantative estimates have yet been issued, but a recent report we received said that the crops were certainly smaller than those of 1916, and these gave 1,850,000,000 bushels of wheat and ries (bushels of 60 pounds). This report in the main agrees with other recent advices—even government reports, lately have been much less optimistic regarding the crop outturn, although some time back they reported that the liarvest was about an average one.

Rye Grop is Factor By George Broomball

about equal to the rye crop, the latter, however, usually being rather the larger.

Methods to Change

I am inclined to think that in time of war and social upheaval such as Russia has experienced this year, there will be a tendency for cultivation on the larger estates to be reduced, whilst peasants' cultivation might be more regular, therefore if I were making an estimate of the relative importance of wheat and rye this year, I should be inclined to put the rye crop at 700,000,000 bushels and the wheat crop at 500,000,000 bushels and the wheat crop at 500,000,000 bushels. A crop of 500,000,000 bushels of wheat in Russia is distinctly small, and it compares with 800,000,000 bushels, which was the size of a full pre-war crop.

Little Whest te Spare

I do not think, then, that Russia would have any great quantities of wheat to spare for export, even if peace were to come tomorrow. There is, however, one circumstance which would greatly favor the export of grain from Russia, and that is the rate of exchange. At present a ruble is I worth only about 7d of our money, and this of course means that we could spotably buy wheat on the reason and the course means that we could probably buy wheat on the results and for every 7d of that sum we could provided export was not prohibited. The situation, of course, is not quite so simple as it looks, it because for one thing the depreciation in the value of the ruble has been brought about to a great exists by the issue of a very large note to course in the time took of the ruble has been brought about to a great exists by the issue of a very large note to course in the issue of a very large note to course. So not quite so simple as it looks, it because for one thing the depreciation in the value of the ruble has been brought about to a great exists by the issue of a very large note to course in the ruble has been brought about to a great exists by the issue of a very large note to course in the ruble has been brought about to a great exists by the issue of a very large note t

#### Food Fakers Work In Country; Hoover Makes a Statement

This statement was made by Herbert Hoove-nited States food administrator;

## Jap Rice Crop Is Showing Increase

## Uruguay Places Tax On Wool Exports

Session Colorless In New York With Week-End Quiet

Extreme Weakness Develops in a Few Individual Cases Gen-

est Grain Authority, Sees No
Cause for Growers' Alarm Even
if War Should End Tomorrow.

If peace were declared tomorrow, would the price of wheat drop throughout the

Bange of New York prices furnished by Over-beck & Cooks Co., 216-217 Board of Trade building: DESCRIPTION—| Open High Low | Bid

Potato Cost Great For Off Season in Pacific Northwest

New York Metal Market New York, Dec. Ly (I. N. S.) —Cop

QUITE GOOD; QUALITY GENERALLY LACKING

Edited by

Hyman H. Cohen

Attle Real Good Stuff Enters the North Portland Yards During the Week-Hog Price Is Lifted With Better Demand.

Month
Year ago ... 18502
Two years ago ... 18502
Three years ago ... 18502
Three years ago ... 18502
Three years ago ... 18503
Three years ago ... 1

In general there was a better feeling in the cattle division of the North Portland market for the week. Tops sold generally at \$19.60, but there was little of this class of stuff, available.

Market for swine here was rather active at the higher figures, in the face of weakness in the eastern markets later in the week.

Mutton Trade Very Quiet

Very quiet trade was shown in the mutton and lamb alleys at North Portland for the week. Receipts were very small. The lack of general offering was not felt by the trade generally, the demand being at low ebb. Even the small volume of staff that came forward was not eagerly sought by killers.

General sheep and lamb range:

Western lambs \$12.50 @ 14.00

Valley lambs \$12.00 @ 12.50

Yearlings \$12.06 @ 12.50

Wethers \$12.25

Ewes \$6.00 @ 10.00 Mutton Trada Very Quiet

Declining Tendency Shown for Potato Prices in Country follows:

#### Boston Wool Trade Would Eliminate Fleece Speculation

New York Sugar and Coffee New York, Dec. 1.—(U. P.)—Coffee: o. T Beo, Tho; No. 4, Suntos, 9 ic. Sugar—Contringal, holiday.

LETTER FROM FRONT DELETED BY CENSOR



Einer Pettersen, member of Bat tery D, now in France.

Einar Pettersen, son of Rev. W. Pettersen, 529 Prescott street, and a call to colors; member of Battery D, 151st Field artil-

"We are riding at anchor in a pretty and quiet little bay after having safely passed the sub-infeated sea. This morning I went on deck at six and the dark, misty line which we knew to be land brought joy to my heart. You see, we are somewhat (censored) and the trip Seasions, Walter Gerstel, Haroid Fig. are somewhat (censored) and the trip took about (censored). However, I was not at all sick, and the second day out when several men were sick I was enjoying the roll and pitch. It seemed that there was awakened in me a strange

were the men (oensored),"

# BUSINESSES ARE HIT

War Revenue Items Include Even Playing Cards, Which Are Taxed 5 Cents.

Washington, Dec. 1 .- (U. P.) -- Stamp taxes in the war revenue law, affecting cents for each \$100 face value. Renewals shall be taxed as a new issue. Realty deeds between \$100 and \$500 are taxed 50 cents and an equal sum for waived when the instrument is given

50 cents tax. Where a premium is charged for its execution, the bond is taxed at the rate of 1 per cent on each dollar or fraction thereof of the premium charged. Reinsurance is exempted.

The tax on stock certificates is 5 cents. The tax on stock certificates is 5 cents Drafts or checks, payable otherwise than at sight or on demand, and prom

for more than \$100, and 2 cents for each additional \$100.

Every sale of playing cards is taxed 5 cents in addition to the present tax.

Passage tickets for each passenger from the United States to a port not in the country, Canada or Mexico, are taxed \$1 if not costing more than \$30; \$3 if costing between \$30 and \$60, and \$5 if over \$48. 5 if over \$40. Custom-house declarations also carry

Pigeons to Be Used By the Signal Corps

San Francisco, Dec. 1—(I. N. S.)— The establishment of a pigeon section

## 38 JOURNAL WORKERS NOW IN SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES

Nearly Two Score Members The Journal Family Have Volunteered for War Duty.

The Journal is represented in the nation's service by 35 young man from its various departments, all of whom are serving in the different branches of the army, navy and marine corps as volunteers. No sequent had the first call for teers. No somer had the first call is men been sounded, last April, than now are scattered far and wide on and sea.

Of these 38 men, seven are fre business office and advertising departments, seven from the editorial department, 28 from the circulation department, 28 from the circulat ment and one from the mailing ro They are as follows: Business Office

Philip Jackson, first lieutenant, qua-termaster corpe; Will F. Hessian, se-ond lieutenant, field artillery; James Jerdan, marines; Will Farrow, fie-artillery; Fernald Cornwell, field artilery; Frank Herbert, infantry; Moore, quartermaster corps. Editorial Department

F. D. McNaughton, field hospital ser-ice; Ciyde A. Beals, field hospital ser-ice; F. H. McNelli, engineers (read Leland Thibert, field artillery: 1 Stewart, marines; Paul D. Murs American field service; Stuart Blythe, bureau of public information. Circulation Department

Bernard Anderson, navy; By Mathews, navy; Ray Fox, navy; Pe De Cicco, aviation; Alden Kelly, a tion; William Farmer, aviation; l ace Wilson, ordnance; Earl Harl ordnance; K. J. Zinck, engineer Herbert Goodin, engineers; Carl Ro Jr., engineers; Don McClallen, mac gun; Harold West, machine Charles Herbert, cavalry; Frank D infantry; Wallace Potter, Infantr Lawrence Dinneen, infantry; Cla Alden, field artillery; Sam Beich stein, coast artillery; Russell Kidd field artillery; Rollin Lobaugh, coa artillery; Merle Brown, coast artillery. Arthur Farmer, coast artillery.

Clyde Raymond, field hospital.
In addition the following 69 yours men, all former members of The Jo

Errol Willett, Eiwyn Weston, Hallard Bailey, Stuart Robertson, Barnes French, Frank Beach, George W. Stiveress Raymond Weston, James Bowen, Lee

Varner McCormack, Russell Colwell Webster Jones, Harold Webster, William Leland Garner, Arne Rae, Howells D inson, Elmer H. McCormack, Watkins. Infantry

Harry Hollister, Donald Dyn Minot S. Fry, Charles G. Bluett.

Coast Artillery William McKibben, Harry Kurts, Warren Lewis, John Scott, Lee Berkley, Clarence Stephenson, John R. Victors, Alvin F. Peters, Harry W. Moss, Seth

Cavalry Baltes Allen, Glen S. Campbell, Clark Vhite, Lloyd Reppy.

Lloyd Holmes, Ben F. Sin Machine Gun Lawrence Brown.

Francis B. Haffenden. Ambulance Service

Radio Service John Wells, Gale Moore.
In the field of correspondents in various points in the Pacific Northwest, approximately 20 Journal writers have left their occupations to enter the federal approximately approximately 20 points approximately 20 points and approximately 20 points eral service. .

Three Caught With Liquor When Deputy Sheriff Parrado stoppe three men at the foot of Seventeent street Friday night and asked whiths bound, which they could not explain satisfactorily, he searched their suitons registered at the police station as C. Niman, T. G. Schau and Chris Lan

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