FAVORABLE WAR NEWS BRINGS DOWN PRICE OF ALL GRAIN

Edited by Hyman H. Cohen

WAR NEWS FACTOR IN PUTTING COARSE GRAIN PRICES OFF

Sharp Declines Everywhere in the Country—Dairy Products Markets Are Firmer and Higher—Apple Demand Very Liberal.

Sharp declines in the price of coarse grains were forced during the week in the local market as well as at practically all American trading centers. With the declining price it was generally conceded that both oats and barley values were getting rather close to the possible extreme low level, although this view was not entirely shared by the trade.

Extremely favorable war news from the standpoint of the allied nations was the real cause of the declining values.

With weather conditions extremely favorable all through the Pacific Northwest, states there was a very liberal volume of fall wheat area sown and the present outlook is for the greatest area that the three states have ever planted.

Trend of the hay market was generally of a steady to firm tone for the week with most values maintained at the previous week's average.

FLOUR—Selling prices: Family wheat flour, $10@25; barley flour, $11.00; Willamette valley, (—); local straight, $10.00; bakers' local, $9.80@10.00; Montana spring wheat, patent, $9.80@10.00; rye flour, $12.50; oat flour, $11.50; corn flour, $11.50@14.00 per barrel; graham, $10.25. Price for city deliveries in five barrel lots.

HAY—Buying price, new crop: Willamette timothy, fancy, $26.00@27.00; Eastern Oregon Washington fancy timothy, $32.00; alfalfa, $18.00; valley vetch, $28.00; cheat, (—); clover, $26.00@27.00; grain, $26.00 per ton.

GRAIN SACKS—Nominal. No. 1 Calcutta, 28½@26c in car lots; less amounts higher.

MILLSTUFFS—Mixed feed, bulk, $24.44; at mills, packed, $30.65.

ROLLED OATS—Per barrel, $11.20.

ROLLED BARLEY—Per ton, $53@54.

Egg Prices Are Advanced

Higher prices were forced for eggs in the local market for fresh offerings during the week. Receipts continued fair but the call for best quality was even better and at least 5c a dozen was added to last week's values.

Cold storage stock is showing a very good movement but prices were naturally unchanged in view of government regulations.

Poultry Market Is Down

In the poultry trade lower prices ruled for chickens during the week. Receipts were quite liberal and with the large carryover from the last 10 days the wants of buyers were limited and accumulations were shown practically the entire week.

Turkeys dropped fractionally with the general market ruling around 28@30c a pound for live birds. But few dressed turks came forward; in fact not enough to firmly establish prices.

Ducks continued in demand around previous quotations and offerings of geese were nominal.

Cheese Prices Are Lifted

Sharp advance in the price of cheese at Tillamook, a 3c rise being quoted, followed the recent sensational advances aggregating 10c a pound in the eastern trade.

Wonder has been expressed by the trade regarding the liberal demand for supplies in spite of the extreme values now in effect. In fact leading makers have been unable to fill the call promptly.

Canned Milk Holds Firm

Market for canned milk held very firm here during the week although no change was quoted in values. Leading condensary interests are still far behind in their orders and many wholesalers have none of these to offer at all. In the meantime condensary interests quoted a new high record for butter fat.

Butter Extras Very Firm

Very strong tone was continued in the local butter trade during the week although no general changes in quotations were announced. Extras continued far below actual daily requirements of the trade. Other grades were steady but lacked the strength of the fresh butter market.

Potato Prices Are Ebbing

In the potato market prices showed a further reaction in the local trade for the week. While some sales were shown at country terminals at $1.75 per cental for No. 1 large stock, most of the business—which was entirely local—was done at $1.75 f. o. b. Portland, which means about 7½c to 10c less in the country.

Onion Market Very Quiet

Because of the lack of cooperation of the Portland wholesale trade, there was very little business reported in Oregon onions for the week. Growers held their prices at $1.75 per cental, f. o. b. Willamette valley points, but to the shame of the local trade it preferred to purchase the "junky" California stock at fractionally less values.

Country Meats Are Lower

With weakness and lower prices general in the livestock trade there was depression noted all through the Front street market for country killed veal and hogs during the week. While there has been severe depression in heavy calves for some time because of the enormous offerings, it was not until the present week that the supply of light stuff of quality became sufficient to force prices off in that line.

Country killed hogs ruled weak and lower because of the sharp decline in the livestock. The drop on the street was not quite so severe as in the yards.

Apple Market Very Active

Very active tone continues in the local apple trade with the bulk of the demand for stock that sells to retailers around $1.25@1.75 per box. Demand for supplies from the East is so keen that withdrawals from the warehouses at packing points were cleaning up all arrivals.

JOBBING PRICES IN PORTLAND

These are the prices retailers pay wholesalers, except as otherwise noted:

Dairy Products

BUTTER—Selling price, creamery prints, parchment wrapped, extras, 64c; prime firsts, 59@60c; firsts, 57c; in 30 lb. boxes, ½c less; 60 lb. boxes, 1c less; cubes, 1c less; cartons, 1c additional; dairy, 40c lb.; jobbing price, cubes, extras, 63@63½c; prime firsts, 60@61c; storage butter, 50@55c lb.

BUTTERFAT—Portland delivery basis, No. 1 sour cream, 67c.

CHEESE—Selling price: Tillamook, fresh Oregon fancy full cream triplets, 38@39c lb.; Young America, 39@40c; price to jobber, 1c lb. Tillamook, triplets, 36c; Young America, 37c; Goos Bay cheese, selling price, triplets, 30c; Young America, 31c; price to jobbers, f. o. b. Myrtle Point, triplets, 35½c; Young America and Long Horns, 36½c. Selling price, brick, 36@37c; Limburger, 30@32c; block Swiss, 46@47c per lb.

EGGS—Selling price: Candled, 58c doz.; buying price, 74@75c doz.; selling price, selected, 60c; selected, in cartons, 61c in small lots.

EGGS—Public market retail selling price, 63c per dozen.

LIVE POULTRY—Heavy hens, 23@24c per lb.; light hens, 22@23c; broilers, 26@28c; old roosters, 17@18c; stags, 17@18c; squabs, $3; ducks, 25@30c; pigeons, $1.50@2.00 dozen; turkeys, live, 28@30c lb.

Fresh Vegetables and Fruit

FRESH FRUITS—Oranges, $9.00@10.00 per box; bananas, 8c lb.; lemons, $5.00@6.75; plums, 2@3c per lb.

PEACHES—Per box, $1.00@1.15.

APPLES—Various varieties, $1@2.50 box.

GRAPES—Per crate, black, $2.50; Malagas, crates, $1.75; lugs, 5c lb.; cornichons, crates, $2.00; Tokays, $2.00@2.25 crate; Muscats, $1.25@1.50; Concord, 15@30c basket.

PEARS—$1.75@2.00 per box.

DRIED FRUITS—Dates, Dromedary, $5.50; Fards, $4.50 box; raisins, three crown, loose Muscatel, 10c lb. in 50 lb. boxes; figs, $3.50 per box for 70 oz. packages.

ONIONS—Selling price to retailer: Oregon, $2.50@3.00; association selling prices, carloads, $1.75 f. o. b. country; garlic, 14@15c lb.; green onions, 35@45c dozen bunches.

CRANBERRIES—Northwest, $4@4.25 per bushel box.

POTATOES—Selling price, $2.00@2.25 per cwt.; buying price for fancy large size, $1.75; ordinary, $1.00@1.25 per cental; sweets, 3¾@4c per lb.

CANTALOUPES—$3.25@3.50.

VEGETABLES—New turnips, 65c per dozen bunches; carrots, $2.00 a sack; beets, $2.25@2.50 a sack; parsnips, $1.25 per sack; cabbage, 2½@3c lb.; peppers, 6@7c per dozen; lettuce, $2.00; celery, 50@75c per dozen; artichokes, $1.25@1.40 dozen; cucumbers, 75c per box; tomatoes, 50c per box; eggplant, 10c per lb.; cauliflower, $1.00@1.40 per dozen; horseradish, 12½c per lb.; string beans, 7c lb.; green corn, 35@40c per dozen.

Meat, Fish and Provisions

COUNTRY MEATS—Selling price: Country killed best hogs, 23@23½c; ordinary, 21@22c; best veal, 20@20½c; ordinary veal, 18@19c; rough heavy, 8@10c; lamb, 20@23c per lb.; mutton, 14@16c per lb.; beef, 9@11½c lb.

SMOKED MEATS — Ham, 35@36c; breakfast bacon, 35@51c; picnics, 26c; cottage roll, 33c; short clears, 29@34c; Oregon exports, smoked, $16 per lb.

PACKERS' MEATS—Fancy steer beef, 20@22c; fancy cow beef, 15@17c; fresh spring lamb, 24@26c; best yearlings, 20@22c; ewes, 18@20c; hogs, 25c.

LARD — Kettle rendered (—); standard, 28½c per lb.; lard compound, 23c.

OYSTERS—Olympia, gallon, $5.50; canned, eastern, 75c can; $9.00 dozen cans.

FRESH FISH—Dressed flounders, 7c per lb.; salmon, Chinook, 18c; silversides, 15@16c per lb.; perch, 8c; soles, 8c; salmon trout, 18@20c; halibut, 21c; black cod, 11@12c; herring, 6c; smelt, 9@10c; clams, hard shell, 6c per lb., $4.00 per box; crabs (—) per dozen; shad (—).

Groceries

SUGAR — Cube, $10.25; powdered, $10; fruit or berry, $9.50; D yellow, $8.90; granulated, $9.50; beet, $9.40; extra C, $9.10; golden C, $9.00.

HONEY—New, $7 per case.

RICE—Japan style, No. 1, 9¾@10c; New Orleans head, 11½@11¾; blue rose, 10¾@11c per lb.

SALT—Coarse half ground, 100s, $18.00 per ton; 50s, $17.25; table dairy, 50s, $22.60; bales, $3.10@3.85; fancy table and dairy, $30.25; lump rock, $20.00 per ton.

BEANS—California (sales by jobbers). Small white, 13½c; large white, 12c; pink, 9c lb.; Limas, 14½c; bayou, 9¾c; red, 10c. Oregon beans (buying price): White, machine cleaned, (—); hand picked, (—).

CANNED MILK—Carnation, $7.25; Borden, $7.25; Aster, $7.25; Eagle, $9.40; Libby, $7.25; Yeoman, $7.25; Holly, $7.25 per case.

COFFEE—Roasted, 15½@36c, in sacks or drums.

SODA CRACKERS—Bulk, 17c per lb.

NUTS—Budded walnuts, 33½c per lb.; almonds, 30@32c; filberts, 27½c, in sack lots, peanuts, 16c; pecans, 17c; Brazil, 30c.

Hops, Wool and Hides

HOPS—Nominal, 1917 crop, 20c lb.

HIDES—No. 1 salted, 50 lbs. and up, 15c; No. 2 salted, 50 lbs. and up, 14c; No. 1 green, 50 lbs. and up, 12c; No. 2 green, 50 lbs. and up, 11c; No. 1 salted bulls, 50 lbs. and up, 12c; No. 2 salted bulls, 50 lbs. and up, 11c; No. 1 green bulls, 50 lbs. and up, 10c; No. 2 green bulls, 50 lbs. and up, 9c; No. 1 green or salted calf skins, up to 15 lbs., 32c; No. 2 green or salted calf skins, up to 15 lbs., 30½c; No. 1 green or salted kip skins, 15 to 30 lbs., 16c; No. 2 green or salted kip skins, 15 to 30 lbs., 14½c; dry flint, 7 lbs. and up, 30c; dry flint calf, under 7 lbs., 40c; dry salt, 7 lbs. and up, 24c; dry salt calf, under 7 lbs., 34c; dry sull or calf, ½ price; dry salt stags or bulls, 14c; dry sull stags or bulls, ½ price; dry horse, according to size and take off, each $1.50@2.50; salted horse, according to size and take off, each, $2.00@5.00; dry long wool pelts, lb., 40c; dry short wool pelts, per lb., 25@30c; salted long wool lamb pelts, August take off, each $2.50@3.50; salted sheep pelts, August take off, each $2.00@3.00; dry sheep shearlings, each, 25@50c; salted sheep shearlings, each, 50@75c; dry long hair, goat skins, per lb., 28c; dry short hair goat skins, each, 50c@$1.00; horse hair, tail, 50c; horse hair, mane, 15c.

(Prices quoted above are per pound, except where otherwise designated.)

WOOL—Mohair, long staple, 60c; mohair, short staple, 40c; mohair, kinry, 30c; No. 1 tallow, 13½c; No. 2 tallow, 12½c; No. 1 grease, 10c; No. 2 grease, 9c.

CHITTIM OR CASCARA BARK — Gross weights, 15½c.

Ropes, Paints, Oils

ROPE—Sisal, dark, 24c; white, 25½c lb.; standard Manila, 32½c.

LINSEED OIL—Raw, bbls., $1.23 gallon; kettle boiled, bbls., $1.25; raw, cases, $1.95; boiled, cases, $2.05 per gallon.

COAL OIL—Water white, in drums or iron bbls., 10c gallon; cases, 20c gallon.

GASOLINE—Iron bbls., 21½c; cases, 31½c; engine distillate, iron bbls., 13c; cases, 23c.

WHITE LEAD—Ton lots, 13½c; 500 lbs., 15¾c.

TURPENTINE—Tanks, 84c; cases, 94c; 10 case lots, 1c less.

WIRE NAILS—Basic price, $5.45.

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Exchanges Close For Columbus Day

All financial and grain exchanges of the country were closed Saturday on account of Columbus day. All will reopen Monday morning. The Portland Union Stockyards was also closed on the last day of the week.

Hessian Fly Does Damage to Crops; Came From Hun

Insect Causes Loss of Much Wheat in Country Since Its Importation With Troops.

For 139 years in the United States a great obstacle in growing wheat has been the Hessian fly; tradition has it the fly was introduced into the United States in the fodder of the Hessian troops used by George III to subdue the Americans, but serious doubt has been thrown on this tale.

Several plans have been proposed to combat the fly, and among these one stands out sharp and clear cut. It is the simple procedure of holding off seeding until the flies disappear.

The "fly" must be attacked from every side, for wheat production is bound to be a serious world problem for a number of years, and of paramount importance in 1919.

The fly may be attacked in one or all of the following ways:

Moderately late seeding after the major part of the fall brood of flies has passed.

Rotation of crops to force the fly to migrate in search of wheat plants.

Burning the stubble.

Destroying volunteer plants.

Enriching the soil to assure vigorous growth of the wheat plants.

Using well prepared seed bed to permit the wheat plants making a running start in tillering.

By not following wheat with wheat.

An uninfested plant is of a more slender growth, the green color is lighter, with a tinge of yellow; the stems are more or less visible, and the central unfolding leaf is present. The whole plant is inclined to droop and the tillers spread out and cover the ground.

An infested plant is without stem and the leaves are broader, usually shorter and of a deep bluish green color, somewhat resembling those of a yellow; the stems are more or less visible, and the central unfolding leaf is present. The whole plant is inclined to droop and the tillers spread out and cover the ground.

An infested plant is without stem and the leaves are broader, usually shorter and of a deep bluish green color, somewhat resembling those of winter; the stems are more or less visible, and the central unfolding leaf is present. The whole plant stands more erect, and, in fact, is but a mass of short overgrown leaves that usually kill with the first frost.

Prunes Are Shipped

Lebanon, Oct. 12.—The first car of prunes from this locality was shipped this week by C. M. Burkhart. The prunes belonged to O. C. Keefhaven and D. F. Sturtevant and were raised on the James Stewart farm. The prunes were sold to the Dragen Fruit company of Salem and brought $80000. The prune crop is not as large as in former years.

SELLING OF WINTER APPLES AT PRESENT IS SERIOUS MENACE

Effect Upon the Industry Will Be Great and Much Good Work in Educating the Public Will Be Lost—Market to Be Affected.

By Hyman H. Cohen

There is peril in the present apple situation, serious alike for the producer and consumer.

Marketing of late winter and fall varieties at this time, a period when the earlier varieties are just about getting their seasonable taste, means the congestion of offerings at this period, and the lack of fruit at a time when the marketing should be liberal.

The public should look askance at the offering of Winter Bananas, Yellow Newtowns and like varieties at this time. They are unfit for general consumption, while a few months hence will be in a condition when their flavor will be at its best and fully appreciated by the buyers.

Growers face a serious situation because by marketing their late varieties at this time—or at least trying to market them—they are forcing the public to purchase apples which will react against their sale at a later date.

There is a season for all apples. Some are at their best right at harvest time, while others must be kept in storage for a month or two in order to mellow and acquire their proper coloring. The public has been taught to eat certain varieties of apples at certain seasons. Heavy expense has been incurred in educating the people to this fact, but the money will be thrown away by the present action of the growers in forcing the early marketing of their late varieties.

Klamath Shipments Of Livestock Very Heavy for Weeks

Klamath Falls, Oct. 12.—Tremendous cattle shipments are being made daily now from the Klamath county ranges to the outside markets, Tuesday being one of the heaviest days when 40 carloads left Chiloquin on the Klamath Indian reservation, 32 miles north of here. Part of these were shipped by J. B. Mitchell, and the balance by R. Redmond.

The following bookings have been made for shipment during the next few days: October 15, Edson Foulke to Portland, 15 carloads. The same shipper will also send 15 carloads on October 18. William E. Hough will send 17 carloads to the Western Meat company on October 16. Luke E. Walker shipped six carloads to Los Banos, Cal., on October 10. John Zwald shipped 12 cars on October 10, also. Edson Foulke will also send 12 cars to Gazelle, Cal., for further feeding before final shipment to the San Francisco stockyards. On October 15 50 cars will go forward to the Western Meat Company's yards in South San Francisco from W. E. Hough. Another shipment of two cars will be made to the Golden West Meat company on October 17.

Sugar Crop at Record

The 1917-18 sugar crop of the Province of Matanzas, Cuba, was the largest on record, viz., 4,831,400 bags of 325 pounds each, or 98,400 bags in excess of the season's estimate. How this yield compares with the results of the two preceding harvests the following table discloses:

	1915-16 Bags.	1916-17 Bags.	1917-18 Bags.
Estimated yield	4,748,000	4,858,000	4,733,000
Actually ground	4,518,475	4,387,776	4,831,400
Shortage (—) or excess (*)	—229,525	—470,224	*98,400
Mills grinding	41	40	40

Shorthorns Sell High

Albany, Oct. 12.—Registered Shorthorn cattle sold at public auction as high as $325 per head at the sale of Brassfield & Porter, held yesterday, near Shedd. Grade cattle and sheep brought good prices, the total amount of the personal property disposed of bringing over $11,000.

Government Will Buy Light Cattle

By changing its regulations for the purchase of meats for the armed forces, the government expects to stop the present unprofitable market for light weight cattle. Hereafter purchases will be made on quality.

Believe Loss by Smut Will Show A Big Decrease

Conference of Officials Brings Out Report That Half of Losses Will Soon Be Eliminated.

Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis, Oct. 12.—Following a survey of the extent and effect of the loss of grain due to smut, Dr. H. B. Humphrey, cereal pathologist of Washington, D. C., speaking before a special conference on the smut control of grains in Oregon held here last week, expressed the belief that within two years fully one half of the present loss will be prevented by methods to be put into effect soon, the possible drawback in the control work being held to be a shortage of wood alcohol for the manufacture of formaldehyde.

Various reports made at the conference brought out the fact that out of 163 fields examined in Lane county, but three contained smut, while out of 62 in Benton 11 were infected, due to a large extent to the use of inferior formaldehyde in dipping, one lot of the formaldehyde used being simply wood alcohol. Reports on the use of smut traps brought out the fact that smut pores had traveled from Umatilla county to Union, a distance of 100 miles. Time of sowing proved to be a factor in the amount of infection, fields sown in October showing but 1 per cent infection, while those sown between the 10th and 20th of November showed an infection varying from 1 to 5.6 per cent. The time of greatest infection appeared to vary with the season, reaching a maximum at a temperature of between 40 and 45 degrees, and less at a higher or lower temperature.

AMERICAN LIVESTOCK PRICES

Omaha Hogs $18.00

Omaha, Neb., Oct. 12.—(I. N. S.)—Hogs—Receipts 2800; market steady. Top, $18.00; range, $17.50@18.00; mixed, $17.60@17.70; good choice, $17.55@17.60; rough, $17.50@17.75; light, $17.70@18.00; Bulk, $17.50@17.65; pigs, $16.00@17.50.

Cattle—Receipts 300; steady.

Sheep—Receipts 800; steady.

Chicago Hogs $19.00

Chicago, Oct. 12.—(I. N. S.)—Hogs—Estimated receipts, 8500; steady. Top, $19.00; butcher hogs, heavy, $18.85@18.95; packing hogs, heavy, $16.75@17.25; medium and mixed, $17.00@18.00; light, $17.60@18.50; pigs, $15.50@16.50; roughs, $16.25@17.25.

Cattle—Estimated receipts, 3500; lower.

Sheep—Estimated receipts, 3000; steady.

Denver Hogs $17.75

Denver, Oct. 12.—(U. P.)—Cattle—Receipts, 2110; steady. Steers, $8.00@9.50; cows and heifers, $7.50@9.75; stockers and feeders, $7.50@12.00; calves, $8.00@12.00.

Hogs—Receipts, 200; weak to 25c lower. Tops and bulk, $17.75.

Sheep—Receipts, 200; steady. Lambs, $14.00@14.75; ewes, $8.00@8.50.

Kansas City Hogs $18.90

Kansas City, Oct. 12.—(I. N. S.)—Cattle—Receipts, 1200; no market.

Hogs—Receipts, 1000; steady and slow. Tops, $18.80; bulk, $18.50@17.80.

Sheep—Receipts, 500; no market.

Seattle Produce Market

Seattle, Oct. 12.—(U. P.)—Potatoes—Local, per cwt., $1.75@2.00; Eastern Washington Netted Gems, cwt., $2.50@2.75.

Butter—Local city creamery, pound, in cartons, 63½@64c; do parchment wrapped, 63c; do cubes, 60@63c.

Eggs—Fancy ranch, 61@64c; pullets, 52@54c.

Cheese—Washington Young America, 33@35c; do triplets, 34c; Oregon Young America, 33@35c; do triplets, 32@34c.

Sees First Movie at 89

New York, Oct. 12.—Miss Mary Ann Hyatt observed her eighty-ninth birthday recently by attending a movie theatre for the first time in her life. "I liked the pictures so well," she said, "I'll go as often as I feel able."

HOG MARKET HITS A SNAG WITH LOWERED PRICES FOR PERIOD

Sharp Declines in Values Shown at North Portland—Larger Receipts Put Trade in Hands of Killers—Mutton and Lambs Look Lower.

PORTLAND LIVESTOCK RUN

	Hogs.	Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep.
*This week	5093	1848	53	3563
Last week	5460	2679	196	1850
Previous week	3993	2099	155	1691
Month ago	3359	3012	252	6156
Year ago	6130	2656	161	5810
Two years ago	6374	2651	283	8546
Three years ago	5294	1433	85	2741
Four years ago	3537	1515	68	8190

*Does not include Saturday.

Livestock market showed a weaker tone and lower prices generally for the week at North Portland.

Hog market especially was seriously depressed and last sales on prime stuff were made at $18.25, with some down to $18 for this same grade. It begins to look like nothing above $18 for the first of the week.

Receipts during the week were rather liberal and it was a market that suited killers to a dot. They were absolutely in control and prices generally reflected this condition.

General hog market range:

Prime mixed	$18.00@18.25
Medium mixed	17.50@17.75
Rough heavies	17.00@18.00
Pigs	15.00@16.00
Bulk	18.00@18.75

Cattle About Steady

Situation in the cattle trade was about steady for the week's trade at North Portland. There was a slightly decreased run from the showing of last week and killers were steady bidders for supplies. Good stuff especially found a call without any shading of values.

General cattle range:

Prime steers	$12.00@13.00
Good to choice steers	11.00@12.00
Medium to good steers	9.75@11.00
Fair to medium steers	8.25@9.25
Common to fair steers	6.00@8.00
Choice cows and heifers	8.00@9.00
Medium to good cows and heifers	6.00@7.25
Fair to medium cows and heifers	5.00@6.00
Canners	3.00@4.00
Bulls	5.00@7.00
Calves	9.00@12.00
Stockers and feeders	6.00@8.00

Mutton Market Lower

With the exception of wethers, which are showing a fairly steady tone with a good demand, the market for sheep and lambs was in poor shape at North Portland for the week with a run somewhat in excess of the previous two weeks.

Lambs especially showed weakness during the period, and as liberal arrivals are anticipated on Monday a generally lower market is now anticipated.

General mutton range:

Prime lambs	$12.00@13.00
Fair to medium lambs	9.00@11.00
Yearlings	10.00@11.00
Wethers	9.00@10.00
Ewes	6.50@9.00

4 Feet 10 Inches Tall, but Patriotic

Topeka, Kan., Oct. 12.—(I. N. S.)—P. C. Mendenhall of Esbon, Kan., four feet 10 inches tall, is certain he can kill as many Boches as any other Kansan, but, despite this, he is unable to get into military service. The army, navy, marines and even the draft board, has turned him down time after time, he says in a letter to Adjutant-General Frank Huffman, and he puts the matter up to the general as to what to do.

He is single, has no dependents, is not needed at home, and is willing and anxious to get to France, but Uncle Sam says "No."

The general told him he did not know what the young man could do to get into the army unless he can stretch himself two inches.

TEAL ARGUES FOR IMPROVED LUMBER RATES FROM WEST

Purpose of Federal Control Furthered by Correcting Discrimination Is Attorney's View.

RAIL COUNSEL SHIFTS STAND

Diffefential Against Shipments From Willamette Valley Subject Before Commission.

Washington, Oct. 12. — (WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE JOURNAL.)—Confusion and vagueness as to the meaning and extent of federal control of the railroads was a feature of the argument before the interstate commerce commission in the cases of the Northwestern Pacific, lumber rates and the Willamette Valley Lumbermen's association, the former involving a differential of 10 cents against lumber originating on the Northwestern Pacific to the east, and the latter a differential of nine to 11 cents out of the Willamette valley to points reached by the northern lines.

J. N. Teal of Portland, who argued the cases for the shippers, stood squarely on the contention that the purposes of federal control will be furthered, and not hindered, by correcting any existing discriminations, and fortified his position by citations from official orders of Director General McAdoo. He also asserted that the interstate commission has lost none of its power to make such corrections in the public interest.

Attorneys Shift Ground

The railroad attorneys were led into making somewhat novel contentions, which at times amounted to denying any power to the commission, and at other times to closely spun distinctions as to meanings of words in the federal control act, differing from their ordinary construction. Their ground was shifted several times in response to suggestions from members of the commission and from Mr. Teal.

Walter Moore, counsel for the traffic division of the railroad administration, came into the argument occasionally, and he, unlike the railroad attorneys, who also claimed to represent the views of the railroad administration in opposing the complaints, avoided any direct challenge of the commission's authority.

Hint was read that the commission may take the cases and decide them upon the evidence, but that in so doing the commission must indulge a "tremendously strong presumption" that the existing rates, having been put in by the director general, are right, so that any change would have to be strongly supported.

Pleads for Higher Rates

B. W. Scandrett, representing the carriers in the Willamette valley case, said that the disadvantage of the valley mills as compared with those from Portland and northward is one of location. When his attention was called to the fact that the Oregon Electric maintains joint rates with the Milwaukee and affords lower rates to mills on that line as far south as Eugene, he said that the Oregon Electric rates should be advanced to the same as on the Southern Pacific.

Scandrett asserted that the director general would not be warranted in disturbing existing rate adjustments, save in most exceptional cases, because present rate systems have been built up with some good reasons behind them, and federal control is only for the period of the war.

He argued that discriminations are less important than they used to be, and he swept aside the contention of the forest service of the department of agriculture, which asked for removal of the differential in order to open up new stumpage for war needs. The increased rates are more important than the stumpage, he said.

Both Cases Are Submitted

Mr. Teal declared that the record would show that the reason for the existing differential against the valley mills is disagreement between the carriers over division of the rates on lumber. The northern roads, he said, have been willing to join in joint rates on numerous other products. A discrimination of that sort, he declared, the commission should remove, and in so doing it would act in accordance with rules of action laid down by Mr. McAdoo.

It is a joke, he said, to say that Mr. McAdoo put in these rates, for the director general of course knows nothing about them, and he absolved the director general from any desire to perpetuate injustice or discriminations. He also disclaimed the idea that the commission must "fold its hands and rap three times" at the voice of any other authority.

Both cases have been submitted to the commission, with a voluminous record in each.

FINANCE, TIMBER, INDUSTRY REVIEWED

Lumbermen Look for After-War Business—Dwight Davis, representative of the West Coast Lumbermen's association in Washington, D. C., estimated that more than 7,000,000,000 feet of lumber will be required in the reconstruction of cities and towns in Northern France and Belgium after the war. Plans are already under way for securing a liberal share of this immense business for West Coast mills, according to Mr. Davis. It is suggested that European governments be induced to place contracts at this time for their after-war needs, thus affording an outlet for side cut from fir and spruce mills.

Government Demands Rule Leather Prices—Additional contracts for heavy leather, comprising 4,905,000 pairs of half-soles and 5,326,000 pairs of top lifts, were awarded last week by the government. A canvass of the situation among local merchants indicates that the price of shoes will not decrease during the next six months. While there is an abundance of leather in the country, the scarcity and high price of labor will prevent any relief to consumers.

Government Orders for Oregon Lumber—Through local officials of the fir production board Oregon lumber manufacturers have been asked by the navy to furnish 600,000 feet of decking to be used in the construction of mine sweepers on the Atlantic coast. The decking is to be 4½ by 4½ inches and this order follows one for 500,000 feet of similar material for use on steel freighters under construction at Newport News.

American Apples Wanted in Argentina—A firm in Argentina wants to buy regular quantities of fresh apples, canned and preserved fruit, refined sugar, rice, etc. The information may be obtained from the secretary of the Portland Chamber of Commerce. Refer to No. 27551.

Firm in Ceylon Wants Paper and Stationery—A firm in Ceylon is in the market for several tons of paper, besides pencils and stationery supplies. Full information will be furnished by the secretary of the Portland Chamber of Commerce. Refer to opportunity No. 27524.

Increased Earnings for Gas and Coke Company—Delayed reports of the earnings of the Portland Gas & Coke company and the Pacific Power & Light company for the month of August show an increase of 37 per cent in the earnings of the Gas & Coke company over the same month of last year. The figures are as follows:

Portland Gas & Coke Co.:

	1918	1917	Inc.
Gross	$156,656	$108,283	$47,373
Oper.	88,945	59,638	29,307
Net	66,711	48,645	18,066
Balance	36,042	20,096	17,946

Pacific Power & Light Co.:

	1918	1917	Inc.
Gross	$167,816	$148,612	$23,704
Oper.	86,424	64,309	22,115
Net	80,892	79,892	1,000
Balance	37,455	43,212	* 5,757

* Decrease.

Pacific Coast Insolvencies—According to reports of R. G. Dun & Co., a marked lowering of the business mortality appears in the three Pacific states, where 828 commercial defaults, involving $9,906,670, occurred in the first nine months of 1918, as contrasted with 1222 for $15,714,808 in the corresponding period of 1917 and 1378 failures for $13,213,917 in 1916. Without exception, each of the three states report fewer insolvencies and a smaller indebtedness than last year, the numerical reductions being 109 in Washington, 95 in Oregon and 191 in California. Similarly, pronounced improvement in the liabilities is shown, the decrease in Washington being nearly $3,500,000, in Oregon, $1,670,000, and in California more than $660,000. The betterment in comparison with 1916 is not so striking in Washington and Oregon, but in California the contraction exceeds $1,300,000.

	Number 1918	Number 1917	Number 1916	Liabilities 1918
Washington	107	216	288	$1,908,878
Oregon	158	265	283	3,554,188
California	563	754	857	4,443,597
Pacific	828	1,225	1,378	$9,906,670
1917	1,222	...	...	15,714,808

Sympathetic Judge Loans Wedding Ring

San Francisco, Oct. 12.—(I. N. S.)—Newlyweds here characterize Judge E. P. Morgan as San Francisco's most accommodating judge. Recently three happy, but "flustered" young men conducted a futile search through all their pockets to locate wedding rings. But Judge Morgan, who preformed the ceremonies, politely took a diamond ring from his finger and permitted the young men to use it in binding the ceremonies. After the excitement was over each of the bridegrooms confessed that they had bought wedding rings and had "put them somewhere where they'd not be overlooked," but each bridegroom had forgotten where.

Got Warm Reception But Gas Was Off

Queenstown, Oct. 12.—(I. N. S.) — A blizzard and zero weather in the west, cutting the kitchen range to a flicker, might be considered a trifle compared to the recent calamity of Queenstown. American naval units, piling ashore on leave and rushing for their favorite haunts intent on a shore dinner, were brought up sharp against a cold fire, a large part of which came out of tins. Due to shortage of coal the gas supply had failed entirely, and the condition lasted several days.

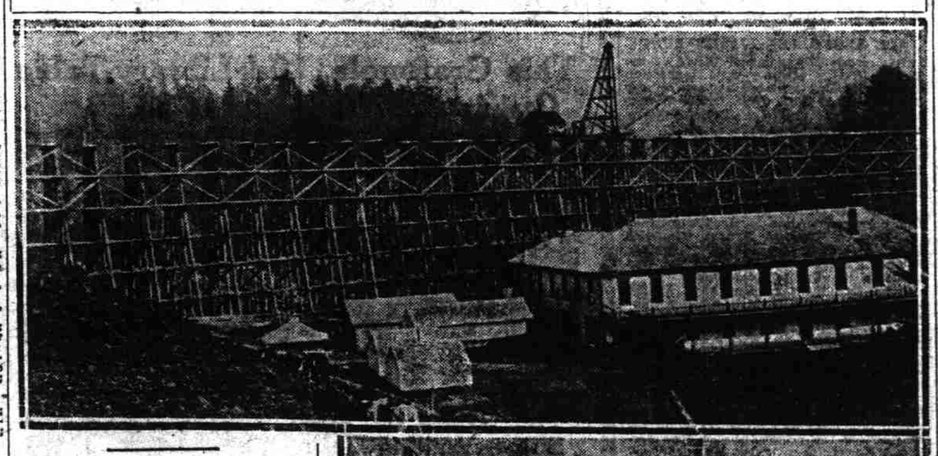
Thumb Cut Off by Chain

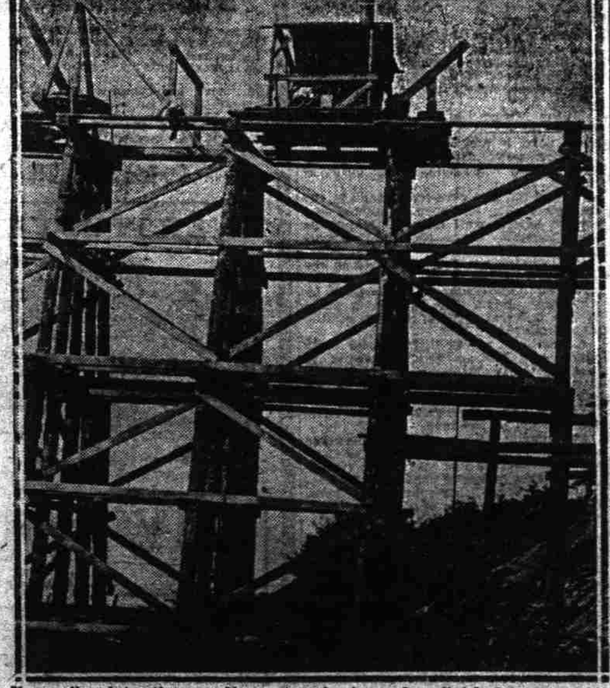
Oil City, Pa., Oct. 12.—Mrs. Francis Babcock, 78, lost a thumb in an odd accident. She was tying a cow with a chain when the animal suddenly jerked, catching the woman's thumb in a loop of the chain and severing it as cleanly as if a knife had been used.

Classic Evanston Bans Hun Language

Evanston, Ill., Oct. 12.—(I. N. S.)—The kaiser got another wallop the other day—more serious in nature than he, in his autocratic egoism, may ever realize. Evanston, the world's center of culture, spelled with a "C," voted, declared and ordered recently that the language with which his nibs the kaiser orders his breakfast, "coffee and" be no longer taught in its schools.

RAILROADS OPEN WAY TO SPRUCE STANDS





New railroad trestle near Newport and piece of unfinished construction on line into Lincoln county spruce forests.

In Yaquina Bay District 70 Miles of Lines Have Been Built in Six Months.

Before the production of spruce for airplanes could begin in the Northwest on a scale commensurate with its importance a vast amount of preliminary work had to be done. This consisted principally in the building of railroads on which to transport the logs from the forests to the sawmills. In the Yaquina bay district, which is second in the magnitude of operations, ranking next to the operations on Puget Sound, the Warren Spruce company has within the short period of six months constructed nearly 70 miles of railroad, main line and spurs, and is now laying rails at the rate of aproximately two miles per day.

The work of preparation is about over and by the first of November logging operations will begin. In view of the vast amount of work done in this district and the great obstacles to be overcome in getting material on the ground, the results achieved constitute a remarkable record in construction annals.

A significant feature of the railway construction is that it is on standard lines and built with an eye to permanency. After the war emergency is over the railroads will remain as an aid to future development of the great timber resources of the Pacific coast, tapping as they do some of the great timber belts.

In the matter of trestles alone many miles had to be built over deep gullies and wide bays. Some of these trestles are 80 feet in height and in distance range from 100 feet to one mile and a half.

A typical piece of trestle construction is across Big creek, north of Newport. This trestle is 800 feet in length and 80 feet in height. It has 54 bents, five piles to a bent. In the trestle are 270 hemlock piles. These piles, which were cut in the interior, were brought to Yaquina bay and made into rafts. These rafts were then towed outside the harbor and up the coast off the mouth of Big creek, where they were set adrift and washed by the waves up on the beach. From the beach they were dragged by horses through the sand dunes to a point within reach of the piledriver.

Municipal Bonds

to yield

5¼% to 6%

$100 $250 $500 $1000

BERKELEY, Calif., 7's
$100 Due July 2, 1919
$100 " " " 1920

DALY CITY, Calif., 7's
$2100 Due July 2, 1920
$1600 " " " 1921
$2300 " " " 1922
$2500 " " " 1923
$ 900 " " " 1924
$ 900 " " " 1925
$ 900 " " " 1926
$ 400 " " " 1927
$ 900 " " " 1928

GOLD HILL, Ore., Irr. Dist., 6's
$500 Due July 1, 1938

LEMOORE, Calif., 7's
$ 250 due July 2, 1928

SAN BRUNO, Calif., 7's
$3