

PIER CONTRACTOR DENIED EXTENSION BY DOCK BOARD

Exasperated over the interminable delays that are marking the construction of the piers at municipal terminal No. 4, the commission of public docks today refused to grant a further extension of contract to Elliott & Scoggin, constructors of pier No. 2 and the 300-foot addition on pier No. 1.

W. C. Elliott appeared before the commission at its meeting and requested a further extension, pleading that construction was held up because of inability of lumbermen to deliver piling and other material.

FIVE EXTENSIONS MADE

But Commissioner F. C. Knapp, who did most of the interrogating, reminded the contractor that he had already had three extensions, amounting altogether to five months, on a project that was originally to have been completed in five months.

"If the materials were available, the piers could be completed in 20 days," Elliott said. The commission voted against any further time and he was requested to be present with his bankers and the matter will be threshed out to a finish at a special meeting called for Friday.

It was announced that the contract of J. M. Dougan & Co. for construction of pier sheds at the terminal is completed. Dougan also had certain extensions granted for his work, but his delays, it was said, were due to the fact

that the piers being built by Elliott & Scoggin were not ready for the sheds. SWITCHING IS CONSIDERED

Dougan has claims against the other contractors for insurance and interest, and these will be discussed Friday. Assistant Secretary F. I. Randall of the commission was given permission to negotiate with the railroad companies for the use of the commission's locomotives for switching freight cars.

Engines now owned by the commission are used only on the tracks that belong to municipal terminal No. 4, but Randall believes that movement of freight to and from the terminals can be expedited if their own locomotives go after the cars instead of waiting for the railroad locomotives.

SUGAR RAISED AS A 'LESSON' TO CONSUMER

(Continued from Page One)

Hawaiian islands and there is said to be no shortage of sugar there.

CONSUMER FINED BILLION TO DECREASE CONSUMPTION

Washington, April 14.—Slight comfort for those who hope for reduction in the price of sugar is given from the viewpoint of the Federal Sugar Refining company of New York, as contained in a letter received by Senator McNary.

McNary is chairman of a sub-committee of the senate committee on agriculture which is about to pry into the whys and wherefores of the present price of sugar, and the Federal company, one of the big refining concerns, gave its views in response to an invitation to present a statement for the use of the committee.

The Cuban crop is falling short of expectation by 500,000 tons on the latest estimate, according to the letter, and other sources of supply cannot make up

the deficiency. The conclusion drawn is that Europe and the United States must eat less sugar than they demanded in 1919. The letter is written by Frank C. Lowry, general sales manager of the Federal company.

HIGH PRICES EMPLOYED

"How is this to be brought about?" is the query propounded in the letter, and then answered as follows:

"The food administration did it by rationing. The usual method is through high prices, and this accounts for the advance in the value of raw sugar since February 25 of 5 cents per pound (from 9 cents cost and freight to 14 cents). Two cents of this advance took place in the past week, with comparatively little sugar changing hands. How far the advance will go before it is checked no one can tell.

"If our supplies are short, and because of our prosperity we are determined to secure all we want, then we must go to outside markets to make up the deficiency and outbid the world for the needed stock. Of course, this also means advancing the value of our own sugar. On the other hand, should our people decide that the price is too high, and accordingly reduce consumption, the period of these high prices will be short and this conservation will soon be reflected in declining values."

TEN CENT COST SUFFICIENT

The further view is expressed that sugar is either worth 9 to 10 cents or 18 to 20 cents, and that "there is no middle ground." This is based on the theory that if the supply were found sufficient, 9 or 10 cents "would probably show everyone in the business a fair profit," but that if production were interfered with and supplies went down, prices will have to go to a level high enough to curtail consumption, and a price of 18 or 20 cents is required for that purpose.

Estimating the supply on the basis of late reports, and estimating a consumption in the United States of 200,000 tons over 1919, the refining company finds a probable shortage of 297,000 tons in the needs of this country.

The trade has been so panicky and anxious to buy reserves in advance, it is

explained, that many manufacturers and dealers now have under contract more sugar for delivery up to next August than ever before. Others who "missed the market" are rated as the ones who are now complaining that speculators are being favored, a charge the refiners deny.

Senator McNary is in receipt of a telegram from Henry Mooney, United States district attorney for Louisiana, saying that his office has no knowledge that Cuban sugar imported through New Orleans and refined in Louisiana is being sold for the Louisiana price as agreed upon by Attorney General Palmer. Should the senate investigation develop that Louisiana refiners have passed out Cuban sugar at the Louisiana price, he says, his office will promptly and vigorously prosecute.

Mr. Consumer, remembering that an increase in price of 1 cent a pound means approximately one hundred million dollars, on the basis of American consumption, with very little figuring can see that as "there is no middle ground," and the price must go to 20 cents from 10 cents in order to scale consumption, the American people will be required to pay one billion dollars in excess profits for the privilege of reducing the amount they consume.

Champion Typist of World to Show Her Work in Portland

The world's champion typist, Miss Hortense Stollnitz, will be a visitor in Portland Thursday. During her four days' stay she will give two free lectures and demonstrations for the benefit of typists. She is en route to her home in New York and decided to remain over in Portland at the request of local typewriter men. She will demonstrate scientific typing at the Behnk-Walker business college Thursday afternoon and Monday evening will give a lecture and demonstration at Central library.

STATE INTERESTED IN PAVING ROYALTY

Salem, April 14.—The right of the Warren Brothers company to collect royalties on patent paving used by Oskar Huber in state highway construction interests the state highway department to the extent of not less than \$135,000, according to Roy A. Klein, secretary of the state highway commission here. This figure is based on a minimum price of 10 cents per square yard on which basis the Warren Brothers company at one time offered to compromise their royalty claim against the state.

The actual figure, however, in the event the courts should find the company entitled to a royalty, would depend upon the price set by the court, it is explained. As high as 25 cents per square yard has been collected on patented paving laid in some towns in this state. A total of approximately 1,350,000 square yards of paving, on which the Warren Brothers patent is involved, has been laid on state highways since the legislature of 1919 instructed the department to reject all claims for royalty until the legality of the patent was definitely established by the courts.

In order to protect the state the highway department has reserved the right on all contracts for the attorney general to intervene in any suit brought against a contractor on state work.

Diamond in Gum Wad

Los Angeles, Cal., April 14.—(U. P.)—Stephen Powell cursed when he stepped on some chewing gum. When he scraped it off he found a diamond.

'Speak to Neighbor' Day Plan in Spokane

Spokane, Wash., April 14.—"Speak to Your Neighbor" will be the slogan of a day to be set aside for the promotion of hospitality and neighborliness to lend emphasis to the opening of activities of the Spokane community service. R. E. Tucker of Portland, a community organizer, in Spokane assisting the local

community service to organize, will propose a "Speak to Your Neighbor" day at the next meeting Friday night.

Bids Received for 2 Highway Projects

Salem, April 14.—Bids on the grading of 5.3 miles of the Corvallis-Newport highway between Toledo and Newport will be received by the state highway

commission for consideration at its next meeting in Portland, April 27. Bids are also being received by the department for the surfacing of 1.82 miles on the Barlow-Aurora section of the Pacific highway.

Street Contracts Let

Astoria, April 14.—The construction of the street improvements for which the city council accepted bids Tuesday will mean the expenditure of \$75,000 here this summer.



Sitting on the Top of the World!

JOY tailoring puts clothes on you that make you feel like you could go out and make the world your own—and you can!

Joy's doing it; he makes good clothes for men—and he's making good. Easy payments that don't hurt.



104 Fourth Street, Bet. Washington and Stark

REDUCED PRICES ON MAZOLA

in pints, quarts, full gallons, half gallons.
Now Selling at all grocers

Now is the time to buy. Buy in Quantities

Once You Try Mazola You Will Never Go Back to Lard or Butter for Cooking—or Olive Oil for Dressings

OF interest to every wide-awake housewife are these important facts about the general use, the quality and the unusual economy of Mazola.

Deep Frying



No fat excels Mazola for deep frying. It is far better and a great deal more economical than lard or compounds. Mazola is 100% pure vegetable fat. It contains no moisture. Butter and Lard contain moisture. The same lot of Mazola can be used over and over again—even after frying fish and onions. Merely straining makes it perfectly fresh for use as a shortening. It carries no odors or flavors from the foods cooked in it and does not smoke up your kitchen.

Shortening



The purity and richness of Mazola best demonstrates itself in the fact that $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ less Mazola is required than that of butter or lard. This means that your cakes and pie crust will not only be light, rich and easily digested but will cost you less to prepare. Being an oil, the tiresome "creaming-in process" is eliminated. Mazola is always ready for instant use.

Salad Dressings



Thousands of Italians, who certainly know olive oil, use Mazola. Not only because it costs about half that of the best olive oil, but because of its richness, quality and purity. For French Dressing, Mazola blends readily—and mayonnaise made with Mazola will keep for weeks without separating.

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One of the most severe comparative tests ever used on a cooking fat gives unqualified FIRST HONORS to Mazola.

Understand the remarkable economy and high quality of Mazola by these figures.

FRENCH FRIED POTATOES

2 lbs. of Mazola	fried	26 lbs. Potatoes
2 lbs. of Lard	"	8 "
2 lbs. of Compound	"	11 1/2 "

Note: Mazola goes over three times as far as lard; is twice as economical as compound.

FISH

2 lbs. of Mazola	fried	25 lbs. Fish
2 lbs. of Lard	"	15 "
2 lbs. of Compound	"	20 "

Note: Compare the figures yourself. Even with frying fish Mazola does not smoke up your kitchen.

DOUGHNUTS

2 lbs. of Mazola	fried	216 Doughnuts
2 lbs. of Lard	"	14 "
2 lbs. of Compound	"	168 "

Note: All doughnuts were the same size. Mazola-made doughnuts are more easily digested.

P. S. Reasons for these remarkable figures are explained in column to the left. Read it.



OREGON MANUFACTURERS - "OVER-THE-TOPPERS"

A serious unemployment situation arose. Ex-service men were without work. So Oregon's manufacturers increased the number of their employees.

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