REGULAR LINE OF BOATS TO CARRY WOOL FROM PORTLAND TO BOSTON

N. PORTLAND RUN FOR WEEK LIGHT

Only 120 Cars Arrived in All Lines—Hog Market Displays Best Tone—Cattle Market Mixed.

PORTLAND LIVESTOCK RUN

	Hogs.	Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep
This week	2193	1737	323	6668
Week ago	3958	3208	472	5294
Two weeks ago	3560	3551	403	5445
Four weeks ago	4065	2278	169	4736
Year ago	2574	1105	54	6980
Two years ago	4124	2702	112	2074
Three years ago	2840	1464	98	3293
Four years ago	5810	1664	40	5303

Total run for the week at North Portland was considerably lighter than it has been for over a month past. Only 120 cars arrived. The run a week ago was 174 cars; two weeks ago, 185 cars; three weeks ago, 179 cars, and four weeks ago, 182 cars. It compares quite well, however, with the run of a year ago this week, when total arrivals were but 88 cars.

The hog market was the strongest line in all the alleys. It maintained a steady tone every day, and on two separate occasions sales were made above the market top. The market closed very firm Saturday, and with every indication that a 25c advance in price might take place Monday. The Portland hog market prices compare favorably with those in the east.

General hog market range:

Prime mixed	$15.50@16.00
Medium mixed	14.75@15.50
Rough heavies	10.00@11.25
Pigs	11.75@14.00
Smooth heavies	11.25@14.00

Cattle Market Mixed

The cattle market has been anything but strong during the past week. As fast as the tone reached the steady level something happened which undermined the market and threw everything on the weak side. The worst day of the week for traders was Wednesday, when the market dropped 50c. Even at the lower price the demand has been very slow. Receipts for the week were not extra heavy as compared with former weeks. Had the receipts been heavier the market would probably have experienced additional declines.

General cattle range:

Choice grass steers	$10.00@10.50
Good to choice steers	9.25@10.00
Medium to good steers	8.50@9.25
Fair to good steers	7.50@8.50
Common to fair steers	6.50@7.50
Choice cows and heifers	6.50@7.50
Medium to good cows and heifers	5.50@6.50
Fair to medium cows and heifers	4.50@5.50
Canners	3.50@4.50
Bulls	5.50@6.50
Best light calves	11.00@12.00
Medium calves	9.00@10.00
Heavy calves	7.00@8.50

Sheep Market Steady

Market for sheep and lambs has been steady throughout the week. The lines have not been exceptionally active, but enough life was shown to keep the tone from weakening. The steady tone followed a 50c decline after the Fourth of July holidays.

General sheep and lamb range:

Spring lambs	$10.00@10.50
Cull lambs	7.50@8.50
Yearlings	6.50@7.50
Ewes	2.50@6.00
Wethers	6.00@7.00

Disposition of Livestock

Following was the disposition of livestock at North Portland for the week:

Butchers—Packers: Cattle, Calves, Hogs, Sheep.

Adams Bros.				118
Barton	105		179	905
Bennett Bros.	19	3	179	41
Carstens	389			542
Chambers	30			
Frye				249
Hill	33			227
Henry	108		191	507
Howitt	56		190	161
Sterrett	73		73	111
Smith	41	3		151
Schlesser	46			77
North	30		114	603
Oregon Butchers				548
Misc. butchers	307	52		93
Through	225			
Feeders—Wash.	114			268
Feeders—Oregon	53		201	672
Swift	306	26	1462	729
Total	1881	84	2589	6002

DAIRY PRODUCE OF THE COAST

San Francisco Market

San Francisco, July 10.—(U. P.)—Butter: Extras, 60c; firsts, 58½c.

Eggs—Extras, 55c; firsts, 49½c; dirties, 52½c; extra pullets, 47c; undersized pullets, 35c.

Cheese—California flats, fancy, 33c.

Seattle Market

Seattle, July 10.—(I. N. S.)—Butter—City creamery cubes, 56c; bricks, 57c.

Eggs—Fresh ranch, 48c; pullets, 42c.

Hens—18@26c.

Milk—Per cwt., $2.80.

Los Angeles Market

Los Angeles, July 10.—(I. N. S.)—Butter, 62c per pound.

Eggs—Extras, 57c; case count, 48c; pullets, 46c; peewees, 31c.

Poultry—Hens, 18@28c; broilers, 26@30c; fryers, 32c.

POTATOES ALONG THE COAST

Seattle Market

Seattle, Wash., July 10.—(U. P.)—Potatoes—New, per lb., 8c; new California, 10½c.

San Francisco Market

San Francisco, July 10.—(U. P.)—Potatoes—New, No. 1, 5½@6½c; No. 2, 3@5c.

Onions—No. 1 yellow, $1.00@1.25.

Field Peas—5c.

Los Angeles Market

Los Angeles, July 10.—(I. N. S.)—Potatoes—Local Early and White Rose, No. 1, mostly $3.40@2.60; No. 2, $1.00@1.50 lug; sacked, No. 1, $8.75@6.25.

AMERICAN LIVESTOCK PRICES

Chicago Hogs $16.60

Chicago, July 10.—(I. N. S.)—Hogs—Receipts 5000; steady to 15c higher. Bulk, $15.90@16.35; heavyweight, $14.60@16.00; medium weight, $15.60@16.40; lightweight, $15.35@16.40; light lights, $14.00@16.20; heavy packing sows, smooth, $13.65@14.65; rough, $13.15@13.65; pigs, $12.75@14.50.

Cattle—Receipts 1500—Compared with week ago, good; heavies higher, others uneven, steady to higher; fat cows and heifers, 40@75c higher; canners, cutters and bulls, mostly steady; veal calves, $1.50@1.75 higher; stockers, steady.

Sheep—Receipts 12 cars. Choice Idaho lambs, $16.40. Compared week ago: Better grades fat lambs $1.50 higher; yearlings and wethers mostly 75c@$1.00 higher; ewes, $1.50@2.00 higher; breeding mostly 50c@$1.00 higher.

Denver Hogs $15.75

Denver, July 10.—(U. P.)—Cattle—Receipts 800, steady. Steers $10.00@15.00; cows and heifers, $7.50@10.25; stockers and feeders, $7.00@9.00; calves, $10.00@15.00.

Hogs—Receipts 200; market steady. Top $15.75; bulk $14.50@15.25.

Sheep—Receipts 5000; market steady. Lambs $12.50@14.00; ewes, $6.00@7.00.

Kansas City Hogs $15.75

Kansas City, Mo., July 10.—(I. N. S.)—Cattle: Receipts, 1000; no market.

Hogs—Receipts, 500; steady. Sales $15.60@15.75.

Sheep—Receipts, 600; no market.

New York Produce Market

New York, July 10.—(I. N. S.)—Live poultry—Market firm. Chickens 45@65c; fowls, 34@36c; turkeys, 35c; roosters 22c; ducks, 25@38c; geese, 18@20c.

Butter—Market firm. Creamery extras, 57¾@61c; creamery firsts, 53@56c; creamery higher scoring, 58x@62c; state dairy tubs, 42@57½c; renovated extras, 49@50c.

Cheese—Market steady, 27½@28½c.

Eggs—Market firm. Nearby white, fancy, 61@63c; nearby brown, fancy, 54@57c; extra, 52@53½c; firsts, 44@48c.

Naval Stores Market

New York, July 10.—(I. N. S.)—Turpentine: Savannah, $1.46¼; New York, $1.55.

Rosin—Savannah, $10.00@10.50; New York, $12.00.

Flax Seed Report

San Francisco, July 10.—(U. P.)—Barley—Spot feed, per cental, $3.00@3.10. Shipping, nominal.

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AMERICAN WOOLEN DISTURBS MARKET

Concerted Buying of Rails Turned Market Up During Second Hour—Invincible Oil Shows Strength.

New York, July 10. — (U. P.) — The Evening Sun financial review this afternoon said:

"The stock market was called upon to absorb further selling this morning and the whole list was unsettled for the first hour. It was the concerted buying of a few rails, notably Southern Railway, which turned the market upward again in the second hour. But there was no broad resumption of the advance, trading was in lighter volume than recently and fluctuations were very irregular.

"Acute weakness in American Woolen was disturbing to the whole industrial group at the outset, this stock after opening at 95¾, dropping some 5 points. United States Steel, Baldwin, Crucible, Mexican Petroleum and the like yielded 1 to 2 points at times. Special strength was noted in Invincible Oil, which sold at a new high since its listing on the big board as it moved up to 460. Heavy profit-taking in Reading caused that stock to lose a portion of yesterday's advance. Southern Railway sold at a new high for the year, above 29, and Canadian Pacific crossed 122 for a 3 point rise.

New York, July 10.—(I. N. S.)—The stock market closed steady today. Business in the late dealings was on a somewhat smaller scale. American Woolen, after falling over 5 points to 90¾, rallied to 92½ and Studebaker recovered from 75¾ to 76½. Pan-American Petroleum yielded 1⅝ from the high to 106½, while Invincible Oil rose 3 points to 44⅞. Canadian Pacific was in demand, moving up over 4 points to 122¾. U. S. Steel common fell from 94⅞ to 94½, and Baldwin yielded to 123¾.

Government bonds unchanged; railroad and other bonds steady.

Total sales of stocks today were 337,500 shares with bond business reaching $4,717,000.

Total sales of stocks for the week were 3,579,800 shares while bond sales for the week went to $50,981,000.

Furnished by Overbeck & Cooke Co., Board of Trade building:

DESCRIPTION	Open	High	Low	Close
Ajax Rubber	65¼	65¼	62½	62½
Alaska Gold	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
Allis Chalmers				38
Alloy Steel				43
Am. Agr. Chem.				84
Am. Beet Sugar	94	94	94	94
Am. Can, c	42⅝	42⅝	42⅛	42½
Am. Car Fdry.	140	140⅝	140	140⅝
Am. Cotton Oil				45
Am. Hide & L., c	17⅞	17⅞	17⅝	17⅛
do pfd	92⅝	92⅛	92⅝	92⅛
Am. Intl. Corp'n.	89⅝	89½	88¼	88
Am. Linseed, c				80
Am. Loco., c	102⅛	102⅛	102	102
Am. Ship & Com.	24⅝	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝
Am. Smelters, c	62	62	61⅛	61⅛
Am. Steel Fdry.	39⅛	39⅛	39	38⅞
Am. Sugar, c	129⅛	129⅛	129⅛	129
Am. Sumatra Tob.	93	93⅛	93	93
Am. Tel. & Tel.	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛
Am. Tobacco	229	229	229	228
Am. Woolen, c	95⅛	95⅛	90⅛	91⅛
Am. Wat. Paper, pfd.	46	48	46	48
Am. Zinc				14⅛
Anaconda M. Co.	58⅛	58⅛	57⅛	57⅛
Atchison, c	80⅝	81⅛	80⅝	81
Atl. Gulf & W. I.	164	164	164	164
Baldwin Loco., c	124	124⅝	123	123⅝
Balt. & Ohio, c	33	33⅛	32⅝	33
Bethlehem Steel B.	92	92⅛	91⅝	91⅛
Bosch Magneto, c	118½	118½	118	117⅛
Brooklyn R. T.	11⅛	11½	11⅛	11⅛
Butte & Superior	23	23	22	22⅛
Calif. Petroleum, c	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛
Calif. Petroleum, p.	33⅛	33⅛	32½	32⅝
Canadian Pacific	118⅝	122⅝	118⅛	122⅛
Central Leather, c	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛	67
Cerro de Pasco	44	45	44	44
Chandler Motors	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	102
Ches. & Ohio	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝
Chi., G. W., c	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
do pfd	22½	22	22½	23
Chi., M. & St. P.	35	35	34⅝	35
Chi. & N. W.	70	71	69	70½
Chile Copper	15⅝	16	15⅝	15⅝
Chino Copper	30⅛	30½	30⅛	30⅛
Columbia G. & E.	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	54
Consolidated Gas				78
Corn Products, c	96⅛	96⅝	96	96⅛
Crucible Steel, c	156	159⅝	156	157
Col. Graphophone	31⅝	31⅝	31	31
Cuban Am. Sugar	54	54	53⅝	53⅝
Den. & R. G., c	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5
do pfd.	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
Erie, c	13⅝	13	12⅝	12⅝
do 1st pfd.	20	20	20	20⅛
Fisk Tire	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	34
Gaston Williams	15			12⅝
General Cigars				67
General Electric	144	144	144	142
General Motors	27	29⅛	26⅝	26⅝
Goodrich Rubber	64⅛	64⅛	64⅛	63⅝
Grimby Cons.				37⅛
Gt. Nor. Ore				36
Gt. Nor. Ry.	71⅛	72	71	72
Greene Cananea				31
Gulf States Steel				61
Ice Securities	43	43	43	42
Illinois Central				81⅝
Indus. Alcohol	95	95⅛	94	94⅛
Inspiration Copper	53	53	52	51⅛
Int. Paper	85⅝	87⅛	84⅛	86⅝
Int. Harvester	129	129	129	129
Int. Mer. Mar., c.	33⅛	33⅛	33	33
do pfd.	94⅛	94⅛	94	93
Int. Nickel	18⅝	18⅛	18	18
Kas. City South., c	17⅛	18	17	17⅝
Kelly Springfield	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	112
Kennecott Copper	27	27	26⅝	26⅝
Keystone Tire	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	29⅛
Lackawanna Steel	77⅛	77⅛	76⅝	77
Lanston Mon. Pfd.	80⅝	80⅝	80	80⅝
Lehigh Valley	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	43⅛
Maxwell Motors, c				24
Mid. States Oil	32	32	31⅛	31⅛
Mex. Petroleum	196⅛	197	194⅛	195
Miami Copper				21⅛
Midvale Steel	42⅝	43⅛	42⅛	42⅝
Mo. Pacific, c	23⅝	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝
do 1st pfd.	42⅛	42⅝	42	42⅝
National Enamel				72
National Lead				77⅛
Nev. Consolidated				13
New Haven	30⅝	31⅛	30⅝	31⅛
N. Y. Air Brake	101	101	101	101
N. Y. Central	79	70⅛	69⅝	70
Nor. & Western				99
Northern Pacific	72⅝	73	72⅝	73
Okla. Ref. & Prod.	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅛
Pure Oil	42⅛	42⅝	42⅛	42⅝
Pan-Am. Pet., c	107⅝	107⅝	106	106
Penna. Railway	39⅛	40	39⅝	39⅝
Peoples Gas				33
Pierce Arrow	54⅛	54⅛	53⅝	54
Pierce Oil				16
Pittsburg Coal, c	61	61⅝	61	61⅛
Pressed Steel Car, c	101	101	101	101
Pullman Co.	118⅛	117⅛	115⅛	116
Ray Cons. Copper	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅛
Ry. Steel Springs	99	99	99	99
Reading, c	92	92	90⅝	91⅛
Royal Dutch	113⅝	113⅝	112⅛	113
Rep. I. & S., c	96½	97	96	96½
Retail Stores	81	81	80⅛	80⅛
Rock Island, c	37⅛	38	37⅝	37⅝
Shattuck Copper				9
Sinclair Cons.	32⅛	32⅛	31⅝	31⅝
Sloss Sheffield	75	75⅛	74⅝	75
Southern Pacific	94⅛	95⅛	94⅛	95⅛
Southern Ry., c	27⅝	29⅝	27⅛	29⅛
Stromberg Motor	90	92⅝	89⅛	91⅛
Studebaker, c	76	76⅛	75⅝	76
Shell				76⅛
St. L. & S. F.	25⅛	26⅝	25	24⅛
Swift & Co.	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
Tennessee Copper	10	10	10	10
Texas Oil	47⅝	48	47⅛	47⅝
Texas Pacific	42	42⅝	42	42⅛
Tobacco Products	71⅝	72⅝	71⅝	71⅝
Transcontinental Oil	16⅝	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛
Union Pacific, c	115	116	114⅛	115⅝
Union Oil of Del.	31	31	31	31
United Food Prod'ts	70⅛	70⅝	70	70⅛
U. S. Rubber, c	102	102⅝	101⅛	101⅝
U. S. Smelt. & Ref.				59
U. S. Steel, c	94⅝	94⅝	94	94⅛
do pfd.	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	108
Utah Copper	69⅛	69⅝	68⅛	68
Vanadium Steel	90⅝	91	89⅛	89⅝
Vir. Chemical, c	74	74	74	73⅝
Wabash	8	8⅝	8	8⅛
Wabash A	24⅛	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝
Wabash B				16
Western Union				81
West'house Electric	50	50	49⅝	49⅝
White Motors	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛
Willys-Overland	19⅝	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝
Woolworth	107	107	106⅝	106⅝
Worthington Pump	73⅛	74	73⅛	73

Total sales stocks, 337,500 shares.
Total sales bonds, $4,717,000.
Weekly stock sales, 3,579,800 shares.
Weekly sales bonds, $50,981,000.

Chicago Produce Market

Chicago, July 10.—(I. N. S.)—Butter—Receipts, 12,969 tubs. Prices unchanged.

Eggs—Receipts, 11,044 cases. Prices unchanged.

Cheese—Twins, new, 25@25½c; daisies, 25@25½c; Young Americas, 27@27½c; Longhorns, 26½@27c; brick, 26@26½c.

Live Poultry—Turkeys, 35c; chickens, 30½c; springs, 40c; roosters, 25c; geese, 20c; ducks, 28c.

STEAMER ARTIGAS LOADING WOOL HERE

Eight hundred thousand pounds of Northwest wool being loaded into steamer at municipal dock. This is first water wool shipment to leave Portland in seven years. Portland is fast developing as a wool center and now holds second place in nation.

Use of Shoddy for Wool Held To Blame for Trade Crisis

Explanation of the irregular tones which now prevail in the wool markets of the nation is given in a communication received from the National Sheep & Wool Bureau of America, with offices at Chicago. They blame the increased use of shoddy by manufacturers for the disaster which has stricken the wool trade. Their communication follows:

"The crisis with which the wool growers suddenly found themselves confronted this spring, as a result of being unable to market the 1920 clip except at ruinous prices, was no more caused merely by the sudden and temporary cessation of buying in the cloth and clothing trade, nor by any other of the various unfavorable and temporary business and industrial conditions, than was the great World war caused by the Serbian lunatic's shooting an Austrian grand duke.

"The real cause of the World war, as everybody knows, lay much deeper than the murder of the Austrian duke, and the real cause of the crisis which has overtaken the wool growers is the pernicious and abominable practice of selling shoddy as virgin wool.

Accumulation Held Cause

"Shooting the Austrian grand duke merely climaxed and culminated a condition that had been fomenting for years, and the temporary cessation of buying in the cloth and clothing trade likewise merely culminated the effect of more than a billion pounds of virgin wool accumulating in the world's store houses, exclusive of the clip of 1920. It is this accumulation of more than a billion pounds of unused virgin wool and not the mere temporary cessation of buying which has already caused a drop of 25 cents a pound, or more, in the price of virgin wool and which has made it impossible to market the 1920 clip, except at ruinous prices.

World's Demand Greater

"The world's need and demand for virgin wool is greater today than ever before; furthermore, less than one-third enough virgin wool is produced to meet the world's needs and demands.

"But so long as shoddy is permitted to be sold as virgin wool, textile manufacturers will continue to use shoddy instead of virgin wool and virgin wool will continue to accumulate and the prices of wool and shoddy will be forced up, while the price of virgin wool will be hard hit and, when some temporary unfavorable condition develops, virgin wool will be unmarketable, except at ruinous prices to the growers.

Only Three Pounds Used

"To adequately meet the needs and the people's demands for virgin wool, the United States would require more than 12 pounds per inhabitant of scoured virgin wool annually.

"Last year, the United States used only approximately three pounds of scoured wool per inhabitant. The balance of the material was made up largely from shoddy, notwithstanding that there was at all times more than a billion pounds of virgin wool available. But, because permitting shoddy to be sold unidentified and to pass as virgin wool made it possible for textile manufacturers to make a greater profit by using shoddy than could be made by using virgin wool, the shoddy was used and the virgin wool was left unmanufactured in the world's storehouses, while the people were forced to wear clothes made from shoddy and to pay virgin wool prices for these clothes.

"Therefore, it must be perfectly obvious that similar crises are sure to occur again and again upon the slightest provocation, so long as shoddy continues to be sold unidentified and pass as virgin wool.

"The French-Capper truth in fabric bill, now before both branches of congress, makes it compulsory to identify shoddy and would not only remove the present crisis, but would eliminate the cause of the crisis and prevent any recurrence of such a condition."

Ancient Egypt Enforced Food Measures and Flogged Profiteers

Washington, July 10.—Ralph A. Graves, in a communication to the National Geographic society, shows that ancient Egypt had her profiteers and had the correct method of dealing with them, for she flogged them in the open market place and thus did away with their evil machinations.

Mediaeval England, likewise driven to frenzy by the increasing demands of labor, was forced to fashion maximum wage laws that should act as a check upon the working classes.

Following the devastation caused by the Black Death in England in 1348-1349, cultivation of the fields was utterly impossible and there were not even enough ablebodied laborers to gather the crops which had matured. Cattle roamed through the corn unmolested and the harvest rotted where it stood.

First Rise of Labor

Out of the situation which resulted from the impoverishment of the labor resources of the kingdom grew the first great clash in England between capital and labor. The peasants became masters of the situation. In most instances they demanded double wages and whereas formerly landowners had paid one-twelfth of every quarter of wheat as the harvesting wage, they were now forced to pay one-eighth.

Parliament hurriedly passed drastic laws in an effort to meet the new conditions. Statutes provided that "every man or woman, bond or free, able in body and within the age of threescore years, not having his own wherewith he may live, nor land of his own about which he may occupy himself, and not serving any other, shall be bound to serve the employer who shall require him to do so, provided that the lords of any bondsman or land servant shall be preferred before others for his service; that such servants shall take only the wages which were customarily given in 1347 (the year prior to the first appearance of the plague.)"

Violation of the statute meant imprisonment, and it was provided that any reaper, mower or workman leaving service should be imprisoned.

Runaway Laborers Branded

If workmen demanded more than the regulation wage, they were to be fined double, and the landowner who payed more than the prescribed sum was to be fined treble that amount. Runaway laborers were to be branded with an "F" as a perpetual sign of their falsity. No bail was to be accepted for any of these labor offenses.

But England did not originate food control measures. A low Nile in 967 A. D. resulted in a famine the following year, which swept away 600,000 people in the vicinity of the city of Fustat. G'awhar, a Mohammedan Joseph, founded a new city (the Cairo of today) a short distance from the stricken town and immediately organized relief measures.

Grain Dealers Flogged

The caliph Moizz lent every assistance to his lieutenant, sending many ships laden with grain, but the price of bread still remained high, and G'awhar, being a food controller who had no patience with persuasive methods, ordered his soldiers to seize all the millers and grain dealers and flog them in the public market place.

The administrator then established central grain depots and corn sold throughout the two years of the famine under the eyes of a government inspector.

Dry Goods Dealers Active; Rugs Higher

Record for the month of June from Chicago shows that volume of business in wholesale dry goods exceeded that of corresponding month last year but proportion of increase is not as great as previous months of this year. Collections show a very large increase over June, 1919, indicating very free movement of dry goods and ready-to-wear through retail channels during the spring season. Specials offered under value for July sales are finding quick purchasers.

Linen production situation shows no improvement. Reports from Europe state that acreage of flax sown in Russia has decreased to about 30 per cent of normal. Raising of grain in order to supply necessary foodstuffs is taking the place of flax cultivation.

New prices quoted July 1 by leading manufacturers of rugs and carpets show price advance. Floor covering demand continues unabated.

Macedonia Crops Estimated

It is estimated by Consul L. B. Morris that the cereal crop yield of Macedonia will be from 25 to 30 per cent more than the autumn crop of 1919 unless heavy rain and hot winds deteriorate these crops. Statistics on the autumn crop of 1919 now available show the following yield: Wheat, 564,000 bushels; barley, 1,057,500 bushels; corn, 705,000 bushels; oats, 528,750 bushels; rye, 201,428 bushels. Opium sowing was done over a large area and under favorable conditions. The severe cold in the interior caused much damage to the plantations. Including the spring sowing, the probable yield of opium is estimated at 90,000 to 100,000 pounds. Tobacco sowings have been extensive and with favorable weather a yield of 20 to 30 per cent over the 1919 figures of 20,000,000 pounds is predicted.

Large Shipment of Tomatoes to Arrive

A large shipment of tomatoes from White Salmon, Bingen and The Dalles is expected by river steamer some time tonight for the early Monday morning trade. This word was received by Front street merchants late Saturday afternoon. The hot weather of the past two weeks has brought the tomatoes out and they are ripening much earlier than had been previously anticipated. Merchants are not prepared for such an early arrival, as they are already oversupplied with stock from Merced, Cal. The California stock has been selling for $4.50 in lug boxes, repacked. No quotations on the local tomatoes have been announced.

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WOOL SHIPMENT LEAVES PORTLAND

800,000 Pounds of Wool in Grease Shipped to Boston by Water—Regular Line of Boats to Call.

The wool industry in Portland is new to many of her residents, but nevertheless in the last few years the city has jumped to second place in the nation as a center for the collection of territorial wools. So much wool is being shipped this way by growers that warehouse men have experienced difficulty in getting enough cars to get the wool to the mills in the East.

As a result of this situation arrangements have been made to ship wool by steamer to Boston every month. This method was tried years ago, but discontinued in 1913. June 27 the first ship load to leave since 1913 was taken by the steamer Artigas from Municipal Dock No. 2. Eight hundred thousand pounds of wool from the Columbia Basin Wool Warehouse company were put aboard. The entire shipment was made up of fine wools from Oregon, Washington and Idaho ranches.

T. P. Mahoney, president of the company, says the freight rates by water are much more desirable and that arrangements have been made to ship wool in this way at least once a month. A regular line of boats will visit this port to take the wool out.

The recent shipment was made in both bales and bags and it is thought it will reach its destination much quicker than shipments by rail on account of the congestion on the rail lines.

The woolen mills tributary to Portland are also doing a thriving business, says Mahoney. In 1915 they used about 2,000,000 pounds of wool, whereas 6,000,000 pounds were used during 1919. Oregon made woolen goods are becoming popular on the market, because those marked as "pure wool" have proven to be such.

The most recent government report covering the consumption of wool during May follows:

Textile mills in the United States consumed 58,600,000 pounds of wool, grease basis, in May, as against 52,000,000 pounds the corresponding month last year. The figures are low in comparison with the two preceding months, April, 66,900,000 pounds and March, 67,900,000 pounds, and are far under May, 1918, a war month, when 76,600,000 pounds were used.

A comparison of the relative consumption of the different grades with figures for preceding months shows a slight fluctuation most marked in the three-eighths blood grade. The percentages for May are: Fine, 20.5 per cent; one-half blood, 16.2 per cent; three-eighths blood, 20.8 per cent. January consumption ran 33 per cent fine and 17 per cent three-eighths blood, while April's figures were 29.4 per cent fine and 20.4 per cent three-eighths blood.

Trade Relations Desired

A chamber of commerce and industry has recently been organized in Erivan, the capital of Armenia. This body is especially desirous of encouraging in every way possible close trade relations between the United States and Armenia, according to Consul C. K. Moser. As a means to that end, it is requested that catalogues of American machinery and products be sent it. These may be sent in care of G. Zakharian, Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Erivan, Armenia. In a recent communication to the consulate, the president of the chamber states that, owing to the chaotic conditions of the money market, Armenian stocks, considered more or less sound before the war, now represent very insignificant sums. Hence Armenian merchants are forced to buy C. O. D. The establishment of an American branch bank where deposits for purchases might be made would be welcomed, or, in lieu of that, a correspondent connection between Armenian and American banks. Armenian merchants, it is stated, agree to make payments in dollars or pounds sterling at the current rate of exchange.

Norwegian Fuel Shortage

The report of the Norwegian statistical bureau shows that Norway has on hand 300,000 tons of coal, 45,000 tons of coke and 500p tons of cinders and is receiving 125,000 tons a month; the normal amount should be 200,000 tons a month. The government is seriously considering reducing the number of passenger trains, as the supply of government coal is short.

Prospects for Grain Around Walla Walla Improving Each Day

Walla Walla, Wash., July 10.—With the harvest in the various regions of Walla Walla county from a week to 20 days away, indications are growing better daily for one of the largest wheat crops this section has ever seen. Some of the farmers in the light land areas have already started to harvest fall-sown barley and expect to start their wheat harvest when this is finished.

The fall-sown wheat is reported to be well "in the dough" and past the stage at which hot winds could do it injury, and the spring grain now in the milk is rapidly developing during the hot wave which has struck the Inland Empire. No hot winds have as yet visited this section.

Examination of the fields by grain agents has resulted in the report that some of the areas northwest of Walla Walla will yield from 40 to 45 bushels to the acre. The most conservative estimates do not place the yield of some of the land bordering the Touchet and Tucannon hills at less than 40 bushels to the acre. Stalks bearing from 80 to 100 grains of wheat to the head are now on exhibition here.

The scramble for sacks among the farmers has begun, even though the greater, part of them will not be ready to use them for two weeks. Jobbers are, for this reason, slow in making sales and are trying to keep the farmers from making a run on the sack market. They claim that English concerns are holding large quantities of jute containers and that the market is bound to fall if the farmers do not rush it.

Harvest help is abundant here and there is every indication that the crops will be reaped with little trouble on this score. Wages are running from 50 cents to $1.50 per day better than last year for harvest jobs.

FLOUR—Selling price, mill door: Patent, $13.75; Montana spring wheat, $14.25; Willamette valley brands, $11.20; local straight, $11.20; bakers' local, $13.50; graham, $11.50. Prices for city delivery for five barrel lots.

HAY—Buying prices: Willamette timothy, fancy, $34@36 per ton; watch, $32; chest, $25@26; straw, $10; clover (—); grain (—; alfalfa, $31 a ton.

GRAIN SACKS—Nominal. New crop delivery: No. 1 Calcutta, 19c; domestic, 19¾@20c in car lots; less amounts higher.

MILLSTUFFS—Mill run at mills, sacked, $54@55.

OATS—Per ton, buying price: Feed, $70@70.50.

BARLEY—Buying price: Feed, $66@66.50; milling, $67@67.50; rolled barley, selling price, $71 ton.

Merchants exchange bids:

FEED OATS	July	Aug.
No. 3 white	....	6200
BARLEY		
No. 3 blue	6000	5700
Standard feed	5900	5600
CORN		
No. 3 yellow	6500	6500
Eastern grain in bulk:		
CORN		
No. 3 yellow	6500	6300

New York Bank Statement

New York, July 10.—(I. N. S.)—Bank statement (five days):

Average	
Loans, decrease	$28,225,000
Demand deposits, decrease	15,745,000
Time deposits, decrease	1,193,000
Reserves, decrease	12,916,300
Actual	
Loans, decrease	$33,572,000
Demand deposits, decrease	64,281,000
Time deposits, decrease	435,000
Reserves, decrease	43,497,850

French Buy American Fruit

Paris, July 10.—Notwithstanding the large quantity of fruit marketed in 1919, imports of table fruits into France during that year were valued at 100,000,000 francs (1 franc equals $0.193 normal exchange) of which purchases from the United States amounted to 11,803,000 francs.

New York-London Silver

New York, July 10.—(I. N. S.)—Domestic commercial bar silver unchanged at 99½c. Foreign up ⅛c at 92⅝c.

London, July 10.—(I. N. S.)—Bar silver, ⅛d higher at 52⅝d.

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