

# BUTTER LOWER EGGS UNCHANGED POULTRY STEADY

Portland, Ore., Dec. 7.—(A.P.)—Print butter is two cents lower today in the local market at 53 cents with cartons quoted at 54 cents. Local creamerymen decided on the decline late Saturday. Butterfat bids also dropped with country bids now 50 cents f. o. b. and delivered bids 53 cents.

Fresh eggs are steady and unchanged in the local market. Receipts are plentiful and the general trend is lower.

No live poultry or country dressed meats to speak of arrived along the street this morning and both lines remained nominally steady at Saturday's closing values.

Hop trading is quiet with little activity shown over the week end. Offerings range from 20 to 22 1/2 cents but growers prefer to hold. Unofficial stocks in the state are approximately 7000 bales.

### LIVESTOCK

Portland, Dec. 7.—Cattle steady; receipts 3160; calves 290; steers good, \$7.15-\$8.25; med. \$6.75-\$7.85; common \$5.50-\$6.75; canners and cutter steers \$4.50-\$5.50; heifers, good \$6.00-\$6.50; common and medium \$4.50-\$5.00; cows, good \$5.25-\$5.50; common and medium \$3.25-\$5.50; canners and cutters \$2.00-\$3.50; bulls, good beef (yearlings excluded) \$3.75-\$4.50; common to medium (canners and bologna) \$3.00-\$3.75; calves medium to choice (milk feds excluded) \$7.00-\$10.00; culs and commons \$5.00-\$7.00; vealers, medium to choice \$10.00-\$12.00; culs and common \$5.50-\$10.00.

Hogs nom. steady, receipts 3170; heavyweights (250 to 350 pounds) medium, good and choice \$11.50-\$12.25; medium weight (200 to 250 pounds) medium good and choice \$11.75-\$12.25; light weight (150 to 200 pounds) common med. good and choice \$12.25-\$12.75; light weight (130 to 150 pounds) common, medium, good and choice \$11.25-\$12.25; packing hogs (rough and smooth) \$8.50-\$10.50; slaughter pigs (90 to 130) medium good and choice \$11.00-\$12.00; feeder and stocker pigs (70 to 120 pounds) medium, good and choice \$11.00-\$12.50.

Portland Grain  
Portland, Ore., Dec. 7.—Wheat: BBB hard white \$1.66; hard white bluestem, hard, soft white \$1.65 1/2; western white \$1.65 1/2; hard \$1.65; ter, northern spring, western red, \$1.59.

Butter and Eggs  
Portland, Dec. 7.—Eggs current 38; fresh standards firsts 39 1/2 c; 40c; fresh standards extras 41 c; 41 1/2 c; underlines 25 @ 28 1/2 c.

Poultry  
Portland, Ore., Dec. 7.—Poultry firm; less 5 per cent commission heavy hens 26 @ 27c; light 19 @ 20c; springs 24 @ 25c, young white ducks 23 @ 25c; turkeys dressed 38 @ 40c. Live nominal.

Onions and Potatoes  
Portland, Ore., Dec. 7.—Potatoes steady, new \$2.50-\$2.60; onions \$1.75.

Nuts, Hops and Cascara  
Portland, Dec. 7.—Nuts steady; walnuts, No. 1 30 @ 32c; filberts 26c; almonds 37 @ 31c.

Salem Markets  
Compiled from reports of Salem dealers for the guidance of Capital Journal readers. (Revised daily.)

Wholesale Prices  
Grain No. 1 white wheat \$1.53 1/2, red wheat, (sacked) \$1.47; oats 45c bu., hay, oat and vetch, 117 ton.

Meat, to hogs \$11.75; cows \$9.50; dressed hogs 16c; top steers 5 @ 6c; cows \$2 @ 4c; top veal 9c; bulls 3 @ 3 1/2 c; spring lambs 80 lbs and under 11 1/2 c; heavier 9c @ 10c; 14 @ 13c.

Vegetables and fruits; oranges \$5.00 @ \$5.50; lemons \$5.50 @ \$6.50; grapefruit 5.75 @ \$6.50; bananas 9 1/2 c; apples \$1.50 @ \$2.50; box; new potatoes \$3.25; Yukima potatoes \$2.25 @ \$2.75; sacked vegetables 2c @ 3c; carrots 1 1/2 @ 2c; turnip 2 1/2 c; local 40 @ 80c; onions, radishes 40c; doz. bun, tomatoes 30c; lb. hot sauce Ore. celery 30c @ \$1.00; 45 crates; home grown cabbage 1 1/2 c; local cauliflower 1.50 @ 2.50; peppers 12 1/2 c; garlic 20c lb; onions \$2.35 cwt.; sweet potatoes 4 1/2 c; cranberries 15c per box, \$20 per ton; western Cape Cod cranberries; cucumbers \$1.50; bulk dates 11c lb; lettuce, California leaf \$4.50 @ \$5.00.

A man is known by the autos he keeps.  
The fellow who makes trouble never makes friends.

## MARRIED 50 YEARS



The 50th wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Hale was celebrated Saturday at their home, 1950 South Commercial street, with relatives representing five generations present and also a number of friends of the family.

Mr. and Mrs. Hale were both born in Michigan. They were married in Missouri, December 6, 1875, and have lived in many states. Though they have lived in Salem only a year, Oregon has been their home at different times for a number of years. Mr. Hale was once editor of the People's Press at Albany.

Present at the reunion Saturday were the following: From Salem, Mrs. Anna E. McGorkle, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Hale, Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Clark and Miss Gladys Hale; from Tacoma, Mrs. John McCallum, George McCallum, his wife and three children; from Olympia, Mr. and Mrs. Mike Lenson; from Jefferson, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Watkins and daughter, Vera, and Mrs. Minnie Banks; from Beaverton, Mr. and Mrs. Veldon Boge and son, Veldon Jr.; from Seaside, Mr. and Mrs. L. V. McAdoo.

## Elks Hear Memorial Services For 17 At Lodge of Sorrow

Many laudatory comments are being heard from Elks and others who attended the annual memorial services yesterday at the new temple relative to the address given by Charles V. Galloway of Portland and the eulogy by Dr. W. Carlton Smith of the Salem lodge. To the list of members who have died in the last year as printed on the program were added in the last 24 hours prior to the services, the names of C. A. McLaughlin, who died of pneumonia poison at sea, and Dr. M. P. Mendelsohn of Salem, bringing the total number up to 17.

The ritualistic work of the lodge yesterday by Exalted Ruler W. I. Needham and his staff of officers was of the highest order. Musical numbers were excellent throughout. Carlton Smith's Eulogy. "We have met on the eleventh hour of a fast-fading year to pay our tribute of respect to those who have passed into the Great Beyond, the cottage door and the palace gate. Within the last twelve months, 15 members of our lodge have been stricken down by the remorseless arrows of the Monarch of the Tomb.

Their names have been called in vain. We mourn them as individuals, but speak of them collectively. We miss the cordial greetings, the cheery smile, and the fraternal handclasp. "Loved ones, friends and perhaps brothers, watched over them in their last hours. They felt the floating pulse, they saw the falling breath, they saw the pallor on their cheeks and closed their eyes in death. They brought flowers—the ivy and the amaranth; and then consigned them to their tombs. Into Mystic Realm.

"As Elks and men we shall know them no more. They have passed into the mystic realm of the theologian and the philosopher. We may cry out to them, but we receive no answer; we may signal them but there is no response. They have passed on to that void from which no traveler has ever yet returned. "To us they are but a fond memory. We know them by their earthly acts and judge them by their earthly deeds—only an infinite wisdom could judge otherwise. "We have an abiding faith they rest in peace; and hope, springing eternal from the human breast, tells us they have laid down to peaceful dreams. We know that all that tread the globe are but a handful to those who sleep in its bosom; and we have the melancholy consolation that all that breathe shall share the same destiny. "The sceptered king, the burdened slave, The humble and the haughty die! The rich, the poor, the base, the brave, In dust, without distinction, lie."

PER CAPITA USE OF FRUIT DROPS  
The H. K. McCann advertising agency, San Francisco, in a recent advice to the California Prune and Apricot Growers Association, finds that while the population of the United States has been increasing very rapidly and the consequent total consumption of fruit has been increasing, the per capita consumption shows a decline during the last twenty years or so, says the California Fruit News. According to the McCann Company's data, which has been worked up very completely, the actual per capita annual consumption of fruit of all varieties in the United States shrank between 1899 and 1919 (census figure years), former year showing 192 pounds and the latter 135 pounds. Because of the material increase in population in the country and the consequent increase in total tonnage of fruits consumed, there is, the McCann company says, a popular fallacy existing in the public mind that more fruit per capita is being consumed now than twenty or twenty-five years ago, but this does not appear to be the case.

## SALE OF IDAHO WOOL POSTPONED; BIDS REJECTED

Portland, Ore., Dec. 7.—Sale of \$1,500,000 worth of Idaho wool here today was indefinitely postponed after the bids on the first two lots had been rejected.

The first National bank of Boise, represented by Crawford Moore, president, and Robert N. Naylor, field representative, directing the sale, announced that a new auction would not be called until prices had stiffened.

First bid was made by E. J. Burke, of the Burke Wool company, Portland, on 116 sacks of wool, totalling about 50,000 pounds. The second bid was on a lot submitted by the Idaho Livestock company. It was said to be one of the choicest clips offered.

The envelope system of tendering bids was employed and the amount of the bids per pound was not disclosed.

The largest lot was sent by Andy Little of Mount Home, Idaho. It totalled 400,000 pounds. Other big lots follow: Highland Sheep company, Boise, 200,000; VanDuser Brothers, Elmore, 370,000; Big Springs Sheep company, 100,000; Pedro Grandiago, 50,000.

It fixes prices. Moreover, it would apparently destroy co-operative association and all other marketing machinery, for no one can compete with the government. Ultimately it would end the independence of the producer and the country enjoy as a result of centuries of struggle and prevent the exercise of their own judgment and control in cultivating their land and marketing their product. "Government control cannot be divorced from political control. The overwhelming interest of the consumer, not the smaller interest of the producer would be sure to dominate in the end. Unless we fix correspondingly prices for other commodities a high fixed price for agriculture would merely stimulate over production that would end in complete collapse.

"However attractive this proposal was at first thought careful consideration of it has led to much opposition on the part of the farmers. They realize that even the United States government is not strong enough either directly or indirectly, to fix prices which would constantly guarantee success. They are opposed to submitting themselves to the control of a great bureaucracy. "Turning to the effect of the tariff on agriculture, Mr. Coontage told his audience that the free list, consisting of 57 per cent of imports was constructed "especially to favor the farmer, and contains more than 50 articles which no purchased, like fertilizer, leather harness, farm machinery, coffee, binder twine, barbed wire and gasoline."

Of the \$1,530,000,000 of goods paying imports last year, \$780,000,000 was on agricultural products "levied solely to protect the farmer," he pointed out, continuing: "Thus 50 per cent of our imports either come in free or pay a duty to protect the farmer. This must be further increased by \$250,000,000 more of imported luxuries like diamonds, fine rugs, silks, cut glass, jewelry and manufactures of all kinds cannot afford the prosperity of the farmer. This brings the total of imports up to 88 per cent which are either free, or luxuries, so protected to help the farmer and leaves only 12 per cent of our imports upon which the agricultural industry pays any part of the tariff.

"But, on the other hand, our industrial and city population pays the tariff on the \$780,000,000 worth of agricultural imports and also participates in the \$500,000,000 worth of imports outside of luxuries. While the farmer pays part of the duties on 12 per cent of our imports which do not benefit him, industry and commerce pay part of the duty on 24 per cent of the imports which do not benefit him. "If we take all that the farmer buys for his household and farm operation and subtract from it articles dutiable to protect the farmer, the free list and luxuries, we should have left less than 10 per cent of his expenditures. This means that less than 10 per cent of farm purchases are at an increased cost which is adverse to the farmer. Admitting that the price of his purchases is increased by the full amount of the duty this means that the total advance cost to the farmer on account of the tariff is only between 2 per cent and 3 per cent of his purchases.

"Many economists consider that even this calculation as to the contribution of our farmers to the tariff is over-estimated. As their

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expenditures include many items for labor and service on which there is no duty, the proportion of total expenditure on dutiable articles outside the three lists above mentioned is not 10 per cent but only 3 per cent or 4 per cent of his total expenditures. Thus, even assuming that the farmer pays tariff on this ratio of goods, his expenditures would only be increased by one-third of 3 per cent or 4 per cent, or not over 1-1/3 per cent.

"On the other side, protection is a great benefit to agriculture as a whole, the \$780,000,000 of agriculture produce imported last year had paid \$250,000,000 for the privilege of coming into competition with our own farm production. If these were admitted free of duty, they would no doubt greatly increase in volume, reduce present farm prices and result in much lower standards of living on our farm. We are also exporters as well as importers. Protection greatly aids diversification and so eliminates an unprofitable surplus. Under our tariff our flax acreage has increased from 1,641,000 in 1921 to 3,093,000 in 1925. Much of this would otherwise have been devoted to wheat, increasing the surplus and further demoralizing that market. The same principle holds in relation to sugar, wool and other agricultural products."

## Five Homes Entered By Burglars During Absence Of Families

(Continued from Page One)

rear of the house. Volk went to investigate. He met the man who asked Volk if he knew when "these people" would return. Volk replied that he expected them right away. Volk says the man, who was apparently about 22 years old, went across the street to where another young man and a car awaited. They drove away with the car unlighted. Volk says that after meeting the youth he wasn't suspicious of their actions until he read in the newspapers of the houses on Oak, Leslie and Liberty streets being entered, and later learned that attempts had been made to enter not only the Hug home but the home of J. J. Ackerman, 235 East Wilson street, and the E. M. Knightlagor home at 1255 South Commercial. "Jimmy" marks were found on windows at the Hug home and finger prints on the windows. Volk gave a description of the men to the police.

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