

BILLIARD BRINGS SPUD MARKET 'BACK TO LIFE'

Portland, Ore., Dec. 30.—(A.P.)—Added by recent billiards making cold waves throughout the east, the local potato market is slowly coming to life, after lying dormant for the past month.

While no actual advance in prices is shown the market has a strong undertone and dealers are again taking an interest in the situation. Stocks in cold storage are heavy on the coast with most of the jobbers heavily loaded.

Today there is some outside inquiry for the first time in weeks and dealers are looking forward to a higher market in the not distant future.

Wholesale prices along the street range around the \$4 top on fancy Netted Gems and as high as \$3.50 for U. S. No. 1 grade Burbanks.

Butting prices in the country are approximately \$1.75 for No. 1 Burbanks stocks furnished.

The markets in poultry, eggs, butter and country dressed meats were steady today. There were no receipts and the demand was nominal.

LIVESTOCK

Portland, Dec. 30.—Cattle steady receipts 30; calves none; steers good, \$3.25 to \$3.75; medium \$2.75 to \$3.25; common \$2.00 to \$2.75; canners and cutter steers \$2.00 to \$2.50; heifers, good \$2.50 to \$3.25; common and medium \$2.00 to \$2.50; cows, good \$2.00 to \$2.50; common and medium \$1.50 to \$2.00; canners and cutters \$2.50 to \$4.00; bulls, good beef (yearlings excluded) \$1.75 to \$4.50; common to medium (canners and butchers) \$2.00 to \$2.75; calves medium to choice (milk fed) excluded \$1.00 to \$3.00; culls and commons \$1.00 to \$1.50; vealers, medium to choice \$2.00 to \$2.50; culls and common \$1.00 to \$1.50.

Hogs steady; receipts 120; heavyweights (250 to 350 pounds) medium, good and choice \$12.00 to \$12.50; medium weight (200 to 250 pounds) medium good and choice \$12.00 to \$12.50; light weight (150 to 200 pounds) common, med. good and choice \$12.50 to \$12.75; light lights (130 to 150 pounds), common, medium, good and choice \$11.50 to \$12.50; packing hogs (rough and smooth) \$9.00 to \$11.00; slaughter pigs (90 to 130) medium good and choice \$11.50 to \$12.50; feeder and stocker pigs (70 to 130 pounds) medium, good and choice \$11.00 to \$12.00.

(Soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded in above quotations.) Sheep, none, steady receipts none; lambs good and choice (Mt. Adams) \$13.00 to \$14.25; lambs medium to good (valley) \$12.50 to \$14.25; heavyweights (52 lbs up) \$10.50 to \$12.50; all weights, culls and commons \$9.00 to \$12.00; yearling wethers medium to choice \$9.50 to \$11.50; ewes, common to choice \$5.00 to \$8.25; canners and culls \$2.50 to \$5.00.

PORTLAND WHEAT

Portland, Ore., Dec. 30.—(A.P.)—Wheat: January bids: BBB hard white \$1.65; hard white, bluestem, hard, soft white, western white, \$1.63; hard white, bluestem spring \$1.52; western red \$1.58.

Today's car receipts: wheat 52; flour 6; corn 3; hay 4.

BUTTER AND EGGS

Portland, Dec. 30.—Eggs current 28c; fresh standards firsts 29c; 29 1/2c; fresh standards extra 31 1/2c; underlayers 24c to 24 1/2c.

Portland, Dec. 30.—Butter steady extra cubes, city 45c; standard 45 1/2c; prime firsts 45c; firsts 44 1/2c; prints 45c; cartons 50c.

POULTRY

Portland, Ore., Dec. 30.—Poultry firm; less five per cent commission, heavy hens 25c to 26c; light 19c to 20c; springs 25c; young white ducks 23c to 25c; turkeys dressed 45c to 46c; live nominal.

ONIONS AND POTATOES

Portland, Ore., Dec. 30.—Potatoes steady; now \$2.50 to \$2.65; onions \$1.50 to \$1.75.

NUTS, HOBS AND CASARIA

Portland, Dec. 30.—Nuts steady; walnuts No. 1, 25c to 32c; filberts \$1.40 to \$1.50; almonds \$7.00 to \$8.00.

EMBARGO ON NARCISSUS BULBS IS AFFIRMED

Washington, D. C., Dec. 30.—Secretary of Agriculture Jardine has confirmed the partial embargo on narcissus bulbs authorized by the late Secretary Wallace to take effect on January 1, without modification. It was announced at the department of agriculture today.

The secretary's decision is a victory for narcissus growers of the Pacific northwest and California who urged the ratification of the restrictions for foreign markets at a hearing held here in November.

Secretary Jardine affirmed the contention of Northwest Narcissus growers that insect pests brought in with foreign bulbs, particularly the larger and looser bulb flies, he stated, were far from being generally established on the Pacific coast, as the percentage of invasion in plantings does not amount to more than a fraction of one per cent.

The embargo is intended to give coast growers a chance to free their fields from the pest.

"The lesser bulb fly is important onion pest," said the secretary. "In the Pacific northwest it has already occasioned serious damage in onion plantings. It has not yet reached our chief areas of onion production."

"Of great importance also is the possibility of casual or accidental entry with narcissus bulbs of insect pests which may have little or no economic relation to the bulb industry, but may carry a serious menace to other farm crops. Some 70 different insects have been intercepted with importations of narcissus bulbs alone."

Attorney of Silverton Writes On Causes and Prevention of Crime

(Editor's Note.—The following article on crime prevention was written by J. E. Hosmer, Silverton attorney, and submitted in a \$2500 prize essay contest conducted by the Society for the Prevention of Crime in New York City.)

The Cause. The best way to prevent crime is to find the main cause and remove it. What is the main cause of crime in New York?

The Civil War gave shrewd men an opportunity to get control of many industries. There were 86 fewer establishments manufacturing cotton in the United States in 1890 than in 1860, but there was an increase of 10,678 spindles in the same time and an increase of \$130,079 in value.

Now the fact that, in all the industries there was a great decrease in the number of establishments, and that the lesser number of factories put out a very much greater product, worth a very much greater value, is well known.

This concentration of the machinery of production into fewer and fewer hands, with the invention of many labor saving machines, has caused the concentration of wealth and produced a very large dependent laboring class.

The smaller class, formerly engaged in hand work, with other institutions of small caliber, have been crowded into the laboring class; and the weaker of both of these classes have been driven or drifted into poverty and crime.

That is to say the prime cause of crime in the concentration of wealth and the resultant enslavement of the masses.

The idle from the country and smaller towns are always drifting into the larger cities, and many of these are forced to starve or become criminals.

Add to this the crime of the so-called higher ups, and we can at once see the real reason for the ever increasing criminality of our great American metropolis.

There were 3,000,000 troops in 1873 and 1874 out of a population of 40,000,000 and many people starved at home. We are today supporting, at an enormous cost, very busy criminal courts, jails, penitentiaries and insane asylums—nearly all caused by the monopolization of our great natural resources, the concentration of wealth and the resultant struggle of the masses in poverty.

With the aid of our wonderful machinery it now takes only a few workers to produce all we can sell at home and all we can sell abroad.

The great army of people out of work can not continue to buy; factories close; cost of living goes up; mobs arise; costly military forces are brought into action to subdue them, and crime follows as a natural consequence.

As far back as 1904 the total valuation of trusts was \$20,379,162,511. In 1907 it had increased to \$30,000,000,000 and today, 19 years afterward, the valuation of our trusts is so great that the figures have no meaning to the human mind.

When a few own great wealth and control industry, the many struggle, starve, flock to the great cities and become criminals.

The privately owned industrial institutions have failed to furnish work for the workers. It is impossible for them to do so.

ACTIVE YEAR IN FRUIT CIRCLES IS IN PROSPECT

While on the surface business is stagnant in the local fruit world, nevertheless indications begin to point to one of the busiest seasons in history if the crops will produce in such a manner as to warrant it.

Recently P. M. Hogue of Denny & company dropped into the city for a day or two and dropped out again without making much of a surface stir.

"Just looking around," was his laconic comment. However, he visited with local fruit buyers and the Libby people have been heavy purchasers of loganberries in this section especially last year. It is considered likely that his trip may have something to do with the loganberry outlook for another year.

The Libby people last year bought logans here and trucked them to The Dalles over a long buying season.

F. M. Hogue, Jr., son of the vice president of Denny & company, also is in the city, but the reason for his visit here is not known.

M. O. Evans, formerly a fruit broker in these parts, is also said to be headed this way from Los Angeles and other fruit buyers have been out, without saying much.

The Denny people, according to the tale drifting around, are planning on their biggest year yet in the valley with cherries and prunes and possibly other fruits, if crops and weather conditions will permit them to put it over. Plans were all laid by the company last year to put over a banner deal from one end of the valley to the other, but the crop shortage put a quietus on the deal and after shipping a few cherries they dropped out because of lack of products to operate on, and the prune deal was called off for the same reason.

WHEAT AND CORN SAG A LITTLE

Chicago, Dec. 30.—(A.P.)—Wheat prices, which ranged from 2 cents decline to 1 advance, new style, December \$1.88 to \$1.88 1/2, and May \$1.82 to \$1.83 were followed by an irregular general setback, in which December receded to \$1.87 and May to \$1.81 1/2.

After opening 3/4 to 1 1/2 lower, May 87 1/2 to 87 1/2, the corn market underwent a moderate further sag. Oats started unchanged to 1/2 higher, May 46 1/2 to 46 1/2. Later the market showed a slight drop.

The wheat market closed unsettled, 5 cent lower to 1 1/2 advance, new style, December \$1.88 1/2 and May \$1.80 to \$1.81 1/2.

Corn closed weak, 1 1/2 to 1 1/2 net lower, May 87 1/2 to 87 1/2.

Wholesale Prices Grain No. 1 white wheat \$1.81; red wheat, (sacked) \$1.46; oats 48c bu.; hay, oat and vetch, \$17.00; meat, (top hogs) \$12.25; cows

The Remedy.

Therefore the city of New York, in order to eliminate its crime, must put her citizens of working age to work at a reasonable, living wage. Those without any visible means of support must be forced to work an amount necessary to support themselves and their families.

Those willing and able to work must, upon application, be given work by the city and helped to become honest, law abiding citizens. This can be done at a great profit, and it must be done or crime will continue to increase.

Let your best legal talent draft a bill to give all the workers work. Let your best orators and newspaper explain the bill and its criminal destroying benefits. Let your best lecturers circulate petitions to your lawmakers to pass the ordinance. It will pass! Then from the cradle to the grave, there will be but little chance for any inhabitant to become a criminal in what will then be a "Greater New York."

The babies will be taken care of by parents who have regular work and a sufficient wage; the school-age children will be in school with teachers who have not been seared by worrysome poverty; and when the happy children leave school, they will be insured in a real "New York life," for their beloved city will be ready to give them good work and good pay.

And the old fathers and mothers who have been workers (not criminals) will be beloved by their working children, with no danger of their being a public nuisance or a public burden.

This not merely a dream. The people must be given work. It is a practical, workable plan. It can be done if New York can be awakened. Those who profit from crime have held you in thrall for these many years but the time has come to break its bonds and go to work at productive labor or crime will continue to rise; and some day, in a tidal wave, it will submerge all that you have gained of the good, the beautiful and the true.

"Labor conquers all," says the ancient maxim.

If the relation between the city and the state authorities warrants the Society for the Prevention of Crime in petitioning the state lawmakers to enact the bill into a state-wide law, so much the better, for then the country and smaller towns can co-operate with the city of New York in furnishing work; and it will certainly be much cheaper to give all the people a supervised opportunity to produce wealth than to support thousands in idleness and to pay for the capture, conviction and punishment of the resultant criminals, as well as to sustain the loss of their good citizenship after their humiliating and hardening experience in the awful process.

Get your legal talent, your orators, your editors and your collectors at work at once. Put your carefully prepared ordinance up to your lawmakers after ample educational work.

The ordinance will pass! It must pass. "Labor omnia vincit!"

J. E. HOSMER, Silverton, Or., Dec. 19, 1925.

50c; dressed hogs 16c; top steers 50c; cows \$2.00 to \$2.50; bulls 3 1/2 to 4c; spring lambs 80 lb. and under 12 1/2 to 15c; heavier 9c to 10c; dressed veal 15c.

Poultry: young chickens 16c to 22c; hens 17c; heavy hens 22c; old roosters 6c to 8c; stag roosters 16c to 18c; turkeys 30c live; dressed 40c; ducks 16c to 18c; geese 20c to 22c.

Butterfat 47c; cream butter 48c; pullets 24c; med. 28c; standard 30c; milk \$2.44 cwt.; eggs per pound 29c.

Vegetables and fruits: oranges \$4.50 to \$5.50; Japanese oranges \$2.25; lemons \$5.00 to \$6.50; grapefruit \$5.00 to \$6; bananas 10c to 14c; apples \$1.50 to \$2.50 box; Yukon potatoes \$2.25 to \$2.75; sacked vegetables; 2 1/2c; carrots 1 1/2c; turkeys 2 1/2c; local 40c to 50c; onions, radishes 40c doz; bunches; tomatoes 20c pound; homegrown Oregon celery \$6c to \$1.00 doz; California celery 90c to \$1.50; home grown cabbage 1 1/2c; local cauliflower \$1.50 to \$2.50; peppers 15c; garlic 20c lb.; onions 2c; sweet potatoes \$5.00 to \$6.25; cranberries \$1.75; bulk dates 10c lb.; lettuce, spinach 5c lb.; California leed \$4.75.

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COST OF FOOD SHOWS INCREASE DURING YEAR

Chicago, Dec. 30.—(A.P.)—The housewife at the close of 1925 finds most of the items on her grocery shopping list are more expensive than they were a year ago. Of 23 articles in the meat, vegetable and fruit department of agriculture on butter, fruits and vegetables, the Minneapolis price on flour and the Chicago produce exchange on poultry and produce.

Starting at the top of the menu, celery is about half last year's price, \$1.50 to \$1.75 a crate this year, \$2.25 to \$2.75 a crate last year. Flour is now and was a year ago \$9.60 a barrel.

Beef is lower. For the meats, beef is a bit lower, while pork, ham and bacon are very much higher. A rib roast and a round steak are about the same price as last year, 25 cents on ribs and 14 cents on round steak, while steaks and pot roasts are each two cents lower now, alone dropping from 30 to 28 cents and pot roasts from 25 cents to 23 cents. Ham is now 23 1/2 cents for a standard brand, five cents higher than a year ago. Bacon is 35 1/2 cents a pound for a standard brand, eight cents higher than a year ago.

If you have poultry for the meal course, the pocketbook is called on for considerably more than last year's. Turkeys are 35 cents a pound and 30 cents a year ago. A hen to roast 3 1/2 cents a pound, and 16 to 25 cents a year ago. A duck or a goose is about the same as last year.

Butter Higher. Butter is 48 cents now and 42 cents a year ago. Vegetables are taking the heaviest wallop at the family purse, especially the Irish potatoes. They are now \$4.25 to \$4.00 a hundred pounds, and were \$1.15 to \$1.25 last year. Sweet potatoes are a little lower now, \$2.15 to \$2.25 a bushel, compared with \$2.50 to \$2.75 a year ago. Carrots, string beans and cabbage are all a little higher, while cauliflower is a little lower. Onions are just the same. Cabbage is now \$40 to \$45 a ton, while the price a year ago was \$30 to \$35.

Salad lettuce is now \$3.50 to \$4 a crate compared with \$3.25 to \$3.50 last year. If you have a fruit salad, oranges, both Florida and California, are noticeably lower, and so too, are apples. The eggs, if you see them here, are much lower now than last year, 42 cents now for firsts, which a year ago brought 50 to 57 cents.

Dr. F. E. Denny of the Boyce Thompson Institute for Plant Research today presented before the Botanical society of America, meeting in Kansas City, with the American Association for the Advancement of Science, novel results obtained on hastening the sprouting of potatoes by means of chemical treatment. These experiments when completed may be of signal importance to the potato growers, in that they provide a simple means of cutting short the usual two months rest period, that fresh harvested potatoes take, when replanted, and so will speed up production.

After trying out more than two hundred chemicals, in some three hundred separate experiments, conducted under varying conditions, Dr. Denny found several chemicals that caused early sprouting, without injury, when applied to dormant potatoes. The best results were obtained with potassium or sodium chlorate, and ethylene chlorhydrate. The latter is a volatile substance that mixes with water and the potatoes may be soaked in the solution or exposed to the vapors.

The two principal varieties used were Bliss Triumph, which when treated with ethylene chlorhydrin gave sprouts one month before the untreated tubers, grown for comparison showed growth, and the Irish Cobbler, which when treated with potassium thiocyanate gave vines two feet high with a second crop of tubers just forming before the check potatoes were even above the ground.

Dr. Denny also reported results obtained with the proper strength of thiourea, in causing two or more tubers to develop from one eye of a potato, where ordinarily only one is obtained. In one experiment seven out of ten pieces of potato, so treated, not only gave two or more healthy sprouts per eye, but these developed equally from one eye and two stalks per seed piece, each with a second crop of tubers. In another case eighteen out of twenty pieces treated grew two or more buds at each eye.

Furthermore, the tendency of the development of bud at the apex of the potato, to prevent the growth of buds below it, was particularly overcome by moderate further eye of a potato giving out sprouts when the tuber was treated. One hour of soaking was all that was necessary using a four per cent solution of thiourea, and the second buds and a one per cent strength for those beginning to sprout.

The commercial application of these facts, remains to be developed.

spending the holiday vacation with her cousin, Hilda Johnston. Miss Winnifred Hardison left Wednesday evening for Portland to spend a week with her parents.

Floyd Monroe and wife of Medford were Lyons visitors Sunday. Mrs. Jack Johnston and children and Miss Surry called on Mrs. Henry Bodeker, Saturday afternoon.

Joe Fox and family left on Saturday's train for Reedsport, where he is high climber.

The E. H. Potter family were all at Lyons to spend Christmas. Their son is doing some carpenter work for his father this week.

Miss Dora Furry of Lebanon is work for his father this week.

COMMISSIONERS' COURT

(Continued from Page Six.)

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Includes items like 'The Pac. Tel. & Tel. Co. tel. for county poor farm 5.50', 'Patton, C. F. relief for Emma Lundquist 10.00', 'Piccard, Callan, milk for Mrs