# EGGS DROP TWO TO THREE CENTS BUTTER STEADY

Portland (UP)—A cut of 2 to 3 cents in the price of eggs was reported here Friday. With the exception of standards, were reduced 2 cents per dozen. Standards dropped 3 cents.

Cutting of egg prices at this period, indicates the rapid approach of the flush production of the season. Egg supplies are increasing here with the greater country lay and the same appears true of the coast and the country generally.

While there is more or less steadiness and even strength in other branches of live poultry market, heavy hens are inclined to show very much of an easy feeling with prices bid somewhat lower.

Market for country killed hogs showed a favorable tone along the wholesale way with prices generally unchanged. Occasional sales are shown at 16 cents but the general market does not move that high.

Quality country killed calves are showing a very good tone here with prices well maintained at the recent high mark. Lambs continue generally of poor quality with demand sluggish.

Decreased production of butter throughout the country is giving way slowly to an increase, reports indicate. The losses are gradually diminishing in the east and middle west. There was no change in quotations on the Portland market.

Latest arrivals of broccoli from the Roseburg section are showing considerable improvement and sales are shown as high as $1.35 with the best Californian generally not above $1.10 and $1.15. Some ordinary to poor Roseburg 75 cents to $1 crate.

As expected there has been a change of price basis in the orange market. Large fruit is 10 to 15 cents higher generally and in spots 25 cents up while small fruit is down a quarter. Sale of the latter was nearly suspended on account of the extreme price asked.

There is a greater supply of spring chinook salmon reaching the local trade with resulting decline in the price. Columbia river smelt are selling from 4 to 7 pench pound, according to quality.

With much more liberal supply and even better quality, market for Mexican tomatoes is somewhat overloaded here at the moment. Considerable price shading has resulted.

Onions are weaker and lower here, still low in the country.

Potatoes show fair movement locally.

Rhubarb market steady and unchanged for hothouse offerings.

Mexican peas are selling better around $5.25 crate.

Lettuce market continues weak with a wide price spread. Overloaded.

Demand for seed potatoes is starting unusually early.

# GOOD PRICES FOR POTATOES IN IDAHO

Roy Hurst of the Hurst Fruit company of Salem, has recently returned here from several weeks spent at Burley and Twin Falls, Idaho, where he handled a potato deal shipping out around 100 cars and he has more under contract for shipment a little later when the demand once more brightens up which he expects in the near future.

"About 3000 cars of potatoes have been available at these places," stated Hurst. "I figure about 70 per cent of them have moved out at average price of $1.90 net in bulk f. o. b. shipping point. The low price was $1.60 and the high price $2.15 in bulk. They were a good grade but small, due to an early frost, but for smoothness and quality were fine. This has been a growers' market over there all the way through. The growers sold enough at the beginning of the season to finance their expenses and have been gambling on the balance. They have plenty of safe storage so have been able to gamble. While the price has been good, the demand lately has been slow, so movements have slackened even with the price holding firm."

## Salem Markets

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

Wheat: No. 1, white, 97c; red (sacked) 95c, feed oats 47c; milling oats 50c; barley $32 per ton.

Meats: Hogs: Top grades, 130-160 lbs. $10.75; 160-220 lbs. $10.60; 220-260 lbs. $10.75; 260-350 lbs. $10.25; sows, $8.00 to $8.25; Cattle, top steers steady $10 to $10.50; cows $5.00 to $7.50; culls and cutters $3 to $4.50; Sheep, spring lambs $10.00; bucks, $9 to $8.50; old ewes $4 to $5.

Calves: Vealers live weight 140-180 lbs. $10-$11; heavy and thins $7-$8.

Dressed meats: Top veal 15 cents; No. 2 grade 14c; rough and heavy 13c and up; top hogs: 120-150 lbs. 15½c; other grades 13c down.

Poultry — Light to medium hens 16-18c lb.; heavy hens 22 cents per pound; broilers, springs 20-22c; stags 13c lb.; old roosters 7c lb.

Eggs: pullets 25c; fresh extras 27c; Butterfat 38c; prime butter 38-39c; cube extras 33c; standard cubes 32c.

WHOLESALE PRICES

Fresh fruit: oranges, navels $4.25-$8 case; lemons $8.75; bananas 7½c; apples, XF Jonathans $2.75; face-fill $1.50; Spitzenberg $2.25-$2.75; Delicious XF $2.75; Winesaps, wrapped and packed $1.75; Yellow Newtowns, $1.75. Cranberries $4 box. Grapefruit, Texas $6.25-$7.50; California $5.50.

Rhubarb $2.75-$3.50 20-lb. box.

Fresh vegetables: Tomatoes, hothouse $4.75 to $5.50; California $5.25 crate. Potatoes, Yakimas $2.50-$3. Lettuce, Imperial valley $4.25-$5.25. Celery $7.00. Cabbage 4½-5c; green peppers 35c lb. Spinach $4 crate; cauliflower $1.85; artichokes $1.00 doz.

Bunched vegetables: Dozen bunches; turnips 90c; parsley 80c; carrots 40 to 90c; beets 90c; onions 60c; radishes 60c.

Sacked vegetables: Onions local $2-50; carrots $3; rutabagas 3½c; garlic 15c lb.; squash, Marblehead 4c; Hubbard 4c; banana 4c; turnips 3c; parsnips 4c; yams 7c lb.

WOOL, MOHAIR

Wool: medium 30c; coarse 27c per lb.; Lambs wool 25c, fall clip 27c.

# MARKET QUOTATIONS

### PORTLAND LIVESTOCK

Portland (AP)—Cattle and calves: Quotably steady. Receipts, cattle 35; calves 10.

Steers, 1100-1300 lbs. $11 to $11.85; good $11.25 to $12; medium $9.50 to $11.25; common $7.50 to $9.50; heifers good $10 to $10.50; common to medium $7 to $10. Cows, good $8.75 to $9.50; common to medium $6.25 to $8.75; low cutter $3.50 to $6.25. Bulls, yearlings excluded, $8 to $8.50; cutter to medium $7 to $8. Calves, medium to choice $6.50 to $8.50; cull to common $6 to $8.50. Vealers, milk fed, good to choice $10.50 to $12.50; medium $8.50 to $10.50; cull to common $6.50 to $8.50.

Hogs, Quotabley steady. Receipts 550.

Heavy weight $10 to $11.25; medium weight $10.50 to $11.60; light weight $11.60 to $11.85; light lights $10.75 to $11.75; packing sows, $9 to $10. Slaughter pigs $10.50 to $11.25; feeder and stocker pigs 90-130 lbs. medium to choice $10.50 to $11.60. (Soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded in above quotations.)

Sheep and lambs: Quotably steady. Receipts 350.

Lambs, good to choice $9.75 to $10.50. Lambs, 84 lbs. to 92 lbs. $9.50 to $10.25; 92 lbs. down, medium $9 to $9.75; all weights, common $7.50 to $9.00; yearling wethers $6.50 to $8.50. Ewes, medium to choice $5 to $6.50; 120-150 lbs. $4 to $6. All weights, cull to common $2 to $4.

### PORTLAND PRODUCE

Portland (UP)—The following prices effective Friday. Butter quotations are for shipment from country creameries and ½c a pound is deducted as commission.

Butter: cube extras 34c; standards 33c; prime firsts 32c; firsts 30c.

Eggs, poultry producers prices: fresh extras 28c; standards 27c; fresh mediums 26c.

Butterfat, direct to shippers track 32c; No. 2 grade 27c; stations, No. 1 30c; No. 2 25c; Portland delivery prices No. 1, 33c; No. 2, 28c.

Milk: buying price 4 per cent, $2.30 per cwt.

Cheese: selling price to retailers: Tillamook county triplets, 27c; loaf 28c; Tillamook f.o.b. selling prices: triplets, 25c; loaf 26c.

Live poultry: heavy hens, colored, over 4½ lbs., 23-24c; heavy Leghorns 22-23c; 3½ to 4 lbs., 20-21c; under 3½ lbs. 18c; broilers, light 30-32c; colored 22c; old roosters 12c; stags 16c.

Dressed poultry: turkeys, fancy toms 30c; hens 28c; No. 2 24c; capons 30c.

Fresh fruit: oranges, navels $4 to $7.50; grapefruit, Texas $6.75 to $7.50; Florida $6.25 to $7; limes, 5-doz. carton $2.50; bananas, 6-6½c lb. Lemons, Calif. $6.50 to $8.

Cranberries, late Howes, $3.40 to $3.50 per box; Cape Cod $3 bushel box; eastern, $15 barrel.

Cucumbers, Colorado hothouse $3.-; Ore. standard $2.50-$2.75 doz. Brussels sprouts, Ore. $1.25-$1.40 peach box. Tomatoes, hothouse 27-30c lb.; mexican $4-$4.50 lug repackrd.

Onions, selling price to retailers: sets 5½-6½c lb.; Oregon, $1.65-$2 cwt.

Fresh vegetables, selling price: lettuce, Imperial valley $2.25 to $3.00; peas 14-15c lb.

Celery, Calif. $1.40 to $1.75 doz.; $5.50 to $6 crate; Oregon, $1.25 doz.

Rhubarb, hothouse, extra fancy $2.25; fancy $2; choice $1.50 20-lb. bx.

Bell peppers 25-27½c lb.

Cauliflower, local, 75c to $1; Calif. 75c to $1.25. Roseburg broccoli 75c-$1.35.

Potatoes: Deschutes Gems $3.10 to $3.25; Yakimas $2.75 to$ 3 cwt.; Western Oregon $2.25 to $2.50. Sweet potatoes, Calif. nominal 6c lb.; southern yams, $3.25 crate.

Country meats: Selling price to retailers, country killed hogs, best butchers under 150 lbs. 15-15¾c; veal, 75 to 90 lbs. 17-18c; lambs, 20-22c; heavy mutton 15c.

### PORTLAND EASTSIDE MARKET

Hothouse rhubarb continues to feature offerings on the Eastside Farmers' market. Sales were shown at $2 for extra fancy 20's.

Root vegetables showed an active tone, especially carrots, but supplies are ample.

Green onions were in good call at 35-40c doz. bunches. Brussels sprouts held mostly $1.10 peach box for best.

Spinach was in small supply around $1.40 orange box. Celery hearts sold rapidly at $1.25 doz. bunches. A small supply of celery 75c doz.

Potatoes steady at $2.25 for facny. Carrots 30-35c doz. bunches, 40c lug. Beets, 50c doz. buenhes, 50-60c lug, sacked stock $1.50. Turnips 35c doz. bunches, 50-60c lug.

Potatoes, sacks $2 to $2.35. Onions dry, large, $1.30 to $1.75; green 35-40c doz. bunches. Cauliflower, No. 1$1; No. 2, 65-75c. Apples, jumble pack $1 to $1.25; face and fill $1.25 to $1.50.

Squash, Hubbard $1 crate. Cabbage, fancy $1.50 crate.

### NUTS, HOPS, WOOL

Portland (UP)—Nuts: Oregon walnuts, 22-28c; Calif. 20-28c; peanuts, raw 10c; Brazils, new crop 22-24c; almonds 34-35c; filberts 19-20c; pecans 24-28c.

Hops: nominal, 1929 crop 9½c.

Wool, 1928 crop nominal; Willamette valley 28-33c; eastern Oregon 18-27½c.

### HAY MARKET

Portland (AP)—Hay, steady, buying prices: Eastern Oregon timothy, $20.50 to $21; Do., valley $19 to $19.50; alfalfa, $18 to $19; clover $16. Oat hay $16; straw $7 to $8 ton. Selling prices $2 more.

### CASCARA BARK

Portland (AP)—Cascara bark steady, 7 to 7½c.

### DRIED FRUIT, HOPS

New York (AP)—Evaporated apples, steady; choice 12¾ to 13¾c; fancy 14 to 15. Prunes steady; Calif. 8 to 12¾c; Oregon 9½ to 17c. Apricots steady; standard 13½ to 15c; choice 16¼ to 17c; extra choice 18 to 20c. Peaches, steady; standard 13½ to 14c; choice 14 to 15c; extra choice 14¾ to 15¾c.

Hops steady. State, 1929 18-20c; 1928 nominal; Pacific coast 1929 15-18c; 1928 12-14c.

### SAN FRANCISCO POULTRY

San Francisco (AP) — (Fed.-State Market bureau): Net prices paid producers for live poultry delivered San Francisco: Hens, Leghorns, all sizes, 24-25c lb.; colored 4 lbs. and up 27-28c. Broilers, Leghorns, under 15 lbs. per doz. 28-30c; 16 to 22 lbs. per doz. 26-28c. Fryers, colored, under 3 lbs. 28-30c. Leghorns up to 2½ lbs. 28-30c. Young roasters 3 lbs. up 30-32c; capons, none. Roosters, old Leghorns, 13c; colored 17c.

Turkeys, young toms, 15 lbs. and up, live, nominal, dressed, 34-35c; hens young and old, 10 lbs. and up, live nominal; dressed 32-33c; old toms and undergrades, live, nominal; dressed 20-28c.

### SAN FRANCISCO APPLES

San Francisco (AP)— (Federal-State Market News Service): Apples, boxes, Calif. Newtown Pippins, $2.50 to $2.75; loose, $1.65-$2; northwestern Rome Beauties fancy $2-$2.25; 88s and larger $2.50-$2.75; C grade $1.75-$2; Spitzenburg, extra fancy $3.25-$3.35; fancy $2.50-$3; Delicious, extra fancy $3.75; fancy $2.50-$3; Winesaps $2.75-$3; fancy $2.50-$2.75; Newtons, extra fancy $3-$3.25; fancy $2.75-$3.

### PORTLAND SUGAR, FLOUR

Portland (AP)—Cane sugar, sacked basis, steady. Cane, fruit or berry, $5.15 per cwt. Beet sugar $5 cwt.

Flour, city delivery prices. Steady. Family patents 49s, $7.40; whole wheat $6.50; graham $6.30; Baker's hard wheat 98s $6.90; bakers' Bluestem patents 85s, $7.00; pastry flour, 49s, $6.90.

### SAN FRANCISCO BUTTERFAT

San Francisco (AP)—Butterfat prices, f.o.b. San Francisco, 39 to 39½c lb.

### PORTLAND WHEAT

Portland (AP)—Wheat futures: Mar. all trading $1.10. May, open $1.11; high $1.12; low, close $1.10½. July, open, high $1.13; low, close $1.12½. Sept., open, high $1.13; low, close $1.12¾.

Cash wheat: Big Bend Bluestem, hard white $1.20; soft white, western white $1.09; hard winter, northern spring, western red $1.07.

Oats, No. 2 38-lb. white $33.

Today's car receipts, wheat 67, flour 10, corn 3, oats 1, hay 5.

### CHICAGO GRAIN

Chicago (AP)—Wheat futures: March open $1.10 to ⅛; high $1.10⅝; low $1.09½; close $1.10. May, open $1.14 5-8 to $1.15; high $1.15 5-8; low, $1.13¾; close $1.14⅛ to ⅜. July, open $1.17 to ¼; high $1.17½; low $1.15-3-8; close $1.16⅛ to ¼. Sept., open $1.18½ to ¾; high $1.19 3-8; low $1.17 5-8; close $1.18½ to ¾.

Cash grain: Wheat No. 1 hard $1.20; No. 5 northern spring 97c. New corn, No. 5 mixed 71 to 72c; No. 4 white 78 to 79½c; Old corn, No. 3 yellow 84c. Oats, No. 2 white 42½ to 43c; No. 4 white 41¾ to 42c. Rye, No. 2, 77c. Barley, quotable range 58-66c. Timothy seed $5.40 to $6.35. Clover seed $10.25 to $17.75.

Lard $16.62; ribs $13.25; bellies $13.75.

### WINNIPEG WHEAT

Winnipeg (UP)—Wheat range, May open $1.17⅞; close $1.17 5-8. July, open $1.20; close $1.19½. Oct., open $1.21; close $1.20⅛.

### LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool (UP)—Wheat range, Mar. open, low $1.09; high, close $1.14½. May, open, low $1.17; high, close $1.19 5-8. July, open, low $1.20 3-8; high, $1.23⅛; close $1.22¾.

### CHICAGO LIVESTOCK

Chicago (AP)— (U. S. D. A.) Hogs, 16,000, including 5500 direct. Top $11.50; bulk $11 to $11.50.

Butchers, medium to choice $10.40 to $11.10; pigs, medium to choice $9.25 to $10.

Cattle, 1000; calves 1000. Slow, uneven trade. Slaughter classes: steers, $12.75 to $15.25; fed yearlings, good and choice $12.75 to $16; vealers, milk

Stockers and feeders, good and choice fed, good and choice $10 to $14.50. stockers and feeders, good and choice $10.75 to $11.75.

Sheep 8000. Market steady. Bulk fat lambs $11 to $11.50; few choice $11.75 to $11.90; fat ewes $6 down. Lambs, good and choice $10.40 to $12; medium to choice $9.25 to $10.35; ewes, medium to choice $4.75 to $6; feeder lambs, good and choice $9.50 to $10.50.

# PEP COMPANY HOLDS SALES TACTICS FAIR

Continued from page 1)

has enabled it to avoid any increase in rates which otherwise must have accompanied the rising cost of materials and labor entering into the manufacture and distribution of power, Mr. Hamilton alleges.

Mr. Hamilton does not contend that lower "unit" cost has reduced the rate of the consumer who is using the same amount of power as in 1910 or subsequent years—that having remained practically stable—but he claims that the lower rates which attach to increased consumption justify the company's policy of charging the costs of stimulating the sales of appliances to operating expenses.

As to the allegation of the independent dealers that the power company is using unfair tactics in making a census of the appliances used by its customers Mr. Hamilton enters a complete denial. He denies that the information as to outlets and appliances used in private homes secured by the company's meter readers, given access to these homes for serving purposes by the rules of the public service commission, are being used by the company as prospect lists for its sales department, contending that such information as is collected by these meter readers would be of little value in this respect. The meter readers, he says, only get around to the separate home about once in three years.

"All of the information collected by our meter readers is filed away in an index system for the information of the service department, and any dealer who thinks he can make use of this information is welcome to it," Hamilton says.

In any event, there will be no "fight" over the matter at issue on the part of the company," says Mr. Hamilton, announcing that "we do not consider our judgment infallible, and are perfectly agreeable to having a board of arbitration, the public service commission or the courts, review our policies and decide whether we are right or wrong. If we are found to be wrong we will be good citizens and abide by such decisions willingly and faithfully, and will hold no ill will towards anyone."

Contending that the company believes its policy justified in that it produces the greatest good to the greatest number, Mr. Hamilton's statement, in part, continues:

"Increased use permits customers to enjoy more service for the same total cost, or much more service at a slight additional cost.

"Therefore, anything we can do at a reasonable cost or expense to promote the use of electricity, particularly in the home, will tend to continue to reduce the unit cost, and increase the amount of service actually rendered per dollar paid for such service.

"Had it not been for increases in the volume of business done by the power companies, they would have been forced to increase their rates for service as have other industries been forced to increase their prices.

"The industrial and business fields have now become fairly well saturated with electric power service; as an illustration of which here in Salem, we have the case of the Spaulding Logging company which has even electrified its plant and is purchasing power from us.

"On the other hand it is commonly conceded that there is still a great field for the increased use of electricity in the home which will be as of great benefit to the housewife as the use of electricity has been to the factory employe.

"It is therefore in the field of the home that the power companies must look for their increased sales of power which are required if we are to maintain our increase in volume of business, and thereby be able to meet the increased cost of doing business without increasing our rates.

"If we can do this and at the same time charge a reasonable amount of expense of securing this business to the operating expenses of the utility as we have been doing in the past, it seems fully logical to do so.

"All other businesses spend large amounts in their sales and advertising departments in developing new business, so why should not the light and power industry, and how else can the electric power industry develop new business as effectively and rapidly as by selling and placing electrical consuming apparatus and appliances?

"As to the allegations that the

# CAULIFLOWER FROM OREGON FIELDS LISTED

Portland Ore. (AP)—Reviewing the fruit and vegetable situation, the Portland bureau of the United States Department of Agriculture says:

"Oregon cauliflower from the Roseburg district is increasing in volume of arrivals. Carlot cauliflower movement from this section will start about March 1. One hundred to 125 cars will probably be loaded during March. Winter injury to this crop was much less than was first anticipated, and according to present reports was not over 10 to 20 per cent. Quality is improving daily, and is now about equal to best California stock, but extra fancy cauliflower is extremely scarce.

"The potato market continues excited at Yakima valley points; but this had not been felt at Portland or other Pacific coast markets. Shipping point prices increased again to $43,000 for stock grading 50-60 per cent No. 1.

"Onions continue dull. Much stock of excellent quality is being sold by farmers at the Labish district as low as 75-80c per cwt. plus sacks.

"Tomatoes were less expensive today, but still too high ($4.50 per lug) to obtain very extensive distribution.

"The lettuce market is about as low as it can go, without dealers losing money on it. Present prices just about pay cost of harvesting and packing, transportation, and distribution charges."

# CHICAGO MOB OF WORKLESS STORM HALL

Chicago (AP)—Several hundred men and women milled about the city hall Friday in protest against unemployment. Squads of mounted police charged the throng, using billies to keep the leaders from haranguing the mob that quickly gathered. Seven persons suffered bruised heads, and several were arrested.

The march on the city hall started after a mass meeting at Redhifer hall on North Wells street, called "to fight unemployment."

Squads of the mounted officers warned of their approach, hurried their horses to the walks, striking right and left with clubs and knocking several persons down. Ringleaders who climbed to boxes on the corners and started addressing their followers were pushed down and beaten.

The disturbances broke out simultaneously on all four sides of the city hall, which with the county building occupies an entire block in the Loop, surrounded by Clark, Randolph, Lasalle and Washington streets.

When the throng gathered at the Clark street entrance to the county building four policemen rode abreast down the sidewalk.

The boldest of the marchers was a young girl who bobbed up on a rostrum every time she was pulled down by the police. She was one of the dozen or more herded into a patrol and taken away.

Handbills urging the unemployed to "join the international demonstration against unemployment Thursday, March 6," were tossed about.

The demonstration took place about the noon hour, attracting thousands of loop workers.

# LA GRANDE PLANS BIG CONSTRUCTION

LaGrande, Ore. (AP) — Approximately $1,122,000 will be expended in LaGrande and vicinity during 1930 on new construction, according to an estimate made by a chamber of commerce committee in response to a request from Governor A. W. Norblad.

The construction includes about $401,000 in local building, including a new Union Pacific station, $210,000 in county work, $105,000 for super-service stations and about $406,000 in state highway work in this territory.

The building work represents a large increase over the 1929 figure which was less than $305,000.

## PROTESTS BY SUICIDE

Bruenn, Czechoslovakia, (UP)—Because her father, at the age of 83, insisted on taking a flapper of 48 with him on his third trip to the marriage altar Julia Ittl, a 51-year-old spinster of Unter-Bajanovitch, poisoned herself on his wedding day.

regulations of the public service commission granting our employes access to private homes for the purpose of making service surveys are being abused, I wish to say that as far as I know none of the men referred to are gaining access to the private homes under any regulations of the public service commission granting them that right, or privilege.

"These men are salesmen to each of whom has been assigned a definite territory as is customary in many sales organizations, and these men are calling on their customers to learn if their present equipment is giving them satisfaction, and if it is not, they endeavor to have the cause of the trouble and dissatisfaction remedied, and then to interest the customer in additional equipment that will be of benefit to the customer and produce additional load for us.

"As far as we can see, the salesmen of any electrical dealer can have the same entree into the home if he is representing a responsible and well-known dealer, and approaches the householder in a gentlemanly and diplomatic manner."

## WEATHER CUTS DOWN ATTENDANCE AT MEET

Dayton — Because of inclement weather a small number of poultrymen were able to attend the second of the series of poultrymen's night school meetings held in the Dayton high school Wednesday evening, under the direction of Burris L. Young, instructor of the Smith-Hughes department.

This meeting was for the exchange of ideas on feeding for best results. The few men who did attend received many helpful hints, they report.

# STOCK MARKET TURNS DULL IN FRIDAY TRADING

New York (AP)—Stocks turned dull Friday and even acceptance of a railroad merger plan by the interstate commerce commission failed to start any more than a temporary buying movement.

Carrier shares moved up as a unit for a time and then turned quiet. The majority held their gains, nevertheless with the highest grade shares strongest.

Utilities generally were up fractions to 2 points with Consolidated Gas leading; oil shares perked up on rumors of a large merger impending; motors were firm under the lead of Packard. Good demand was experienced by such issues as Gillette Safety Razor, American Can, Radio, Westinghouse Electric, and Montgomery Ward.

United States Steel held a fractional gain well below the high of the day, despite efforts of the bears to break it.

The bearish element was much more successful in such stocks as Simmons company and Safeway Stores, but even these issues regained part of their losses.

Toward the close a move started in the oils. This was duplicated on curb market also. On the stock exchange, good demand came out for Mexican Seaboard, Standard Oil of New York, and Union Oil of California. Buying operations spread to Standard of New Jersey and Houston.

New York Central spurted 3 points and ruled strong around 184, whilst substantial gains were made by all the other carriers save Union Pacific which reacted on expectation of competition with the new Great Northern Pacific Railroad, a combination of Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railroads. This was the merger which the interstate commerce commission approved, and when the announcement came from Washington rails sprang into action.

# MERGER OF HILL LINES AUTHORIZED

Continued from page 1)

the Spokane, Portland and Seattle railway.

In ordering the roads to divorce themselves for ownership of the Burlington, the commission held that question had been disposed of by the consolidation plan.

In awarding the Spokane, Portland and Seattle to the unified system, the commission said suitable assurance must be given that the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific railroad will have access from Spokane to Portland over this short line.

The Great Northern company operates 8154 miles of which 558 are in Canada. The Northern Pacific railway operates 6668 miles of which 74 miles are operated under trackage in Canada. The combined system would be one of the longest railroads in the country.

The two northern roads asked control of the Burlington because they hold 97 per cent of the capital stock of that company which operates about 11,437 miles of line.

In rejection of this, the commission pointed out, "by consolidating the accounting department of the northern lines and the Spokane company, it is estimated that an annual saving of $669,399 can be effected."

The commission pointed out the two northern lines serve a total of 3619 stations of which 96.1 per cent is non-competitive and that only 50 competitive points are served exclusively by the two roads.

The proposal of the two northern lines to operate the Montana Western railway, a line connecting with the Great Northern at Conrad, Mont., and the Nez Perce and Idaho railroad which connects with the Camas Prairie at Craigmont, Idaho, is cared for under the commission's consolidation plan, the decision said. The decision also requires "suitable assurance that the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific railroad company may have access from Spokane to Portland and intervening points over the lines of the S. P. & S. railway company, as provided in the said plan of consolidation."

Chairman McManamy and Commissioner Eastman dissented from the commission's decision.

McManamy declared the consolidation was "in complete disregard of the specific mandate of congress 'that competition shall be preserved as fully as possible'."

Eastman said "the practicability of really divorcing the Burlington from the Northern lines is in itself a matter of grave doubt," pointing out its stock is now pledged under mortgages of both roads.

## HATLESS FACE POOR SERVICE CAMPAIGN

Budapest (UP)—As part of their campaign to combat the ever more prevalent custom of Hungarian youths to go bareheaded "for their health's sake" several hat dealers of this city have posted notices in their show windows that no one entering their shops will receive notice unless he or she is behatted or quickly expresses a wish to purchase some kind of head cover.

W. O. "Big Bill" Davis, wrestling captain at Virginia Poly, has won nine straight matches by falls in the last two years. Davis is six feet six inches tall, weighing 237 pounds.

# GOOD BUSINESS IN FINE WOOLS DURING WEEK

Boston (AP)—The Commercial Bulletin of Boston will say Saturday:

"There has been a further good business in the seaboard markets this week, mostly in fine wools, which are now getting well liquidated. Prices have been steady on the basis noted a week ago.

"Foreign markets generally are steady. The extension of the sales in the foreign primary markets, as as to distribute offerings over a longer period, appears to have been more or less salutary.

"In the west, there is a steady effort being made to tie up wools both on account of the eastern dealers and the new cooperative scheme. Boston dealers bought the best wool at the Phoenix, Ariz., sale at a clean cost landed Boston basis of 70-72 cents.

"The goods market is clarified by the decision this week of the American Woolen company to drop prices on staple goods to a competitive basis with other large mills, so that business may now be possible in larger volume.

"Mohair is still rather quiet with prices steady at about 50 cents for best original bag Texas hair and foreign markets quotable on this parity."

Quotations to be published by the Bulletin follow:

Scoured basis: Oregon, fine and F. M. staple 76-77; fine and F. M. Fr., combing 70-75; fine and F. M. clothing 69-70. Valley, No. 1 73-75.

Mohair: domestic, good original bag: Oregon 48-50; domestic grading, first combing 60-62; good carding 65-65.

# BARBOUR BUYS IN MILES LINEN MILL

Continued from page 1)

dream of 65 years. The first flax for linen purposes in the valley was grown near Jefferson in this county by Charles Miller in 1875 and captured an award at the centennial celebration at Philadelphia in 1876.

The Barbour company has an extensive market in the west for its sack twine, fish net twine and allied products and its decision to enter Oregon means, unquestionably, that as time goes on a heavy share of these products will be manufactured by the Miles Linen company.

It is understood that the Miles Linen Mill will continue to be operated as an Oregon plant under Oregon officers and directors as it has been since its inception. It will continue to make its own product but in addition will manufacture western marketed sack and salmon net twine at the order of the Barbour company.

While the local mill now manufactures a considerable product in salmon twine for use by Columbia river and coast fishermen and sack twine for use in harvest fields particularly in western Oregon and Washington, it is estimated that if the present mill operated at full capacity the year around it could not supply possibly much over a tenth of those products for western states alone with its present facilities.

According to the story last summer a representative of the Miles Linen mill while on an eastern trip called on the Barbour brothers in New York. He interested them sufficiently in the mill that one of them in the fall visited Salem and went over the entire flax possibilities in the valley. He pronounced the small mill operating here as a model plant and when he left the deal was virtually closed. By this, capital in a company which has been in the linen business for nearly 150 years came into the world's newest flax producing field. It is understood representatives of the Barbour firm contemplate a visit to Salem in the near future when the destinies of the plant for a few years, at least, will be decided. At that time it is further understood, plans will be made for the doubling of the capital stock and also for increased capacity of the mill to meet conditions in the near future.

Last year around 4500 acres of flax were grown in the Willamette valley and it is expected much heavier contracting will be made this year due largely to the appearance of the Barbour people in the field. At the present time the preparation of the flax into tow for the spinning machines is handled at the state prison flax plant but moves are on foot for the establishment of private scutching plants which no doubt will work out as the demand for flax products multiply through increased capacity of the mill.

For over two years the Miles Linen mill has been operating 24 hours a day with the netting machine for fish nets operating 24 hours a day, seven days in the week under the direction of F. J. Gilbraith, superintendent and sales manager of the mill. Over 100 knitters have been working on nets in addition, 60 of these at Astoria and the balance here. In addition orders have been secured by Mr. Gilbraith to keep the machines busy and orders also are on file to keep the mill working at full capacity for several months if not another order was taken.

Probably to Charles Miller, now deceased, must go the credit of being the pioneer in the flax industry of Marion county. For in 1875 on his ranch near Jefferson he grew flax which he sent to the Centennial exposition at Philadelphia in 1876. And for it he received a bronze medal and a certificate saying that the lint was of "extraordinary length with superior gloss and silky finish." In a little case at Marion, property of a grandchild of Mr. Miller, is still preserved this old exhibit. In light of recent developments this case may become to Salem what the first Ford automobile means to Detroit.

While flax was discussed off and on after the experiment by Mr. Miller which showed the world in a small way superior flax could be grown in this valley, it was in 1894 that Mrs. William P. Lord, wife of an Oregon governor, who had talked flax, dreamed flax and its future possibilities in Oregon organized the Oregon Women's Flax Fiber association. She believed if the men could not advance her dream the way she believed it could be advanced that perhaps the women could do it. And it was Mrs. Lord who kept the tiny spark alive until the state eventually recognized the possibilities of flax here by giving it financial support.

This women's association sent an exhibit of Oregon flax to the Omaha exposition. And it was the same association that sent a ton of flax to Belgium, the then heart of the flax growing industry. This was sent in 1900 and was spun into napkins and several of these are still in passession of Miss Elizabeth Lord of Salem, daughter of Mrs. W. P. Lord. Henry R. Crawford, president of the Miles mill, has another and a few more are scattered around as precious keepsakes.

But Mrs. Lord was not content with such petty victories for Oregon flax. In 1910 or 1911 she interviewed E. H. Harriman, then in the height of his activity as a railroad wizard. She so impressed the flax growing possibilities upon Mr. Harriman that he sent two experts out here to investigate the possibilities. And the possibilities so impressed the investigators that Mr. Hartman urged the organization of an Oregon flax manufacturing plant and offered to subscribe to from $75,000 to $100,000 stock to aid in getting is established. But his death intervened and that hope which had flamed so brightly suddenly died.

A few years later Dr. Diemel, linen manufacturer of Aix-la-Chapelle, was interested through Mrs. Lord in flax growing possibilities. With undying faith and enthusiasm in her cause she scoured the world for people who might be interested. She so interested this big European manufacturer that he sent one of his experts, Eugene Bosse, here, not only to investigate, but to live and work out the flax growing possibilities himself. And he with Mrs. Lord became an Oregon flax growing enthusiast. He grew flax which won medals at a number of world expositions and was pronounced in all flax growing sections as second to none. Mr. Bosse worked away with Mrs. Lord for a number of years, but in efforts at interesting capital their progress was extremely slow. A venture was made at Turner years ago in a little flax plant in which Theodore Roth and others were interested but it never expanded to speak of.

Then in 1915, Governor James Withycombe, before his first legislature, addressed himself to seeing flax recognized by the state as a great future industry. Mrs. Lord had often expounded her belief in flax to Governor Withycombe and her hopes soared high with his election. And this time she was not disappointed. He secured an appropriation for establishment of a flax plant at the prison and this has been maintained ever since with varying fortunes.

Then came organization of the Miles Linen mill in 1924 and about the same time the Oregon Linen mill. Mrs. Lord's dreams were coming true, but too late. For she had passed on but to her unwavering faith may be given the major share of the credit for what has finally been developing into an industry which is apt to grow here far beyond her fondest dreams.

B. C. Miles was the moving spirit in the Miles Linen mill, with his money mainly backing it and several months of hard labor put in to get it established. The mill started with paid-in capital of $150,000 and $50,000 worth of treasury stock. A little later $50,000 in preferred stock was issued.

The mill opened in November or December and the following June, first deliveries were made. Orders for salmon twine were large, better than first expected. When deliveries were made and the twine put in use in nets in the river, almost a death blow was received. The twine proved inadequate to the task assigned to it. It didn't stand up under actual use. The officers and directors were stunned at first. It looked like failure for the mill and that all the hopes built up were to finish in a wreck. But they pulled themselves together, brought a fisherman up from the Columbia and went to work to manufacture twine that would hold up. And succeeded. Now hundreds of thousands of pounds of it are going into nets on the river, pronounced by fishermen, and canners as equal or superior to any made anywhere.

The dream of Charles Miller, dreamed on his ranch at Jefferson in 1875 had come true in Oregon in 1928. A reorganization was perfected in the mill. Mr. Miles said his health would not permit him to continue against what then appeared a losing game. Henry Crawford became president of the mill, with Henry Myers as superintendent and Tom Kay a guiding factor. A little later when Henry Meyers became superintendent at the penitentiary F. J. Gilbraith took hold as sales manager and general manager. And gradually they forged ahead.

The product of the mill has been as big a factor as any in late developments and this product was only secured by careful, conservative and scientific management.

# EXPORT BUYING RAISES WHEAT PRICES HIGHER

Chicago (AP)—Export purchases of 2,000,000 bushels Friday led to lively buying of future deliveries Friday and hoisted prices here about 3½ cents over Thursday's lowest level. Selling pressure increased on the price bulges, however, and sharp reactions occurred. A factor which at times gave a good deal of additional impetus to speculative demand was a statement from a leading crop expert that unseasonably mild weather is causing premature growth of domestic winter wheat, and is likely to have ill results later.

Wheat closed unsettled 1 cent to 2 cents bushel higher than Thursday's finish. Corn closed ⅛ to 1 cent up, oats ¼ to ½ cent advanced, and provisions showing 7 to 25 cents gain.

Chicago (AP)—Wheat prices here took a decided upward swing early Friday influenced by a brisk unexpected jump in quotations at Liverpool. It was asserted European importers had accepted all available wheat tendered from this side of the Atlantic overnight but only after the Canadian growers pool had completely withdrawn its export offers. Opening 1⅛ to 2¼ cents higher, Chicago wheat future deliveries afterward scored additional gains. Corn, oats and provisions rose also.

# DIVORCE LEGALITY QUESTIONED, PARIS

Paris (UP)—Paris divorces may be fashionable in the United States but grave doubts have been cast upon their validity by an American legal expert visiting Paris.

Otto Erwin Koegel, lawyer of Washington and specialist in marriage laws on which subject he has written several books, declared during his stay here that he doubted if Paris divorces would hold water if contested in American courts.

"I believe," he said, "that Paris divorces, in which residence is established solely in order to comply with the local laws, are very likely illegal in the United States. However, they are seldom subject to collateral attack as the principals agree to the divorce beforehand."

## SEIZE MOTOR LAUNCH

San Pedro, Calif. (UP)—Seized after a race with the coast guard cutter Tingard in which she was sprayed with shot, the motor launch Liberty Friday was held in dock here for investigation.

The cutter Montgomery towed the launch from 150 miles northwest of here after the fleeing boat was captured by the Tingard.

Captain A. R. Ringross, and an engineer and deckhand aboard the Liberty protested the capture. No liquor was found aboard. The Liberty is registered under the name of Fred Orlando, of Long Beach, and is a 70 foot craft with two engines.

### ATOMS BECOME NUMBERS

Pasadena, Cal. (AP)—Using numbers to identify the atomic elements composing the world is becoming increasingly important, says Dr. Arthur A. Noyes of the California Institute of Technology. The numbers come from counting electrical charges believed to form the nucleus of an atom.

As no gasoline is refined in Chile, all the 600,000 barrels which will have been used there this year are imported.


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