

Official Election Returns Give Withycombe Big Vote

Salem.—James Withycombe's plurality over J. C. Smith for governor was 24,943 and George E. Chamberlain's plurality over R. A. Booth for United States senator was 23,446, according to complete official returns received by Secretary of State Olcott. Dr. Withycombe's total vote was 119,537 and Dr. Smith's, 94,594; Senator Chamberlain's was 111,743 and Mr. Booth's, 82,297.

W. S. U'Hen received 10,493 in the race for governor, W. J. Smith, socialist candidate running almost 4000 ahead of him. William Hanley, progressive candidate for United States senator, received 26,220 votes.

Frank J. Miller, rep., for railroad commissioner, received the largest vote of any candidate, his total being 185,370. His socialist opponent, S. O. Peurlala received 23,986.

John H. Lewis, rep., who had no opposition for state engineer, received the second largest vote, his total being 179,184.

O. P. Hoff, rep., for labor commissioner, opposed by a progressive and a socialist, got 169,033 votes.

J. A. Churchill, rep., for superintendent of public instruction, despite progressive and socialist opposition, was the choice of 144,714 electors, and Thomas B. Kay, rep., for state treasurer, although B. Lee Paget had the democratic and prohibition nominations, received 132,252 to Mr. Paget's 75,951.

Henry J. Bean led all candidates by a large plurality in the race for su-

preme court justice, his total being 128,574. Henry L. Benson was the second choice. He received 123,196. Thomas A. McBride beat Lawrence T. Harris by seven votes, the former's total being 113,175 and Judge Harris 113,171. George M. Brown, republican nominee for attorney-general, received more than twice as many votes as his democratic opponent, John A. Jeffrey, the totals being 127,859 and 63,701, respectively.

For representative in congress in the second congressional district, N. J. Sinnott, rep., received 24,176; Geo. L. Cleaver, prohibition nominee, 15,685; and Sam Evans, dem., 11,013. For representative in the first congressional district, W. C. Hawley, rep., made a runaway race of it, receiving 51,295 and Frederick Hollister, dem., 32,639. James T. Chinnock, rep., who had no opposition for superintendent of water division No. 1, received 137,872 votes, and George T. Cochran, rep., for superintendent of water division No. 2, received 34,532. He also was without opposition.

Mr. Olcott's deputies have added all returns from precincts forwarded by county clerks and only two slight differences exist in his totals and those of the county clerks. County Clerk Coffey's figures for Multnomah give Justice McBride, for supreme court justice, 41,326, and Mr. Olcott's addition gives him 41,405 in that county. Mr. Coffey's figures give William P. Lord for attorney-general, 6222 and Mr. Olcott's addition gives him 6322.

Tax Ratios Increased Far Above Last Year

Salem.—Because of comparatively quiet real estate market the greater part of the year, the State tax commission has fixed ratios somewhat higher than last year for virtually all counties. The higher ratios, however, do not necessarily mean higher taxes, but mean that the valuations for taxable purposes are nearer the actual values than last year, when property values were higher.

The ratios are for the use of the county assessors in determining the taxes of public service corporations and for the purpose of arriving at each county's proportion of taxes for use of the state. Under the law the commission finds the actual value of public corporation property and fixes a valuation for taxable purposes in the same ratio of actual value as the county assessors fix for the assessment of other property for taxation.

The property of public service corporations is the only property actually valued by the commission and the ratios are fixed for the benefit of the county assessors in levying the taxes.

In Multnomah county, where there is a large part of public service corporation property, the ratio is increased from 60 to 63 per cent, but in 1912 it was 65 per cent. The biggest increase was made in Tillamook county, where it was advanced from 60 to 88 per

cent. An increase of from 62 to 63 was made in Grant, from 80 to 86 in Curry and from 66 to 74 in Klamath.

The ratios are used as a basis for equalization between the counties in apportioning the state taxes, the apportionment and levy of state taxes to be made in December, and the collections to start early in the spring.

The State tax commission, which is composed of Governor West, Secretary of State Olcott, State Treasurer Kay and Tax commissioners Galloway and Eaton, has been gathering information and conducting hearings for more than a month in arriving at the ratios.

Virtually all public service corporations had representatives before the commission asking for reductions of tentative ratios fixed by the commission.

A comparison of ratios for this and last year is as follows:

County	1914	1913	County	1914	1913
Baker	75	72	Lane	66	65
Benton	65	65	Lincoln	98	90
Clatsop	68	65	Wasco	68	65
Columbia	78	75	Marion	69	66
Cook	69	69	Morrow	86	84
Curry	86	80	Multnomah	63	60
Douglas	69	67	Polk	62	62
Gilliam	78	74	Sherman	68	68
Grant	82	82	Tillamook	88	80
Hartney	63	63	Umatilla	80	77
Hood River	71	71	Wallowa	75	70
Jackson	74	74	Washington	54	50
Josephine	74	70	Wheeler	70	69
Klamath	74	66	Yamhill	63	60
Lake	75	74			

\$500,000 Deal Closed for Clatsop County Timber

Astoria.—The largest timber deal that has been consummated in Clatsop county for several months is said to have been closed here. By the Peninsular Lumber & Box company, of Portland, becomes the owner of what is generally known as the Washburn tract.

This tract is located just north of Saddle Mountain at the headwaters of Youngs River, between that stream and the Klaskanine River. It is held in the name of the Youngs River company, the principal owner of which is said to be J. T. Washburn, of Minneapolis.

The property consists of 5280 acres and cruises show it contains 289,000,000 feet of first-quality fir timber. The consideration is said to have been approximately \$500,000, or slightly less than \$2 a thousand feet stumpage.

While located several miles from the Columbia river the tract is located favorably for logging operations and at the present time the Bremner Logging company's railroad extends to within a comparatively short distance of it.

Negotiations for the sale of this property have been in progress for some time and approximately a year ago the purchase of it by another company was practically consummated when complications arose in consequence of which the deal was off.

Wool Growers Combine to Hold for Better Prices

Baker.—"Do not sell or contract to sell wool for less than 25 cents a pound."

This is the slogan which woolmen of Baker and Grant county will take to the Eastern Oregon Woolgrowers' association convention at Pendleton. Byron Gale, secretary of the local association, declared that reports from all sections of the Baker district indicate that there will be an enormous wool clip in this part of the country and that prices will be higher than have been paid in many years.

"The English embargo on Australian wool and shortage in other sections of the country outside Oregon will have a combined effect of increasing the price," said Mr. Gale. "We have more lambs and sheep than ever in Oregon now and growers will have a big supply, but indications from elsewhere are that there is a shortage."

"Woolgrowers from all over this section are declaring that they will refuse to contract to sell wool at less than 25 cents a pound. The price seems high but the supply will be so limited that there will be no trouble in getting it."

Railroad Sues County.

St. Helens.—The Spokane, Portland & Seattle Railway company has brought suit in the United States court against the Consolidated Contract company and Columbia county for \$21,303.30 damages as a result of construction on the Columbia highway in Columbia county. The railway company alleges poorly constructed embankments and bulkheads in road work near Clatskanie, where the new highway runs close to the railroad tracks, thus endangering persons traveling on the railroad. Trespassing, piling debris and throwing stones from blasting are alleged also. An injunction restraining further defective construction is asked for.

Baker Bids for Factories.

Baker.—Negotiations are being between the Commercial Club and the Union Pacific Railway to establish in Baker two factories, one a wool-scouring plant and the other a furniture factory. Agents of the railroad are endeavoring to interest persons who want to establish such plants in the Baker field. The Commercial Club has sent information showing that there are several millions pounds of wool in the annual clip in and tributary to Baker county and has sent samples of the eastern Oregon wools which can be used in the manufacture of furniture.

Coquille Cannery Active.

Marshfield.—The Coquille River Co-operative Canning company has had a successful season. John Nielson, secretary of the institution, states the cannery packed 9000 cases of salmon, which is 2000 cases short of the best output. A considerable proportion of the 1914 pack consisted of chinook, which came into the river for the first time this year. The run of chinook was due to the work of the salmon hatchery on the north fork of the Coquille, which several years ago started hatching chinook.

Buena Vista Boys Form Band.

Buena Vista.—The young people of Buena Vista have organized a band and are practicing regularly. Most of the members are students of the Buena Vista high school. The director of the bands at Independence and Monmouth has been assisting in the work. It is expected that with a few weeks' practice the company will appear in a concert before the people of this section of Polk county.

Powder Magazine Rises.

Wilsonville.—Watt Ship is building a powder magazine here, adding one more to his list, which are scattered all along the line from here to Eugene. The location selected for this magazine is in the timber below town. When completed the structure will store about 1/2 carload of 20 per cent Dupont for stumping.

Americans Haul Down Flag; Soldiers Leave

Washington, D. C.—Brigadier General Funston's infantry and marines, numbering 6000, under orders from President Wilson, hauled down the Stars and Stripes, Monday, which have been flying over Vera Cruz since Rear Admiral Fletcher seized that port last April as an act of reprisal in retaliation for affronts to the American flag at Tampico, after General Huerta had refused to comply with a demand by Rear Admiral Mayo for a salute of 21 guns. It is the determination of the United States government to withdraw its forces and thereby remove a possible cause of international friction, as well as a potential factor that might become a domestic issue as between the two factions in Mexico.

Pains have been taken that in the withdrawal no faction shall be recognized.

All elements in Mexico united in asking the American forces to evacuate and pledged guarantees asked by Washington.

General Funston had instructions simply to pack up and withdraw his men, bringing away any Mexicans who fear to remain, as well as all customs money collected during the American occupation, with copies of the port and municipal records.

The \$1,000,000 or more collected will be held until a government is formally recognized.

The American marines will be taken to the League Island navy yard, Philadelphia, and the troops to their camp at Texas City.

German Submarine Sunk By British Patrol Boat

London.—The secretary of the admiralty announces that the German submarine boat U-18, which was reported off the north coast of Scotland Tuesday, was rammed by a British patrolling vessel and foundered.

The patrolling ship rammed the submarine at 12:20 o'clock. The U-18 was not seen again until 1:20, when she appeared on the surface flying a white flag. Shortly after this she foundered just as the British destroyer Garry came alongside. The destroyer rescued three officers and 23 of the submarine's crew, only one being drowned.

A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company from Copenhagen says the Danish steamer Anglodane collided in the Oresund with the German torpedo boat destroyer S-124, which foundered. Two German sailors, according to the correspondent, were rescued by the steamer seriously injured, but later succumbed. The remainder of the crew of the destroyer were drowned.

Peace Near, Lloyds Think.

London.—Remarkable optimism relative to the duration of the war prevails in financial and insurance circles in London. The Lloyd policies indicate that betting now is 10 to 6 that the war will be ended by March 31. Not long ago the betting was 5 to 1 there would be no peace within a year. The military situation in the East is regarded as favorable and little anxiety is felt for the safety of the allies left wing in the west, in spite of the massing of German reinforcements against it. As for the menace of airships and raid forces, while such attacks are expected, nobody appears to believe that they can prove to be overpoweringly disastrous.

Sacrifices Tire Belgians.

Berlin.—The official press bureau has given out the following: "Belgian fugitive officers interned in Holland declare that they got sick of sacrificing poor Belgian soldiers to British selfishness, so they persuaded the soldiers to desert, telling them that the Belgians did not agree with the cruel sacrifice and that the king was a slave of the English and French. Owing to dissensions in the British cabinet and to differences between King Albert and General Paul, Belgians, officers say, is tied hand and foot by the French and English."

Russia Wants Steamship.

Seattle, Wash.—The Russian government is reported to be negotiating for purchase of the Great Northern liner Minnesota, now laid up here, the largest vessel on the Pacific Ocean. The first business of the Minnesota, if purchased by Russia, would be to carry rebarbets and supplies from the Pacific Coast to Vladivostok. An exporter has sought to charter the Minnesota to carry a grain cargo to England. Extensive repairs to the Minnesota's boilers must be made before she can undertake any voyage.

Rocketeer Ship in Port.

London.—The Rocketeer Foundation food ship which left New York November 3, with provisions for the starving Belgians, arrived at Rotterdam late Monday. Her cargo was on the way to Belgium in canal boats next day. The American Relief commission's report shows that it has delivered in Rotterdam to date 25,200 tons of foodstuffs, most of which has been actually distributed in Belgium. Ships now loading or under charter with cargoes awaiting them will provide a further 68,000 tons, and 70,000 more is assured.

Pope Makes First Talk.

Rome.—For the first time since his election Pope Benedict Tuesday delivered an address in St. Peter's. Fifty thousand people heard his holiness speak on "Faith." Afterwards the te deum was intoned.

NORTHWEST MARKET REPORTS.

Portland.—Oats were again the strongest feature of the grain market, and \$32.50 was bid for any quantity of May delivery at the session of the Merchants' Exchange. Only one lot of 100 tons was available at this figure, however. For prompt delivery \$28.50 was bid with no sellers.

The export demand for oats is likely to keep the market firm as long as the supply lasts. The British steamer Lowther Range has sailed with 3500 tons of oats for England. The Den of Airle took out 500 tons, and 100 tons was on the St. Hugo.

The barley market is also firm. In California there is a sharp foreign demand and export inquiries have also been received here, but at current prices European business is not yet possible in the northwest.

The call for January club was the feature of trading in the wheat market. Four 5000-bushel lots were sold at \$1.16.

The week opened with a quieter hop market, but prices were on a steady basis. The Schmidt crop of 186 bales at Aurora was bought by H. L. Hart at 11 cents.

In California, buying has been heavy, according to advices received by dealers. The Uhlmanns purchased 750 bales of Sacramentos at 7 1/2 and 8 cents. Flanagan & Faust sold 322 bales of Sacramentos at 7 cents. Sales of Sonomas included the crop of J. C. Williams, 291 bales, to Ballard & Hunt at 10 1/8 cents; Sanford Bros.' crop of 250 bales at 9 cents and other lots at 8 1/4 to 9 1/2 cents.

Imports of hops in September, according to official statistics, were 24,842 pounds, compared with 98,092 in the same month last year. Exports were 483,986 pounds, compared with 2,867,148 last year; total imports at New York up to November 14 were 2447 bales.

Wheat—Bid: Bluestem, \$1.17 per bushel; forty-fold, \$1.16 1/2; club, \$1.13 1/2; red Russian, \$1.08 1/2; red fife, \$1.10.

Oats—No. 1 white feed, \$28.50.

Barley—No. 1 feed, \$24.50; brewing, \$25.00; bran, 23.00; shorts, \$23.50.

Mixed—Spot prices: Bran, \$24 @ \$24.50 per ton; shorts, \$26 @ \$26.50; rolled barley, \$27.50 @ \$28.50.

Corn—Whole, \$36 per ton; cracked, \$37 per ton.

Hay—Eastern Oregon timothy, \$15 @ \$15.50; grain hay, \$10 @ \$11; alfalfa, \$13.50 @ \$14; valley timothy, \$13 @ \$14.

Eggs—Fresh Oregon ranch, case count, 40c; candled, 42 1/2c; storage, 27 @ 30c; fresh, eastern, 35 @ 37 1/2c.

Poultry—Hens, 13c; springs, 13c; turkeys, ordinary 18 @ 19c; culls 15 @ 17c; live 17 @ 18c; dressed (choice), 20 @ 21c; ducks, 10 @ 11c; geese, 10 @ 12c.

Butter—Creamery, prints, extras, 43 1/2c per pound in case lots; 1/2c more in less than case lots; cubes, 31c.

Cheese—Oregon triplets, jobbers' buying price, 15c per pound f. o. b. dock Portland; Young Americas, 15 1/2c per pound.

Veal—Fancy, 11 1/2 @ 12c per pound.

Pork—Block, 10c per pound.

Vegetables—Cucumbers, 50 @ 75c per doz.; eggplant, 7c per pound; peppers, 6 @ 7 1/2c per pound; artichokes, 90c per doz.; tomatoes, 60c @ \$1 per pound; cabbage, 1/4 @ 1c per pound; peas, 10c per pound; beans, 6 @ 7c per pound; head lettuce, \$1.85 @ \$2 per crate; pumpkins, 1c per pound; squash, 1c per pound.

Green Fruits—Apples, 65c @ \$1.50 per box; casabas, 1 1/4c per pound; pears, \$1 @ 1.25; grapes, 75c @ \$1.75 per crate; cranberries, \$8 @ 9 per barrel.

Potatoes—Oregon, 75 @ 85c per sack; Idaho, 85c; Yakima, 85c @ \$1; sweet potatoes, 2c per pound.

Onions—Yellow, 35 @ 90c per sack.

Hops—1914 crop, 8 @ 11c; 1913 crop, nominal.

Wool—Valley, 17 @ 18c; eastern Oregon, 15 @ 20c nominal.

Mohair—1914 clip, 27 1/2c per pound.

Cascara Bark—Old and new, 4c per pound.

Cattle—Prime steers, \$7.00 @ \$7.50; choice, \$6.50 @ \$6.75; medium, \$6.25 @ \$6.50; choice cows, \$5.75 @ \$6.25; medium \$5.25 @ \$5.75; heifers, \$5.25 @ \$6.25; calves, \$6.00 @ \$8.00; bulls, \$3.00 @ \$4.75; stags, \$4.50 @ \$6.00.

Hogs—Light, \$7.00 @ \$7.45; heavy, \$8.00 @ \$6.45.

Sheep—Wethers, \$4.00 @ \$5.60; ewes, \$4.00 @ \$5.00; lambs, \$5.00 @ \$5.50.

Seattle.—There is considerable activity in apples, but prices are not notably higher. One of the apple features during the week was the receipt of several carloads of Jonathans from the upper Columbia district. It has been noted that the larger sizes are watery, with defective cores, but the run of medium and small stock is well adapted to the trade, and will prove good sellers. Prices are 75c to \$1.

There is a good undertone to the local vegetable market, and the feeling reaches, into practically every staple offered, root stock and household goods predominating. The demand for local celery is good. The newer arrivals of the golden hearts stimulating the demand. Prices are 40 @ 60c. Hothouse head lettuce is no longer one of the leading vegetable staples as in days gone by. It has been a drug on the market this season. Crate lots are selling at 40 @ 50c. The improved quality of California head stock has practically forced the local offerings off the market.

There has been a liberal supply of local cabbage, which is selling at steady prices at 75c @ \$1.

Eggs—Select ranch, 44 @ 45c per dz.

Poultry—Live hens, 10 @ 15c per lb; old rosters, 10c per lb; 1914 broilers, 11c per lb; ducklings, 13 @ 13c per lb; at all difficult to dress. The waving may be done with the curling iron, or, better still, on heavy wire hairpins or "curlers" or with kid rollers.

Pears—Beurre Easter, \$1.25 per box; Beurre Anjou, 75c @ \$1 per box.

Quinces—\$1.25 @ \$1.75 per box.

Walnuts—18c per lb.

Dressed Beef—Prime beef steers, 12 @ 12 1/2c per lb; cows, 11 1/2 @ 12c per lb; heifers, 12c per lb.

Dressed Veal—14 1/2c per lb.

Dressed Hogs—Whole, packing house, 8 1/2 @ 10c per lb.

Dressed Spring Lamb—12 @ 13c per lb.

Chic Hats for Midwinter Gayeties



A GROUP of beautiful hats includes three ostrich-trimmed shapes, such as women of fashion delight in for those occasions on which the hat is worn. At the club luncheon, at five o'clock tea, at the afternoon reception, in the box party and for calling, the hat is the dominant feature of the toilet and must play its leading part or reduce all the other apparel to its own level. Women are right in giving much time and study to the matter.

Among the newest and most captivating hats are those with wide brims, made of velvet. One of these is shown in the picture having a brim much wider at the left side than at the right. The brim is covered smoothly with velvet, and flares upward very gently at the wide portion. The crown is soft at the top, having the sides encircled by a smooth collar of velvet. A dash of soft satin ribbon is tied about it, finished with two short loops at the front.

At the side, a short, very wide plume is fastened to the underbrim with a

Coiffures for Matron and Maid



A COIFFURE which is always "in," a staple style in hair dressing, and a second one, which is typical of the newest vogue, are pictured here together. In the first one a mode of dressing the hair is shown, which, with very little variation, has been used for many years. In the second, an idea quite unfamiliar is set forth for what it is worth, and it remains to be seen with what success it bids for favor.

The middle part should not be adopted by any woman unless she is a great beauty, who can "carry off" anything, without a bit of experimenting. There are a few types that it is becoming to. It happens nearly always that they are women with very abundant hair.

In the coiffure pictured the hair is waved (but not "marcelled") in loose but regular waves at the front and across the back. The hair on the crown is not waved. This style is not at all difficult to dress. The waving may be done with the curling iron, or, better still, on heavy wire hairpins or "curlers" or with kid rollers.

The unwaved hair and the back hair is combed up to the top of the crown, where it is arranged in a smooth twist with ends planned under. It will stay in place if it is first tied at the top of the crown with a short piece of shoelace or tape.

The front hair is parted and combed down at each side as far as the temples. Here it is turned back and brought to the coil at the back, where it is planned in. The ends of the side hair are twisted lightly into a coil and arranged in a short loop of hair at each side of the middle twist. Small shell pins look well and are in keeping with this neat and conservative hair dress.

If a hair net can be adjusted so that it can hardly be seen it will keep gray or white hair, which is inclined to be wavy, in place and preserve the neatness which is essential to this coiffure.

A conservative example of the new casque coiffure, in which the hair is marcelled in very regular waves and combed back over the face, is shown in the second picture. In the extremes of this style the ears are uncovered, the hair drawn back off the forehead and combed up to the top of the head. There are several arrangements of the back hair, the favorite being a long, soft French twist, considerably fuller and higher than that shown here.

The forehead, in these new coiffures, is innocent of curls and quite bare. This proves so trying to the majority of women that they have softened the line of hair about the face by bringing it down in the middle of the forehead in a "dip" and combing the locks in front of the ears back over the top of the ears, as shown in the picture.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.