

FOREIGN TRADE IN YEAR 6 BILLIONS

Export Trade Twice That of Imports During Same Period.

ALL FORMER RECORDS BROKEN

Munitions of War for Twelve Months Predominating Factor—Steel and Iron Take Big Jump.

Washington, D. C.—The country's foreign trade during the fiscal year ending with last month reached a total of \$6,525,000,000, exceeding by many millions all previous records, according to preliminary figures announced Thursday by the Commerce department. Exports were valued at \$4,345,000,000 and imports at \$2,180,000,000.

The figures are based on complete returns for the first 11 months of the year and estimates for June.

The war munitions trade was the predominating factor in establishing the new exports record. Iron and steel exports jumped from \$226,000,000 in the previous fiscal year to \$618,000,000, and explosives from \$41,000,000 to \$473,000,000. In 1914 the explosives exports amounted to only \$6,000,000.

Raw cotton exported during the fiscal year was valued at \$370,000,000, compared to \$376,000,000 the year previous; wheat and flour, \$314,000,000, compared to \$428,000,000; meats, \$270,000,000, compared to \$206,000,000; copper manufactures, \$170,000,000 compared to \$109,000,000; mineral oils, \$165,000,000, compared to \$134,000,000; brass and manufactures, \$126,000,000, compared to \$21,000,000; automobiles and parts, \$123,000,000, compared to \$68,000,000; chemicals, \$123,000,000, compared to \$46,000,000; cotton manufactures, \$112,000,000, compared to \$72,000,000.

Principal imports were: Sugar, \$206,000,000, compared to \$174,000,000 in the fiscal year 1915; rubber and its substitutes, \$159,000,000, compared to \$87,000,000; hides and skins, \$157,000,000, compared to \$104,000,000; raw wool, \$145,000,000, compared to \$68,000,000; raw silk, \$122,000,000, compared to \$81,000,000; coffee, \$117,000,000, compared to \$107,000,000, and chemicals and drugs, \$108,000,000 compared to \$84,000,000.

Infantile Paralysis Germ May Be Isolated, Medical Men Declare

New York—While Health Commissioner Emerson declined Thursday to discuss the report that a New York physician has succeeded in isolating the germ of infantile paralysis, great importance was attached by medical men to the meeting of physicians to be held at once, which will be devoted to a discussion of the disease which has cost more than 250 lives in this city since the epidemic began.

Among the speakers will be Dr. Simon Flexner, of Rockefeller Foundation, who is devoting his energies to a study of infantile paralysis. It was semi-officially admitted that scientists have progressed so far that they are testing a culture in which they believe they will find traces of the germ and ultimately isolate it.

There was a feeling of optimism in the health department, not only because there were fewer cases reported, but because all agencies combating the epidemic are in complete co-operation.

Goethals Allowed to Go.

Washington, D. C.—President Wilson Thursday agreed to accept the resignation of Major General Goethals as governor of the Panama canal at an early date, to be fixed by the general. General Goethals called at the White House and again urged his desire to resign the governorship and retire from the active list of the army, now that his work of building the canal had been finished. Colonel Chester Harding, now engineer of maintenance in the canal zone, probably will be appointed governor.

Germans Hold Canadians.

Ottawa, Ont.—Canadian prisoners in Germany were sentenced to a year in jail for the Germans for refusing to make war munitions, according to a letter received here from Corporal Daniel A. Simmons, formerly a prisoner in Germany and now transferred to the internment camp in Switzerland.

Corporal Simmons writes that Corporal Harry Hogarth is one of those who refused to make munitions of war.

FRENCH AND BRITISH TAKE EIGHT MILES OF GERMAN TRENCHES

London—The capture of the whole of the Germans' first system of defense on a front of 14,000 yards (nearly eight miles) after 10 days and nights of continuous fighting, was announced Wednesday in the official report from British headquarters in France. The number of prisoners taken exceeds 7500.

"After 10 days and nights of continuous fighting our troops have completed methodical capture of the whole of the enemy's first system of defense on a front of 14,000 yards," says the report. "The system of defense consisted of numerous and continuous lines of fire trenches, support trenches and reserve trenches, extending for various depths from 2000 to 4000 yards. It included five strongly fortified villages, numerous heavily wired and entrenched woods and a large number of immensely strong redoubts.

"The capture of each of these trenches represented an operation of some importance, and the whole of them are now in our hands.

"The German success in the recapture of Trones Wood, after costly casualties, was of short duration. Tuesday we recaptured nearly the whole of this wood. All but the northernmost end is again in our hands.

"Apart from the number of guns hidden in houses and buried in the debris, etc., we have in the course of these operations brought in 26 field guns, one naval gun, one anti-aircraft gun, and one heavy howitzer, while the number of German prisoners captured exceeds 7500."

Railroad Company Takes Land Grant Issue Into Courts

Washington, D. C.—The Oregon & California Railway company Wednesday served notice on the legislative and executive branches of the government that it intends to go into court and question the constitutionality of the land-grant law recently passed by congress.

Incidentally, the railroad company asserts that the law, proposing to revert title to grant lands in the government, is unconstitutional.

If the government under that law undertakes to pay back taxes to the Oregon counties the railroad serves notice that it must do so at its own risk and subject to future court decisions.

How the railroad company is going to proceed in the courts to test the constitutionality of the law is not known by the railroad attorneys here. They merely had instructions to serve the company's notice on the President, on congress, Secretaries Lane and Houston, the attorney general and Treasurer Burk.

German U-Liner To Be Classed As Peaceful Merchant Ship

Washington, D. C.—Final decision by the State department that the German submarine Deutschland is a merchant ship entitled to all privileges accorded under international law to a belligerent-owned freighter was forecast Wednesday night on receipt of preliminary reports on an inspection of the underwater liner at Baltimore by naval officers and treasury officials.

Collector Ryan, of Baltimore telegraphed the Treasury department that a thorough examination of the boat by himself and Captain C. F. Hughes, appointed by the Navy department to assist, he adhered to his previous opinion that the vessel is an unarmed merchantman, incapable of conversion for warlike purposes, "without extensive structural changes."

Impeachment Proceedings Tabled.

Washington, D. C.—Impeachment proceedings against H. Snowden Marshall, United States attorney at New York, were tabled Wednesday by the house judiciary committee, which by a divided vote adopted a resolution recommending to the house that no further proceedings be taken against him. The action of the committee in such cases usually is sustained by the house, and the vote, therefore is expected to close the whole proceeding, which originated with Representative Buchanan, of Illinois, who was indicted in connection with an investigation of Labor's Peace Council at New York at the instance of Mr. Marshall.

Two Colonels Dropped.

Camp Whitman, Green Haven, N. Y.—Colonel Louis D. Conley and Lieutenant Colonel John D. Phelan, of the 69th New York regiment, were ordered mustered out of the Federal service Wednesday just as the regiment was entraining here for Texas. The order came from Major General Leonard Wood. The cause was given as "physical disability." The news caused consternation in camp. A report was prevalent that the regiment would mutiny.

NEWS ITEMS

Of General Interest

About Oregon

Buyers' Week Dates Are August 7 to 12 Inclusive

The fourth annual Buyers' Week to be held in Portland has been fixed for August 7 to 12, for the convenience of Northwest merchants. Invitations are ready to be sent to all the merchandising trade territory, where Portland jobbers and manufacturers maintain affiliations.

Plans for the event are being worked out by the arrangements committee of that city and it is intended to mix business and pleasure in most alluring proportions.

Following the outline of the highly successful Buyers' Week of 1915, the work of preparing for the 1916 Buyers' Week visitors will be in the hands of the trade and commerce bureau of the Chamber of Commerce, of which Nathan Strauss is chairman.

It is believed that the forthcoming Buyers' Week will attract a much larger attendance than any of its three predecessors.

The number of buyers has grown each year, and the territory they represent has spread, so that the annual Buyers' Week has become one of the fixed institutions of the city. Portland jobbers and manufacturers get together with their retail friends from upstate, downstate, across the river and east of the Cascades for a week of profitable conferences.

Neither the out-of-town merchant or the representatives of the big merchandising establishments of the city would permit Buyers' Week to be thrown overboard.

County Courts Decide to Push Work on Dixie Mountain Road

Baker—Meeting at the dividing line of Grant and Baker counties at Austin, 57 miles west of here, Tuesday afternoon, members of the County courts of the two counties decided to push the work on the Dixie Mountain that will give a thoroughfare connecting the counties. The road on the Grant county side was found in worse shape than that on this side of the line, but this the Grant County court consented to remedy at once, with the ultimate idea of building a road along the John Day river from Susanville, touching at the Dixie Meadows mine, which will make a much safer grade than that on the road now in use.

In regard to the state highway, following the John Day river and connecting Baker, Grant and Malheur counties, the Grant county commissioners announced that they will push preliminary survey. It was ascertained that the United States Forestry department would pay the greater part of the survey in Baker county. No arrangements were made as to how the balance of the expense could be met.

Mills To Pay Families.

Oregon City—Families of guardsmen who were employed in the local mills of the Crown-Willamette Paper company will be cared for by the mill as long as the Oregon soldiers are away from home. Mill officials have found 11 families which were left by guardsmen employed in the local plant. The money will be paid to the wives of the men, the mill giving 26 days' pay a month, less \$15 paid by the government to the soldiers. The Crown-Willamette mills and the Hawley Pulp & Paper company are holding jobs open for men now at the border.

Bond Issue Carries.

Medford—By a vote of nearly 3 to 1—1009 for and 366 against—the people of Medford Monday approved the contract with Mr. Bullis for the construction of a railroad to the Blue Ledge mine, just over the California line, about 36 miles from Medford. The Blue Ledge boosters celebrated their victory by a parade of automobiles with tooting horns through the streets, bright with red lights, led by the Medford band. Leaders of the movement were serenaded and speeches were made on the street by enthusiastic citizens.

Forces To Be Combined.

Bandon—Roderick L. Macleay, manager of the Wedderburn Trading company, which a few months ago purchased the Fishermen's Co-operative Cannery, on the Lower Coquille river, announces that forces of the local plant at Wedderburn, on Rogue River are to be combined. This is made possible by the fact that the salmon do not commence to run here until after the season is over on the Rogue. Improvements and additions to the local plant are being made in preparation for the fall season.

NORTHWEST MARKET REPORTS; GENERAL CROP CONDITIONS

Portland—Wheat—Bluestem, 79c per bushel; fortyfold, 97c; club, 86c; red Fife, 86c; red Russian, 86c.

Hay—Eastern Oregon timothy, \$23 @24 per ton; valley timothy, \$19@22; alfalfa, \$14@15.

Millfeed—Spot prices: Bran, \$25@26.50 per ton; shorts, \$29@29.50; rolled barley, \$31.50@32.50.

Corn—Whole, \$37 per ton; cracked \$38.

Vegetables—Artichokes, 75c@81 per dozen; tomatoes, \$1.50@1.65 per crate; cabbage, \$2@2.25 per hundred; garlic, 1c per pound; peppers, 25c; eggplant, 1c; horseradish, 8c; lettuce, \$1@1.25 per crate; cucumbers, \$1@1.25 per box; rhubarb, 1 1/2@2c per pound; peas, 3@4c; cauliflower, \$1.25 per crate; beans, 5@7 1/2c per pound; celery, \$1.10 @1.25 per dozen; corn, 5@6c per dozen.

Potatoes—Old, \$1.50@1.65 per sack; new, 2@2 1/2c per sack.

Onions—California red and yellow, \$3@3.25 per sack.

Green Fruits—Apples, new, \$1.75@2 per box; cherries, 4@7c per pound; cantaloupes, \$2.75 @ 3.75 per crate; peaches, 75c@81c per box; watermelons, 1 1/2@2c per pound; figs, \$1@1.50 per box; raspberries, \$1@1.25 per crate; plums, \$1.15@1.50 per box; prunes, \$1.25@1.50; loganberries, 50c @81c per crate; blackcaps, \$1.50@1.75; currants, \$1@1.25; pears, \$2.75@3 per box.

Eggs—Oregon ranch, Exchange price, current receipts, 23 1/2c per dozen. Jobbing prices: Oregon ranch, candled, 25c; selects, 26c.

Poultry—Hens, 14@15c per pound; broilers, 17@18c; turkeys, live, 20@22c; ducks, 12@15c; geese, 9@11c.

Butter—Cubes, extras, no bid; prime firsts, 24c. Jobbing prices: Prints, extras, 27@29c; butterfat, No. 1, 26c; No. 2, 24c; Portland.

Veal—Fancy, 12@12 1/2c per pound.

Pork—Fancy, 10@10 1/2c per pound.

Hops—1915 crop, 8@11c per pound; 1916 contracts, nominal.

Wool—Eastern Oregon, fine, 23@26c per pound; coarse, 30@32c; valley, 30 @33c.

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

Cattle—Steers, choice, \$7.50@8.30; good, \$6.75@7.25; cows, choice, \$6.25 @6.50; good, \$5.50@6.25; heifers, \$4 @6.50; bulls, \$3@5; stags, \$4.50@6.

Hogs—Prime light, \$8.20 @ 8.80; good to prime, \$7.75@8.10; rough heavy, \$7.50@7.75; pigs and skips, \$6.60@7.10.

Sheep—Yearlings, \$6@6.50; wethers, \$5.50@6.50; ewes, \$4.75@5.25; lambs, \$6@8.25.

Northwest Wheat Crop Estimated at 55,000,000 Bushels

The wheat crop of the Pacific Northwest is estimated by grainmen at from 54,000,000 to 56,000,000 bushels. The remarkable improvement made in the past few weeks justifies them in raising their estimates to these figures. At the present time the weather could not be better for filling out, and glowing reports are coming in from all sections.

As to the future prices, the situation is as uncertain as it ever was, but one thing seems sure that is that the market will be on the basis of Chicago. The tendency now is to get on a parity with the East. The late Chicago bulge put that market up about 7 cents, whereas prices here have advanced only about 3 cents. The coast market is not yet on the Chicago parity, but it is not far from it.

Ship 12 Cars Fruit Daily.

Puyallup, Wash.—With more than 8000 berry pickers in the valley and the berries ripening very fast, President W. H. Paulhamus, of the Fruit Growers' association, said that the association will ship a dozen cars of berries a day for the coming week. About 2000 pickers can still be used in the valley, Mr. Paulhamus estimates. Ranchers in the vicinity of Puyallup are in greater need of pickers than are summer ranchers, because most of the Puyallup berries are Antwerps and Marlboros, and ripen much faster than the Cuthberts.

Hay Harvest Starts on Coast.

Marshfield, Or.—Haying season, which comes later on the Coast than elsewhere in Oregon, is in full swing and the crop is abundant. The ranchers on Coos river have been busy with their mowing machines for the past week, and the Coquille valley farmers are also harvesting their hay. Many Coos county stockraisers depend upon corn ensilage rather than hay and that crop will be gathered later in the year.

Roseburg Shipping Sheep.

Roseburg, Or.—More than 1000 sheep were brought here Sunday by George Kohlhaugen, preparatory to being shipped to the San Francisco markets. As many more were shipped to California Saturday by Pelton & Seemann, local livestock buyers.

HONEY'S MANY USES

ARTICLE REALLY IS NOT PROPERLY APPRECIATED.

Healthy and Economical Food Should Be Far More Widely Used Than It Is—Some Ways to Employ It.

Honey is one of the healthiest and most economical foods, and it is not only delicious, but has invaluable medicinal qualities. It cannot, of course, take the place of sugar, as sugar is more convenient, for one thing, but it is better adapted to certain cooking than sugar and its flavor is an aid in securing that variety which all cooks are seeking.

For instance, cream cheese and honey, either liquid or in the comb, makes a delicious and healthful combination.

Two ounces of honey and six ounces of strawberries, with three ounces of cottage cheese, two ounces of bread and two-thirds of an ounce of butter, the latter either spread on the bread or mixed with the cheese, makes a very well-balanced meal.

As a filling for sandwiches, honey may be used with chopped nuts, or the nuts may be added to cheese and honey for the same purpose.

Honey can be used instead of sirup or jam with cereals and pancakes, and if a little hot water is added to it will be easier to pour. It is more convenient than sugar for sweetening lemonade or other fruit drinks, as it does not have to be dissolved. With changed water it has less of a tendency to expel the gas. Solid honey makes a delicious filling for cake.

It may be substituted for molasses in all forms of bread and cake cookery, and gives a more delicate flavor. It contains less acid than molasses, and so requires less soda in recipes which form when poured into cold water. Beat the white of the egg until stiff, and when the sirup has cooled slightly pour over the egg, beating the mixture constantly until it will hold its shape. This frosting is suitable for use between layers of cakes, but is rather too soft for the top.

Cakes made with honey will keep fresh much longer than when sugar is used. Indeed, if butter is omitted they will keep for months, and even improve in flavor.

Honey can be used in a variety of ways for preserving. A good jelly may be made by combining a cupful of apple juice with a cupful of honey and proceeding as in ordinary jelly making. Other combinations of the sort could probably be worked out.

Cranberries cooked in honey and water are delicious. Take equal weights of each of the ingredients, and after pricking each berry several times to prevent bursting and permit the sirup to penetrate to the interior, cook them slowly until they are soft and boil down the sirup until it just covers them. Pour into glasses and cover like jelly. A good method is to place all the ingredients in a double boiler and heat them very slowly. If this method is followed the boiling down of the sirup is even more necessary than when the berries are cooked more rapidly. Honey is good to use with sugar for candies, because it causes it to remain soft.

Johnny Cake.

To one cupful of buttermilk and one of sweet milk add one tablespoonful of soda, one of salt and a tablespoonful of melted butter. Stir in enough white cornmeal to make a very thick batter. Spread about half an inch thick in a buttered baking tin and bake in a moderately hot oven until it has a crisp brown crust. Brushing the top with melted butter improves the crust. Serve hot.

Apple Sauce.

Roast goose, duck or pork should have apple sauce. First pare, core and quarter a pound of apples. Boil them till soft in a saucepan, with half a cupful of water. Add an ounce of sugar and half an ounce of butter and beat them up.

Light and Fluffy Potatoes.

After the potatoes have been mashed and the milk added, add a pinch of baking powder and beat it with an egg-beater. You will find that this will make them light and fluffy.

Asparagus on Toast.

Wash asparagus, cut off the bottom of stalks. Then cut off the rest of the hard part and put these to boil in salted water and boil till tender. Then put in tops and boil till done. Toast bread, butter, and heat milk, put asparagus on toast, pour the milk over, add pepper and salt to taste.

To Keep Brooms.

Soaking a broom in hot water before using for the first time will make the bristles stronger and add many months to their life.