

# INVESTIGATE RISING PRICE OF LOAVES

Bureau of Labor Gathers Figures From 45 Centers of Industry.

## WHEAT PRICE IS MAIN CAUSE

Portland Only City in Northwest to Give Detailed Report—Nearly All Have Big Shrinkage.

Use Potatoes in Baking Bread is Advice.

Washington, D. C.—More general use of potatoes in making bread is recommended by the baking specialists of the Department of Agriculture. Bread containing boiled and mashed potatoes was found, during experiments just concluded, to be just as nutritious as wheat bread and to have the quality of remaining fresh longer. Potato bread is known in Europe as made with potato flour, which is not available in the United States. In their experiments the government experts baked excellent bread with three pounds of potatoes and 2 1/2 pounds of flour.

Washington, D. C.—The extent of increases in the prices of bread or decreases in the weight of loaves during the four months from May 15 to September 15 is detailed in figures from 45 of the country's principal industrial centers, made public Saturday by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Bakers, in reports to the bureau, gave as reasons the increased cost of materials and ingredients, especially flour. Changes in prices and weights have been most numerous during the last two months which the reports cover.

Of 210 brands of bread that retailed for 5 cents and weighed 15 ounces or over on May 15, only 14 remained at the same price and weight on September 15.

Comparative figures regarding the wheat and flour prices and the average retail price of bread show that in September the wholesale price of wheat was 31 per cent greater on September 15 than on May 15, the wholesale price of flour 37 per cent higher, the retail price 23 per cent higher for the same period, and the average retail price of bread was 11 per cent higher.

Another table shows the retail margin of prices for flour and bread. In May, flour was \$5.48 a barrel wholesale and \$7.62 retail, leaving a margin of \$2.14 to cover transportation, retailers' expenses and profits, usually jobbers' expenses and profits between the mill and the retailer. In September, the margin was \$1.90 a barrel. The retail price of bread per pound before baking in May was 5.6 cents. In September it was 6.2 cents. The wholesale price of 10.45 ounces of flour in one pound of bread before baking, assuming 300 loaves to the barrel, in May, was 1.8 cents. In September it was 2.5 cents.

In May the wholesale value of 10.45 ounces of flour was 1.8 cents; the average retail price for 16 ounces of bread, before baking, being 5.6 cents, making a margin of 3.8 cents between the wholesale price of flour in a 16-ounce loaf of dough and the retail price of the same loaf baked. The margin figures do not include the cost of retailing and the retailers' profits.

Portland is the only Pacific Northwest city from which statistics on bread weights were gathered. Seattle bakers refused to give any information. The returns show that on May, June and July 15 the average weight in the dough of a Portland 5-cent loaf was 15.5-14 ounces. That it dropped to 14 11-14 ounces on August 15 and to 13 3-7 ounces on September 15.

### Woman is Naval Officer.

Geneva, via Paris.—A woman has been commissioned by the government of Wurtemberg as second in command of a small gunboat on Lake Constance, which is employed in guard duty at Friedrichshafen, where the Zeppelin works are located. She has been given the rank and uniform of a lieutenant. Women employed on South German railways, according to a new order, must wear uniforms, consisting in part of loose trousers and gaiters.

### Guard Relief Unlikely.

San Antonio, Tex.—There is no immediate prospect for state troops on border duty to return home, other than organizations already under orders. General Funston made this clear Saturday. All national guard troops remaining in state mobilization camps are taking the place of an equivalent number that have been on duty for several months. Troops not relieved must remain indefinitely unless the war department changes its policy.

## 2200 MEN VOTE TO END STRIKE; RESUME WORK IN SAN FRANCISCO

San Francisco, Oct. 15.—The strike of the boilermakers and allied crafts, involving about 2200 men in the San Francisco and Alameda plants of the Union Iron Works and the Moore & Scott Shipyards at Oakland, was settled today at a mass meeting of the unions concerned.

The strike was called last Thursday by the boilermakers on the refusal of the employers to discharge members of the Shipfitters' Union, an organization which had withdrawn from the American Federation of Labor. Under the terms of the settlement the shipfitters will join the International Boilermakers' union and the Shipwrights and Caulkers' union, another independent union, will become part of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. No question of wages or hours had a place in the controversy.

Mayor James Rolph, Jr., took an active part in the bringing about of a settlement of the international dispute which had been hanging fire two years.



GEN. GEORGE W. GOETHALS  
GEORGE RUBLEE  
EDGAR E. CLARK

President Wilson has asked General George W. Goethals, governor of the Panama Canal Zone, Edgar E. Clark of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and George Rublee to act as commissioners to consider the threatened strike of the railroad brotherhoods and the question of an eight-hour day or ten-hour pay for an eight-hour day.

## Prohibitionist Declares Drunkards Have Many Fine Qualities as Men

Louisville, Ky.—A tribute to the class of men who become drunkards was paid by Ira Landrith, the prohibition candidate for vice president, in an address to young women at Ward-Belmont college in Nashville Monday.

"Don't judge the drunkard too hardly," Landrith said. "For one thing, he never is a tightwad. He who worships the eagle on the dollar seldom worships the bottle on the shelf. The mean, miserly, narrow skinflint does not get drunk. The man who becomes a drunkard likes men; the miser has no social instinct. Prohibition of the liquor traffic will save to us a generation of men who would give blessing to their time."

### Lights Show U. S. Flag.

New York.—When the American line steamship St. Paul which arrived here from England, approached the American coast Saturday night, she was brilliantly illuminated so that no German submarine might mistake her for a vessel of the entente allies. Captain A. R. Mills ordered also that a cluster of lamps be swung out to port and to starboard so passing craft might distinguish the American flag painted on each side.

### Young Men Must Enlist.

London.—The Man Power Board has reached the conclusion, according to the Times, that every young man in the country must be placed in the national service. The Times says that it is probable the board will recommend before long that all men under a certain age must be put at the disposal of the military authorities or of the Ministry of Munitions.

## NORTHWEST MARKET REPORTS; GENERAL CROP CONDITIONS

Portland.—Wheat—Bluestem, \$1.39; fortyfold, \$1.35; club, \$1.31; red fife, \$1.31; red Russian, \$1.28.

Oats—No. 1 white feed, \$28.75.

Barley—No. 1 feed, \$33.50.

Milled—Spot prices: Bran, \$22 per ton; shorts, \$24 per ton; rolled barley, \$35@36.

Corn—Whole, \$42.50 per ton; cracked, \$43.50 per ton.

Hay—Producers' prices: Timothy, eastern Oregon, \$16.50@18 per ton; timothy, valley, \$15@16 per ton; alfalfa, \$14.50@15.50; wheat hay, \$13.50@14.50; oat and vetch, \$13@13.50; cheat, \$12; clover, \$10.

Butter—Cubes, extras, 33 1/2¢ bid. Jobbing prices: Prints, extras, 36@37 1/2¢; butterfat, No. 1, 35¢; No. 2, 33¢, Portland.

Eggs—Oregon ranch, current receipts, 27 1/2¢ per dozen; Oregon ranch, candled, 40@42¢.

Poultry—Hens, 13 1/2@14 1/2¢; spring, 10@17¢ per pound; turkeys, live, 22@23¢; ducks, 12@16¢; geese, 10@11¢.

Veal—Fancy, 11@11 1/2¢ per pound. Pork—Fancy, 12@12 1/2¢ per pound.

Vegetables—Artichokes, 75¢@81¢ per dozen; tomatoes, 50@65¢ per crt.; cabbage, \$1.25 per hundred; peppers, 5@8¢ per pound; eggplant, 6@8¢ per pound; lettuce, 20@25¢ per dozen; cucumbers, 50¢@60¢ per box; celery, 60@75¢ per dozen; corn, 10@20¢ per dozen.

Potatoes—Oregon buying price, 90¢ sweets, \$2@2.25 per hundred. @1 per hundred; country points, Onions—Oregon buying price, \$1.75 per sack country points.

Green fruits—Apples, new, 75¢@82¢ per box; cantaloupes, 60¢@1.25 per crate; peaches, 50@75¢ per box; watermelons, 1¢ per pound; pears, 75¢@1.50; grapes, 75¢@1.50; casabas, 1 1/2¢; cranberries, \$9.50@10 per bbl.

Hops—1916 crop, 10@12¢ per pound. Hides—Salted hides, 25 pounds and up, 17¢; salted calf, up to 15 pounds, 23¢; green hides, 50 pounds and up, 15¢; green kip, 15 pounds, 17¢; dry flint hides, 28¢; dry flint calf, up to 7 pounds, 30¢; dry salt hides, 24¢.

Wool—Eastern Oregon, fine, 23@26¢; coarse, 30@32¢; valley, 30@32¢. Casaca Bark—Old and new, 5¢ per pound.

Cattle—Steers, prime, \$6.50@7.10; good, \$6@6.50; common to fair, \$5@5.50; cows, choice, \$5@5.75; medium to good, \$4@4.50; ordinary to fair, \$4@4.50; heifers, \$4@5.75; bulls, \$3@4.25; calves, \$3@6.

Hogs—Prime, \$9.50@9.75; good to prime mixed, \$9.50@9.65; rough heavy \$8.75@9.25, pigs and skips, \$8.25@8.75.

Sheep—Lambs, \$5.50@8.75; yearling wethers, \$5.75@7.25; old wethers \$5.50@7.25; ewes, \$3.50@5.50.

## Europe Again Buys Refined Sugar.

Negotiations have been completed by the Federal Sugar Refining company for the sale of 30,000 tons of refined sugar to a foreign government, according to advices just at hand from New York. This purchase involves about 3,500,000 and stands as a record single transaction with any one nation. Shipments are to be made over January, February and March.

The Federal company has just finished clearing a cargo of 5500 tons for Greece, and will load 7000 tons for the British commission. Six thousand tons will be sent to France. Altogether these four transactions total close to 50,000 tons of refined sugar worth about \$5,000,000, done by the Federal, and indicate the pressing need abroad for sugar. In addition to this business Norway and Argentina are in the market and still to be taken care of by the refiners of this country.

All this sugar was bought in the raw state from Cuba, which, besides supplying the United States with most of its raws, is also shipping heavily to the other side. Cuba's shipments to Europe thus far in 1916 total some 700,000 tons as against 327,000 last year.

## Fresh Ranch Eggs Are Scarce.

Portland.—Receipts of eggs are now near the low mark and fresh stock particularly is hard to find. At the produce exchange fresh current receipts were sold at 37 1/2 cents.

Butter continues firm. For extras 33 1/2 cents was bid, with no offerings. The cheese market is holding steady. Oregon triplets were offered at 17 1/2 cents, with 17 cents bid, and Oregon Young Americas were offered at 18 1/2 cents, with 18 cents bid.

The poultry market was in fair shape, with a good demand for small springs and large hens. Ducks and geese were dull, but turkeys sold well. The market was well supplied, with dressed veal and hogs, and both lines were weak.

## Late Peaches Moving.

Portland.—There was a fairly good demand for late peaches this week. Salways were in liberal supply and sold at 65@70 cents and clings brought 65 cents. Storage stocks of Elbertas are almost cleaned up. Jonathan apples are moving regularly at \$1.25@1.50, and there is a moderate inquiry for Winter Bananas.

## Grazing On Reserves Increases

San Francisco.—During 1916, live-stock grazing on the United States national forest reserves, in the west principally, increased by 740,079 head of cattle, horses, swine, sheep and goats, Albert F. Potter, associate United States forester, told a convention of western district foresters here.

## O. & C. LAND GRANT WILL BE OPENED UP SOON AS CLASSIFIED

Portland.—"Regardless of bluffing by the railroads the O. & C. grant lands will be opened up to settlement as fast as they can be classified and other essential preliminaries attended to by the government. This is the understanding upon which I am working," announced Louis L. Sharp, chief of the field division of the general land office, upon his return from Southern Oregon where the classification of the grant lands is in progress.

Classification of the lands is complete in Klamath county and practically so in Josephine and Jackson counties, Mr. Sharp reported.

Excellent Progress Made.

"Excellent progress is being made in the field classification of the land grant lands," continued Mr. Sharp. "Forty timber cruisers and land examiners assisted by as many compass men are now actively engaged in the work. In addition to this force a complete survey party consisting of a regular deputy surveyor and field party, totaling five members, are employed in the work, making re-surveys, locating lost or obliterated corners, preparing field notes and in otherwise assisting the cruising force in locating the land."

"As to the character of the country being classified, I want to say that it is not extremely valuable from the standpoint of real estate speculators, but from the standpoint of the honest, bona fide settler who understands farming and who is desirous of securing a home and developing a farm, numerous good opportunities will be presented."

"I saw as good corn as has ever been grown in the west growing and maturing on non-irrigated lands."

"I will hazard a guess that the new settler in that locality will teach the old timers something concerning the growing of feed by the use of silos and other improved methods."

"The reports of the cruisers will not be colored one way or another, either for or against the agricultural value of the land or its timber value."

"To the speculator and the man looking for a farm for other purposes than actual developing the land, the prospects will not be as promising as if the matter were presented by some glib tongued real estate dealer, but to the hardy men familiar with farming and willing to undertake the obligation of taking his family on this land and developing a farm and making a home, he will find a large number of tracts which will present, according to his idea, special inducements."

"These are the kind of people that will make a success as settlers and develop the country. The others will not and the whole matter has been framed so as to secure a larger percentage of the desirable class."

## Government Crop Report.

Washington, D. C.—A summary of the October crop report for the State of Oregon, as compiled by the Bureau of Crop Estimates (and transmitted through the Weather Bureau), U. S. Department of Agriculture, is as follows:

Wheat—Preliminary estimate, 17,500,000 bushels; production last year (final estimate), 20,025,000 bushels.

Oats—Preliminary estimate, 17,200,000 bushels; production last year (final estimate), 16,960,000 bushels.

Barley—Preliminary estimate, 4,970,000 bushels; production last year (final estimate), 4,680,000 bushels.

Potatoes—October 1 forecast, 6,890,000 bushels; production last year (final estimate), 5,520,000 bushels.

Hay—Preliminary estimate, 1,973,000 tons; production last year (final estimate), 1,870,000 tons.

Apples—October 1 forecast, 1,190,000 barrels; production last year (final estimate), 1,043,000 barrels.

Prices—The first price given below is the average on October 1 this year, and the second, the average on October 1 last year.

Wheat, 118 and 76 cents per bushel. Corn, 76 and 73. Oats, 40 and 35. Potatoes, 71 and 46. Hay, \$9.70 and \$8.70 per ton. Eggs, 31 and 27 cents per dozen.

## Blooded Horses From O. A. C. Make Winnings at State Fair

The Animal Husbandry department of the Oregon Agricultural College showed 5 head of horses at the Oregon State Fair.

The horses shown were one yearling Percheron filly, one three-year-old Belgian mare, one Clydesdale mare and colt, the colt alone, and one American bred Saddle. The Percheron filly won first in her class—first, mare under three years of age bred and owned by exhibitor, and reserved champion mare bred and owned by exhibitor—the Belgian mare won first in her class, the Clydesdale mare and colt won third, the colt won first, and the American-bred Saddle won second at the horse show, as a cow horse.

## Literal One.

"I understand you got a treasure in your wife's hand." "Not exactly a treasure, but we bought a new car from her bridge winnings."—Baltimore American.

## Explained.

"Why is it that truth will rise again when crushed to earth?" "Because of its elasticity, of course. Don't you know how easy it is to stretch the truth?"—Boston Transcript.

# POLICE FIRE ON RIOTING STRIKERS

Standard Oil Employes and Sympathizers Meet Stern Resistance.

## WOMAN KILLED; MANY INJURED

Mob Attacks Firemen Who Come to Aid Police—Railroad Official Left for Dead on Tracks.

Bayonne, N. J.—Standard Oil strikers held Bayonne in terror Thursday and scenes of violence were of hourly occurrence.

The mob started fires and cut hose when the fire department responded. Members of the mob also attempted to wreck a fire engine and attacked the police and firemen. The situation became desperate, and when shots were fired by the strikers the police responded with a volley into the mob, killing one woman and injuring several other persons.

The woman killed was Miss Sophia Torack, 20 years old. She was struck in the head by a bullet and died at the Bayonne hospital soon after she was taken there. Two men, one a striker, are in a critical condition with several bullet wounds in their bodies. Two other men are in the hospital with less serious wounds. Several others were shot, according to the police, and taken away by friends.

None of the policemen or firemen was injured.

Fewer than 50 policemen fought with a crowd of several hundred strikers. Both sides fired repeatedly. Miss Torack, who was killed, was watching the fight from a window of her home, a few yards away. A shot struck her in the head. The firemen, responding to an alarm, were jeered and missiles were hurled at them as they advanced. The crowd which followed them soon became menacing and surrounded the apparatus. Then a concerted attack was made on the engine, which was quickly wrecked. The battle which followed the arrival of the patrolmen, who opened fire as they approached, was sharply contested. The concerted attack finally won, however, and the mob was dispersed.

Early in the day a mob attacked J. J. O'Connor, lieutenant of the Lehigh Valley Railroad police, and five assistants, beating them unconscious. Believing O'Connor was dead, the strikers threw his body across the railroad tracks and left it.

Two other railroad detectives were nearly beaten to death in another attack. Herbert Richards, a traveling man, did not move fast enough for the strikers when ordered to leave town and was attacked and badly beaten. The police were powerless.

The authorities have granted the Standard Oil company, owner of the Tidewater company, permission to use machine guns against the strikers.

A mob held up a Jersey Central freight train, believing it was hauling gunpowder to the oil plant. While the firemen fought off the strikers, who tried to climb aboard the engine, the engineer opened the throttle and the train rattled on. The strikers managed to cut off six cars and rifled them.

Another mob attacked a Jersey Central telegraph office, ordering Miss Anna Dooey, the operator, to leave. When she refused she was beaten.

## American Legion in Canadian Service Rebels Against Officers

Calgary, Alberta.—A crowd of soldiers raided the mounted police barracks here Thursday, with the announced intention of rescuing five men, members of a local battalion who had been fined for violation of the liquor act. The rescue was not effected and at the earnest representations of the officers the mob finally dispersed.

The soldiers belonged chiefly to the American Legion and previous to the attack on the mounted police barracks surrounded the city police headquarters building and made a demonstration. Both the day and night squads of the force were placed to guard the building. Chief of Police Cuddy admitted a delegation of the soldiers and showed them that the prisoners they sought to release were not there. The crowd then marched to the mounted police barracks.

## Cyclone Hits St. Thomas.

St. Thomas, Danish West Indies.—A cyclone swept over St. Thomas Monday night and Tuesday morning with disastrous results. Almost every building in the city was damaged and some were destroyed. There are many homeless persons and it is probable some form of public relief measures will be necessary. The damage thus far reported runs into the hundreds of thousands of dollars. So far as is known there was no loss of life.