

BLANKETED BELGIANS TRYING TO KEEP WARM



The soldiers of Belgium are poorly equipped for winter fighting, but blankets are being distributed among them as rapidly as possible.

AMERICAN FARMS ECLIPSE RECORDS

Total Output in 1914 Nearly Ten Billions.

Decrease in Price of Eggs and Increase in Cattle and Calves Contribute to Result.

Washington, D. C.—American farms during 1914 eclipsed all records for combined value of their products with a total of almost \$10,000,000,000. Secretary Houston, of the department of Agriculture, announced Thursday that the value of all farm crops, farm animal products and farm animals sold and slaughtered aggregated \$9,872,936,000.

That was \$83,000,000 more than the grand total for 1913, the previous record year, and more than double the value of all farm products in 1899.

Crops this year were valued at \$6,044,480,000, and the estimated total value of the animal products and of the farm animals sold and slaughtered were \$3,828,456,000. The value of crop production this year was slightly less than in 1913 on account of the reduced value of the cotton crop, brought about principally by the European war.

The corn and wheat crops, however, were the most valuable ever produced in the United States, bringing the year's crop value total to only \$53,279,000 less than the total for last year, despite the loss of more than \$300,000,000 in the value of the cotton crop.

"The estimated value of the animal products on the farm in 1914," said the Agricultural Outlook, "is distinctly higher than in 1913, which was itself a record year in the value of this class of products."

"This is due to general, but slight, increases in production, except for sheep and swine, and in prices, and more especially to a small increase in the average farm price of eggs and to a more considerable increase in the farm price of cattle and calves sold and slaughtered."

"It must be borne in mind that the amounts of these estimates do not stand for net wealth produced, nor for cash receipts, nor for profit, nor for income in any sense. Each product is valued, as in the census, when it reached commercial form and the grand aggregate of all items is to be regarded as an index number, or from a relative rather than from an absolute point of view."

The sales of crops last year were estimated at \$2,928,000,000; sales of livestock \$2,919,000,000, a total of \$5,847,000,000. The estimated value of total sales per farm was \$892, and sales per capita of rural population, excluding towns, \$139.

The value of the principal farm crops this year was:

Corn, \$1,702,599,000; wheat, \$878,680,000; hay, \$779,068,000; cotton, \$519,616,000; oats, \$499,413,000; potatoes, \$198,009,000; barley, \$105,903,000; tobacco, \$101,411,000; sweet potatoes, \$41,294,000; rice, \$37,018,000; sugar beets, \$27,950,000; rice, \$21,349,000; flaxseed, \$19,540,000, and buckwheat, \$12,892,000.

In the production of the foregoing 14 principal crops, this year's average was about 10 per cent larger than in 1913, and 6 per cent smaller than 1912, which year stands as one of the greatest aggregate productions in the United States. This year two important crops exceeded previous records—wheat, with 891,000,000 bushels, following the 1913 record of 763,000,000 bushels, and cotton, with 15,966,000 bales (preliminary estimate), the previous record being 15,693,000 bales in 1911.

The value per acre of all enumerated crops averaged about \$16.44 this year, compared with \$16.52 in 1913 and \$16.15 in 1912.

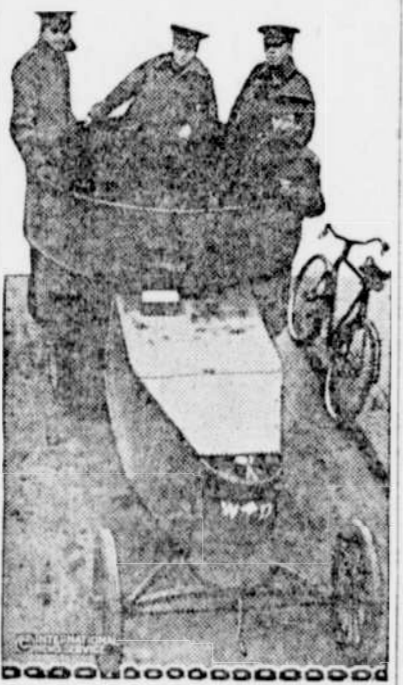
Russia Declares Germany Made Tools of Turks

Petrograd—Sergius Sanzonnoff, Russian minister for foreign affairs, has published an Orange book, which deals with the events preceding the Turkish attacks on Russian seaports in the Black Sea.

The Orange book contains 98 documents and is intended to throw light on what is termed in a summary of the contents issued through the Petrograd Telegraph agency "the clandestine and obstinate methods employed by Austro-German diplomacy in forcing the Turkish government reluctantly to war against the triple entente powers."

"The documents in the book," it is said in the official summary, "gave evidence that the independence of the Ottoman Empire was already imper-

NEW BRITISH ARMORED CAR



One of the new armored light cars that the British are using to good effect on the continent. It carries eight men and has a speed of forty miles an hour. When in action the driver sits on the floor and guides the car with the aid of a reflex mirror.

iled when the German military mission was established in Constantinople. It vanished definitely from the moment the German cruisers Goeben and Breslau took refuge in the Dardanelles.

"The Young Turk cabinet, believing, perhaps in good faith, to conduct the destiny of the country, displayed a cunningness thoroughly Oriental in endeavoring to escape from Teutonic influences."

"The diplomats of Great Britain, France and Russia, perceiving the little eagerness which the Turks were showing to permit themselves to be drawn into the war, which would inevitably compromise the country, tried to persuade the pacific element in the Ottoman cabinet."

"They succeeded, however, only in delaying the rupture which was a part of the Teutonic program."

"As soon as the Austro-German diplomats became convinced that the Turks were hesitating as to what course to take, German hands led German ships in a treacherous attack on the peaceful shores of an empire which was maintaining perfect neighborly relations with the Turks."

Get Busy, Edison Says.

West Orange, N. J.—Thomas A. Edison, the inventor, predicted Monday that 1915 will be a most prosperous year. He said: "Now is the time for the United States to go ahead. We can manufacture cheaper today than in many years to come. However, many of our best business men seem to be penny wise and pound foolish. I am surprised that commercial and industrial America has been affected with a form of paralysis evidently as the result of the war in Europe. This is all due to unnecessary alarm."

Fire Damage Reaches Million.

Philadelphia—Two fires Monday caused more than \$1,000,000 damage in Philadelphia and Camden. Trains of the New York division of the Pennsylvania railroad were held up for more than an hour and a half by the flames, which destroyed the lumber yards of the Charles Este company and 17 dwellings on Glenwood avenue in North Philadelphia, while traffic on the Philadelphia & Reading railway from Camden, N. J., was discontinued by a fire which destroyed its station there and damaged a lumber yard.

BUSINESS FUTURE LOOKS PROMISING

Secretary Redfield Sends To All Cheering Message.

Prosperity for Whole Country At Hand and Advice Is Offered To Make Preparations.

Washington, D. C.—Heartened by months of close study of the business outlook of the nation, Secretary Redfield, of the department of Commerce, wrote a New Year's greeting to the merchants and manufacturers of the country, bidding them in characteristic language to reach out for the prosperity he sees within their grasp. There is no warrant, Mr. Redfield declares, for gloom or despair. The ill effects of the European war on American enterprise is passing and new vistas for commercial venture are opening with each new day.

"If you want prosperity, do your share to bring it and do it now," he says. "Get that addition on your shop going; it will cost you less today than six months hence. Is trade a bit dull in the works? Get those improvements begun. Prices are low and likely to rise. You've been thinking of that contract work. Better start yourself before things get the start of you."

"This country slows down a bit now and then, but it never stops growing and it always moves up and not down. We don't know what it means in most of the United States to have real general distress. Think of Belgium and Poland, O man with a grouch, and sink into your hole and pull it in after you. There think of your sins and your blessings and come out with your courage in working order."

"There are lots of good American examples of pluck. Do you remember San Francisco and Galveston and Chicago—Boston, Charleston, Baltimore and Dayton, and many others like them? Remember them as did Edison and his fellow citizens, who showed pluck when things were hard."

"Nothing is the matter with the man with a grouch except an absentee heart and missing nerve. Cheer up, go to work, do your level best, quit talking misery. The war's over, yonder, not here. Men are slaughtered yonder—their living here. It's all clouds there—clear day here."

"Get out and sell some goods. Plant some more acres; do more work than you can do; be cheerful talk and you'll find this country of ours a pretty good place after all."

French and Russians Claim Victory Over Turk

Paris—The official communication issued by the French war office included the following:

"Grand Duke Nicholas has addressed to General Joffre the following telegram: 'I hasten to inform you of the joyful news that the army of Caucasus, notwithstanding that its forces have been reduced to a minimum, with a view not to weaken the army in the principal theater of war, has won two decisive victories—on December 21 and 22 (January 3 and 4, modern calendar) against Turkish forces superior in number, at Ardahan, against the First corps and at Sari Kamysh against the Ninth and Tenth Turkish corps.'

"The entire Ninth corps has captured; the Tenth corps is making every effort to withdraw, but is being pursued by our troops."

Petrograd—It is officially announced that the Russian troops have gained a decisive victory at Sari Kamysh. The entire Ninth Army corps of the Turks was captured.

Accounts received here say the Turks displayed great bravery when they were driven from their positions and made frequent desperate bayonet sorties. When they were compelled to vacate they made valiant but futile efforts to cover their retreat by a rear-guard action, even the wounded continuing firing from the ground when they were struck down.

According to a telegram from Tiflis, the persistence with which the Turks pressed their attacks in the Sari Kamysh district was to enable their troops in the Ardahan region to retire without heavy losses. Their operations were conducted under tremendous difficulties. They lacked proper equipment and had no transport trains. Everything had to be carried on the backs of soldiers or of civilians commandeered for the purpose. Most of the trophies of war captured by the Russians were of German make.

Kaiser Eats War Bread.

Berlin—Emperor William has given orders that the so-called war bread be served to himself and the members of his entourage. This bread, styled also "K" bread, consists of 85 per cent of rye flour and 15 per cent potato flakes. It is being consumed in accordance with the idea of making the supply of food-stuff in the empire last longer. Up to the present time it has not been bought readily by the general public. It is hoped, however, that the decision of the emperor will influence others.

German Internes Go Free.

San Francisco—The freedom of the United States was given to four of the crew of the German gunboat Geier, interned at Honolulu, T. H., who recently were arrested in San Francisco while on their way to San Diego, by order of the secretary of the navy. The four men, W. Sauerbeck and I. Pretzel, lieutenants, and Paul Streibel and Max Paenisch, seamen, were paroled shortly after they were arrested and they have now been ordered to report each month to Rear Admiral Pond until the end of the European war.

Bids on Big Order Asked.

Philadelphia—The Pennsylvania Railroad company has asked for bids on 170,000 tons of steel rails, the company's requirements for the current year. Orders for 150,000 tons will be placed for early delivery and the remainder will be re-ordered later.

Army Cargo Ship on Rock.

Yarmouth, N. S.—The steamer Navarra, a St. Johns, N. B., vessel, bound for France with a full cargo of hay, oats, automobiles and army supplies, for the British, struck on Holed Ledges, Tuckett island, in the Bay of Fundy, Thursday night, and probably will be a total loss.

The steamer went on the ledges in a fog, and the heavy sea, pounded her hard on the rocks, which pierced the hull. The Navarra registers 2848 tons and was under charter to the British government.

Members of Union Must Pay Damages for Boycott

Washington, D. C.—Ending 11 years of litigation, the Supreme court held Wednesday that some 200 Connecticut labor union members must pay \$252,130.09 damages under the Sherman anti-trust law for a nation-wide boycott of D. E. Loewe & Co., Danbury, Conn., hat manufacturers who refused to unionize their shops. The bank accounts and homes of many of the men already are under attachment to pay the judgment and the next step probably will be foreclosure.

Leading lawyers of congress disagreed whether this decision means that union workmen will be liable in the future for damages on account of boycotts. Some hold that the Clayton anti-trust law, passed last year after this suit had been tried, would make another such prosecution impossible.

It was the Danbury hat makers' case that the Supreme court decided in 1908 that labor unions were subject to the terms of the Sherman anti-trust law and sent the suit back to the New York Federal courts for trial. The judgment, the largest ever before the court under the Sherman law, as well as the vigorous defense of the union men, attracted widespread attention to the litigation.

Justice Holmes announced the court's unanimous opinion. His discussion of the law involved was brief. He said the ground for dismissal under the Sherman law had been cut away by the 1908 decision to a large extent and narrowed further by the decision in the Eastern States Retail Lumber Dealers' case of last year to the effect that the circular of a list of "unfair dealers," with the intention to put the ban upon these dealers among a body of possible consumers combined with a view of joint action, was violating the Sherman anti-trust law.

The Justice pointed out that the defendants were members of both the United Hatters' of North America and of the American Federation of Labor. With brief consideration he arrived at the conclusion that the New York Federal courts, which tried the case, were right in holding that a forbidden combination had been proved.

"It requires more than blindness of justice," said Justice Holmes, "not to see that the many branches of the United Hatters and the Federation of Labor, in pursuance of a plan, emanating from headquarters, made use of such lists (unfair dealers) and of the primary and secondary boycott in their efforts to subvert the plaintiff to their demands. The union label was used and a strike ordered and carried out to the same end, and the purpose to break up the plaintiff's commerce affected by the quality of the acts."

SENATE PASSES LITERACY TEST

Amendment Permits Entry of Belgian Farmers.

Departments Required to Notify Congress When Immigration Depresses Wages.

Washington, D. C.—The immigration bill, containing the restrictive literacy test for admission of aliens which has been the obstacle in immigration reform legislation for the greater part of two national administrations, passed the senate Saturday by a vote of 50 to 7. The overwhelming majority was recorded despite the fact that President Wilson had indicated he would veto the measure, as did President Taft, if it should come to him with the educational test included.

The vote in the senate indicated that the bill could be re-passed by more than the required two-thirds majority should the President reject the measure.

The bill passed the house on February 4 last by a vote of 241 to 126.

Although the senate amended the house bill in several particulars, the literacy test was unaltered, save for an additional exemption to Belgian subjects which was adopted after prolonged debate.

House leaders probably will ask for a conference on senate amendments but administration leaders were confident senate amendments would be accepted and the bill sent to the President by the middle of the week.

Among senate amendments which house leaders have said probably would be accepted is one to exclude from the United States all persons of the African race or of negro blood. Another strengthens the phraseology of the prohibition of polygamists.

Closing hours of the debate were devoted to an amendment by Senator Lodge to exempt Belgian farmers from the literacy test and from the provisions which prohibit Americans from soliciting or inducing immigration. Already several American organizations are endeavoring to induce Belgian refugees to settle in this country.

The amendment, as finally adopted by a vote of 34 to 22, follows:

"That the provisions of this act relating to the literacy test or induced or assisted immigration shall not apply to agricultural immigrants from Belgium who come to the United States during the course of the present European war, or within one year after its termination, owing to circumstances or conditions arising through the war, if it is shown to the satisfaction of the commissioner general of immigration that the said Belgian immigrants come with the intention of engaging in agriculture in the United States and to become American citizens."

Following is a synopsis of the immigration bill passed by the senate:

In general persons over 16 shall be required to be able to read English or some language or dialect, including Yiddish.

Exception to literacy test is made of Belgian farmers who come to the United States within one year after the end of the present European war.

Persons fleeing from religious persecution also excepted.

Admissible aliens may send for father or grandfather over 55, or for wife, mother, grandmother or unmarried or widowed daughter, though such relative may be illiterate.

Polygamists excluded.

Persons of African race or negro blood excluded. Excluded race intended to take in vagrants, the tuberculous and persons who teach or advocate unlawful destruction of property.

Departments of Labor and Commerce to report to congress whenever expected immigration threatens to increase number of unemployed or reduce wage standard.

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English Pray for Victory.

Rome—Special prayers were said Sunday in all the English churches in Italy for the ultimate victory of the Triple Entente nations. In the chapel of the English college, Cardinal Gasquet and the new British minister to the Vatican, Sir Henry Howard, were among those who participated in the communion service. Their action was in striking contrast to that of the members of the British embassy to the Quirinal, none of whom was present at any service. The rector of the Irish college did not participate.

Japanese Nurses Leave.

San Francisco—Seventeen Japanese nurses and three Japanese surgeons, headed by Dr. Jiro Suzuki, surgeon general of the Japanese army, arrived here on the liner Shinyo Maru and will take the first train for the East. There they will re-embark for the European battlefields.

These nurses are the pick of the Japanese Red Cross, and all have been decorated for bravery and efficiency while under fire. Some are heroines both of the Boxer rebellion and the Russo-Japanese war.

Duel Moratorium Is On.

Paris—A moratorium on dueling has been declared in France because of an incident which arose recently during a discussion in a cafe. A prominent swordsman became angry in discussing the grand strategy and issued a challenge to his adversary. Witnesses present declared that a Frenchman must not kill one of his countrymen during the war, so the duel has been declared.

Austria Executes Editor.

London—Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent transmitted a dispatch received there from Vienna, which says that a newspaper editor, Joseph Ullrich of Frossnitz, Moravia, was condemned to death by court-martial for a seditious speech. He was executed two hours after sentence was passed.

NORTHWEST MARKET REPORTS.

Portland—Wheat offerings by farmers have ceased. Prices have advanced so rapidly in the past week that sellers have withdrawn from the market. Extreme bids put out yesterday, denoting the urgency of the demand, failed to have effect on holders. One large firm of buyers, which has been taking in an average of 35 cars a day, has, since Christmas, been unable to secure more than one car a day.

At the Merchants' Exchange session yesterday bid prices were raised, but this failed to bring out more than two lots of wheat. Five thousand bushels of January club were sold at \$1.28 1/2, an advance of 1 1/2 cents over Monday, and 5000 bushels of January red Russian were sold at \$1.23, the same price as bid on the preceding day. A 5000-bushel lot of spot club was sold on the curb at \$1.29. This is the highest price so far paid for this kind of wheat in the local market, but a half cent better was paid in the country the day before.

Offers for bluestem on the Exchange were up 2 cents for early delivery, \$1.30 being bid. March bluestem was wanted at \$1.33. For spot forty-fold \$1.29 1/2 was bid, against \$1.27 on Monday. Red wheat was held at about the previous day's prices.

The closing days of this year are bringing more activity in the crop market. Growers are making no effort to sell and this is holding prices steady at the old level.

Beer sales in the United States for the month of October, 1914, were 8,856,540 barrels, as against 5,456,803 barrels for October, 1913.

Wheat—Bid: Bluestem, \$1.30; forty-fold, \$1.29 1/2; club, \$1.28 1/2; red Russian, \$1.22; red five, \$1.24 1/2.

Milled—Spot prices: Bran, \$26 @ 26.50 per ton; shorts, \$28 @ 28.50; rolled barley, \$29 @ 30.

Corn—White, \$36 per ton; cracked, \$27 per ton.

Hay—Eastern Oregon timothy, \$14 @ 15; grain hay, \$10 @ 11; \$13 @ 13.50; Valley timothy, \$11 @ 12.

Vegetables—Cucumbers, hothouse, \$1.75 @ 2 dozen; eggplant, 8 @ 10c per pound; peppers, 8 @ 10c per pound; artichokes, 75 @ 85c per dozen; tomatoes, \$1 @ 1.25 per crate; cabbage, 1 1/2 @ 1 1/2c per pound; beans, 12 1/2c per pound; celery, 3c per crate; cauliflower, \$1 @ 1.25 per dozen; sprouts, 8c per pound; head lettuce, \$1.75 @ 2 per crate, pumpkins, 1 1/4c per pound; squash, 1 1/2c per pound.

Green Fruits—Apples, 60c @ \$1.50 per box; casabas, \$1.65 @ 1.75 per crate pears, \$1 @ 1.50; grapes, \$3.50 @ 3.75 per barrel; cranberries, \$9 @ 11 per barrel.

Potatoes—Oregon, \$1 per sack; Idaho, \$1 @ 1.15; Yakima, \$1; sweet potatoes, 2 1/2c per pound.

Onions—Oregon, buying price, \$1.25 @ 1.50, shipping point.

Sack Vegetables—Carrots, \$1.25 per sack; beets, \$1.25 per sack; parsnips, \$1.25 per sack.

Eggs—Fresh Oregon ranch, case count, 35 @ 38c; candled, 37 1/2 @ 40c; storage, 36 @ 30c.

Poultry—Hens, 12 @ 12 1/2c; turkeys, dressed, 21 @ 22c; live, 17 @ 18c; ducks, 11 @ 12c; geese, 10 @ 11c.

Butter—Creamery, prints, extras, 34 1/2c per pound in case lots; 1/2c more in less than case lot; cubes, 30c.

Cattle—Prime steers, \$7.50 @ 8.00; choice, \$6.50 @ 7; medium, \$6.25 @ 6.50; choice cows, \$6 @ 6.50; calves, \$6 @ 8; bulls, \$3.50 @ 4.75; stags, 4.50 @ 6.

Hogs—Light, \$6.80 @ 7.35; heavy, \$6 @ 7.75.

Sheep—Wethers, \$5.25 @ 6; ewes, \$4.25 @ 5.70; lambs, \$6.25 @ 7.35.

Seattle—Eggs, select ranch, 38 @ 39c per dozen.

Poultry—Live hens, 10 @ 14c per pound; 1914 broilers, 11c per pound; ducklings, 12 @ 13c per pound; geese, 10c per pound; guinea fow, 56c per pound; turkeys, live, 18c per pound; do, dressed, 21 @ 22c per pound.

Dressed pork—7 @ 8c per pound.

Dressed veal—10 @ 11c; 12 1/2c per lb.; large, 7 @ 12c per pound.

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

Hogs—White, packing house, 8 1/2 @ 10c per pound.

Spring lamb—13 @ 13 1/2c per pound.

Mutton—10 @ 10 1/2c per pound.

Vegetables—Artichokes 85c @ \$1 per dozen; bell peppers, California, \$1 @ 8c per pound; beets, new, \$1 @ 1.25 per sack, cabbage, local, \$1.25 @ 1.50 per 100 pounds; red 1 1/4c per pound; celery, 50 @ 75c per dozen; carrots, washed, \$1.25 per sack; cucumbers, hothouse, \$1.75 @ 2 per dozen; horse-radish, 12 @ 12c per pound; local, large, 40 @ 50c per crate; California, head, \$1.50 @ 1.75 per crate; onions, green, 25 @ 30c per dozen; California, yellow, \$1.25 @ 1.50 per cwt; imported Spanish, \$2.50 per crate; Oregon, \$1.75 per cwt; local, \$1 @ 1.25 per cwt; parsley, 30c per dozen; potatoes, White Rivers, car lots, \$13 @ 15 per ton; Gems, car lots, \$15 @ 17 per ton; Burbanks, \$17 @ 18 per ton; store prices, \$2 @ 3 per ton, additional; sweetwats, \$2 @ 2.50 per cwt; rutabagas, Yakima, \$1.25 per sack; sprouts, Brussels, 7 @ 8c per pound, squash, local, 2 @ 2 1/2c per pound; turnips, Yakima, \$1.25 per cwt; local, white, \$1 @ 1.25 per cwt; Alaska, yellow, \$1.75 per cwt.

Tacoma—Fruit: Apples, green cooking, 40 @ 50c; Spitzenbergs, Winesaps and Roman beauties, 75c @ \$1 per box; Delicious, \$1.25 @ 1.75.

Comb honey—Yakima, \$3.50 per crate; strained honey, \$5.50; Idaho, \$3.50.

Pears—Yakima, \$1.50.

Cranberries—\$8.50, \$9 and \$10.

Casabas—\$1.50 @ 2 per crate.

Vegetables—Cabbage, home grown, 1 1/2c per pound; carrots, local, \$1; beets, home grown, \$1 per sack; turnips, \$1 @ 1.25 per sack; potatoes, Yakima, \$20 @ 21 per ton; White River, \$16 per ton; onions, green, 20c per dozen; Oregon brown, \$1.25 @ 1.50; Yakima, \$1.65; garlic, 15c per lb.; radishes, local, 20c dozen bunches; parsley, 20c dozen bunches; lettuce, head, 75c dozen bunches; \$2 per cwt; spinach, local, 5c per bunch; cucumbers, \$1.50 @ 2 per dozen; celery, 65 @ 75c per dozen; \$2.50 per crate; green peppers, 8c per pound; eggplant, 10c per pound; Hubbard squash, 2c per pound; rutabagas, \$1.50 per sack.

Meats and Poultry—Fresh meats—steers, 12c; cows, 11 1/2c; heifers, 11 1/2 @ 12c; wethers, 12 1/2c; dressed hogs, 12c; trimmed sides, 14 1/2c; combinations, 15 1/2c; lambs, 12 @ 14c; Diamond T. C., 14c; yearlings, 15c; ewes, 11c.

Poultry—Ducks, live, 10 @ 12c; hens, dressed, 16 @ 18c; live, 10 @ 14c; springs dressed, 22c; live, 14 @ 16c; squabs, live, \$2.50 per dozen; dressed, \$4; curkeys, live, 18c; dressed, 28 @ 30c; geese, 20c.

Butter—Washington creamery, 30 @ 33c; Oregon, 28 @ 30c.

BRITAIN'S REPLY FRIENDLY, BELIEF

Outline of Answer to American Note Sent to France.

Italy and Allied Nations Thought to Have Agreed—Germany Alone Protests.

London—The British government's reply to the American note concerning contraband probably will be sent before the end of this week. It is thought the answer will be friendly.

An outline of the reply has been submitted to France, which is greatly interested because of the activity of the French ships in searching Mediterranean cargoes.

A statement probably will be issued shortly, showing that Italy has arrived at an understanding with England and the other allies concerning contraband satisfactory to all the countries affected.

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General Scott and Villa to Meet on Boundary Line

Washington, D. C.—Brigadier General Scott, chief of staff of the United States, and General Villa, commander-in-chief of the forces of the Gutierrez government in Mexico, have arranged to confer on the international bridge at El Paso, with a view to arriving at an understanding that will permanently prevent further firing into American territory by Mexican factions fighting along the international lines.

General Villa is on his way north, and the conference will be held immediately upon the arrival of the Mexican chief.

General Scott has been at Naco for two weeks trying to bring about an agreement between General Maytorena, commanding the Gutierrez force attacking the Mexican town of that name, and General Hill, of the Carranza garrison. Hill agreed to withdraw to Augua Prieta, but Maytorena has postponed entering into any final agreement, awaiting, it is said, the arrival of General Cabral, who is on his way north with 8000 men to take charge of the situation.

Land Slides May Halt Panama Canal Naval Fete

Washington, D. C.—The possibility of a postponement of the cruise of the international fleet from Hampton Roads to San Francisco through the Panama canal, in connection with the opening of the canal and the exposition, was suggested Tuesday in the course of a conference between Secretary Garrison and Colonel Goethals, governor of the canal.

Though the great earth slides at Cucaraha have apparently been conquered, according to Colonel Goethals' report, the earth movements continue in the neighborhood of Gold Hill. At that point the superincumbent masses of earth on the side of the canal, by their great pressure, are continuously forcing rock and soil in great quantities into the canal prism. The movement is sufficiently extensive to require the continuous employment of dredges to maintain the channel.

New York Is Wealthiest.

New York—The wealthiest landowner in the limits of the municipal jurisdiction, according to a report to Controller Prendergast, is the City of New York. The assessed valuation of the city's holdings, \$1,447,547,869, of which \$1,429,491,360 was within the city limits. Compared with the figures of 1913, the value of the properties shows an increase of \$71,104,589. The increase in land values reflects the large figure of \$41,689,078, while in the value of buildings and other improvements, it totals \$29,253,632.

Anti-Alien Bill Ready.

Sacramento—An anti-alien labor bill patterned after the law in Arizona, which has become the subject of international interchanges, will be among the first measures introduced at the California legislature when it meets, according to Assemblyman Brown, who comes from the so-called "Bret Harte" mining country. The measure provides that all employers with more than five persons on the payroll shall employ at least 80 per cent American citizens. Imprisonment without alternative fine is the penalty provided.

Arizona Dry Law Test On.

Tucson, Ariz.—Louis Gherna, a saloonkeeper, arrested January 1 by prearrangement to test the Arizona prohibition law, was found guilty in the Superior court and given a sentence of 90 days or a fine of \$100. Gherna refused to plead guilty to judgment in order to give basis for habeas corpus proceedings which will be instituted for the purpose of bringing the validity of the law to a legal test.