

NAVY SHORTHANDED

Urgent Need of Officers, Says Secretary Moody.

SHIPBUILDERS ARE SLOW

They are being hurried to fulfill contracts—Increase in Number of Cadets Essential—All Energies Bent on Work of Training.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—After referring to the cordial relations everywhere existing between the Army and the Navy, to the work of the Navy in connection with the distant condition in the West Indies and Central America, Secretary of the Navy Moody, says in his annual report:

"The task which is employing the highest energies of the Navy and receiving the greatest attention from the heads of bureaus, the commanders-in-chief of stations, the commanding and subordinate officers of squadrons, divisions and single vessels everywhere, is the work of training. To the development of the greatest efficiency in all branches of the service the attention, zeal and thought of those in charge is mainly directed. The reports of the several bureaus are largely made up of criticisms upon and plans for the improvement of the present systems of practice, drill and instruction."

In regard to vessels now under construction, the report says: "At the close of the last fiscal year there were under construction for the Navy by contract the following vessels: Eight battle-ships, six armored cruisers, nine protected cruisers, four monitors, 12 torpedo-boat destroyers, seven torpedo-boats and seven submarine torpedo-boats. The general progress of work upon these vessels, particularly those of the larger class, has not been found to be satisfactory. The battle-ships were on June 30, 1902, from 10 to 25 months behind contract time, the armored cruisers from 4 to 13 months, the protected cruisers from 6 to 13 months, while the monitors were from 16 to 19 months in arrears."

Will Hurry Builders.

"In cases of the larger vessels the causes assigned for slow progress are the nondelivery of structural material, the inability of shipbuilders to obtain a sufficient supply of skilled labor, and in some cases strikes. The department has recently taken steps to remove as far as possible any grounds of delay over which it can exercise control, and has notified contractors that they will be held to strict accountability for failure to push forward the work of construction with due diligence, if such failure shall occur, and particularly for any delays which may at any time be caused by preference being given to private over public work. In the case of torpedo-boats and the destroyers the contractors have assigned as an additional reason for the delay that the contracts for their construction were so exacting that compliance with them has been well-nigh impossible.

"During the fiscal year the following vessels have been accepted: The battle-ships Alabama, Wisconsin and Illinois; the torpedo-boats Balley, Bagley, Barney, Bidle, Shubrick and Stockton. The torpedo-boats Thornton and Wilkes and the destroyers Decatur, Perry and Preble have been preliminarily accepted. Between July 1, 1902, and November 1, 1902, the Thornton has been finally and the following vessels preliminarily accepted: The monitor the Albatross, the torpedo-boat destroyers Barry, Chauncey, Dale, Paul Jones, Truxton, Whipple and Worden, and the torpedo-boat De Long.

Old Ships Discarded.

"The monitor Albatross, the Mahopac and the receiving frigate Albatross have been stricken from the Navy register during the fiscal year.

"At the last session of Congress, by act of July 1, 1902, the following vessels of the following additional vessels of the following authorized: Two battle-ships, one to be built at this navy-yard as the Navy Department might designate, two armored cruisers and two gunboats.

"The report continues: 'Among the most important lessons learned in the war with Spain was that a modern Navy cannot be improvised during a war. The country approves with hardly a dissenting voice the policy of strengthening our power upon the sea. There must be additional naval and coal stations; more ships, more and auxiliary, and an increase of officers and men.'

Officers Most Needed.

"The most important need of the Navy today is of additional officers. I cannot overstate this need in the urgent attention of Congress. The administration of the department is embarrassed almost daily by the lack of officers below command rank. I am informed that under existing conditions 25 graduates of the Naval Academy may be expected during the next four years. There is no other source of supply except a number, not exceeding six per annum, which may be obtained by the promotion of enlisted men.

"The officers we need can be obtained from three sources only—by appointment from civil life; by promotion from the ranks; or by education and training at the Naval Academy. The first source has been so uniformly rejected by the opinions all that I will not discuss it. Congress has indicated its opinion by abandoning this method in the Army and Marine Corps, and would not, it is assumed, adopt it for the line of the Navy. The second source already allows promotion from the ranks of not exceeding six enlisted men per annum. I recommend that this law be amended so as to permit the promotion of not more than 12 per annum.

"But the main source of our supply of officers must be from the Naval Academy. The duties of the modern Naval officer are so varied and complex that they demand a rigorous and protracted education and training. This training and education can be best obtained at the National School at Annapolis. This school produces officers of the equal of any in the world. Naval officers do not constitute a caste; our system of selection brings to our service each generation the new blood of our democracy. It admits none by favor; it excludes all except those of the highest mental and physical vigor; thus selected, thus educated, inspired by our naval traditions, we may be assured that these young men will reach and maintain the highest standard of efficiency.

Fewer Officers Ashore.

"It has sometimes been suggested that the insufficiency of officers is due in part, at least, to the number detailed for the performance of duty at sea. This suggestion demands careful consideration. The efforts of my predecessor and myself have diminished the number of line officers on shore duty from 25 on January 1 last, to 25 on November 15, current, being a reduction of 88, or 25.9 per cent. The percentage of officers on shore duty on January 1 was 28.4, and on November 15 was 18.4. This reduction has not been accomplished without the protest of some of the ablest officers, especially those at the heads of the several bureaus. The weight of this protest has not overlooked and it is recognized that in some cases the action of the department can only be justified by the fact that officers have been detailed from stations on shore for the performance of most important duties at sea. The reduction of the number of officers on shore duty has been almost entirely in

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The little girls of Portland who come to this doll's reception, which we have gone to great pains to arrange for them, will have the pleasure of meeting the largest and most distinguished assemblage of dolls that we have ever shown. They are traveled beauties that have come all the way from Germany to make the little girls of Oregon happy. They are from the place where all the best and the finest dolls in the world are made and surpass anything we have ever seen for pretty, winning faces.

All of them are made after models carefully selected, and we know them to be the best and most natural that can be found, and also exceptionally durable. There is every kind of doll that can be imagined. The kind with lovely curls that open and shut their eyes, turn their heads and cry, too. Some have jointed bodies and can be placed in many very natural positions. Many of them are dressed most charmingly in various becoming gowns and wear very jaunty, stylish hats, and others will be just as lovely when they get their dresses made. Any one who wishes to make a doll trousseau can have ample time by selecting the doll now. The prices on them are the very lowest that can be made on such exceptionally fine dolls as we are showing this season. See them in our Millinery Department, Second Floor.

This Week's Special Bargain Offerings Which Close Today

- Ladies' Linen Collars**
Fine quality, this season's styles, regular value 15c, special **5c**
- Taffeta Ribbon**
1, 1 1/2, 1 1/4 and 2 inches wide, pure silk and in all colors. Lovely ribbons for fancy work. Special this week, per yard **5c**
- Blankets**
White Oregon Wool A Great Bargain
Full size, double sewed, extra wide silk binding, pink or blue borders, warm and fleecy. Value \$5.50, special **\$3.18**
- Men's Wool Underwear**
Shirts and Drawers FINE, SOFT AND VERY WARM. AN EXCELLENT \$1.50 QUALITY, THIS WEEK FOR **\$1.07**
- Colored Dress Goods**
Your choice of fine dress fabrics in eight kinds of handsome weaves and stylish colors. Widths 46 and 42 inches. Value, per yard, \$1.00, special **81c**
- Ladies' Kid Gloves for Street Wear**
A most excellent and serviceable quality in all sizes and appropriate street colors. Value \$1.25, special **89c**
- Ladies' Hose**
Fine ribbed Cashmere, 50c value, special **38c**
- Hose for Misses and Boys**
Fine or double ribbed worsted today only, pair **25c**

these of the grades from Lieutenant-Commander down, of whom there are now only 102 out of 700 on shore duty. The demand upon the officers of those grades has been great both at sea and on shore, and because they are extra officers on shore because they have been thoroughly educated, especially the younger of them, in the recent development of technical subjects, which, in the modern Navy, are of the highest importance.

Go On Building Ships.

The Secretary goes on to say: "After most careful consideration, I believe it to be my duty to recommend a continuance without interruption of the increase of ships of the armored cruiser type, or of the unarmored cruiser and gunboat type, which have proved so successful.

Relief for the Injured.

"There are employed as artisans under this department about 1500 men. With them Congress has dealt liberally in respect of vacations, hours of labor and rates of pay, but in one respect their conditions are unfavorably with those in private employment. If one of them while in the exercise of his duty, suffers injury or death through the negligence of the Government, he is absolutely without remedy, either at common law or under any statute. The only compensation which may be given him is in the case of personal injury, a special preference for re-employment, which has in some cases operated to the detriment of the public service. It is a constant occurrence in the navy-yards that subscriptions are taken up among the officers and men for employees who have been injured at work whose families are in distress during their period of enforced illness. I earnestly hope that this omission in our law may be cured by legislation, and that the artisan employed by this department injured without fault of their own may be afforded a remedy."

Use of Oil as Fuel.

"The question of liquid fuel is treated at considerable length, although it is stated that the experiments of the department in regard to it are far from complete. The judgment of the board of naval officers who have been conducting the experiments is given as follows: "First—That oil can be burned under an ordinary boiler in a uniform manner. Whether better results may be obtained by a form of boiler specially designed for the use of liquid fuel is a matter for future determination.

"Second—That unsatisfactory results are obtained where the attempt is made to burn oil in the same manner as coal. This is believed to have been the cause of many failures in the past.

"Third—That the best results are obtained by atomization of the liquid fuel, and that the efficiency of the oil burner is proportionate to its power to atomize the oil and convert the minute particles thus obtained into a mixture of combustible gas and fine particles of carbon, in order that complete combustion may result and, when necessary, the consumption of oil be reduced.

Laws That Need Mending.

"Among the recommendations of the Judge-Advocate-General, which receive the approval of the department, are: "1. The enactment of a measure providing for the use of depositions before naval courts-martial and courts of inquiry. A bill conferring such authority (S. 1109) passed the Senate on March 3 last.

liquid fuel cannot be forced to quite so great an extent with steam as the atomizing agent as when compressed air is used for such purpose.

"Eighth—That when using steam for atomizing the oil, high pressures are advantageous.

"Ninth—That a marine steam generator can be forced to as high degree with oil as with coal.

"Tenth—That under heavy forced draft conditions, it has not yet been found possible to prevent smoke from issuing from the stack, although careful effort so to do was made.

"Eleventh—That no ill effects upon the boiler were noted as the result of the oil tests.

"Twelfth—That the efficiency of an oil fuel plant is more dependent upon the general character of the installation of the auxiliaries and fittings than upon the form of the burner.

"Thirteenth—That firemen generally look with favor upon the substitution of oil for coal.

"Use of Oil in Torpedo-Boats. As the result of the investigations thus far conducted, the Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering recommends the installation of liquid appliances without delay in at least a third of the torpedo-boats and destroyers. With respect to the larger vessels, and particularly the battle-ships, the installation of liquid fuel presents serious difficulties, apart from the question of the satisfactory use of oil under boilers. The safe and convenient storage of a sufficient supply of liquid fuel beneath the protective decks of a large vessel, and the question of replenishing exhausted fuel supply, whether in time of war or peace, in case of vessels liable to be sent without warning to unfrequented harbors, are grave matters. Inasmuch as such obstacles are more easily dealt with in the case of commercial steamers, the problem of installing liquid fuel upon fighting vessels is an important feature of the question of the application of transports to the mercantile marine."

Mention only is made of the experiments in wireless telegraphy by the Navy and Marine Corps, which are good at present the interference of instruments with each other within the same radius has not been overcome.

The report says: "The health of the Navy and Marine Corps has been good throughout the year, the percentage of sick and the death rate being lower than for several years past. Notwithstanding the fact that cholera appeared in Manila in March last, and has since that time been more or less prevalent among the natives elsewhere in the Philippine Islands, there have been few cases among the naval forces. This exemption is due in large measure to prompt precautions taken."

The establishment of a hospital at Washington, more commensurate with the needs of the station is recommended.

Let Navy Pay in Advance. Under the head of legislation recommended, the report says "Section 3615 of the revised statutes forbids the 'advance' of public money, in any case whatever." The Controller of the Treasury and the Paymaster-General of the Navy unite in urging such modification of this provision of law as will permit advance payments to be made in cases where required by commercial usage. It has been found in practice that the statute as it stands sometimes interposes a bar to the prompt procurement by the Government of certain services, such as expressage, the furnishing of light and water for public buildings, telephone service and subscriptions to daily, weekly and monthly publications. Persons furnishing these things frequently decline to supply them to the Government on a different basis from that on which they are obtained by their individual patrons. It is urged that the Government should accommodate itself and its laws to the business laws and usages of trade when it enters the field of trade. Believing that the modification of existing law necessary to avoid the practical inconveniences complained of could be made, the department concurs in the recommendation that Congress be asked to amend section 3615 as suggested."

Roosevelt's Pardon Record. WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—The President has denied 32 applications for pardon, has restored to citizenship five applicants who have served out their terms of imprisonment, and has acted favorably upon six other cases.

Peril in Prosperity. NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—In a sermon at Old Trinity, Bishop Worthington, of

Straws Show Which Way the Wind Blows

Just now they point directly to our house, where fine pianos are being sold at prices very little above what you pay for the cheap kind at other places. Everybody knows the value of such pianos as the Knabe, Steck, Hardman, Fischer, Ludwig, Hamilton, Kingsbury, and Smith & Barnes and the Estey, Mason & Hamlin and Chicago Cottage organs. You never expect to buy but one instrument. Then why be contented with the harassing tones of a "thump-box" when you can secure a fine artistic instrument at the price and terms we are offering at this time. Remain with us, thereby being able to take care of you should an emergency require.

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by consolidating their functions, as proposed in measure now pending in the Senate (S. 6), and in the House of Representatives (H. R. 8120). The proposed change, the several features of which have been suggested by the operation of the present systems of examination and retirement in the Army and Navy, respectively, would result in material advantage to the service.

The passage of a measure making provision for convening general courts-martial in the island possessions of the United States. The need for this legislation is the outgrowth of near conditions arising since 1898. A measure (S. 1102) authorizing the President to empower commanding officers of naval stations in the island possessions of the United States to convene general courts-martial was introduced in the Senate and passed by that body on March 3 last.

Compliment to Dewey. In conclusion the report says: "Since the acquisition of these islands no action has been taken by Congress to establish civil government within their limits or to provide revenues for its maintenance. Such action is necessary to the peace and well-being of the islands, and is earnestly recommended."

Poet of the Paris Morgue. London Telegraph. "I cannot close this report without acknowledging the sympathy, co-operation and aid which I have received from the Admiral of the Navy. As president of the General Board of the Navy, his services have been of great value to the department and the fleet. The security of his own fame has not lessened his interest in the service or diminished his effort for its improvement. His zealous earnestness in the cause is the good fortune of the department and gives him an added title to the favor of the Nation."

BOTH FATALLY WOUNDED
Rival Lovers Fight Pistol Duel for Hand of a Girl.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 28.—At Armourdale, Kan., near here today, Ernest Dams and Charles W. Tucker, packing-house employes, fought a pistol duel over Mabel Randall, a waitress. Dams was mortally wounded, but before he died he shot Tucker twice, fatally wounding him. Tucker is still alive. Tucker had met Dams and the girl on the street and without warning fired two shots at him. The wounded man returning the fire as he lay on the ground.

Travelers from all countries. At the same time, he would up with the advice, "Si vous avez besoin d'un domicile, ah! Ne venez jamais dans ma maison." Pierre likewise composed verses half serious, half comic, about the people who were lying stark and stiff on the marble of the morgue. He sang of lovers who had committed suicide and of people who had drowned themselves through grief or through destitution. After 22 years spent

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Pure Silk Satin Taffeta Ribbon,

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4 inches wide—Colors are white, cream, black, blue, pink, navy, red, garnet, old rose, maise, violet, lavender, lilac, turquoise.

Fine all-wool white Oregon Blankets, special, \$5.00

Ladies' Underwear

AT VERY SPECIAL PRICES

- Ladies' Norfolk and New Brunswick Ribbed merino Vests and Drawers Natural and white Regular \$1.00 at **69c**
- Ladies' Winter-weight Fleece cotton ribbed Union Suits Ecru and natural Regular 75c at **49c**
- Ladies' Onetta ribbed Part wool Union Suits White and natural Regular \$1.50 **\$1.13**

Children's Underwear

AT VERY SPECIAL PRICES

- Children's "Onetta" ribbed Part wool Union Suits Sizes 4 to 10 years Regular \$1.15 to \$1.45 **98c**
- Children's Winter-weight Ribbed fleece cotton Vests and Drawers Natural and ecru Regular 25c to 48c at **18c, 28c**

Special Bargains in Men's Furnishings

FOR TODAY ONLY

- Men's camelhair Merino Underwear Regular \$1.25 **98c**
- Men's derby ribbed wove Underwear Natural and flesh color Regular \$1.50 **\$1.18**
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In the service of the City Pierre retired on his pension, and he then published some of his poetical effusions which will descend to posterity with those of Beranger of the past and of Beaumont, who is still alive.

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