

ORDNANCE BUREAU
FOOD EFFICIENT

Demands Imposed by War Are Met Fully, Says Chairman Oliver.

WARM PRAISE IS GIVEN

Organization Is Developed Quickly Upon Nation's Entry Into Conflict—Output of Plants Increases Steadily.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Complete satisfaction with the work of the Navy's ordnance bureau and its preparedness for war is expressed by Representative Oliver, of Alabama, chairman of the House naval investigation subcommittee, in a statement tonight summarizing for his colleagues results from the ordnance phase of the inquiry.

"The testimony convinced the committee," says the statement, "that the prevalent belief and opinion as to the Navy's readiness are well founded."

The statement says more than 1100 merchant ships have been armed to fight submarines.

"The committee was so impressed, after exhaustive inquiry, by the efficient manner in which the bureau had in every way performed the extraordinary duty which was imposed," said Mr. Oliver, "that the committee directed me to make a summary of what was ascertained in the hearing and investigation."

The bureau, so far as could be learned, has fully satisfied the demands made upon it by the vessels operating in European waters. A letter from Vice-Admiral Sims compliments the work and spirit of the ordnance department. Other officers in the war zone, writing in similar vein, have given like testimony.

Organization Works Smoothly.

"As a preliminary to its hearings the committee visited the offices of the bureau and personally examined details. The committee was most favorably impressed with the business organization."

"By a system of progress reports and follow-up methods provision exists to insure the actual delivery of material. The signing of a contract marks the beginning of action; the follow-up and thorough inspection systems and the policy of full co-operation with the manufacturer insured prompt delivery."

"The organization of the bureau in time of peace had been developed so as to make it possible for the bureau to handle the increased demands of war with the result that it is working smoothly and efficiently notwithstanding the fact that the expenditures have increased from about \$2,000,000 to more than \$100,000,000."

Lewis Gun Is Used.

"Despite the pressure placed upon the bureau by the demands for more ordnance material of standard types, it has been able to develop much new material, including large depth charges, new submarine bombs, non-ricochet shells, bomb-dropping lights, etc."

"Anticipating the need of the naval service and marines for additional machine guns the bureau wisely conducted a test of the Lewis machine gun early in April, 1917, with a view to definitely determining its serviceability when using the United States small arms ammunition, and as a result of this test placed an order for the manufacture of several hundred of these guns. Recent reports from the war zone indicate that the gun is giving entire satisfaction."

"Depth charges which the committee thinks may be properly termed 'the terror of the submarines' have been produced in quantity and are in use by our destroyers and submarine chasers."

Inventive Resources Productive.

"It was especially gratifying to note that the skill, ingenuity and inventive resources of the bureau have been productive of new designs demanded by the present methods of modern warfare. Advantage has been taken of every suggestion irrespective of its source. Initiative, energy and enterprise have been maintained with the ordnance bureau and fleets of the allied nations, the greatest freedom of interchange of information and material being the order of the day. The relationship with army ordnance, signal service, aircraft production board and the shipping has been most intimate and cordial."

"The committee is gratified at the executive ability shown by the naval officers placed in charge of industrial work."

"The committee made special inquiry as to the damage done to torpedoes at the Hiltz works. It ascertained that no torpedoes or damaged parts had found their way into service; that spare parts of torpedoes, such as gyro wheels, had been tampered with, but that they were promptly detected by the naval inspector of ordnance and a close watch was maintained upon these articles, with the result that the perpetration of the damage, one Paul Charles Hennig, a native of Leipzig, Germany, who had been in this country since 1903, has been arrested and is now awaiting trial."

Many Designs Kept Secret.

"The committee was supplied with full information of how many non-ricochet shells, bomb-dropping lights, howitzers, guns for throwing depth charges, smoke screen apparatus, heavy ordnance or aircraft and many other important designs which we feel it unwise to disclose, and made much progress on essential articles of lesser importance."

"Where there were shortages in the market of various materials, the bureau took steps immediately to develop new sources of supply. It placed contracts rapidly, and the committee is confident that the Navy's needs for ordnance during this war are fully covered by existing contracts and with the capacity now under its control."

With the declaration of armed neutrality, guns and ammunition were promptly placed on the merchant ships of the United States. Upon the declaration of war, telegrams long held in readiness were put on the wire and the wheels were in motion—without a jar the machinery took up the load placed upon it. There has been no break-down, let-up or delay. On the contrary, there has been increasing speed and greater momentum.

"Deliveries under wartime contracts of guns, mounts and accessories are now being received; little or no delay has been experienced, and the industrial capacity of the country has responded in a most satisfactory manner."

More Expansion to Follow.

"The Navy's industrial ordnance plants have been and are being expanded as rapidly as practicable without interfering with their production. The results of much of this expansion will be felt this Spring in the increased deliveries of all types of ordnance material."

"The committee was supplied with full information of how many attacks of submarines on armed merchantmen had been warned off by the ship's gun crews using the battery with bravery and skill, and was given the details of certain engagements of special interest. The record of attacks on our armed merchantmen shows a comparatively small percentage were successful and that the chances of escape

PHOTOGRAPH OF AMERICAN SOLDIER NOW PRISONER OF WAR IN GERMANY, AND VANCOUVER MAN WHO MAY BE CAPTURED ONE.



Corporal Clarence O. Bunnell, in Civilian Clothes, and American Photographed After Capture by Germans.

Mr. Bunnell is a Corporal in Company F, and the photograph of the imprisoned man shows him to be a Corporal also. The names of the prisoners, of course, are not disclosed, the photographs being sent out by one of the large photograph syndicates, Underwood & Underwood, who obtained them from "Weird in Bild" (World in Picture), the German propaganda organ. The photographs reached this country through the usual channels and are being published so that those who see them may recognize relatives.

Company F, Engineers, with the American expeditionary force in France, a German prisoner, or is he safe with his own comrades who went from Portland and other parts of the Northwest with the Engineer Company, organized last year? This is a question that is agitating the minds of his mother, Mrs. H. M. Bunnell, of 314 Franklin street, this city, and many of his friends who saw a picture in The Oregonian, January 6.

The picture shows a number of American soldiers captured by the Germans, and in the center, standing out from the others, is one that resembles Corporal Bunnell so much that his mother, much as she would like to, cannot say: "It is not my son."

Close comparison of the circumstances and the pictures would indicate it is Corporal Bunnell, who is an engineer, and who has been on detached duty, as shown by a letter. He was working about a mile and a half from the company. The pictures of the captured American soldier and Corporal Bunnell resemble each other very much. The prisoner is a corporal, has a heavy head of light hair, roached back, the ear, the nose, the chin, and the height, and general demeanor tally so perfectly that his own mother, sister and friends, who saw the picture in The Oregonian, January 6, are sure it is their son.

He had been writing about once in two weeks, and the last letter was written December 14. Recent reports indicate that an airplane mail service has been established between the continent and London, and it would have been possible for the picture to have been taken and reach London and then New York and Portland since that date.

It is likely that Germany, in her propaganda, would rush the picture to a neutral country as quickly as possible, after capture, so it is not impossible that the prisoner is Corporal Clarence O. Bunnell, of Vancouver, Wash.

Another letter is expected by his mother within a week, and she is looking forward eagerly to receive it, which would prove he is not a prisoner in Germany.

PETROGRAD TO GET FOOD

DEAL WITH UKRAINE PROMISES TO RELIEVE SHORTAGE.

City Is Promised Unlimited Supply of Breadstuffs—Sugar Needs for Month Provided.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 12.—The threatened food shortage in North Russia promises to be prevented through reconciliation of the Bolsheviks and the Ukrainians. M. Barikoff, member of the Petrograd food supply committee, has just returned from Kiev, where he conferred with the Ukrainian authorities, who say they are willing now to provide Petrograd with an unlimited supply of breadstuffs on a basis of half cash and half merchandise. M. Barikoff says that the Ukrainians guarantee to supply 3,000,000 pounds of bread within 48 days and will still have available portions of the 1916 and 1917 crops.

The Bolshevik authorities also are sending commissioners to Siberia to induce the farmers there to release more wheat to Petrograd.

Sixty-seven cars of sugar arrived in Petrograd on Thursday, insuring the city's supply for one month.

Progress of the War.

Winter has settled down in earnest over all the important war fronts, and beyond artillery actions, which are being carried out over very limited sections, there has been little fighting, either in the west or the east. Merely patrol encounters are reported along the British lines and artillery action at two points on the French front. Initially the terrific artillery and infantry fighting has given way to aerial fighting, which, however, though it is spectacular, has little direct bearing on the progress of the campaign.

For nearly a month the front in France and Belgium has been almost motionless. The German offensive, with the heavy reinforcements which Germany transferred from the Russian front to the west, has been delayed for weeks, if not, possibly, for months.

The peace negotiations between the Bolsheviks and the representatives of the quadruple alliance at Brest-Litovsk continue, but without definite results. Every effort has been made in the last few weeks by the Bolshevik authorities to prevent the threatened famine in Petrograd and other cities of Russia where the Bolsheviks hold the power.

The London Daily Mail reports the establishment by the British government of informal relations with Maxim Litvinoff, recently appointed by the Bolshevik government as Russian Ambassador at London. The explanation of this, according to the Mail, is that, possibly Lenin and Trotsky, if they retain the de facto power, might eventually give heed to the counsel of the allied governments, and it is not desirable that communication with Petrograd be cut off.

A meeting of the crown council at Berlin is reported by the Lokal Anzeiger, composed of Field Marshal von Hindenburg, General von Ludendorff, the Crown Prince and other German leaders. Relations with Russia probably will be the most important subject discussed.

IS VANCOUVER BOY
GERMAN PRISONER?

In Picture of Captured Americans One of Group Resembles C. O. Bunnell.

MOTHER NOT CONVINCED

Soldier Is Corporal in Engineers Unit Organized in Portland. Last Letter Received Was Written December 14.

VANCOUVER, Wash., Jan. 12.—(Special.)—Is Corporal Clarence O. Bunnell,



—Photograph Copyright by Underwood & Underwood.

Death of Amos Underwood, Friend of Reds, Brings Back Scenes of Pioneer Days.

How valuable is the gist of daily news, and with what pungency it peeks at the memory of the old-timers, is vouched for by H. R. Lewis, long-time resident of Portland, who yesterday lived in the Oregonian the story from Hood River of the death and burial of Amos Underwood, pioneer Indian fighter, founder of the town of Underwood, and a notable friend of the Indians.

Mr. Underwood's wife, an Indian maiden, daughter of Chief Chenoweth, figured in the recollections of Mr. Lewis. Mrs. Underwood was an Indian girl, was turned over to Mr. Underwood by Chief Chenoweth himself, when the latter went to his death by hanging, on being convicted by court-martial and sentenced to death. Mr. Underwood was one of the guards and in the moment preceding his death Chief Chenoweth said to him: "I have observed this son of yours in many a battle. My son, to you I give my daughter. In your care I have no fear for her." He then walked to his death.

The Indian maiden eventually became Mrs. Underwood's wife, although it was five years from that time before Mr. Underwood saw her again, as she had been "given in marriage" according to custom, to Lieutenant W. K. Lear, a young officer at the post.

"I remember," said Mr. Lewis yesterday, "of being in the store of E. L. Smith, Hood River, pioneer, in 1889 when two Indian women entered and made a large purchase of goods. They took their purchases and left. No further word. I said to Mr. Smith, 'Do you trust these Indian women?' Mr. Smith looked at me and said, 'Yes, these two. One is the wife of Amos Underwood, and the other is her daughter and the wife of his brother.' The daughter was her child by marriage to Lieutenant Lear."

OAKLAND, Cal., Jan. 13.—(Special.)—In order to get the first-hand assistance of Oregon authorities in unraveling the tangle concerning an alleged conspiracy of Oaklanders to pass a fictitious \$30,000 check in Portland, District Attorney Hynes, yesterday, and will confer with District Attorney Evans, of Portland.

William Hammond, Jr., former Alameda City Councilman, who was implicated by W. H. Hickey, now in jail in Portland, but denies everything, is at his home in Alameda, the District Attorney having advised against his arrest.

Hynes' first job, it is said, will be to find what the Oregon authorities are going to do about it. There is an Oregon law which provides for the extradition of a person who has a worthless check on his person. There is no such law in California, there being no bank in the state which would cash a check is actually negotiated. Zimmer was arrested under the Oregon law. Whether the Oregon authorities will in the matter of Zimmer, the extradition of persons involved, to stand trial under the Oregon statutes, is one of the things Hynes plans to learn.

CUTTING OFF COAL NEAR

LESS ESSENTIAL INDUSTRIES TO BE SHUT DOWN.

Further Efforts to Relieve Fuel Famine in Eastern Cities Will Be Begun Early This Week.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Curtailling of coal to the less essential industries in Eastern cities as a means of relieving the fuel famine will be begun early this week. Reports today that the fuel administration told of continued widespread suffering in New York, Philadelphia and other cities. Many industries whose products are not necessary for waging the war, probably will be required to shut down at least three days a week until the fuel crisis is over. Householders will be given preference.

The less essential industries will be treated alike in all the Eastern states. General improvement in working conditions were reported from Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Kentucky. In Virginia, Alabama, Iowa, Arkansas and the lower Virginia Panhandle, losses on production due to labor shortage increased.

MARVEL WROUGHT HERE

BIG PORTLAND INDUSTRY ALMOST CREATED OVER NIGHT.

Secretary Dodson, of Chamber of Commerce, Tells of Wonderful Shipyard Developments.

How Portland created an enormously important industry almost over night was related last night at the open forum of the Unitarian Church by W. D. B. Dodson, executive secretary of the Portland Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Dodson discussed the growth of the shipbuilding industry, the prob-

lems that had been met and worsted, and its significance to the present and future prosperity of Portland. Labor has been least of the shipbuilding problems, declared Mr. Dodson.

"The labor problem has not been serious," he commented. At first it was thought that, owing to the prevalence of food wages elsewhere it would be difficult to get sufficient men to man the yards. We undertook a publicity campaign and in less than three weeks had received 500 applications from skilled and semi-skilled laborers. Within a few months the shipbuilders asked us to cease advertising for men, as they had more than were required."

Concerning the continuance of the shipbuilding industry in Portland after the war, Mr. Dodson declared that every effort should be made to retain her shipbuilding industry as a permanent industrial asset.

"During the war we can no doubt continue building wooden and steel ships as we are doing," said Mr. Dodson, "but after the war it is going to be very important to get the cost of ships down to a competitive basis if Portland is to retain her shipbuilding industry."

INDIAN DAYS RECALLED

NEWS ITEM REVIVES MEMORIES FOR H. R. LEWIS.

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MONEY AND MARBLE GIVEN

Taylor-Street Congregation Aids Prohibition Building Project.

At the services of the Taylor-Street Methodist Church in the Foresters' Hall, 129 Fourth street, yesterday morning, \$2500 in money and all the marble necessary were subscribed by the members, following an address by Dr. Clarence True Wilson on the work of the board for National and world-wide prohibition and his plans for the new building in Washington, D. C., which is to be the home for the Methodist board of temperance, prohibition and public morals, of which he is secretary.

The members not only subscribed the money and marble, but pledged transportation of the marble from Alaska to the docks in Washington, a half mile from the building site, which is just across from the National Capitol.

Dr. Wilson announced that the contribution was the largest to date from any church in the Methodist denomination.

BIG WAR PLANT BURNED

(Continued From First Page.)

were stored in the basement of the building, which was built of brick and was the largest building of its kind in Indiana. It consisted of four stories and the basement, all occupied.

The big building was owned by the General Industrial & Manufacturing Company, composed of local capitalists. They rented the building space and supplied power to some 30 corporations occupying the building.

The building was in five sections and thoroughly equipped with automatic sprinkler systems, officials of the company declare. The sprinklers, however, were shut off and only on the southwest corner on the third floor did they operate.

Although the traffic in human hair has not been so brisk during the last few years as formerly, on account of the wearing of fashions in hairdressing toward the extreme simplicity, still there are about 100 pounds of human hair exported from China.

ALWAYS ASK FOR YOUR S. & H. TRADING STAMPS

TAYLOR
BATH THERMOMETER.

Plainly marked for baths of different temperature. Reading from zero to 130 degrees above, it fills all the ordinary thermometer needs as well as that of the bath.

Plain finish.....\$1.00
White enamel, red mercury.....\$1.25
FREE BOOKLET ON TEMPERATURE.

SPECIAL PRICES ALL THIS WEEK

Brass and Bronze Novelties
Fancy Picture Frames of Assorted Sizes
Desk Sets of Different Styles

1 case Ivory Soap, 100 bars \$5.65
1 case Lurline Soap, 100 bars.....\$5.40
50c bottle Ricksecker perfume, assorted odors.....39c
75c Ricksecker Lily of the Valley Toilet Water.....63c
Violette, Muguet, Lilac and Rose Toilet Water, bottle \$2.50

Woodward Clark & Co.
Always "S. & H." Stamps First Three Floors.

1 case Ivory Soap, 100 bars \$5.65
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estates, both voluntary and through bankruptcy. This condition was directly occasioned by the demands of the war, by the weight of taxation and tribute that has been laid upon the landowners and the wealthy. And they are carrying that weight without a whimper.

Concerning the strict mystery of censorship, Major Patton smiled with all of the newspaperman's half-terse, half-contemptuous regard for a measure that is thoroughly understood by the craft, and but little realized by those who enforce it. At least that was the way he discussed it.

Censorship Sometimes Absurd.

"Censorship, now," said Major Patton, "is absolutely necessary to a certain degree. There are troop movements and military plans which obviously must be concealed from the enemy if it is at all possible. But when the enemy has gained this information, what possible need is there for keeping it from the public?"

"For instance, the Germans long ago knew of the landing and disposition of American troops. No conceivable reason exists why we shouldn't have a little news from those boys. There wasn't a day while I was on the Western front that we did not see French or British airplanes cross over the Hun lines, nor a day that we did not see the boche airmen swing over the allied trenches. Those machines came back with military information. Certainly we should have censorship, but we ought to have a little news when it wouldn't do any harm."

"Pop" is the distinguishing characteristic of our boys in France, observed Major Patton—a quality that is admirably remarked by military officers of our allies, and which is everywhere counted upon to lend brilliance and cutting-edge to the coup-de-grace of the boche. All are in fine fettle, and there are no delusions.

Major Confident of Victory.

Major Patton's hair is somewhat silvered since the days when he helped General Otis "get out" the Los Angeles Times, but he handles his smoking tobacco with all the appreciative zest of a cub reporter—and he handles his yarn a whole lot better. He beamed with conviction of victory as he talked. "We don't realize what we are up against in this war," he pursued. "But we are going to realize. Make no mistake, it will cost us thousands of young Americans—lives—but for these we shall take a heavy toll from Germany. In the end our boys will clear the road to Berlin. We at home must get back of them."

"Americans must raise \$20,000,000,000 within the coming year for war measures alone. This does not take into account the Red Cross work, the Y. M. C. A. or anything of that nature, equally necessary, but relates directly to the prosecution of the war. The sum that we must raise is fully one-half of the entire incomes of all American corporations of all sorts."

War Funds Will Be Found.

"Huge as it is, it is but the beginning, and it should be made available through taxation or liberty loans, without a murmur of complaint, as I believe it will be. Why, the moneyed class of England today are penniless, strangely contradictory as that may seem. They have given all they have, and gladly. English workmen, who are now financing it."

"When I was in London the Times carried every day a column or more of pany held its annual election of officers

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Reorganization and expansion of the operating department of the Shipping Board, so as to place representatives in London, Paris and Rome and branches at nearly all important Atlantic Coast ports, was announced tonight as one of the direct results of the inter-allied war conference. The plan is not only to make more effective control of the American merchant fleet, but to insure complete co-operation with the shipping of the allies.

Chairman Hurley, of the Board, also announced that the country's shipyards are speeding up faster and producing tonnage in a greater measure than ever before thought possible. Eighteen vessels in requisition on stocks of 145,000 dead-weight tonnage, will be completed this month, he said, and during February 23 ships of 182,000 tons will be turned out. Twenty-five of the 41 vessels are building on the Pacific Coast.

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