

NAVY MAY LEAD ON SEA, SAYS MR. HURLEY

U. S. Held Greatest of Potential Maritime Powers.

BUILDING CAPACITY HUGE

Chairman of Shipping Board Says America Can Distance All Other Nations in Construction.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Shipbuilding facilities acquired during the war have made the United States the greatest potential maritime power of the world, asserts Chairman E. N. Hurley of the shipping board, and will enable it to outdistance all other nations in the race toward replacing a shortage of 16,225,000 gross tons of shipping lost as the result of unrestricted German submarine warfare and of the failure of normal increases by new production.

Mr. Hurley made this assertion today in a report of his trip to Europe, where for three months he was in close touch with the shipping interests of foreign nations. The report will be used in working out a policy of ownership and operation of the American merchant marine.

Mr. Hurley estimated that in July, 1914, the sea-going steam bottoms of the world totaled 41,225,000 gross tons which was reduced by war to 27,000,000 gross tons, a net loss of 14,225,000 tons. In addition, he stated, there was a loss of 12,000,000 gross tons which would have been constructed if war had not stopped the normal increase in production, making a total loss of 26,225,000 gross tons.

Losses by War Enormous. The allies and neutrals suffered a total loss by enemy action, marine risk and capture of 15,218,000 gross tons, Mr. Hurley said, and gained by new construction and seizure of enemy ships 14,249,000 gross tons, leaving a net loss of 969,000 gross tons. The net loss to the central powers was 2,000,000 gross tons and gained only 740,000, a difference of 2,740,000 gross tons.

Only two countries, the United States and Japan, have a larger amount of tonnage now than when the war began. Japan showed a net gain of 25 per cent. Mr. Hurley reported that the United States jumped in the lead with a net gain of 125 per cent.

"The United States forged ahead as rapidly as Germany," he said in his report. "In August, 1914, the United States seagoing merchant marine, 529 gross tons and over, included 324 steamers of 2,000 gross tons and 779 sailing vessels and schooner barges of 947,552 gross tons, making a grand total of 1,491 seagoing merchant vessels of 2,708,317 gross tons.

Remarkable Increase Shown. "On November 11, 1918, at the end of the war, the steam-going merchant marine had increased to 1,356 vessels of 4,855,353 gross tons and the sailing vessels and schooner barges had decreased to 747 vessels of 829,917 gross tons, making a grand total of 2,113 seagoing merchant vessels of 5,515,180 gross tons.

This does not include the seized enemy vessels, which at the end of the war aggregated 88 vessels of 452,005 gross tons, of which number 81 of 446,219 gross tons were steamers and seven of 15,786 gross tons were sailing vessels.

One of the types of ships most desirable for the merchant marine, according to Mr. Hurley, is a speedy, effective combination cargo and passenger liner of from 15,000 to 20,000 weight tons which could be operated efficiently in the transportation of high-class merchandise, passengers and mail.

"Shipping men generally agree," he said, "that it is not the total tonnage but the character of the vessels that makes a successful fleet. The country might have 10,000,000 tons of shipping which if not of the right sort could not be operated profitably in competition with ships of a better type belonging to another nation."

Small Ships Serviceable. "I have heard a great deal of talk about the construction of 'junk' ships in America, emphasis thus being laid on the number of small ships we had under construction," he said, "but I convey the impression that our new ships would suffer by comparison with those laid down by our friends and associates overseas."

Mr. Hurley said three factors militated most strongly against the natural and desirable expansion of the foreign trade of the United States: First, the necessity for developing men, thoroughly American in every way, to handle foreign trade; second, the recruiting of an American personnel for the operation of the ships and the handling of the work at the ports; and, third, the extension of banking facilities.

The idea that too high wages are being paid American seamen for this country to compete with other countries was ridiculed by Mr. Hurley. "It is time for the public mind to be disabused of this conception," he stated. "The facts will show those who are agitating for a lower wage scale on American ships. We are paying our seamen \$75 a month, England during the war paid \$60 a month, \$72 a month. The French and Dutch are paying high wages. In Sweden the seamen's scale is even higher than in the United States."

The retention of high wages was important, he added, because men who had labored under great strain yielded their attention more readily to the agitator. The success of any nation in shipbuilding and ship operating, he said, will be determined by the manner in which the labor situation is handled.

\$10,000 GOAL FOR TODAY

Jewish Relief Fund Workers Hope to Complete Quota.

One hundred and twenty-five workers in the Portland campaign to raise \$100,000 for the national fund for relief of Jews in the devastated regions of Europe, rested yesterday. Today they hope to raise \$10,000 to complete the desired quota.

"The drive will not end until every cent of Portland's quota has been subscribed," said Max Hirsch of the city executive committee yesterday. "We hope to raise this sum by Monday evening, but if we don't we will redouble our efforts instead of quitting. When we opened the campaign we had 125 workers. This number has decreased, but tomorrow morning we expect to have every one of them back on the job."

Phone your want ads to the Oregonian. Your Main 7070, A 6025.

MOTION PICTURE NEWS



Mabel Normand in the picturization of the famous story and play, "Sis Hopkins," at the Majestic Theater.

TODAY'S FILM FEATURES.

Majestic—Mabel Normand, "Sis Hopkins." Star—Bryant Washburn, "Venus in the East." Sunset—Mabel Normand, "Mickey." Liberty—Henry B. Walthall, "False Faces." Peoples—Billie Burke, "Goodbye, My Darling." Columbia—"The Heart of Humanity." Globe—"Cannibals of the South Seas." Circle—D. W. Griffith's "The Great Love."

It's seldom that the motion picture public has an opportunity to witness a picture so thrilling, so engrossing, so mysterious and so spectacular as "The False Faces," a Paramount-Artcraft special in seven reels. It is a picturization of the Louis Joseph Vance Saturday Evening Post serial, and a sequel to "The Lone Wolf," another film-thriller which will be long remembered.

Henry Walthall is the hero of the story, but the Lanyard, who as "The Lone Wolf," pitted his skill against the authorities of Paris and worsted them, is in the allied secret service and matching his wits against the brains of the German spy system.

"The False Faces" contains more genuine and original thrills than any picture offered this season. From beginning to end it is absorbingly interesting, full of novelties and unexpected happenings—the kind of which eliminates the clock as a factor in the life of a busy man.

It's the strongest melodrama and has the war as a plot foundation. But, barring the first reel, the picture is free from battle scenes or military display of any sort, while even those first-reel scenes are not of the gruesome variety being long shots, spectacular and pleasing to the eye.

Walthall, "The Little Colonel" of "The Birth of a Nation," unquestionably has one of the best roles of his career, and he makes it stand out forcibly, playing with unerring skill throughout. To see him in this picture is to enjoy one of the finest characterizations the silent drama has ever offered.

"Riley's Wash Day," 2000 feet of Mack Bennett laughter, is a feature in itself.

Screen Gossip.

Two weeks is a long engagement in a first-run motion picture theater in Portland, but "Mickey" did it at the Grand. The picture is being shown strong at the Sunset, while "The Heart of Humanity" got away to a big start at the Columbia theater Saturday and Sunday.

BRITISH VOLUNTEERS MANY

ARMY OF 300,000 EXPECTED TO BE EASILY RAISED.

Thousands Who Threatened Mutiny Unless Discharges Come Have Turned About Face.

LONDON.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—Thousands of the British army who recently became so war weary that they openly threatened mutiny unless they were soon discharged, have turned about face and are volunteering for the new army, according to the military authorities, who assert that they are satisfied that there will be little difficulty in securing the 300,000 men who will do Great Britain's share in safeguarding the peace the allies have won.

The causes said to have sent the men flocking back to the colors are the unexpected large war bonus offered to men who "take on" and the acute industrial situation. The first factor has been of prime importance in the case of boys from 18 to 21 who have been two or more years already in the army and who have no trade to fall back upon in civilian life. In the new army they will be fed, clothed and sheltered and draw a minimum of about \$5 a week as pocket money. They have quickly awakened to the realization that there is no such prospect as waiting them on a return to "civvies."

The industrial upheaval plays the part in the decision of the older men. In the first rush for demobilization no man was permitted to go who had not a definite offer of employment. The government did all in its power to see that certain that those who were bona fide, but in spite of every precaution thousands of men got their re-lease on bogus papers. These men soon found themselves in an unenviable position. They could not get work and they faced some very uncomfortable inquiries if they applied for the out-of-work benefit provided for those who are idle through no fault of their own. The recruiting sergeant was an easy road out of their troubles, and that astute individual, who draws a bonus for each recruit, was not blind to his opportunities.

A third factor of minor but real importance is the fact that numbers of men who have been home on liberal leave since the armistice was signed have discovered that they are not nearly so happy out of khaki as they imagined they would be. They frankly admit that they miss the companionship of the army, the lack of responsibility and the very easy hours. Now that the war is over the army is resting on its laurels, and in the great camps around England is confined to a few hours' parade a day with football games, paper chases and other sports to fill in the remainder of the time. In one unit, where all the men had seen service overseas, more than 200 re-enlisted in less than two weeks.

In the other, an "A" battalion made up of boys under military age, more than 800 took the oath in the same period, a large number for the regulation period of 12 years.

PLEA FOR DISABLED WINS

Major Cohen Appeals to British in Parliament Address.

LONDON.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—Seated in a chair in the house of commons, because he had lost both legs in action while fighting in France, Major Cohen, a member from Liverpool, delivered an impassioned address in which he pleaded for honesty on the part of the government in dealing with disabled officers and men of the army and navy.

It was the first debate on the pension question which promises to become one of the most stirring features of the session. One speaker charged that preparing disabled men to meet the realities of life had not been carried very far, because only 30 officers and less than 8000 men of the hundreds and thousands of wounded had up to this time been given technical training.

Another charge that the discharged who were physically fit were in a better situation than the sick, as tubercular soldiers were being charged \$175 a week for treatment in sanatoriums, although they would be paid for this in their national insurance.

These and other charges brought from Major Cohen when the first statement that it was not training so much as work after they were trained that disabled soldiers desired. In fact, he was opposed to the whole government plan of training men in certain centers, because only a limited number of trades could be taught and there was no assurance of subsequent employment when the government turned the men out. He believed that disabled men should be apprenticed to reliable firms who, when the men had mastered trades would be only too glad to retain them in their positions as they would know just what they could do, and could gauge their wages accordingly.

Sunday. It's a picture that "gets under the skin."

There's a never-diminishing charm to Billie Burke that's ever present in her new comedy "Good Gracious, Annabelle," at the Peoples theater. It's a picturization of the New York stage success written by Clare Kummer.

That photoplay casts are improving is proved not only by players in DeMille's "The Sign of the Cross" but those in the so-called "programme" pictures. Bryant Washburn has with him in "Venus in the East" such well-known leading women as Ann Q. Nilsson and Margery Wilson. Margery has been starred in her own pictures.

William Fox is going to introduce a new comedy leading woman to the film public. Her name is Bana Barstine Burkette, and she hails from Saratoga, La.

A motion picture studio owned by negroes, using colored actors and filming scenarios dealing with the colored race and its problems, is the latest film innovation. The Democracy Film company is the name of the organization. It is sponsored by Los Angeles Afro-Americans.

Columbia university is to have classes in motion picture photography and photoplay writing next summer. During the course a comedy will be produced by the students.

Southern California points with pride to the fact that it's almost impossible for film directors to find towns without improved streets and minus sidewalks and curbs to represent sleepy eastern villages. They have to build this kind of town.

Someone in Los Angeles made a special bathing suit picture for the Knights of Columbus, to be shown to the dough-boys of the first-line trenches. Now the claim is made that the picture prevented many a marriage with French girls, proving to the Yankee that there's no beauty like the home-grown variety.

Martin Johnson has been lecturing in the east in conjunction with the showing of his picture, "Cannibals of the South Seas." Members of the National Geographic society and the Smithsonian institution attended a lecture-showing at Washington, D. C., recently.

Alice Lake, until recently Fatty Arbuckle's leading woman in those two-reel Paramount comedies, is now playing with Bert Lyell.

Corlaine Barker, formerly of Portland, has an important role in Pauline Frederick's new picture, "The Sign of the Cross," written by Willard Mack, with production in California.

There are rumors about a Cleo Madison film company. Cleo hasn't been heard from for some time.

During the debate it was brought out that an officer leading his battery from the line, had been thrown from his horse and killed. The application of his widow for a pension had been refused on the ground that he had not been killed in action.

Total pensions and allowances granted to January 1 last was given as 1,780,000 and to those figures fresh awards numbering 18,000 to 20,000 were added weekly. The current financial year will show a total pension expenditure approximating \$250,000,000. It was stated, with some 42,000 soldiers still under treatment by the medical corps.

LUDENDORFF TO BE UPHELD

Field Marshal Von Hindenburg Expected to Give Support.

BERLIN.—Discussing the silence of Field Marshal von Hindenburg in the face of persistent attacks on General Ludendorff and the suspicion that he will throw the quartermaster general overboard, the Tage Zeitung declares it is informed that the contrary is the case. Ludendorff will stand by General Ludendorff and all the other men who were associated with him in the conduct of the war for Germany.

"In agreement with the field marshal," the Tage Zeitung adds, "there is now being prepared a memorandum which will set forth all pertinent facts, and illustrate the charges made against General Ludendorff. Delay in the publication of this document, however, suggests that certain influences are at work to prevent its issuance."

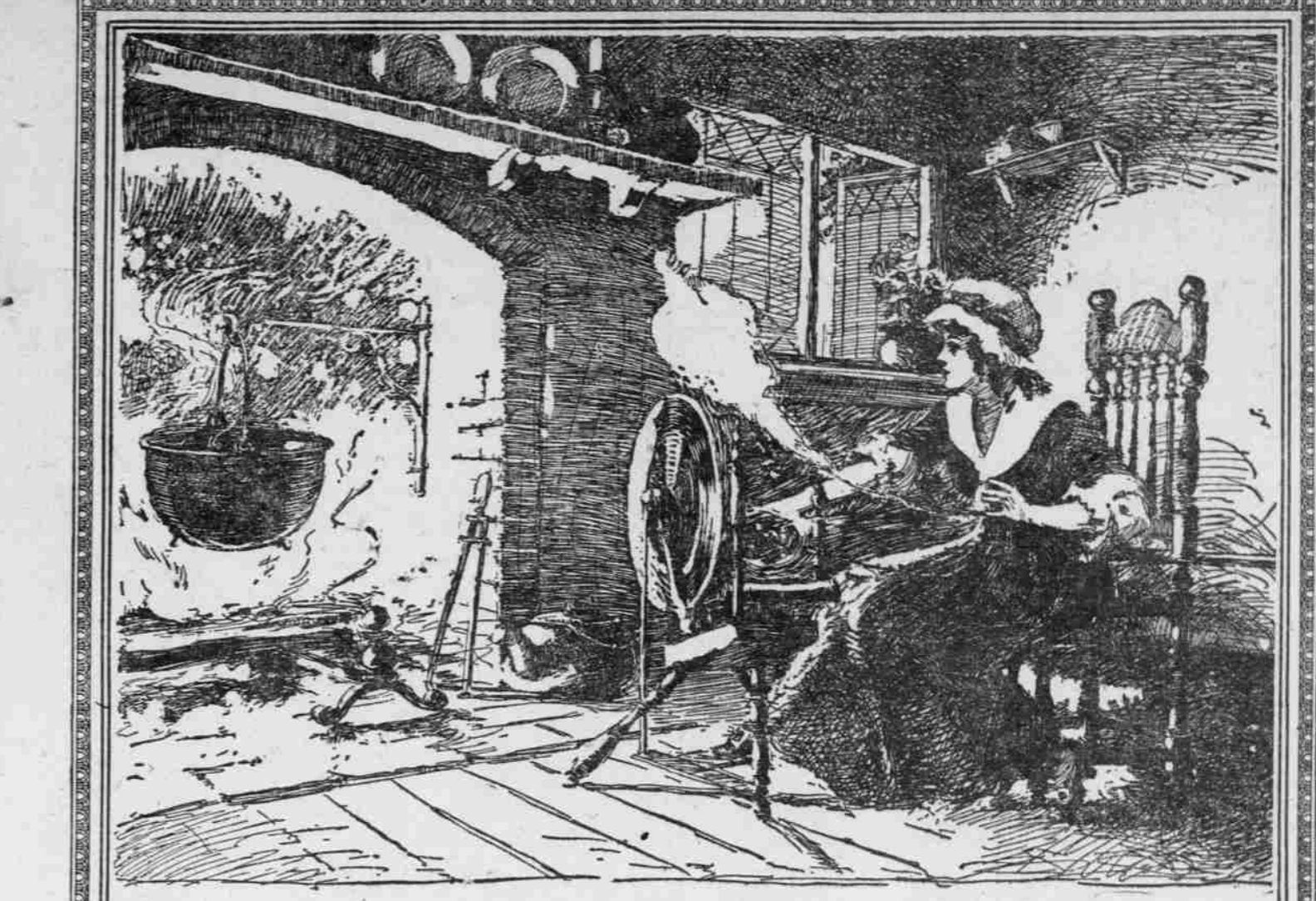
FAVORITE WAITER IS DEAD

Poiteness of Tom Gay Won Trip to Europe and Ranch in West.

NEW YORK.—Men and women who make their homes in the hotels of New York, or whose memories of hotel life go back 16, 20 or 30 years, heard with regret of the death at Norwalk, Conn., of Tom Gay.

Tom Gay—for 20 years nobody had been heard to call him "Tom" or "Thomas," but always "Old Tom"—was a waiter in the old Fifth-avenue hotel for 46 years. Among those whom he served more or less regularly were General Grant, Roscoe Conkling, J. P. Morgan, I. James G. Blaine (Old Tom was with Blaine the day of the Burcharth speech), President Arthur (his favorite guest), Tom Platt, President Garfield, Nelson W. Aldrich and other celebrities.

The head waiter was famous on his own account as the man whose politeness won him a trip to Europe



THE Mother of the Stars and Stripes—Betsy Ross! Thrifty, charming Betsy—A name venerated by generations gone, and to be revered by generations yet to come. A life fragrant with a sacred devotion to duty. A career crowned with a nation's glory.

Betsy Ross Bread! A thrifty loaf for you! No waste in materials and labor—for it's a big loaf. And big loaves—as the U. S. Food Commission told us throughout the war period—keep cost down and quality up. That the conservation campaign is ended does not mean we should forget its lessons.

Small loaves are positively wasteful. Waste material. Waste labor. Cost more to wrap and deliver. Don't taste as good or keep as well as big loaves. Buy bread in big loaves—the biggest value is Betsy Ross.

Betsy Ross Bread "That Good Old Fashioned Taste" Royal Bakery and Confectionery

to live comfortable. But every man wanted something else. Millions of men had been wounded, and now they were back in civil life they wanted something other than thinking of war and its effects. They wanted something to do, something to look forward to. The totally disabled men, he concluded, were worthy something other than being observed as incurables.

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WAR BUSINESS WOUND UP

British Purchasing Missions Prepare to Leave Country.

The British war missions purchasing department, one of the best customers the industries of this country have had since the war began, has begun closing its affairs preparatory to disbanding its organization. In closing it is found to have had some \$120,000,000 of finished products and raw materials on hand when the armistice was signed last November. This represented the surplus of only one of three purchasing departments, and it is estimated that the total value of goods on hand was about \$500,000,000 when the war ended.

HOW TO GET RID OF CORNS

A Simple, Safe and Reliable Way. No Pain or Soreness.

Thanks to a new discovery made from a Japanese secret, which will soon be wearing smaller and prettier shoes than ever. Corns are to be a thing of the past. A new preparation called Ice-Mint, is said to make any corn or callous shrivel right up and lift off easily. Hard corns, soft corns or corns between the toes can be lifted right out and all after a touch or two of Ice-Mint from your drugist, and no pain and not a bit of soreness while applying it or afterwards. People are urged to stop cutting and trimming their corns and avoid the risk of blood poison. Simply get a few cents' worth of Ice-Mint, and apply it to the corns from the very second that it touches that sore, tender corn your poor, tired, aching feet will feel so cool, easy and comfortable that you will just sigh with relief. Think of it—just a little touch of that cooling, soothing Ice-Mint and real foot joy is yours. It is the real Japanese secret of healthy little feet, and is highly appreciated by women who wear high heel shoes and men who have to stand on their feet all day.—ADV.

and a 168-acre ranch in Colorado. He is recalled, too, by waiters of the old school as the dining-room boss who startled New York 18 years ago by a decree that the Fifth-avenue would no longer harbor a waiter with mustache or beard.

Tom ran away from home back in civil war days to be a soldier, and, being informed by enlistment officers that things were going so well that Lincoln thought he could get along without boys of 14, wandered around to the Fifth-avenue hotel, amidst the good cooking (he said), asked for a job and got it.

The saddest day of his life was the April 11 years ago when the Fifth-avenue hotel closed its doors forever. Among the regular guests of the hotel was David H. Moffatt of Denver, a millionaire, who was sometimes called the "Silver King." Moffatt was president of the First National bank of Denver. He was afterward the builder of railroads.

Products included steel, shell steel, ship plates, and other articles under contract which are being disposed of through reselling, and it is believed the entire surplus will be worked off before April. In some cases adjustments were made on contracts where work was unfinished. In others the goods were accepted and sold for scrap.

Very little copper or cotton was on hand when the war ended. These surpluses are not being marketed but are being sent to England as required.

In all contracts made by the British war missions there was an armistice clause, the term of which prevented manufacturers from sustaining a loss. In some cases where American firms were behind on their orders settlements were made, though there was no obligation to do so and the finished products were absolutely useless when hostilities ceased.

When the war mission was organized in September, 1917, it purchased about

\$400,000,000 worth of American products in about one year, although total expenditures of the British government in this country for war materials exceeded \$1,000,000,000. This included food, meats, wheat, sugar, horses, machine tools of all kinds, guns, shells, steel, copper, and other metal products.

Wife Used to Test Medicines. ATLANTA, Ga.—Walter L. Morris, a debonaire Virginian of Witheville, appears to be a medicine demonstrator who beats his wife and uses her as a subject on which to demonstrate his medicine. Anyway, it was so brought out here at the police court hearing of charges of wife beating made by the pretty young wife. "You can't beat your wife in Georgia," Judge George E. Johnson told the medicine man. "I turn you loose if you'll catch the next train for Virginia."

Read The Oregonian classified ads.

LADD & TILTON BANK The Most Precious Thing in the world is self-respect. Whatever increases it is good; whatever lessens it is bad. That is self-evident. The hobo, the man always in debt, the man dependent on others, possesses little self-respect. But the man who has a bank account will admit that his respect for himself increases with each addition to his balance. Self-respect is a by-product of Saving. This bank, nearly three score years old, solicits either savings or checking accounts. LADD & TILTON BANK Oldest in the Northwest Washington and Third