

HARBOR AT OSTEND
PARTIALLY BLOCKEDCruiser Vindictive Lies in
Channel at Angle of About
Forty Degrees.

EXIT AND EGRESS IS HARD

Favorable Weather During Raiding
Operations Helps to Keep Down
Number of British Men Killed
and Wounded by Germans.

LONDON, May 11.—It is declared on unquestionable authority that the sunken cruiser Vindictive lies in the neck of the channel at the entrance to Ostend harbor at an angle of about 40 degrees. It is obvious that a vessel 200 feet long lying at this angle does not effectively block a channel from 230 feet wide, but a very useful purpose has been served.

A partial and serious blockade has been achieved and under the conditions of tide and rapid silt prevailing on the Belgian coast, the obstructions will certainly tend to increase. It is not claimed that the sunken cruiser will prevent the egress of submarines or even entirely stop that of German destroyers. It will materially hamper both and that is important. German light craft will not be able, when pursued by British forces, to rush full speed into the harbor, as they have done heretofore.

Coast Heavily Guarded.

Conditions were fairly favorable for the venture. That part of the Belgian coast is heavily armed and the small number of British casualties indicates the enemy was surprised and emphasizes the success of the attempt.

With regard to Zebrugge, the British government is satisfied that German stories of unrestricted ingress and egress are inaccurate. Air photographs taken within the last fortnight are said to demonstrate clearly the fidelity of the enemy's statement.

In the case of Ostend, it is computed that at least three or four days must elapse before the channel can be cleared and boats passing between the stern of the sunken cruiser and the land. In the meantime, the tide and silt will be at work.

In the Zebrugge case, the silt is collecting very fast despite the work of enemy dredges. The position of the blocking cruisers at Zebrugge is such that any attempt to blow up the obstruction would be fraught with considerable danger to neighboring permanent structures.

The smallness of the casualties sustained at Ostend Friday does not indicate bad shooting by the Germans. The weather conditions were favorable to the raiders and the Vindictive carried only sufficient men to work her properly.

Preparatory to the raid into Ostend the naval air force bombarded the town and dropped bombs continuously on the harbor works, causing fires. Later, the raiders were assisted by destroyers and monitors in bombarding the enemy positions heavily.

The entire operation was carried out on similar lines to the raid of April 23, when concrete-laden cruisers were sunk in the harbor, causing a large force of destroyers and coastal motor-boats steamed up toward the shore, the motorboats going alongside it. The weather was everything desired until 15 minutes before the Vindictive was sunk, when a sea fog drove ashore and reduced the visibility to a range of between 200 and 400 yards.

Entrance Hard to Find.

The Vindictive experienced the greatest difficulty in finding the entrance to the harbor. The enemy employed star shells and searchlights and for 20 minutes the vessel was in full view of the enemy batteries. As she cruised up and down seeking the entrance she was hit repeatedly and several casualties were sustained. It was 2:20 o'clock when the pier was sighted almost alongside, and then the German machine guns opened a fearful fire.

The captain, seeing his concrete-laden cruiser around and around the pier against the eastern pier. He then discovered that the cruiser was aground and that it was impossible to turn her any further. He called his crew from the engine-room and stockhold and then set off explosive charges.

A large number of the crew and men who took part in the operation against the Zebrugge mole on April 23 claimed the right to participate in the Ostend operation, says the Central News story of the raid, and their wish was gratified. All the men on the Vindictive were volunteers from the Dover patrol.

OSTEND RAID DEEMED HELP

American Naval Officers Say Work of U-Boats Will Be Crippled.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—Navy officials here familiar with the waters surrounding the Belgian coast believe the mud flats off Ostend, which have served as a protection for the German submarine base there, may now help the British. There is a possibility, they say, that the silt may make it impossible for the Germans to keep clear the narrow channel left by the sinking of the cruiser Vindictive.

If the currents about the sunken Vindictive tend to keep the silt in the narrow open space, it will be almost impossible for the Germans to keep it free and the use of the base for U-boats and destroyers will be virtually ended until some way is found to pull the stopper from the bottle.

As it is, naval officials are confident the effectiveness of the smaller U-boats heretofore based at Zebrugge and Ostend has been greatly impaired. Some may be shut out completely at Zebrugge and unless they already have been removed, others will share the same fate at Ostend, if the channel silt is not cleared.

Outside of U-boats that may have been put out of operation completely in this way, it is virtually certain, it is said, that the remaining outside must go all the way back to Germany for supplies.

At a time when Germany is known to be no more than holding her own with construction of U-boats, if she is not in fact losing them faster than she can build them to any operation, it further reduces their numbers or decreases their effectiveness assumes an added value. The result should be shown immediately, it is believed, in the decreased number of ships submerged. Officials here are watching for the monthly ship loss statement with peculiar interest for that reason.

Official Casualty List.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—The casualty list today contained 93 names, divided as follows:

Killed in action, 3; died of disease, 4; died of other causes, 3; wounded severely, 4; slightly, 24; prisoners previously reported missing, 3.

Eleven officers were included. Lieutenant Adrian C. Edwards, Carrollton, Ill.; and Walter Cecil Flato, New York City, were killed in action. Colonel George E. Leach, Minneapolis, and Lieutenant Mortimer L. Steinhardt, New York City, were wounded slightly.

Listed as prisoners are: Captain John F. Hardesty, Winfield, Mo., and Lieutenant William H. Gordon, New York City; Thomas Benjamin Kern, Bethlehem, Pa.; Frank K. Miller, Madera, Pa., and James E. Quigley, of Adrian, Pa.

The name of Lieutenant Alton P. Wood, Boston, appears among those who died of other causes.

The name of Clement Atkinson, Denmark, Or., appears in the list of slightly wounded.

The names follow:

Killed in action—Lieutenant Adrian C. Edwards, Carrollton, Ill.; Lieutenant Walter Cecil Flato, New York City; Sergeant William P. Taylor, Ala.; Sergeant Corporal Arthur P. Frazier, Havana, Ky.; Privates Charles Heckman, Reading, Pa.; William Johnson, Me.; B. B. Brown, Me.; Private John T. Lettice, Plantville, Conn.; Private James Toomey, Wethers, Mass.

Died of wounds—Corporal Charles Cummins, Greenville, Pa.; Private Adlai Langley, Grantville, Mass.

Died of disease—Privates Nathaniel Geddes, Buffalo, N. C.; Glen Hockberry, Danville, Ill.; Clair W. Newell, South Manchester, Conn.; John S. Robinson, Pearl River, La.

Died of accident—Private John Dandole, Lowell, Mass.; Wagoner William F. Allen, Alton, Mass.; Corporal Arthur P. Frazier, Havana, Ky.; Private John T. Lettice, Plantville, Conn.; Private James Toomey, Wethers, Mass.

Wounded severely—Corporal Homer K. Poirer, Jackson, Miss.; Private Clyde L. Grimm, Johnston, Pa.; Privates Clyde L. Grimm, Johnston, Pa.; Private Clyde L. Grimm, Johnston, Pa.

Wounded slightly—Private George Leach, Minneapolis, Minn.; Lieutenant Mortimer L. Steinhardt, New York City; Corporal James Agnew, Bridgeport, Conn.; Frank J. Downing, Danville, Ill.; Corporal Walter Monk, New Brunswick, N. J.; Edward Taylor, Chester, Pa.; Private Donald C. Abington, Minneapolis, Minn.; Private Donald C. Abington, Minneapolis, Minn.

Wounded—Private William H. Gordon, New York City; Thomas Benjamin Kern, Bethlehem, Pa.; Frank K. Miller, Madera, Pa.; James E. Quigley, of Adrian, Pa.

PENNSACOLA, Fla., May 11.—Richard C. McCalla, of Toledo, O., student aviator, was burned to death, and George I. Henderson, of Pawtucket, R. I., student aviator, was badly burned when their airplane fell on Santa Rosa island yesterday.

Whether the plane caught fire before it struck the ground has not been determined. Henderson extricated himself, but was unable to get McCalla out.

PARIS, May 11.—Thomas Buffon, of New York, and Donald E. Stone, of New York, both members of the Lafayette Flying Squadron, are missing. Stone probably is a prisoner in Germany. His machine was seen by an infantry observer to fall behind the German lines after a flight in which nine French airplanes and 13 German machines were engaged.

OTTAWA, Ont., May 11.—The names of the following Americans appear in today's Canadian overseas casualty list:

Wounded—Paul Patterson, Seattle, Wash.; R. Vooriks, Columbia, Tenn.

WOLFE ISLAND BE SCORPED

PORTLAND TO BECOME BIG MARKET OF PACIFIC NORTHWEST.

War Industries Board Convinced It Is Economically Good Business to Ship Only Clean Fleece.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, May 11.—Western wool, so far as facilities will permit, will be secured before shipment to Eastern markets, as has been strongly urged by Representative Sinnott at several conferences during the past week.

This step is taken primarily to save cars which otherwise would be required to haul millions of pounds of grease and dirt across the continent, but secondarily because the War Industries Board has been convinced that it is economically sound business to scour this wool where grown and thereby avoid a great waste in freight charges.

Chairman Baruch and the wool committee, headed by Lewis Penwell, of Montana, carefully considered this action and recommended its adoption by Representative Sinnott, and Mr. Baruch very promptly recognized the advantages of scouring wool prior to shipment. It is intended, at an early date, to issue an official statement encouraging the scouring of wool before shipment, so far as the scouring facilities of the West will permit.

If the West can scour its entire wool clip, that will be done, notwithstanding the protest of the Boston wool merchants who have been fighting the Sinnott proposal from the start.

This attitude of the War Industries Board is expected to encourage the establishment of wool scouring mills in big wool centers which now have no scouring facilities. A Portland mill is being equipped with a large mill, the expectation is that much of the wool grown in the Northwest will be shipped to Portland before being sent to Eastern markets. As the plan promises to work out, Portland will become the big wool market of the Far West.

BALLOT TALKED ABOUT

City Commissioners Discuss Measures Before Civic League.

Commissioner A. L. Barbur discussed the two revenue measures submitted to voters for decision at the special election before the Civic League yesterday at the weekly luncheon at the Multnomah Hotel. Commissioner Bigelow explained the purpose of providing for introduction of the two-platoon system in the city department.

The amendment to the charter providing for free collection of garbage was the subject of discussion by Professor Robert D. Leigh, of Reed College, who spoke in favor of the measure, and W. M. Davis, who opposed the amendment.

The Civic League had previously endorsed the three measures presented by the City Commissioners, but the explanations of the reasons that prompted submission of the matters at this time is being explained before the various civic bodies by the members of the Council, in order that the voters may fully understand the situation confronting the city.

GERMAN HOLDUPS
ROUMANIA AGAINUnder New Treaty Concluded
Nation Will Be Required to
Pay Huge Indemnities.

DEAD TREATIES RESTORED

Indications Are That Teutons Will
Force Queen to Abdicate and
King Ferdinand Also
May Have to Go.

AMSTERDAM, May 11.—Under a supplementary legal political treaty between Rumania and Germany, the former country must indemnify German consular officials for all damage suffered by them during the war or done to consular buildings. Rumania renounces indemnification for damage caused in Rumania as a result of German military measures, including all requisitions and contributions for covering the cost of the occupation.

Within six months after the ratification of the peace treaty, Rumania must redeem notes issued by the Banca Generale on the order of the occupation administration, and will not put them in circulation against balances or deposits held by the German Reichsbank for covering the cost of the occupation.

All Damage to Be Made Good.

Another clause provides that Rumania shall indemnify Germany for all damage suffered by them on Rumanian territory by the result of military measures of one of the belligerent powers. This stipulation also applies to losses which Germans suffered as shareholders in undertakings in Rumania. A commission having a neutral chairman will fix the amount of such losses.

Rumania will also indemnify neutral nations for damage caused them on Rumanian territory as a result of German military measures.

Prisoners to Be Released.

Other clauses provide for the restoration of abrogated treaties, the resumption of the ordinary relations between debtor and creditor and the exchange of prisoners. Germans who were in the Rumanian public service before the war will be restored to position with equal salaries or given full pay on re-employment.

Financial Bargain Driven.

Clause II says: "Rumania, after having obtained the consent of the Rumanian National Bank, agrees that balances and deposits of the National Bank now in the German Reichsbank shall remain in the Reichsbank for five years and, if Rumania falls behind in her installments, for ten years, as security for Rumania's public debt to Germany." Rumania agrees to provide that various rights shall be accorded German churches and schools in Rumania.

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to view just prior to setting out for a long tramp. In his opinion he has been reduced to the near status of a despoiled dromedary.

Disarmed Gunners Sad.

It really doesn't seem like artillery unless one has a horse to ride and a saddle to straddle on. In the days before we started I saw two of these gunners standing by, weighted down with cumbersome, unaccounted packs. They were backed against a stone wall and were easing their burdens by resting the packs on a stone ledge.

Another one similarly burdened passed and almost seriously inquired: "Say, would either of you fellows like to buy another blanket roll?" The reply of the two despoiled gunners would have done for a publisher.

We were on the march early in the morning, not without some initial confusion by the reason of the inevitable higher orders, which always come at the last minute to change the program. On the whole, however, the march of these unarmored but heavily burdened gunners, our column swung along dusty highroads.

War's Meaning to Be Taught.

There are many who have held that America will not be thoroughly swung to the full meaning of her participation in the war until some day there comes back from the battlefields a long wave of casualties.

Many have heard the opinion expressed over here, and many firmly believe that nothing short of such a shock will arouse our Nation to the exertion of power and speed necessary to save the allied cause from defeat.

On this march that thought occurred to me, perhaps to many who refrained soberly from placing it into words. But I know of some in this organization who felt that we were on our way to that sacrifice.

I can't estimate in how many minds the thought became currently tangible, but with several whom I heard seriously discussing the matter I found a perfect willingness on their part to meet the unknown—to march on to sacrifice with the feeling that if the loss of their life would help to bring about a greater prosecution of the war by our country then they would not have died in vain.

Roses in Their Rifles.

This was the underlying spirit. It had no effect whatever upon the outward appearance, which could hardly be better described than with Cliff Raymond's little words: "There are roses in their rifles just the same."

If this move was on the sacrifice—if death awaited at the end of the road—then these men were marching toward it with a song.

It takes a hard march to test the morale of soldiers. When the feet are sore, when the legs ache from the endless pounding of hobnails on hard macadam, when the pack straps cut and burn to the shoulder blades, and the tin hat weighs down like a crown of thorns, then keep your ear open to a jest, and if your hearing is rewarded you will know that you march with men.

Many times that first day these jests came to enlighten dejected spirits and put smiles on sweat-rained faces. I recall our battery as it negotiated the steep hills.

When the horses attached to the gun carriages were struggling to pull them up the incline, certain subalterns with voices low but damnable insistence would sing out, "Cannoneers to the wheels."

Wearily Shoulders Ache Anew.

This reiterated command at every grade forced aching shoulders already weary with their own burdens to strain behind heavy carriages and ease the pack on the animals.

Once on the downgrade our way crossed the tracks of a narrow-gauge railroad. Not far from the crossing between a dinky engine puffing and snorting furiously in a terrific effort to move uphill its attached train of loaded ammunition cars. The engine was having a hard fight to haul some light-hearted, weary one in our column gave voice to something that brought up a smile.

"Cannoneers to the wheel," was the shout, and even the dignified subaltern whose pet command was the butt of the ridicule joined in the wave of laughter that went down the line.

BAKERS ADAPT RECIPE

Twenty-four-ounce loaves to retail at 13 cents.

W. K. Newell Urges That Supplies of Victory Bread for Family Use Be Held at Minimum.

At a meeting held last night at the Chamber of Commerce 35 bakers of the state signed an agreement to adopt a uniform recipe for war bread. The recipe accepted is one commended by the War Industries Board for its economy in retaining barley, oat and corn flour as the substitutes.

Agreement was also reached that the use of four ounces of low grade bread to restaurants and hotels will be discontinued. This was in response to requests of food administration inspectors that bakers put to the trouble of collecting the extra quarter of a cent the bread manufacturers looped off the fraction.

Speaking before the bakers, many of whom were from points outside of Portland, W. K. Newell, assistant food administrator, urged that supplies of Victory bread be held at a minimum. He predicted that the homes will soon be required to use only the war bread, containing 40 percent of substitutes, as the rationing of flour for the public eating houses.

H. H. Haynes, chairman of the bakers' division of the food administration, presided at the session.

MOTHER SHOCKED BY NEWS

Baldwin Starrett, Architect, Passes in New York City.

Baldwin Starrett, who died in New York City Friday, after a short illness of pneumonia, was a son of Mrs. Helen Eakin Starrett and a brother of Mrs. W. S. Dwyer, of Portland. He was the head of the firm of Starrett & Van Vleet, architects, and a prominent figure in his profession in New York.

He is survived by a widow and two little daughters, aged 10 and 12 years. A brother died suddenly in New York last fall. Mrs. Helen Starrett, the mother, returned to Portland only a week ago, after having passed the winter in New York and Chicago.

CARD OF THANKS.

We desire to extend to the Danish Brotherhood and many friends our thanks and appreciation for the sympathy and kindness shown us during the illness and death of our husband and brother.

MRS. MYRTLE GROMBECK. Adv. AND FAMILY.

Some of the purchases made by the British army in 1917 were \$4,000,000 pounds of wire, \$3,000,000 pounds of sugar, \$5,000,000 pounds of pipe and chewing tobacco, 11,000,000 pounds of cigarette and 148,000,000 tins of milk.



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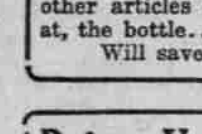
"RIT"

is a soap dye. Washes and dyes at one fell swoop and does not stain the hands. Any color. Priced at.....10¢

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cleans and coats canvas and duck shoes or other articles made of this material. Priced at, the bottle.....25¢

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FREE—An 8x10 enlargement when orders total \$3. You select your best film.

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A 50¢ bottle of concentrated Egg Preserver will save 15 dozen eggs. Keep them fresh and sweet for a year or more. Put up your year's supply while eggs are plentiful.

Pints.....25¢
Quarts.....50¢
½ Gallon.....75¢
Gallon.....\$1.00

Kaiser Grips Dutch

Holland Threatened With Fate of Roumania.

ALLIED NATIONS UNEASY

Menaced People May Be Brought Under Economic Influence of Germany Through Pressure of Claims.

THE CHEERY BEERY DRINK

Better Than You Think

Portland's Pride

WEINHARD'S BEST



Music and War

In these days of stress and war the inspiration of music is needed. A good song stirs the soul to new courage and action. A melody from violin or orchestra calms the fretted and tired spirit.

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A soothing combination of oil of Wintergreen, Glycerine and other healing ingredients called D. D. D. Prescription is now a favorite remedy of skin specialists for all skin diseases. It penetrates the pores, gives instant relief. Try D. D. D. today. 25¢, 50¢ and \$1.00.

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Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Remedy.
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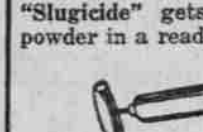
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"Slugicide" gets them. Not poisonous. A powder in a ready-to-use can. 15¢, 2 for 25¢.



Hand Sprayers.....35¢, 50¢, 85¢

"Aphicide" will destroy all sucking insects—Black Aphids, Rosy Apple Aphids, Green Aphids, Pear Thrips. Pints, 25¢; quart, 50¢.

"Wood-Lark" Spray for eating insects. Pint, 25¢; quart, 50¢; gallon, \$1.50.

Bordeaux Mixture cures mildew and curly leaf. Pint, 35¢; quart, 50¢.

"Black Leaf 40"—a pure nicotine, 25¢.

Whale Oil Soap, bar.....25¢

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