BUILDING OF VESSELS FOR GOVERNMENT HAS EXPERIENCED DELAYS

Information as to Real Attitude of Federal Board Is Slow in Finding Vent.

TYPE OF SHIPS BUFFER

General Goethals Favors Steel Carriers But Under Compromise Wooden Craft Also Figure in Program.

Washington, May 24.—(WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE JOURNAL.)—The federal shipping board, occupying an entire floor of a large office building rented by the government, seemingly is one of the busiest spots in Washington. But the outsider or newspaper man, seeking information, finds it one of the least informing places in the government service.

Members of congress, too, have noted this condition, and there is not a litle comment on the pace at which things have moved. Many believed that after General Goethals came into the organization at the head of the shipping corporation, things would soon begin to move. His entry did not produce the quick results many had anticipated.

The most of the complaints originate from shipbuilders and those connected with the shipping trade, who have been in suspense since the war with Germany began. They have been uncertain how far they should go ahead with new or uncompleted private contracts, uncertain what the government wanted them to do. Information was wanted as to whether shipments of material would be expedited, whether aid would be given in securing engines and boilers, whether the board intended to go heavily into construction of wooden ships, and scores of other questions that make a full day for a shipping man.

Inquiries Deluge Congressmen.

Congressmen have been deluged with similar inquiries, and they have sought information first hand from the shipping board. They have had about the same success that others had. They were told that consideration was being given to all these things, that forces were being organized, and that important announcements soon were to be expected. The delay in making the expected announcements has caused much annoyance.

General Goethals is understood to be a strong partisan of steel ships, and to have become a check to some of the plans matured or partly matured by the shipping board for large fleets of smaller wooden craft. Like most of the news concerning the shipping situation, this has filtered through slowly, and without definite sponsorship, but it is apparently true.

Senator Poindexter of Washington, in debate in the senate, manifested some impatience with the shipping board, declaring facilities were placed at its command so long ago that the building of wooden vessels long ago could have begun. Senator Shafroth of Colorado, replied that the board has problems which require time to solve, and continued:

Little Difference in Cost.

"On the proposition which the senator refers to concerning wooden ships, the experts differ. General Goethals says in his judgment they should be steel ships. As a matter of fact they have found out by an examination of the cost that there is very little difference between the cost of wooden ships and steel ships, it being $1.35 a ton for wooden and $1.53 for steel ships.

"The bid that has been made concerning steel ships discloses that one company will undertake the construction of those steel ships under a standardization plan and get them out at the rate of one a day after a period of six months' preparation. With that statement it seems to me that the policy for wooden ships should be reversed, if it ever were undertaken."

"A proposition was entertained to build a large number of wooden ships," said Senator Reed "It was believed they could be obtained much more rapidly than steel vessels. But afterwards a proposition was submitted to furnish steel vessels with unexpected rapidity, and after consultation it was concluded to accept both propositions.

No Real Conflict Anywhere.

"There is no real conflict anywhere, but it is agreed, even conceding that steel ships may be superior to wooden ships, nevertheless it is advisable at this time to build vessels of both kinds. I think that is the fact and that there is no conflict between the board and any other high official."

Senator Shafroth, in a final rejoinder on this phase of the question said:

"I think the policy is now to build at least some wooden ships, but I believe the intention is to build a greater number of steel ships."

Captious Spy Says He's an "Observer"

Woodland, Cal., May 24.—(U. P.)—H. Weber, arrested in Winters on suspicion of being a German spy, told the sheriff of Monroe that at the outbreak of the war he was sent by Germany to the United States to secure information and data relative to agricultural conditions and military preparedness.

He objected to being termed a spy, saying he is a "German observer."

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WHITE SHRINE GIVES PORTLAND MAN OFFICE

Clyde Evans.

Clyde Evans has returned from a tour of three weeks in the midle west, during which time he attended the Supreme White Shrine sessions at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, where he was elected Spreme Watchman of the Shepherds, the highest office a man can obtain in that Masonic order of over 40,000 members.

Mr. Evans is a member of Rose City chapter, Order Eastern Star, of this city, and George M. Hyland, also a member of that chapter, is supreme patron, the highest position a man can obtain in the Eastern Star. While away Mr. Evans conferred with the national officers of the Travelers' Protective association, of which he is state secretary.

Mr. Evans says the people throughout the middle west are prosperous and that conditions appear to be much better than in Portland, but he looks for Portland to catch up now that the lumber and other products of Oregon are to be in demand for ship building.

FRENCH HAVE TAKEN 8600 AS PRISONERS SINCE FIRST OF MAY

Germans Fierce but Futile in Attacks on the Vauclerc Plateau.

Paris, May 24.—(U. P.)—Eight thousand six hundred German prisoners have been taken by French troops since May 1, in their offensive between Soissons and Auberive, today's official statements asserted, detailing further heavy losses inflicted on the enemy in repulse of violent attacks on the Vauclerc plateau.

The Vauclerc attack was a bloody check to the Germans. Their troops were literally thrown back to the starting point of the counter thrust. Prisoners captured were identified as belonging to four different German divisions, indicating that the enemy attack was by a force of not less than 60,000 men.

Except for this violent battle, the war office reported the front fairly quiet.

In the Champagne artillery was rather active in the region of Moronvilliers.

British Front Is Quiet.

London, May 24.—(U. P.)—The lull on the British front continued today. All Field Marshal Haig had to report was a few prisoners taken by British forces in a raid east of Le Vertuler and small patrol encounters.

Contract Violation Causes Moro Suit

Jury in Circuit Court Gives Buyer $583 Damages Because Wheat Was Not Delivered at Price Below Market.

Moro, Or., May 24.—The circuit court was adjourned Wednesday by Judge Parker, holding but two days and having only one jury trial. The case at issue was the repudiation of a wheat contract and refusal to deliver 600 sacks of No. 1 bluestem and 400 sacks of No. 1 club at a price of $1 and 96 cents, respectively, per bushel. The date of the contract was August 8, 1916, and violation of sale October 25, 1916. The amount at issue was the ascertained profit between those dates, amounting to $1166. A jury of 12 farmers returned a verdict of $583.

Considerable wheat is usually sold in eastern Oregon each year under similar contracts of sale, but this is the first time a violation of contract has been followed by suit.

Pseudo Battleship Aids in Recruiting

Chicago, May 24. — (I. N. S.)—A special car designed as a battleship and mounting a "one-pounder" gun was driven six times around the loop elevated late Wednesday by "jackies" from the Great Lakes naval training station as a part of the gigantic recruiting campaign. The "one pounder," which was fired at intervals en route, shook the structure and adjoining buildings and aroused a storm of enthusiasm.

Father O'Hara Will Speak Friday Noon

At the Friday noon assembly, from 12:20 to 12:50, Rev. Father Edwin V. O'Hara will speak on "Conscience and Democracy." The speaker for the meeting on Friday, June 1, will be Rev. J. H. Boyd, D. D. These meetings are held every Friday noon, under the auspices of a representative group of clergymen at the Church of Our Father, Broadway at Yamhill.

LISBON IS BOMBARDED BY PORTUGUESE FLEET AND REBELLION RAGES

Food Conditions and German Machinations Reported to Be Back of General Rioting

Madrid, (Via Buenos Aires)—May 24.—(I. N. S.)—Lisbon, the capital of Portugal, is under bombardment by the Portuguese fleet, according to word received here. It is said that the marines and the police are joining with the rioters, whose main grievance arises from food conditions.

The Portuguese army remains loyal to the government, but so far has been unable to quell the serious outbreaks or deal with the activities of the mob. Shooting is general throughout the country, it is declared, and many have been killed or wounded.

Earlier advices on the situation in Portugal, which reached the outside world by round-about ways, said that the Portuguese officials attributed the outbreaks to the machinations of Germany. Word Wednesday afternoon made mention of the minister of marine praising the attitude of the marines who apparently have since broken away from the constituted authorities.

The situation in Lisbon took on an ominous cast Sunday, when crowds attacked a number of shops in the capital. In a number of outlying villages, shops and warehouses were looted. The damage in Lisbon was estimated in Portuguese advices seeping into Spain at more than $2,000,000,000.

The arrests in Lisbon had reached large proportions and those taken into custody were confined on vessels in the harbor.

Workmen struck Monday and joined the rioters, it is reported. The situation obviously became even more grave Tuesday and Wednesday, necessitating the use of the fleet in an effort to drive the rioters to cover.

After Many Years Man Has Coins He Buried When Boy

Salem, Or., May 24.—Just 64 years ago, when John Caplinger was a lad of 6 years, he had accumulated $1.85. His parents borrowed the $1, and little John, who had heard of buried treasures, decided to bury his remaining treasure.

A few days ago when a man was plowing in the old field on the Caplinger place, in Salem prairie, the hidden coins were unearthed. When called to the attention of Mr. Caplinger he remembered distinctly the incident of his hiding the money, and that afterwards he was unable to find the place.

There were three coins, one a 25 cent piece coined in 1774, another a 10 cent piece coined in 1830, and the other a 50 cent piece on which the date was worn off.

THE WAR
and the
Encyclopaedia Britannica

WE have decided to undertake the preparation of a New Volume to be added to the present 29 volumes of the Encyclopaedia Britannica, 11th Edition.

The New Volume will be devoted to the war and will have the effect of bringing the information in the Encyclopaedia Britannica down to the date of the conclusion of peace.

It will contain a full and authoritative account of the historical background out of which the war sprang, with special reference to the political, social and racial conflict of interests of all the nations concerned.

It will give exhaustive treatment to the progress of the war, step by step and in all countries.

It will show the immediate results of the war not only on the military side, but on the economic side as well, and it will thus enable the reader to foresee its ultimate results in the readjustments that will follow in all nations. The war's geographical results will also be fully dealt with, and new maps, to take place of present ones, will be given wherever there are changes in present boundaries.

The new volume will be written on the same high level of authority, comprehensiveness and impartiality which has always distinguished the Encyclopaedia Britannica, and which has made its pronouncements on any controversial subject of unique value to the reader.

The editor will take especial care to give readers a judicial account of the war, and will exercise such control over the contributors that the narrative will be free from partisan feeling and national prejudice. Those who will be asked to contribute will be writers of the same standing and qualifications as those who wrote for the Britannica itself.

The magnitude of the war, in which practically all countries are directly concerned, makes it necessary that its history should be treated with the high authority that can only be attained by employing the incomparable resources of the Britannica; it also calls for the putting into concrete and authoritative form, for present-day readers and for posterity, of the facts of a chapter of history which will be of immeasurable influence on the future of civilization everywhere in the world. The War Volume will be, in fact, a complete reference work on the greatest war of history, and in its own field just as good a book as the Encyclopaedia Britannica.

The New Volume will not only give a fair, unbiased and full account of the war itself—how it started, how it was fought, the changes and innovations it brought about—but it will also deal with the results of the war outside the sphere of fighting. Particular attention will be given to those economic factors in the present war which have led to the adoption by all the belligerents of new measures to safeguard their national welfare. Articles will also be written to tell of any new discoveries or progress in industry and science.

For instance, in surgery, aviation, submarine warfare and public hygiene there have been developments of primary importance. These and any other advances in knowledge will be fully dealt with. This will virtually make the New Volume a supplement to the Encyclopaedia Britannica itself. Whether peace shall be made this year, next year, or the year after, the additional new matter will bring the contents of the Britannica abreast of the world's knowledge as it stands when peace has been made.

The date of publication will be as soon as possible after the end of the war.

THE ENCYCLOPAEDIA BRITANNICA,
per H. Hampson President.

P. S.—We have received hundreds of letters asking about this New Volume since a newspaper paragraph announced that it was to be published. We therefore now wish to inform all owners of the Britannica that they will in due course be notified of the date of publication.

This New Volume will be issued in bindings to match their sets, whether they bought The Cambridge University issue or the low-priced "Handy Volume" Issue, and the price at which it will be sold to owners of the Britannica will be the same as they paid per volume for the set of the Britannica which they already own.

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