

LEFT BY THE RETREATING GERMANS



Salvage corps of British soldiers collecting rifles, helmets, cartridges, clothing and other impedimenta from a battlefield near Bapaume, France, the scene of heavy fighting. Scenes such as this greet the eye at every turn on the great wide area over which the British have advanced, crushing back the Germans.

2 BRITISH AIRMEN ROUT 14 GERMANS

Like Hornets, They Attack Enemy Formations, and Drive Survivors Home.

FOE UNWILLING TO FIGHT

From the Front Come Wondrous Stories of Dauntless Deeds and Feats of Aerial Tiltling—Britain Now Commands the Air.

British Headquarters in France.—Out of the high, thin air, where the fighting birdmen fly in a sort of dream world of adventure, have come within the last few days still more wondrous stories of dauntless deeds and feats of aerial tiltling to spread the welcome glamour of romance over the more sordid side of the war.

Virtually all the visible machines bear the red, white and blue markings of the allies. It is seldom that hostile battle birds with the Maltese cross upon their spreading wings venture across the fighting lines.

The British aviators report that it is difficult just now to get the German aviators into close fighting. They say that the Germans appear unwilling to engage in that sort of warfare and continually attempt to break off the combats.

Two fast British machines far in the enemy's domain saw what appeared to be a great flock of German planes headed toward the British lines. The two British airmen climbed a couple of thousand feet to have a better look at the strangers.

Two Britons Rout 14 Germans. Having faster and better maneuvering machines than anything in the German formation, the young Britons played about their 14 enemies like a pair of giant hornets. They dived at them time and time again, firing bursts of machine-gun bullets as they passed.

Another story has to do with the narrow escape of a young British naval aviator who snafled on a recent bright afternoon to "strafe" a German balloon that he saw in the air some distance back of the enemy's fighting lines.

Nowadays whenever a British plane crosses the lines within a mile or two of a German balloon station "S. O. S." signs ascend and the balloon is hauled down as fast as motor-driven winches can drag it.

The balloon began to smoke in several places, and the British aviator was diving at it again when his engine was hit. The navy chap managed to get himself home, like a wounded pigeon, nevertheless, crossing the fighting lines at less than 50 feet. Being a naval man, he officially described his homecoming as "limping into port."

Several other aviators recently attacked German balloons on the ground. The correspondent spent most of Sunday on the battle front, but saw no German balloons up after British aviators had destroyed two early in the morning.

On Saturday afternoon a British fighting scout was just taking the air when he saw an "archie" battery firing at a German machine high in the clouds. The Briton deliberately began to climb through this fire to engage the enemy, but the latter saw him coming and streaked for home.

One pilot described the sensation of passing through a firing zone as similar to that received in a small boat rocking upon the swell of a fast-passing steamer.

Often the pilots of artillery observing machines have been able to catch glimpses of the slow-moving, heavy glimpses of the slow-moving, heavy howitzer shells. It is related of one British pilot that some time ago he saw a big German howitzer shell coming apparently direct for him.

There is no telling how long they will be out—hours or days—and the soldiers have learned that preparedness for any emergency is the best thing.

Captain Sweeney had such success with the tank he commanded that he was put in charge of a battery of four tanks.

ALL ARMS MAY FIGHT

Marine Regiment Added to Pershing's Army for France—Total Force to Be About 40,000 at Start.

Washington, D. C.—All three arms of America's fighting forces—the army, navy and marine corps—soon will be represented in the war zone.

With American destroyers already in European waters and army regulars concentrating to carry the flag to the battle line in Belgium and France, a regiment of marines was designated Monday to join the expeditionary force and round out the nation's representation in the field.

The marines will be attached to the army division under General Pershing, which is under orders to proceed abroad as soon as practicable.

Although details are not being made public, it was calculated here that with the marine regiment the total American force now designated for land service in Europe is close to 40,000.

An army division at war strength comprises about 25,000 men, and upwards of 12,000 are expected to be in the nine volunteer regiments of engineers now being recruited. The forestry regiment and the marine regiments each will number more than 1000.

General Pershing and his staff will sail for Europe ahead of the troops to pave the way for final training of the huge army the United States is preparing to pour across the seas as rapidly as men can be trained and equipped.

For obvious reasons no information as to the time of the American commander's departure or his destination will be made public.

AIRCRAFT FLEET PROPOSED

Thirty-five Hundred Aeroplanes Being Built and 6000 Men Are Wanted.

Washington, D. C.—Formal announcement of the government's policy as to all types of aircraft except Zeppelins was made Monday by the Council of National Defense through Howard E. Coffin, member of the council's advisory commission and head of the Aircraft Production Board, recently created.

The object aimed at for the first year, according to Mr. Coffin, is the production of a minimum of 3500 training and battle aeroplanes; the education of from 5000 to 6000 aviators, and the doubling or more of the producing capacity during the second year.

The board will co-operate with the joint army and navy board on designs and specifications of aircraft which will pass on all questions of design and military character.

Other plans include the establishment of nine aviation training fields, three of which already have been selected by the War department and construction work on which will begin at once.

Each will provide for two aerodromes of 150 men each and have hangars and shop equipment for 72 machines. It will cost approximately \$1,000,000 to equip each field.

Six American colleges are to give cadet courses to classes of 600 student aviators each, making 3600 men who will be under instruction in these preliminary courses by July 1. The first classes opened May 10. The cadets are entering the classes at the rate of 25 a week.

SPAIN'S NOTE CUTS GERMANY

Relations Suspended Until Submarine Protests Are Answered by Kaiser.

Madrid.—The Spanish government's note to Germany concerning the attack by German submarines on the Spanish steamer Patricio says that a number of notes of protests previously address to the German government remain unanswered.

It declares that the transaction of all diplomatic business with Germany will be suspended until replies are received to these, according to the newspapers.

It also demands the fulfillment of conditions agreed upon by the German government to prevent unwarned attacks by submarines on Spanish ships in safety zones and asks for an indemnity for the Patricio.

Spy Suspect Run Down

New York.—After his motorboat had been chased several miles by the Cuban gunboat Yara in Nipe bay, an alleged German spy was captured Friday and later imprisoned in Cabanas fortress, according to advices received from Havana Monday by the Republic of Cuba News bureau, in this city. The prisoner, the report said, had papers and plans which indicated he was plotting to establish a submarine base off the eastern coast of the island of Cuba. It is believed he was formerly a German army officer.

Four Die in Explosion

Youngstown, O.—A mysterious explosion in the power plant of the Republic Iron & Steel company at noon Monday brought instant death to four men and injuries to 11 others. Five of the latter were seriously hurt. The roof was blown off the building. Heavy pieces of iron were hurled a quarter of a mile.

FOOD CAMPAIGN IS ON

O. A. C. Extension Service Co-operates With Department of Agriculture to Offset Food Shortage.

With a national food shortage facing us, intensified gardening will be necessary. Every square foot of land should be kept working all the season. As soon as the ground is rid of one crop another one should be provided to take its place, either by plant setting or by seed growing.

The practical carrying out of a planting plan requires considerable forethought and previous preparation, and Prof. A. G. Bouquet, head of vegetable gardening at O. A. C., submits the following data to assist those who would take advantage of all of the growing season and would make the space in their gardens count for the maximum profit.

While the dates given are suggestive, they must be modified to suit the various conditions of the state. As far as possible, however, they are representative of the greater part of Western Oregon, for a normal season.

In arrangement the planting table is divided into two parts: First, seeding directly in the garden; second, transplanting of young plants which have been previously grown or which have been bought. Dates of harvesting the different vegetables are also noted. Some vegetables which are being continuously harvested are not again mentioned in the succeeding dates.

Schedule for Successional Planting.

May 15 to 30.—Field setting of tomatoes. Seeding cucumbers, melons, lima beans, pumpkins, squash, sweet corn, summer radishes and lettuce. Also sowing in seed beds late fall cauliflower, broccoli, late cabbage, Brussels sprouts, Scotch kale.

Harvesting asparagus, rhubarb, green onions, radishes, spinach. June 1 to 15.—Transplanting plants of peppers, egg plant and early celery. Seeding summer lettuce, string beans.

Harvesting asparagus, rhubarb, green onions, spinach, transplanted head lettuce, radishes, turnips, kohlrabi. June 15 to 30.—Transplanting plants of early fall cauliflower, fall cabbage, early celery.

Seeding short season crops for successional harvesting. Harvesting head lettuce, asparagus, rhubarb, radishes, early peas, spinach, turnips.

July 1 to 15.—Transplanting plants of late celery, late cabbage, Brussels sprouts, Scotch kale, broccoli. Planting of late beets, late carrots, late sweet corn.

Harvesting peas, lettuce, asparagus, early cabbage, early beets, bunch carrots and others previously mentioned in preceding date. July 15 to 30.—Finish transplanting celery and late crops mentioned above. Seeding late string beans, late head lettuce for fall.

Harvesting string beans, peas, summer squash, beets, carrots, cabbage, cauliflower. August 1 to 15.—Seeding fall lettuce for outside use and in the frame. Harvesting cauliflower, cabbage, string beans, sweet corn, first early tomatoes.

August 15 to 30.—Seeding of late lettuce for frame use, Chinese cabbage. Harvesting tomatoes, sweet corn, beans, head lettuce, cucumbers, melons, peppers, etc.

September 1 to 15.—Seeding spinach, fall radishes, turnips and cabbage seed for late fall transplanting. Harvesting tomatoes, peppers, egg plant, sweet corn, celery, squash, onions, etc.

September 15 to 30.—Seeding radishes outside, setting lettuce in frames. Harvesting fall cabbage, cauliflower, head lettuce, late sweet corn, parsnips, celery, late string beans, lima beans, tomatoes, peppers, egg plant, squash, etc.

October 1 to 15.—Transplanting into frames lettuce plants, seeding radishes in frames. Harvesting late corn, tomatoes, egg plant, peppers, fall lettuce, late beans, parsnips, kale, celery, etc.

Store squash, onions, pumpkins. October 15.—Transplant into garden cabbage plants for early spring marketing. Harvesting late spinach, Brussels sprouts, late cabbage, cauliflower, celery, carrots, parsnips, salsify, head lettuce, onions, peppers, fall turnips, winter radishes.

November 1.—Finish transplanting cabbage plants to the field. Also transplant more lettuce into frames for early spring marketing.

Students Answer Call

Eugene.—The boys and girls of the Marcola High school are doing their "bit" to help the nation. They have responded to the call to plant. Superintendent O'Reilly has been stimulating their interest with good marks on their report cards, but he says the initiative came from the gardeners themselves. They have been carrying on their work much the same as other schools of the state, but following the call for a survey of agricultural resources of Oregon a farm and garden survey of the school project was made.

Flour Declines 60 Cents

San Francisco.—The price of flour here declined 60 cents a barrel, wholesale, Saturday as the result of the voluntary prohibition of grain speculation by the big grain exchanges. Fifty-

HER RICH REWARD

Town's Most Gifted Cook Wins Envy of Other Women.

There is No Material Compensation for Long Hours She Spends With Rolling Pin and Oven.

There is in every small town some woman whose cooking is absolute wizardry itself. Her home never lacks for Sunday "company." She is always in demand at church or lodge suppers, too.

Mrs. George Sparks was that sort of woman. While she could cook with an artist's skill most any dish known to the small-town housewife, pumpkin pie was her especial forte. Whenever the Ladies' Aid society advertised a supper and carefully stated that Mrs. George Sparks would contribute some of her justly famed pumpkin pies, an overflow attendance was certain. What a struggle always followed the bringing forth of those golden brown pumpkin pies! The very sight of them was enough to make any man in the town wet his lips with anticipatory delight. The crusts were always short to just the right degree of perfect joy and the filling was like ambrosia the gods had carelessly left at the disposal of an underserving mankind.

Mrs. Sparks never had the experience of other members of the Ladies' Aid society, who often had some of their viands left for the home folk to consume. Her pies were all slicked up in a remarkably brief time after they made their appearance. Pies like Mrs. George Sparks' were never made to be eaten with a fork—they were made for a large, liberal, thick piece to be grasped gently in the palm of the left hand and thereby to be conveyed to the eagerly waiting mouth.

None of the men, except the mayor and the minister ever was able to curb his impatient appetite sufficiently to permit him to ply a fork at such times. The utter and manifest delight with which every man in town fell upon those golden pies brought many a baleful glance from other and less favored members of the Ladies' Aid society. But there was no man in town who wasn't willing to have a troublesome session at home for the sake of a second piece of one of those pies. And there was probably not another man in town who didn't at times envy George Sparks and didn't resent that worthy man's self-satisfied and contented demeanor.

And Mrs. George Sparks, what did she get in return for those hours she spent with the rolling pin, the dough pan and the cooking stove oven? She never got a cent for all the hundreds of perfect pies with which she supplied the hungry townsmen. But there wasn't a woman in town who wouldn't have undergone an equal amount of labor and self-denial gladly to have received Mrs. George Sparks' reward—that of knowing she could do something better than any other woman in town and knowing that they, too, were aware of the fact.

Best He Had Found

It could hardly have been caused by old age—the man had been baldheaded, very baldheaded, for years. There had been a time when some of the innumerable preparations calculated to prevent the falling out of hair had been tried, but his hair had ceased to fall only when not even a fringe remained.

But the man was contented. He wore a wig—not a small, tight-fitting one but a large, bushy one. But one day on the street as the wind caught away the man's hat, his wig was snatched, too. Bareheaded, indeed, the owner made a futile grab, then waited while a small boy gave chase.

"Sonny," said the man, as he gratefully rewarded the boy, "you're the quickest hair restorer I have ever found."

The Color of Gold

Gold is not always the "golden yellow" of the poets, but under certain conditions may appear orange, reddish green or even purple. Addition of copper as an alloy to make the metal hard enough for commercial purposes gives the gold an orange or even red appearance. Silver makes it a pale yellow. If it is beaten into very thin gold leaf, it transmits a green light. But if very finely divided gold is suspended in a liquor by precipitation from a solution, it appears to be purple. So you cannot always judge gold by its color.—American Boy.

Isn't It Sew?

"A stitch in times saves nine," began the chronic quoter. "Not always," spoke up the man who had just been operated on for appendicitis, "the stitch I got in my side led to nine more in the same place later on."

Wanted It Saved. "They should have allowed the orator to go on. There was plenty of meat in his address." "Maybe that is why they canned him."

Noted Exception

"My husband is such a knocker. He has his hammer out on all occasions." "So has mine, except when I want him to put down the carpets."

He Knew. She—Take care, Alfred! That isn't the remedy for constipation. Don't you see the bottle is marked poison?

WAR TANK EXPERT TO ADVISE U. S.

Capt. Charles Sweeney, Who Commanded French Battery, Is in Washington.

WILL HELP ORDNANCE STAFF

French Tank Likened to Giant Hog Creeping Forward—Straddles Trenches, Crushes Through Barbed Wire and Rakes Foe With Guns.

Washington.—The French infantry that has been winning so much ground in the Champagne region of late is advancing as a supporting force to numerous batteries of caterpillar tractors or "tanks," hoglike in appearance, that creep forward with a persistence which the German troops remaining in their shell-battered trenches cannot check, and which assure the posses of protection as they "dig in" upon their advanced lines.

So that an American army can know about these tanks if sent abroad, Capt. Charles Sweeney, a native of Spokane, Wash., and a member of the Foreign



Capt. Charles Sweeney.

Legion of the French army, is now in Washington, D. C., where he will assist ordnance experts in preparing similar land cruisers for service. He returned recently from France, where his assignment of late had been with a battery of "tanks."

Captain Sweeney is a West Pointer, but when the fighting began he was found in the French army. He started as a private in the infantry. He wanted to be in the thick of it, so chose that branch of the service, and during his campaigning was in many battles.

Very little has been written in this or any country regarding the French tanks. The first few used by the French army went into action about the same time the British put theirs in the field. It was not until the great offensive began this spring that the posses trotted forward in support of great numbers of their tanks—"zanzans," as they called them.

The best way to describe a French tank is to compare it with a giant hog, kneeling so that its short legs cannot be seen, and creeping forward as it roots in the ground.

Bullets Do Not Harm Them. A rain of lead pours from its sides as it proceeds, and heavier shot and shell are showered upon any position where machine guns of the Germans

are to be seen. Only by landing a shell directly upon a tank can it be put out of commission. Bullets from German rapid fireers and the infantry rifles are powerless. Hand grenades do it no damage.

Exactly how the French get the tanks to their first line trenches in preparation for attack is a secret and for the present nothing on that phase of the use of them can be published. The well-trained mechanics and riflemen are ready when it is time to start and upon the signal the tank gets into action.