

24,000,000 MEN AT WAR, SAYS EXPERT

Gen. Sir William Robertson Gives Graphic Facts About Present Struggle.

DEATH TOLL IS APPALLING

British in France Fired 200,000 Tons of Ammunition in Five or Six Weeks—How Transportation Difficulties Are Overcome.

London.—Gen. Sir William Robertson in a speech recently gave a graphic impression of some of the extraordinary aspects of the present war. It has become merely trite to observe that the war has now completely overshadowed every other occupation and interest in the world, but the extent to which it has done this is suggested in a most forcible way by some figures which General Robertson employed.

In the armies of all the belligerents, he said, there are now 24,000,000 men, which excludes the great civilian armies behind the front; in the Franco-British war the total of all casualties was less than 500,000, while in this war the killed alone can be counted by the million.

"During the past five or six weeks we have, I suppose," said General Robertson, "expended some 200,000 tons of ammunition, which has had to be moved by road, rail and sea from the factories in England to the guns in France and man-handled probably not less than half a dozen times."

Great Transportation Task.

Two hundred thousand tons of ammunition means rather more than 16,000 railcars as measured by the miniature freight cars commonly loading about twelve tons that are used in England. General Robertson didn't suggest, but any railroad manager with whom one talks will promptly make good the omission, that the mere transportation of this one item of war supplies at a time when freight cars have been sent to France by the thousand constitutes a terrific drain on the country's capacity to move things.

To transport ammunition is a particularly delicate and dangerous business and it is only because of splendid organization and high efficiency among railroad employees that there have been so very few accidents and practically no real disasters as incidents to this service. General Robertson paid a special tribute to the men who have organized and carried on this branch of war work.

Comparing the scale and scope of the present war with former struggles, General Robertson was particularly interesting and impressive. He observed that the greatest peculiarity of the present war is in the colossal numbers of men employed at the front. As a matter of fact, he omitted to emphasize his figures by observing that the great proportion of the civil population immediately engaged in work for the support of the army is quite as impressive a peculiarity of this struggle.

A Warfare of Machinery.

It is a warfare of machinery and mechanisms, many of them new and heretofore almost untried. These have required to be produced, to be tested and to have great bodies of men trained for using them.

Comparing the present war with that of 1870 between Germany and France, General Robertson observed that "in the 1870 war armies were counted by the hundred thousand, and at the battle of Gravelotte, where the heaviest losses were incurred, the total casualties were only about 33,000 men on both sides, while for the whole war the total casualties of both sides were less than half a million.

"In the present war the killed alone can be counted by the million, while the total number of men engaged amounts to nearly 24,000,000. In fact, this war is not, as in the past, a war merely of opposing armies, but a war of nations, and there is not today a man or woman in the empire who is not doing something either to help or to hinder the winning of the war. A man of great distinction told me the other day that he estimated the weight of purely military effort at only 25 per cent of the whole, the remaining 75 per cent being, strictly speaking, of a nonmilitary nature, and made up of many elements—agriculture, food, shipping, diplomacy, etc. I think he is probably not far wrong, and when people ask me, as they sometimes do, how the war is getting on, I feel inclined to reply, 'Why ask me? Why not ask yourself and the remainder of the 75 per cent?'"

Allies Outnumber Enemy.

General Robertson's figure of 24,000,000 as the number of men actually engaged in the military operations is probably based on as good information as any man in the world possesses. The British general staff knows all about the armies of the entente countries, and knows all that anybody outside Berlin and Vienna knows about those of the central powers.

He didn't suggest how the numbers are now divided between the two sides, but it is very certain that the entente nations decidedly outweigh their enemies in mere numbers. The Germanic powers on the other hand, have the great advantage of shorter lines and easier communications. With Russia comparatively inactive, it is not at all certain that the weight of numbers is now very decidedly in favor of the entente peoples. But the weight of machinery is decidedly to their advantage.

JACK BINNS TO FLY



Jack Binns, wireless hero of the steamer Republic may gather fresh laurels in the air. He has just enrolled for the British flying corps in the new British recruiting office opened in New York, under the direction of Brig. Gen. W. A. White.

Binns will be remembered as the first wireless operator to effect a rescue at sea through persistent calls for help. Binns was the wireless man aboard the Republic when she was rammed by the Florida off Nantucket, January 23, 1901. He stuck to his post while the ship was sinking and sent out the famous S. O. S. until the Baltic responded and rescued all of the 800 persons aboard the rammed ship.

Since then he has resided in America.

lunch hour will miss the stocky, white-haired figure who preached the Gospel in the heart of what the major part of the nation has come to regard as a den of wickedness.

He has enjoyed the reputation of being the highest paid street preacher in the world. From Trinity he received a salary of \$5,000 a year. No one will ever know how much of this "the bishop" expended on himself, but the poor will tell that he has always been open-handed and has never withheld his aid when money was needed to keep a home together.

He was a close friend of the late J. Pierpont Morgan, who often went to his house.

SMOKE MORE AND EAT LESS

Latest Advice Given to British People in the Food Shortage Situation.

London.—"Smoke more and eat less!"

This is the latest advice given to the British people in the food shortage situation. It comes from Sir John Rees, who says:

"It is to be hoped that the increased tobacco duty will not reduce the quantity. The less people smoke the more they are liable to eat. It is well known that the grossest eaters are non-drinkers and non-smokers."

This advice refers to women as well as men, for the smoking habit has spread widely among women since the war started. Formerly women smoked only in their homes or in restaurants. Now they can be seen in the streets and in factories puffing away at pipes, mild cigars or cigarettes.

Arrests of women for smoking in munition factories became so common that the magistrates had to impose severe penalties to break it up.

The weather's about the only thing some married couples have in common.—Chicago Examiner.

BOY MAKES BOMB OF PENCIL; LOSES HAND

Lorain, O.—Aspirations to be a real munition worker just like some of his grown-up companions, cost fourteen-year-old John Katoanek his right hand. Johnny took the lead from a pencil, filled the hollow tube with powder and plugged it with a dynamite cap in each end. He attached electric wires to set off the charge and when the wires became crossed the explosion followed.

WALL STREET BISHOP QUILTS

Famous Street Preacher Placed on Retired List by the Trinity Corporation.

New York.—"The bishop of Wall street" has held his last service in his open-air cathedral at the corner of Broad and Wall streets, with its pavement of asphalt and its ceiling of sky. In other words, the Rev. Dr. William Wilkinson, friend of millionaires and office boys in the financial district and holder of noon-day services there for many years, has been retired by Trinity corporation, whose missioner he has been.

The crowds of rich men and poor who fill the canyon of Wall street at

PAY OF ARMY AND NAVY ON FOREIGN SERVICE

Men of the army and navy of all ranks will receive a 20 per cent increase in pay while on foreign service. The increase is figured on the 1908 schedules.

The revised schedule of the army and Marine corps, just issued at Washington, is as follows:

	Monthly
Lieutenant general	\$914.17
Major general	695.67
Brigadier general	500.00
Colonel	333.33
Lieutenant colonel	291.67
Major	250.00
Captain	208.33
First lieutenant	166.67
Second lieutenant	125.00
First sergeant, all arms	45.00
First sergeant major	44.00
Color sergeant	38.00
Sergeant, cavalry, artillery, infantry	36.00
Corporals, all arms	35.00
Privates, first class, hospital corps	33.00
nance, signal corps, hospital corps	31.00
Privates, second class, hospital corps	30.00
Privates	29.00

Nurses will receive an advance of \$10 a month. Doctors will receive pay equal to that of an army officer of equal rank. Chief nurses in general

ships are to receive a \$30 a month increase.

Pay in the navy under the new schedule will be as follows:

	Monthly	Shore	Sea
Admirals	\$1,125.00	\$1,237.50	\$1,350.00
Rear admirals (1st 9)	666.67	729.17	791.67
Rear admirals (2d 9)	500.00	550.00	600.00
Chiefs of bureaus	250.00	275.00	300.00
Captains	291.67	320.83	350.00
Commanders	250.00	275.00	300.00
Lieutenant commanders	200.00	220.00	240.00
Lieutenants	166.67	183.33	200.00
Lieutenants, junior grade	141.67	156.25	171.67
Ensigns	125.00	137.50	150.00
Midshipmen — at academy	50.00	55.00	60.00
Chief boatswains, gunners, carpenters, sailmakers, machinists and pharmacists	141.67	156.25	171.67
Medical inspectors	291.67	320.83	350.00
Surgeons	350.00	385.42	420.83
Pay directors	291.67	320.83	350.00
Pay inspectors	250.00	275.00	300.00
Paymasters	250.00	275.00	300.00

Chief petty officers will receive from \$47.60 to \$77.50 a month; second class petty officers, \$41.17 to \$69.00 and third class, \$35.00 to \$57.50.

LIVE STOCK FAVORED

Better Soil and Greater Profits Assured to Farmer.

Cattle and Diversification Are Essential to Success in Farming Business—Raise What You Need for Feeding.

To succeed in the farming business, we must have cattle, hogs and chickens, grow corn, clover, alfalfa and other legume crops adapted to our soil.

If we grow several crops and one fails, we will have another to depend upon, but if we grow a single crop and for some reason it fails, our entire year's work is gone. Live stock and diversification mean the building up of the soil, and as the soil improves, profits increase. Diversification means that we have more land in pasture. Pastures prevent soil from washing. Pastures should be maintained to keep the soil from washing during the heavy spring rains. Fields should not be allowed to stand from year to year, exposed to the weather.

Live stock and diversification will keep people on the farms. A man will put up better buildings if he lives on his farm than he will if it is occupied



Good Farm Essentials.

by a tenant. Live stock and diversification mean "Raise what you feed and feed what you raise on your own farm." When you grow your crops, and ship them away you are shipping the fertility from the soil—mining it, making it poor.

By having live stock there will be returned to the land in the form of manure 70 to 80 per cent of the soil fertility taken out by the crops.

Humus, one of the things essential to a fertile soil, can be placed in the soil by diversifying the crops and doing mixed farming. Live stock means more manure on the farm and less commercial fertilizer.

The corn belt states pay out millions of dollars for commercial fertilizers every year.

Live on the farm. Build a home, have good schools, good roads and productive soils. Don't just have a "piece of land" or a "farm"—have a home on the land and make it worth living in.

SULPHUR TO CONTROL SCAB

According to Investigations Spring Application Is Far More Satisfactory Than Is Fall.

Investigation as to the value of sulphur for controlling potato scab so far seems to indicate that spring applications are more satisfactory than those made in the fall. In experiments the benefits secured were greater when sulphur was applied to land on which no cover crop had been grown the preceding season than on land where one had been grown. Formaldehyde applied to the seed tubers and sulphur applied to the soil gave better results than when the two treatments were used separately. Sulphur broadcasted on the soil after planting appears the best method of application; when used with fertilizers it gave greater efficiency when applied in connection with ammonium sulphate than with sodium nitrate, with acid phosphate than with steamed bone and with muriate of potash than with sulphate.

The question of what disposition Jason Moore intends to make of his lease on Summer and Albert lakes will arise again at the next meeting of the State Land board. Secretary of State Olcott received an inquiry from the City Safety Deposit company, of Omaha, asking what has happened to the Jason Moore proposition and what steps must be taken to obtain a lease on the Summer and Albert lakes for its potassium salts.

W. D. Clark was Monday named railroad engineer by the Public Service commission, to succeed E. W. Moreland, who recently resigned.

The Federal Lumber Trade commission, consisting of John R. Walker, Nelson C. Brown, A. A. Oxholm and R. E. Simmons, accompanied by George M. Cornwall, of Portland, and A. W. Cooper, secretary of the Western Pine Manufacturers association, of Spokane, spent Monday inspecting Bend lumber plants.

A. T. Donovan, of Wagontire, near Bend, has gone to Portland to obtain Pasteur treatment for rabies, which he fears he may be subject to as the result of the bite of a wildcat.

Robert Banks, of the firm of Kruse & Banks, shipbuilders, of North Bend, announces the firm has been awarded six vessels by the government shipping board. The ships are to be of the Hough type, 231 feet in length, 46-foot beam and 24-foot depth of hold. These vessels are the first awarded to Coos

County Judge R. W. Warsters of Roseburg, says the first roads to be improved in Douglas county under the state road bonding act will be those in Pass Creek and Canyon creek canyons. Besides \$350,000 to be obtained from the state and federal government, about \$200,000 realized from the county bond issue will be expended in improving the Pacific Highway in Douglas county. Work will begin this summer.

Opening bids on the \$418,000 port bonds was indefinitely postponed Monday by the Port Commissioners of Toledo and Newport.

With 24 applications on file before the Public Service commission for increases in rates in the 15 per cent intra-state rate cases, it is expected that the commission will require at least 20 hearings before all of the testimony and arguments are in. These hearings will start July 9 in Portland.

A committee of farmers along the route of the Great Southern railway has filed a petition with the Public Service commission at Salem against suspending the 15 per cent increase of rates asked by that railroad, and declaring that suspension of such rates is liable to cause withdrawal of the line on account of the low rate and light traffic.

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STATE NEWS IN BRIEF.

Ott Timm, an employee in a logging camp at London, near Cottage Grove, was killed Monday when a snag fell on him. He leaves a wife and four children.

More than 40 visitors already have been in to the Oregon Caves near Grants Pass this month, although the season has not regularly opened. The camp at the head of Williams Creek, where autos are left and the forestry trail taken, is in operation.

The Jensen shingle mill at Wheeler was destroyed by fire Monday morning; loss \$10,000, no insurance. The mill was of three-machine capacity and was shipping two to four cars of shingles each week. An adjoining lumber mill plant was saved.

Paroled prisoners from the penitentiary earned \$165,102.24 since July, 1915, and \$14,879.50 during May, when 216 reported, according to the report of Parole Officer Keller, just filed with Governor Withycombe. The average monthly earning was \$52.03.

The stock of Mrs. Charles Gregory's women's furnishings store at Dallas, was totally destroyed by fire Monday night. The fire was discovered at 11:45, and immediately reported to the night watchman, who was using the fire hose to flush the street, but upon breaking in the whole room was found to be a mass of flames and none of the \$10,000 stock was saved.

On their return from an inspection of the Payette-Oregon slope irrigation project on the Snake river, Attorney General Brown and Superintendent of Banks Sargent were enthusiastic about the project. They went as members of the state bonding board to investigate the land relative to the certification of \$225,000 worth of bonds the district proposes to issue.

With wood prices soaring at Salem, the wood famine that confronts Portland promises to take hold in the valley. Except in a few isolated instances wood has not been purchased for much less than \$6 a cord, even fir being out of sight. Wood dealers declare that but little wood has been cut and with the draft in sight there appears little chance of finding large crews for wood cutting purposes.

Determined that there shall be no repetition of disaster like that wrought by the breaking of the Killmaque Lake dam, in Eastern Oregon, when the town of Rock Creek was wiped out and thousands of acres of crops flooded, ranchers along the streams that flow down the sides of the Elkhorn mountains, where irrigation reservoirs have been built at the sources, have started a movement toward protecting themselves.

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CHICAGO WHEAT PIT IS ORDERED CLOSED

Speculation in That Cereal To Cease, Says Government.

HOOVER TO CONTROL

President Griffin, of Chicago Board of Trade, Announces Plans Agreed Upon for Control of Food.

Chicago—Government plans for food control, according to a statement given out here Saturday by President Griffin, of the Board of Trade, includes absolute control of the wheat trade in all its commercial aspects. There can be no speculation in it. Buying and selling of other grains for present or future delivery will be unrestricted.

Mr. Griffin said the plan was formulated at a meeting this week of representatives of the grain exchanges and government representatives at Washington. He said complete details of the agreement would not be given out until the food control bill had been enacted into law, when the formal announcement would come from Herbert C. Hoover, food administrator.

"The plan decided on, however," he said, "will permit unrestricted competitive buying and selling of all commodities, for present and future delivery, with the exception of wheat. The United States government, through its food administration, will completely dominate distribution of wheat for domestic and export purposes. Not only will they purchase wheat for this government, but for the allies and neutrals as well.

"The millers likewise will come under control of the food administration and their wheat will be purchased and flour distributed under the same control. As must be apparent, the operation of this plan will preclude possibility of trading in wheat for future delivery. However, commission merchants, receivers and others acting as agents in the purchase and sale of sample grain will be permitted to handle sample wheat on the same basis as all other commodities."

PRICE OF COAL IS REDUCED

Operators Agree to Action at Once on Request of Defense Council.

Washington, D. C.—The sweeping reductions in the price of bituminous coal at all mines east of the Mississippi river, ranging from \$1 to \$5 a ton to the public, with a further cut of 50 cents for the government, were agreed on Saturday at conferences between the operators and government officials. The new prices become effective July 1.

Four hundred operators who gathered here at a call from Secretary Lane and pledged themselves to furnish their product at a reasonable price, were represented in the final conferences by committee from each field.

Earlier in the day they had agreed to place the price fixing in the hands of the government through the Defense Council production committee, Secretary Lane and Commissioner Fort, of the Federal Trade commission, thus avoiding the possibility of violating the anti-trust laws.

Director Smith, of the geological survey, estimated that the reduced prices would mean that the operators would get \$180,000,000 less annually for their output and that the saving to the government and the coal-consuming public would be even greater.

In addition to placing prices upon coal at the mines, it was announced that jobbers, brokers, retailers and commission men would be permitted to charge commissions of not more than 25 cents a ton and that no more than one commission should be charged. In other words, the consumer would get his coal at the mine price plus transportation charges and 25 cents per ton.

The agreement does not affect anthracite, and the coal production committee announced that action on that problem had been postponed until after July 1 by agreement with the operators.

American Aviator Killed.

Paris—Corporal James Hall, of Colfax, Ia., a member of the Lafayette Escadrille, composed principally of American aviators, is reported killed in an encounter with seven German airplanes. He was shot through the lung. His machine fell within the French lines.

Corporal Hall, who was the author of "Kitchener's Mob," joined the American squadron a short time ago, after being wounded in the British army and discharged. He brought down a German airplane four days ago.

Labor Discredits Session.

Washington, D. C.—The American Federation of Labor has declined to participate in the international conference of trades unions called by the recent Stockholm conference to meet September 17 in Switzerland.

President Gompers has telegraphed to President Lindquist, of the Stockholm conference, that the American Federation "regards all such confer-