

COMMERCIAL WAR THREAT IS GRAVE

Real Menace is Seen in Plan of Allied Nations to Control.

ISSUE IS ON RAW MATERIALS

American Importers and Manufacturers Depend on Great Britain for Fourteen Base Items.

Washington, D. C.—Domination by the allied nations of the world's raw materials which are essential to American manufacturers have been proved conclusively to officials here by the completion Thursday of a comprehensive summary of British trade policies as to imports into this country. As a result the recent Paris economic conference of the entente powers is regarded here with far greater disquiet than before.

The proposed commercial war after the war, at first viewed skeptically as outlining policies which could not survive the heat of war or the operation of perennial economic forces, is looked upon as a more practical proposition in the light of the investigation.

Consequently an earnest study of the facts available is being made, and every effort extended to supplant the information now at hand. Every indication since the conference has tended to decrease the feeling that its provisions could not be carried through. Since then, it is pointed out, the blacklist, which had been enforced by England for some time, has been accepted in principle by all the allies.

What is more, the agreement made then for the closer economic unity between the governments is shown by reports now coming in to be working out through mutual concessions, excluding other countries from their benefits. In the compilation of the various agreements which England has instituted in this country to prevent allied resources from going to Germany's aid is seen a strong indication of what the allies might do through different methods after the war.

This domination of the supply of certain raw materials demonstrated after a year of war, considered in connection with article 3 of the Paris agreement, is believed to constitute a distinct menace to this country. Article 3 says:

"The allies declare themselves agreed to conserve for the allied countries, before all others, their natural resources during the whole of the period of commercial, industrial, agricultural and maritime reconstruction, and for this purpose they undertake to establish special arrangements to facilitate the interchange of these resources."

There are no less than 14 different forms for various kinds of materials which American importers must file with their consuls before certain goods can be released to them from the British dominions.

These materials, according to the complete list, include tin, chloride of tin and tin ore; wool, jute, shellac, tanning materials, antimony, rubber, diamonds, mica, raw leather, plumbago, all the alloys of iron, including ferro-manganese, cobalt, chrome, tungsten, molybdenum, vanadium, nickel and several kinds of ore.

Where possible the restriction is effected through the chief American associations of manufacturers interested, such as the New York Metal Exchange for metal, the National Association of Tanners for tanning materials, the United States Shellac Importers' association for shellac, and the Textile Alliance for wool and jute. In cases where the importer cannot apply through and be vouched for by such an organization he signs a personal agreement with the British consul.

Bryan to Teach Japanese.

San Francisco—Nisamori Kano arrived Thursday from Japan by the Siberia Maru to study under William Jennings Bryan at Lincoln, Neb. He is a son of Viscount Kano and is a graduate of Imperial university at Tokio. Young Kano is a friend of a former protegee of Bryan's, and it was through him that he made arrangements to come here and study under the ex-Democratic leader. He expects to be in this country several years.

New Loan Made to Britain.

New York—Official announcement was made Thursday by J. P. Morgan & Co., that a new British loan by American bankers, aggregating \$300,000,000, had been arranged. It will bear interest at 5½ per cent and is payable in two installments, one of three years and one of five years.

REBELS SHOOT DOWN TWO U. S. OFFICERS IN SAN DOMINGO

Santo Domingo—In an engagement between American troops and rebel forces Tuesday, General Ramon Batista was killed. Several Americans also are reported killed, including two officers, and one American officer wounded.

The names of the American officers killed are given as Captains William Low and Atwood. Lieutenant Morrison was wounded.

The American commander attempting to arrest General Batista, and the latter ordered an attack on the American forces. Fighting continued for a considerable time, but the rebels were eventually defeated.

The engagement took place opposite Santo Domingo City and caused a panic in the capital. Reinforcements were sent there to aid American troops in maintaining order. The number of rebels killed and wounded in the fight are at present unknown.

Washington, D. C.—No report on the fight in Santo Domingo had reached the Navy department Tuesday night, but officials assumed that the latest outbreak was the work of a small band of rebels who recently revolted from the Dominican army, and that it did not presage any general attempt at disorder.

Last reports from the island told of comparative quiet throughout the republic, where the American marine forces are busy organizing the native constabulary, which is to place the country under the direction of American officers.

Carranza Thought Preparing to Flee; Family Already in U. S.

Washington, D. C.—Charges that General Carranza is preparing to leave Mexico were being freely made by his political opponents in Mexico Wednesday. They are based on his decision to leave his capital for Queretaro, and the fact that Mrs. Carranza already has crossed the border into the United States, accompanied by the wife of her husband's war minister and chief supporter, General Obregon.

Information to this effect is reaching officials here from various reliable sources. So far nothing tangible tending to support the story has come through official channels. It is known, however, that many officials here believe General Carranza has committed a political blunder, at least, if he is not in fact preparing for flight, by permitting his family to leave Mexico just at this time.

The purpose of the visit of Mrs. Carranza and Mrs. Obregon, as explained at the Mexican embassy, is for a tour of the United States. Word of the arrival at the border also of Mrs. Jacinto Trevino, wife of the military commander of Chihuahua state, had not been received. It was pointed out, however, that Trevino has been among Carranza's staunchest supporters and if the first chief believed his hold on the political situation was weakening, Trevino probably would be warned, in order that he might also place his family in safety.

The State department had not received word that Generals Carranza and Obregon had left Mexico City for Queretaro. Previous advices, however, said that the first chief could go to that place in connection with the meeting of the constitutional convention, for which delegates were elected last week. This is the only explanation obtainable here for Carranza's departure.

French Regain Ground at Verdun.

Paris—In a powerful series of attacks on the Verdun front, the French have captured the village and fort of Douaumont, advanced beyond the Thiaumont work farm and also occupied the Haudremont quarries, north of Verdun, according to the bulletin issued by the war office Wednesday night.

The prisoners captured and counted thus far number 3500. Nearly two miles was gained on a front of four and a third miles.

The official communication says: "On the Verdun front, after intense artillery preparations, an attack on the right bank of the Meuse was launched at 11:40 a. m. Wednesday. The enemy line, attacked on a front of seven kilometers, was broken through everywhere to a depth which, at the center, attained a distance of three kilometers, nearly two miles."

Quake Renews Oil Flow.

Bakersfield, Cal.—Advices received Wednesday from the Maricopa oil district, 40 miles southwest of here, relate that the earth tremors of last Sunday have caused the resumption of the flow of oil from a well that had been latent for more than two years.

The well is in the foothills near Maricopa, and it is said that in the past when earthquakes were felt the various wells in that vicinity have increased their production.

NEWS ITEMS Of General Interest About Oregon

Car Shortage Reaches 2186 in State of Oregon

Salem—The car shortage on the Portland division of the Southern Pacific Wednesday reached 2186, a new record, and indications that it will continue to mount are given in reports which have been received by the Oregon Public service commission. The company reported that it had orders on file for 2557 freight cars and only 371 empty cars available for loading.

Residents in Tillamook county who own stock are threatened with serious consequences because of their inability to obtain hay. Large amounts of hay are shipped annually to Tillamook. This year only a few cars are available and a shortage in hay has resulted.

The Public Service commission received a vigorous complaint from Rosenberg Brothers, of Tillamook, asking for relief. They assert that they annually ship in from 100 to 150 cars of hay from the Willamette valley and store it in their warehouses. This season they declare they have been getting only one car every 10 days, where they need from one to three a day. With no hay stored, the Tillamook people foresee a serious situation next winter, when it will be impossible to ship in because of the uncertain railway connections at that time of the year.

Hood River School Board to Use Fuel Oil This Winter

Hood River—Hood River's high school building and the \$30,000 annex to the structure, now nearing completion, will be heated with oil. With a few necessary changes made the old wood furnace will be used. From a 12,000-gallon tank the fuel will be pumped to the furnace by the electrically driven pump.

By using oil instead of wood the school board estimates a saving of more than \$275 will result this year. The oil delivered at the big new tank, costs \$1.20 per barrel. Body fir cordwood is selling for \$5.50 per cord. By the time the wood is sawed and put in basements the cost is increased about \$1 per cord. A barrel of oil, it is said, is more than equal to half a cord of wood.

Coos Tract May Be Cut.

Marshfield—A company of Marshfield men of whom W. J. Conrad is an interested member, is negotiating for the timber from a tract of Southern Pacific land lying west of Boulevard Park, an addition located between Marshfield and North Bend. The tract contains about 700 acres and had some of the only remaining old growth timber adjacent to the city of Marshfield.

In the event the deal is consummated, the timber will be logged into Pony inlet and sold to the various mills on Coos Bay. The timber in question lies in the Pony inlet watershed, but its cutting would not affect the Coos Bay Water company's supply, since the reservoir is above the place where it is proposed to cut.

Mail Service Improved.

Marshfield—Smith River residents, who live on a tributary of the Umpqua river, and have a stream navigable for 26 miles, are to have an improved mail service. Instead of receiving semi-weekly mails, they will hereafter be supplied three times a week. Captain William Dewar has obtained the contract, will leave Sulphur Springs, at the head of tidewater, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. The mail route is between Sulphur Springs and Reedsport, but arrangements have been made for a private extension to Gardiner, three miles from Reedsport. Smith river is one of the most fertile and productive sections of Oregon.

70 Cars of Apples to Go.

Roseburg—That approximately 70 carloads of apples will be shipped from Douglas county to the Eastern markets during the present season is the estimate of local buyers. The Umpqua Valley Fruit Union will handle about 30 carloads of apples, while the Producers' Fruit company will ship about the same amount. In addition to the consignments handled by these firms not less than 10 carloads of apples will be assembled and shipped from distant parts of the county.

Thus far this season 11 carloads of apples have been shipped from Douglas county.

China Pheasants Liberated.

Gaston—J. H. Wescott, of this place, has just received a crate of young China pheasants from the State Game commission, to be liberated in this locality. They were turned out on the Benjamin Ward farm near a patch of kale and will be carefully protected.

NORTHWEST MARKET REPORTS; GENERAL CROP CONDITIONS

Portland—Wheat—Bluestem, \$1.57; fortyfold, \$1.51; club, \$1.50; red life, \$1.51; red Russian, \$1.48.

Oats—No. 1 white feed, \$32. Barley—No. 1 white feed, \$37. Flour—Patents, \$8.20; straights, \$7.00 @ 7.40; exports, \$7.00; valley, \$7.70; whole wheat, \$8.40; graham, \$8.20.

Millfeed—Spot prices: Bran, \$23.50 @24 per ton; shorts, \$25.50@26; rolled barley, \$38.50@39.40.

Corn—Whole, \$43 per ton; cracked, \$44.

Hay—Producers' prices: Timothy, Eastern Oregon, \$17@20 per ton; timothy, valley, \$15@16; alfalfa, \$15@16.50; valley grain hay, \$13@15; clover, \$12.50.

Butter—Cubes, extras, 33c bid. Jobbing prices: Prints, extras, 37½c per pound; butterfat, No. 1, 37c; No. 2, 35c, Portland.

Eggs—Oregon ranch, current receipts, 45c per dozen; Oregon ranch, candled, 45@46c.

Poultry—Hens, 13½@15c; springs, 15 @ 17c; turkeys, live, 22 @ 32c; ducks, 12@18c; geese, 10@11c.

Veal—Fancy, 10@11c per pound.

Pork—Fancy, 12@12½c per pound.

Vegetables—Artichokes 75c@81 per dozen; tomatoes, 50@75c per crate; cabbage, \$1.25 per hundred; peppers, 5@7c per pound; eggplant, 6@8c; lettuce, \$2.35 per box; cucumbers, 50@75c; celery, 60@75c per dozen; pumpkins, 1c per pound; squash, 1c.

Potatoes—Oregon buying price, \$1.30 @ 1.40 per hundred, country points; sweets, \$2.25.

Onions—Oregon buying price, \$2.25 per sack, country points.

Green Fruits—Apples, new, 50c@52 per box; peaches, 40c; pears, 75c@81.25; grapes, 75c @ \$1.75; casabas, 1½c; cranberries, \$9.50@10 per barrel.

Hops—1916 crop, 10@12c per pound.

Wool—Eastern Oregon, fine, 23@26; coarse, 30@32c; valley, 30@32c.

Mohair—40c per pound.

Casaca Bark—Old and new, 5c per pound.

Cattle—Steers, prime, \$6.40@7.00; good, \$6@6.40; common to fair, \$5@5.75; cows, choice, \$5.50@6; medium to good, \$4.50@5; ordinary to fair, \$3.50@4; heifers, \$4@5.25; bulls, \$3 @4.25; calves, \$4@7.50.

Hogs—Prime, \$9.25@9.55; good to prime mixed, \$8.25@9; rough heavy, \$8@8.25; pigs and skips, \$8@8.25.

Sheep—Lambs, \$8@8.75; yearlings, wethers, \$7@7.50; old wethers, \$6.25 @6.50; ewes, \$5@5.50.

All "Eats" Climb Higher Every Day.

Tacoma—The unprecedented rise in food prices continued Wednesday, with potatoes and flour the chief features. Potatoes advanced \$3 a ton and flour 40 cents a barrel. Yakima potatoes are now \$40 a ton and locals \$35, and indications are that the rise is not at the highest point yet. Jobbers say that the price of potatoes will not be lower until next August, and that they will probably go higher. The New York sugar market advanced 10 cents and the effect is expected to be felt here in a day or so. Mr. Ultimate Consumer will have to tighten up his belt another notch.

Grapes arrived in large quantities from California. The Yakima Concord are off the market, due to a heavy frost. The late California grapes include the wine and black grapes. Some of the jobbers are giving the wine grapes other names because some of the purchasers fear the officers of the law will be on their trail as liquor manufacturers if it is known they bought wine grapes. The grapes are arriving in lug boxes, which sell at 65 cents. A few boxes of peaches may still be found on the market. California head lettuce is now on the market.

The fish market is flooded with dark fall salmon. The run of these fish this year is very heavy, forcing down the jobbing price to 5½ cents a pound. As usual halibut and small fish are scarce. The meat market shows a firm tone, with tendency to advance. Eggs, butter and cheese prices remain unchanged.

All kinds of canned goods have gone up with the general advance, especially condensed milk. Wholesalers have received notice that both Carnation and Astor brands were oversold and no more orders could be received for some time. Mount Vernon brand advanced 10 cents on the strength of this and the tone of the market.

Roads Held Responsible.

North Yakima—Shippers of the Yakima valley met recently and decided to serve notice on the O.-W. railway company and the N. P. that they intended to tender their fruit for shipment and then hold the railroads responsible if it cannot be shipped for lack of cars. It is believed that there are over 4000 cars of apples yet to be shipped while it is almost impossible to get refrigerator cars enough. Fruit is coming in from the orchards at the rate of six cars daily for every one that is sent out.

OLD WAR ENGINES

British "Tank" Is One of Long Line of Queer Devices.

Wooden Horse of Troy, Hide-Covered Towers Used by Alexander in Siege of Tyre and Caesar's Javeline with Iron Points.

The British "tank," described as a car of death resembling a ponderous, slow-moving steel caterpillar, is one of a large family of strange engines of destruction sired by the God of War, says a bulletin of the National Geographic society. Reviewing the history of warfare among civilized nations, one of the earliest engines of destruction whose fame has been perpetuated on the pages of legendary epic was the great wooden horse which the crafty Ulysses left on the plains of Ilium, and which the Trojans believed to be an offering sacred to the goddess Athena. Counseled by the false Sinon, the Trojans razed their walls in order that the "gift" of the Greeks might be brought into the city. After nightfall the warriors hidden inside the wooden animal crept out, threw open the gates of the city and admitted their companions, thus bringing about the destruction of the city of Priam and wreaking vengeance upon the people who had sheltered Paris and the fair but false Helen of Troy.

One of the simplest and yet one of the most effective inventions of ancient times was the javelin with a point of soft iron employed by Julius Caesar in one of his Gallic wars. The Roman legionaries hurled these weapons against the shields of their enemies. The iron head penetrated the outer covering of bull's hide, but flattened out against the hardwood or metal back of the shield, and thus became hooked to this protector. The shanks of the dangling javelins so impeded the movements of the barbarian soldiers that they were forced either to throw away their shields and fight uncovered against the Romans or else stop long enough (a fatal delay in their advance) to disencumber themselves from this unique weapon which may properly be called the dum-dum pilum, the progenitor of the soft-nose or dum-dum bullet of today.

Perhaps the strangest engines of destruction in the history of the world were the seven trumpets of ram's horn which the priests of Israel blew as they encompassed the walls of Jericho once each day for six successive days and seven times on the seventh day. After the final blast the hosts of Israel gave a great shout and the walls fell flat, according to the Biblical account in the Book of Joshua. Those who endeavor to explain all miracles on the theory that they are the result of extraordinary applications of the natural law have seen in this remarkable event a demonstration of the vast destructive power of sympathetic vibration—the same principle which has been known to shake to its very foundation a great bridge of steel and concrete when a dog trots across it.

Another arms oddity of Biblical interest was the ruse employed by Gideon, leader of only 300 Israelites, who successfully engaged a vast host of Midianites and Amalekites that "lay along in the valley like grasshoppers for multitude; and their camels were without number, as the sand by the seaside for multitude." Gideon's engines of destruction were 300 trumpets, 300 empty pitchers and 300 lamps within the pitchers. As the enemy's camp was approached during the night the pitchers were smashed, the lamps held aloft in the left hand, while terrifying blasts from the 300 trumpets spread consternation and terror among the sleepers who in darkness imagined that they had been attacked by a great army. The result was wholesale slaughter among themselves while the followers of Gideon watched.

Motor Car Defined.

A motor car is really a self-running and rather realistic moving picture machine. The difference is that real hills are better than play ones, but one has much the same panoramic sort of pleasure except that, instead of sitting in a row of ten cent seats with a great mass of people in the jerky and the clikety dark, one sits securely and privately in one's own moving picture machine and does everything one's self. One steers the mountains past one, steers the rivers and hills with a lever and turns the scenery on and off.

His Longer Experience.

"You haven't any serious or organic trouble," said the young physician, cheerfully. "You're a little nervous and run down, that's all. Take more exercise, eat less and forget your troubles." The hypochondriac snorted. "Young man," he demanded, his voice shaking, "how long have you been a doctor?" "I took my degree three years ago," answered the medico. "And I am an invalid of twenty-five years' experience. 'Who are you to disagree with me?'"