

SEEK ANTIDOTE FOR SUBMARINE

Inventors Strive for Means to Rid Sea of Menace to Shipping.

EARLY ACTION IN AMERICA

Thousands of Letters Received by Boards of Inventions in England and United States but Few Practical Ideas Advanced.

London.—The New York Herald's naval correspondent writes:

A development of the war which will receive special attention from the historian is that which is connected with the mobilizing of inventions for fighting purposes. In Germany science was harnessed to the Moloch of destruction before hostilities began, and all the resources of technical knowledge were brought to bear for the purpose of devising new methods of killing. It was the use by the Huns of poison gas and similar contrivances which awakened the allies to the necessity for mobilizing inventions and the imaginative enterprise of thoughtful men and painstaking investigators.

As a result there were established in France and England boards of invention connected with the naval and military departments, for the examination and trial of such plans and proposals as seemed to be of value. By these measures the flow of invention was directed to channels from which it was hoped might issue a provision of new weapons and new kinds of munitions helpful to the forces by land and sea.

Early Action by America.

With ready forethought America, while yet at peace, provided her own bureau of invention. She should be, therefore, more ready to utilize her natural inventive genius now that she has become a participant in the war.

It is comparatively easy to find men of expert judgment and experience to inquire into or advise upon the feasibility of schemes and proposals, many of which are only rough hewn but may contain the germ of improvements; but what is less simple is to detach and detail the right kind of officers from the naval and military services to carry forward the work of experiment and investigation to a point of usefulness.

Just at present the attention of inventors is directed particularly toward finding an antidote for the submarine. It is said that the consulting board of the United States navy received in one week more than two thousand letters, each containing what the writer believed to be a solution of the submarine menace. How many letters the British board of inventions has received on this subject has not been made public, and yet it is manifest that no device has been discovered the practical application of which is an assured success. The explanation of this unsatisfactory state of affairs seems to rest mainly in the inability of the inventor to grasp rightly the factors in the problem.

The principal obstacle to effective dealing with the U-boat is its invisibility, its quality of submergence for a considerable length of time, during which it can travel comparatively long distances under water and change its position without discovery by the watchers on the surface. It is true that it must come up at times to recharge its electric accumulators or to give its crew fresh air. It must more often put its periscope above water, and the circumstances in which its attack is made may oblige it to emerge for the purpose of bringing its gun into action.

The Real Solution.

In these conditions it may be treated as a surface boat, and proposals for dealing with it, whether from the air or the sea, have already attained a

high degree of efficiency. Again, where the U-boat is forced to operate or to reach the scene of its activity through narrow channels or constricted waters, the value of nets and mines as a deterrent has, as official records show, been proved up to a point.

Nevertheless, to overcome the submarine, it is not sufficient to be able to obstruct its passage in certain limited areas, or merely to be prepared to deal with it during its brief intervals of emergence. Something more is wanted than this. The real solution of the problem will depend upon the possibility of discovering its whereabouts under water and making that discovery either on the surface or in the air. This is the fruitful field for investigation, and this is clearly the direction indicated to inventors as the line along which to devote their thought and study if they are seeking an antidote to the submarine peril. The limitations thus set up not only narrows the scope for suggestion but the number of persons whose equipment by training and experience is likely to fit them for the task. In order to save themselves from an inundation of useless or impracticable schemes, it is

surely worth the while of the various investigating boards to issue to would-be correspondents some rules by which the latter might be guided in making suggestions. Much disappointment would thereby be prevented and much waste of time and trouble.

ITALIANS BUILD FINE ROADS IN ALBANIA

Rome.—Thanks to Italo-Austrian rivalry, after the war Albania will have the best system of wagon roads of any Balkan state, Greece and Roumania included.

A few days ago a new road, 450 kilometers long, connecting Santi Quaranta with Saloniki, was opened to the public. The road is a monument to Italian labor and engineering. Over 300 kilometers lie through high mountains and deep gorges. A motor car can cover the distance between the two cities in about 20 hours.

In a few days a new piece of road, 110 kilometers long, will be opened to the public and will connect Avlona, on the Adriatic, with Saloniki.

TRUSTS HIS FOE; IS SHOT IN BACK

St. Louis Man's Generosity to Enemy Costs Him His Life.

IS VICTIM OF TREACHERY

"Fighting Jimmy" Paul, First in Front Line of Enemy, is Mourned by French Foreign Legion—Even Wounded Attend Funeral.

Paris.—Generosity toward the enemy cost the life of James Paul of St. Louis, a member of the famous French Foreign legion. Paul was known as "Fighting Jimmy," and he never failed to live up to his name. To be called one of the bravest men in the legion is a great honor, and that was an honor held by "Fighting Jimmy."

Twenty-four hours before one of the general attacks by the French in their recent offensive in Champagne, Paul was sent out with a body of picked men to "worry" the Germans' first line with bombs.

Paul was the first man over the parapet and got safely through, together with several other Americans. After trying in vain to keep off the attackers with machine guns, the Germans scuttled into their dugouts. Paul, who was in advance, threw a dozen grenade into a dugout and called upon the skulkers to come out.

Victim of Treachery.

Only one German appeared. He threw up his arms, shouting "Comrade," assuring Paul the rest of the men inside were dead. Without taking the trouble to search the man for hidden weapons, Paul turned to another dugout. The instant his back was turned the German drew an automatic pistol and fired. Paul fell backward just as his fellow legion members followed.

The German fell with bayonet wounds in his body. Two of Paul's best friends, Arthur Berry of Boston and Christopher Charles of Brooklyn, knelt beside him. Paul lay on his back and there was a smile on his lips. "You are not badly hurt, are you, Jimmy?" asked his friends.

There was no reply, and they turned the body over. The bullet had penetrated the heart and death must have been instantaneous.

After that, any German showing fight was ruthlessly bayoneted. Those who surrendered were spared, although their trip from the front to the rear was far from pleasant.

After the position had been thoroughly cleared out, the legion members retired, bearing with them Paul's body. Every man who could attend the simple funeral. Even wounded men hobbled out to the improvised cemetery.

Paul had been decorated for bravery at the battle of Belloy-en-Santerre, on the Somme, in July, 1916. At that time, single-handed, he held a sector of a trench after his seven companions had been killed.

Someone once referred to St. Louis as a German city.

"That's not true," exclaimed Paul. "It is no more a German city than Paris. True, there are Germans there, but you find Germans everywhere. You will find that St. Louis will send over some mighty good soldiers."

WEST VIRGINIA BANS LOAFING

Rich and Poor Alike Must Work at Least 36 Hours Weekly, Says New Statute.

Charleston, W. Va.—All loafers look alike to the law in West Virginia. A statute just passed by the legislature provides that every able male between the ages of sixteen and sixty must work at least 36 hours weekly at "some lawful and recognized business, profession or employment."

This hits 'em all, both great and small. The law is effective, no matter how big an income any individual may enjoy. Students are exempt during school session. Violators may be fined \$100 or be put to work by the state, in which case their dependents get the small wage allowed.

The purpose of this law is to make every able-bodied male do something useful during the war.

Raise Flags Underground.

Shenandoah, Pa.—At the Draper colliery the other morning the inside employees raised two American flags 1,000 feet below the surface in the mammoth vein gangway in honor of two of their workers, Edward Phillips and Robert Hahn, who have enlisted. One flag was set floating at each chute from where the men worked. Every employee of the inside workings was there.

JAPANESE "CURIOS" SEIZED

British Authorities Block German Trick to Get Copper and Rubber.

Liverpool.—In demanding the confiscation of certain shipments of "curios" from Japan to Sweden, the government attorney read the following letter in the prize court sent by a Hamburg curio firm to a dealer in Japan:

"We would like to obtain large quantities of very heavy copper and bronze vases, animals, etc. It is essential that the objects be very cheap, but we lay no importance to their condition, execution, etc. You can send us the roughest and most faulty specimens. The articles must be massive and not hollow, and must have the appearance of curios. If you can ship ten to twenty tons monthly as curios to Sweden, we shall be glad to have you quote lowest price. You might also arrange to pack the cases with raw rubber so works of art won't damage. Aluminum objects of art also interest us."

GRAIN DEALERS MEET

Urge Uniformity in Inspection Laws—Oregon and Washington Millers Say Wheat Quality is Poor.

To lower the high cost of living by decreasing the cost of grain, the Public Service commissions of Washington and Oregon heard evidence showing that uniformity of state laws on weights, measures and inspection with federal laws was a necessity, at a meeting in the Tacoma, Wash., Commercial club rooms Wednesday.

Particularly the flour mills of Washington and Oregon are affected by the difference in the quality of wheat which cannot compete with that of California or Chicago and Minneapolis because the inspectors are compelled to pass smutty wheat, it was charged.

"My experience of 30 years," said Ralph B. Smith of the Puget Sound Mills company, "shows that Washington wheat is of lower quality every year. It is smutty when it comes to the mill and the miller has no choice but to take it. By the time it is thoroughly cleaned its cost has risen considerably and the consumer, who pays ultimately for the additional expense, begins to howl."

"Discoveries of the last year show that the smut is not the fault of the farmer," said L. M. Jeffers of Portland, grain supervisor of this, the 32nd district. "Farmers in order to take advantage of the first rains are obliged to plow up the fields early and the ground becomes infected with smut spores. Our department is equipping 12 machines with dust collectors which we think will practically eliminate the infection. If the collectors prove satisfactory and not too expensive, statistics and estimates will be put into the hands of all those raising grain. All will have to use it, for one field can infect a whole district."

The commission then began the consideration of rye and oats. Here again uniformity was thought to be advisable, but there was some discussion of what the standard would be. The question of color should be the basis for at least four grades, according to Mr. Jeffers. He suggests, also, that the commission fix a maximum moisture weight per bushel. Oats and rye were felt to need the same legislation.

Bad order of sacks and the discount allowed for their repairs was the final subject discussed. The state claim of 1 and 3 per cent discount was agreed by all the men present as not sufficient, and the 3 and 6 per cent allowed by the Seattle Merchants' Exchange was thought more reasonable.

NORTHWEST MARKET REPORT

Wheat—Bluestem.....\$2.35
Fortyfold.....2.32
Club.....2.30
Red Russian.....2.28
Oats—No. 1 white.....\$4.40
Barley—No. 1 feed.....42.00
Cattle—Steers, prime...\$9.50@10.25
Steers, good.....8.75@9.25
Steers, medium.....8.00@8.75
Cows, choice.....8.25@8.50
Cows, medium.....7.50@8.00
Cows, fair.....6.75@7.25
Heifers.....5.00@9.25
Bulls.....5.00@7.25
Calves.....7.50@9.50
Hogs—Packing.....\$15.00@15.50
Rough heavies.....13.90@14.25
Pigs and skips.....13.00@13.50
Stock hogs.....11.00@12.50
Sheep—Wethers.....10.00@10.50
Ewes.....5.00@9.50
Lambs.....11.00@13.50
Flour—Patents, \$11.80.
Millfeed—Spot prices: Bran, \$33 per ton; shorts, \$38; rolled barley, \$48; rolled oats, \$54.
Corn—White, \$72 per ton; cracked, \$73.
Hay—Producers' prices: Timothy, Eastern Oregon, \$28@30 per ton; valley timothy, \$22@24; alfalfa, \$20@23; valley grain hay, \$18@20.
Butter—Cubes, extras, 37c per pound; prime firsts, 35c. Jobbing prices: Prints, extras, 38c; cartons, 1c extra; butterfat, No. 1, 38c; No. 2, 36c.
Eggs—Ranch, current receipts, 30c per dozen; select, 32c.
Poultry—Hens, 15@17c per pound; broilers, 16@20c; turkeys, 20c; ducks, 18@22c; geese, 10@12c.
Veal—Fancy, 14@14½c per pound.
Pork—Fancy, 19½c per pound.
Vegetables—Artichokes, 70 @ 75c per dozen; tomatoes, \$1.50@2.00 per crate; cabbage, 2@3c per pound; eggplant, 25c; lettuce, \$1.75@2.00; cucumbers, 75c@1.50 per dozen; peppers, 20@35c per pound; rhubarb, 2@3c; peas, 6@7c; asparagus, 5@6c; spinach, 6@7c per pound.
Potatoes—Buying prices, \$3.50@4.00 per hundred.
Green Fruit—Strawberries, Oregon, \$1.75@2.50.
Hops—1916 crop, 3@6c per pound; 1917 contracts, nominal.
Wool—Eastern Oregon, fine, 47@53c per pound; coarse, 58c; valley, 60@63c; mohair, 60@65c.
Casaca Bark—Old and new, 6½c per pound.

STATE NEWS IN BRIEF.

Sheriff Gage's raid on the steam schooner Hardy, Saturday night at Marshfield, netted 439 bottles of whisky, 56 of beer and five gallons of wine.

The Johnson Moores Logging company of Astoria, has sold its timber holdings and logging machinery on the Cartwright tract near Seaside to Olson Bros. The latter will log the timber for the Prouty mill.

One of the largest lamb deals in the Baker vicinity was closed this week when R. B. Caswell, of Kidwell & Caswell, of Portland, contracted for more than 30,000 lambs at a total price of more than \$300,000.

Governor Withycombe has reappointed W. D. Whitcomb and W. R. MacKenzie, both of Portland, as members of the State board of accountancy for terms of four years, their former terms expiring June 3.

Precy Copper, assistant state engineer, probably will become assistant secretary of the Desert Land board, to succeed J. L. McAllister, who resigned recently to become connected with an engineer's corp at American lake.

The Eugene Woolen Mills have received an order for 25,000 yards of olive-drab cloth from the United States government, according to an announcement made recently by E. Kopp, manager. The cloth is to be supplied in quantities of 3000 yards a month.

A team of horses was drowned and two wagons lost when a ferry on the North Santiam river, one mile north of Shelburne, broke loose and floated two miles downstream Friday. The ferry finally drifted against a bank. Three teams and wagons were on the ferry when the cable snapped.

Oregon's total registration under the war census was slightly greater than the first announcements indicated. A final detailed summary of war census returns from the various counties, completed for the entire state by Adjutant General White gave, Oregon a total registration of 62,922.

Tariffs were filed this week by the Portland Railway, Light & Power company in accordance with the order recently issued covering rates of that company for commercial light and power, which is effective July 1. The company also has accepted the order covering residence lighting and domestic heating.

Ethel Bittner, the 15-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Bittner, living near Pendleton, was accidentally shot through the heel Saturday by her 11-year-old brother, Leland, as he was loading a .22 rifle. The sister stepped in range just as the cartridge was exploded. She may be permanently crippled.

That the nation is in war and that the men of Oregon are preparing for the call to arms was reflected by the attendance at the opening of the University of Oregon Summer school. The total registration the first day was 156, and four-fifths were women. The enrollment on the opening day of the school last year was 247.

A jury in the Lane County Circuit court Monday returned a verdict against the Southern Pacific company for damages in the sum of \$10,000 for the heirs of William Framhein, who was killed in tunnel No. 4, on the Coos Bay line of the Southern Pacific system June 16, 1916.

A severe drop is being reported by all Lower Valley orchardists, and from present indications the crop of the coming fall will be far below estimates made at the time of the heavy bloom. The total crop for the season will probably fall below 750,000 boxes of fruit, says a dispatch from Hood River.

The Heppner wool market showed strong bullish tendencies at the public wool sale held Saturday. Bids ranging from 42 to 55½ cents for fine wool and 58 cents for coarse grades were freely offered, with no takers. Morrow county sheep men are standing pat, and at this time seem to have the best of the situation.

With the disposition of \$1,000,000 worth of road bonds, out of the \$6,000,000 voted by the people, facing the state, it seems safe to assert that when the present \$240,000 or so of rural credits money on hand is loaned out, that no more attempts will be made to sell further rural credits bonds until the first batch of the road bond money is disposed of.

A 10 per cent dividend was declared by the Farmers' Union Grain agency at the annual meeting at Pendleton. The agency is the owner of the big elevator which will be in operation for the first time this season. A conservative estimate is that one-third of the Umatilla county farmers will use the bulk grain handling system this year, including Sam Thompson, David H. Nelson and Jesse Hales.

ASKS FOR TIP; FACES GUN

Missourian's Original Method of Handling Bell Boy Gets Him Into Trouble.

New York.—James H. Guitler, postmaster of Columbia, Mo., found himself in court here on account of his original way of dealing with a bell boy. The boy had shown the visitor his room and indicated a disposition not to leave.

"What are you waiting for?" asked the Missourian.

"Oh, just a little salve. About a quarter will do!"

The man from Missouri picked up a large sized "shooting iron" and said one word, "Git!" The boy "got," but told the police, and Mr. Guitler had to make explanations in court.

Avon Bard Stole No Deer.

New York.—Two famous stories about Shakespeare that have spread far and wide in many countries, including Scandinavia, in spite of the libel laws, were spelled at the dinner held

in the National Arts club by the club, the mayor's committee on Shakespeare and the Shakespeare club.

The first story was that Shakespeare had gone off on a birthday party with Ben Jonson and after sleeping by the roadside had caught the cold which caused his death. Dr. Charles William Wallace, who has spent many years in England in research work in Shakespeareans, said that in all his investigations he could find no hint that there was any truth in this story.

He added that he believed the story that Shakespeare when a young man was arrested and sent to jail for deer stealing is in the same class as the other story, for he could find no record of it anywhere, nor any reference to it by writers of Shakespeare's day.

Rodin Gets Aztec Sculptures.

Of the more famous examples of Aztec sculpture have been sent by the Mexican government as a gift to Rodin, the French sculptor. Rodin in return has promised to send a reproduction of one of his works to be placed in the National Academy of Fine Arts.