

# WAR SPEEDS UP COALING SHIPS

No Port in World as Well Equipped as New York to Handle Work.

## SAVING IN TIME IS SHOWN

High Speed Coal Dumpers and Lighters Simplify Work—10,000 Tons Can Be Loaded in Sixteen Hours.

New York.—War has speeded up coaling of ships in the port of New York until no other port in the world at the present time is as well equipped to handle this important task.

So fast has become the coaling of big vessels that enormous liners like the Imperator can have their bunkers filled to their capacity of 10,000 tons in 16 hours.

The reason for the increased speed is largely high-speed coal dumpers and fuel lighters. Each one of the latter is able to give a ship 1,000 tons of coal in eight hours, an achievement due mainly to special coal elevating machinery.

But ships requiring 1,000 tons or less are in the big majority, whether transatlantic or coastwise trade is considered. And it is not essential that for such ships there should be a loading device separate from the coal barges to enable a continuous stream of barges to ply to and from coal dumping stations.

### In a Single Day.

For the average vessel a total of 300 tons is usually sufficient, and this means that a ship of this sort may discharge a cargo and take on a new one all in the course of a single day. With the adoption of the modern lighter it is an easy matter to load coal while the cargo is being unloaded and a new one taken on. One modern high-speed lighter can coal three such ships in an eight-hour day.

This development of modern lighters is equalled by better facilities for

transferring coal from cars to barges. Huge steel dumping machines now take up a 50-ton car bodily, elevate it and empty its contents into the barge by tilting the entire car on the side—a great improvement over the process of unlocking a trapdoor in the bottom of the car and letting the coal slide through. These machines have a capacity of 9,000 tons each a day.

Saving of time to the shipowner here is shown by comparison with Cardiff, the English port where the largest tonnage of English coal is loaded for export. In loading a vessel, for example, the English shipper uses a railroad car of ten or twelve tons, while the American uses one of fifty to ninety tons capacity, so that the Cardiff docks must discharge from five to ten carloads to every one dis-

charged in New York in order to maintain the same speed.

### Carried by Steel Colliers.

Steel colliers ply between Boston and Hampton Roads, a distance of 600 miles. Each one of these ships is capable of making a round trip every week and transporting 850,000 tons of coal a year. A vessel of the same tonnage, however, carrying a cargo of coal from Cardiff to a port 600 miles away would take a week at Cardiff to load its cargo and another week at its destination to discharge it. Thus New York laden ships can make three trips to one for a Cardiff laden vessel.

Such things as these are what places New York as the greatest port in the world and makes American coal operators feel that there is a great opportunity for exporting American coal. Five different companies within recent months have established fleets of specially designed carriers on the theory that with our tremendous coal supply and superior port facilities it will only be a question of time before America is shipping her coal to all parts of the globe.

# SUBMARINES RAID IRISH FISHERMEN

Blow Up Their Boats in Waters Around the Emerald Isle.

## THREATEN COAST VILLAGES

To Remark, "We Thought You Liked the Irish." They Retort, "Ah, You Don't Know Us Yet!"—To Cut Food Supply.

Skibbereen, County Cork.—German submarines have been actively engaged in the destruction of the Irish fishing fleets in the waters around these coasts. Of course it is impossible to designate here the exact localities where or the dates when the Prussian pirates did their cowardly work. But their purpose is plain to all the world—to cut off part of Ireland's and England's food supply, for mackerel team in these waters.

The submarines were busy many miles outside from Kenmare in Kerry to Howth on Dublin bay. Many fishing craft are at the bottom of the sea, and the men who owned them and the fishermen who worked on them are ruined financially.

### Affixed Bombs on Boats.

On a certain evening about seven o'clock the fishing fleet put out from Baltimore, on Baltimore bay, near Skibbereen. The first numbered about eighty boats of all classes and embraced several boats from Arklow, County Wicklow. A few hours after the fleet set out a German U-boat of the latest pattern, about 300 feet in length, appeared. The submarine did not waste torpedoes or shells on the defenseless fishing boats; the crew simply placed bombs on 13 of them and so destroyed them.

Only three minutes were allowed the hapless fishermen to get into their small boats; then all their belongings, which in many cases included considerable sums of money, were sent to the bottom. Had it not been for the appearance of a British patrol, which caused the submarine to submerge at once, it is certain that all the fleet would have been destroyed. Those that escaped returned to port with an abundance of fish, but are not venturing out again, so that in one night the fishing fleet of Baltimore has been put out of action by the Germans, which means a loss of many thousands of pounds to the poor fishermen and their families. Among the fishing boats sunk were two fine motorboats belonging to the Baltimore Piscatorial schools, a motorboat the property of John Beamish, Skibbereen, and two motorboats owned by Mr. Cottrell,

Baltimore, worth several hundred pounds each.

The pirates did not spare even the smallest craft, for they bombed two open boats. With a great hammer they smashed to bits the engine of a little boat belonging to John Donovan of Castletownshend and left it to drift about.

No lives were lost, but for that the Huns deserve no thanks, for they refused the fishermen permission to take oars into their punts.

One Cape Clear man, resenting this refusal, ventured to remark to the captain of the submarine:

"I thought ye Germans would do nothing to the Irish—that ye liked us?"

"Ah, my dear fellow, you don't know the Germans yet," was the commander's curt reply.

The Germans intimated that they had sunk all the Kinsale fishing boats as they had come along to Baltimore, and that off Dunmore they had destroyed the Waterford fishing fleet. They made no secret of the fact, but on the contrary boasted about it and declared that they would have every Irish fishing boat at the bottom of the sea before a month. Furthermore one of the submarine crew said they intended shelling villages on this coast shortly.

### "It's All Up Now."

Consternation and despair have seized our unfortunate fisherfolk.

"It is all up now, sir," said a Baltimore skipper, "when they are sinking our fishing boats." When I told him I would expose the Huns' deviltry he joyously exclaimed:

"Oh, then, do, sir! Tell all America the Germans are the worst savages on earth, and that this is their most cowardly blow yet, and that we hope and trust that with the aid of our kith and kin over there the archfiends will soon be swept from the face of the earth."

### Auto Turns Turtle.

Wright, Kan.—I. W. Steinmate of Macksville was traveling along a road west of here in his new six-cylinder auto and smoking a corn cob pipe, when a rear tire on the car exploded. The machine turned turtle, burying the driver beneath. When Steinmate crawled out he still held his pipe in his mouth.

### Bathing de Luxe for Soldiers.

Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.—Bathing de luxe will be furnished the men of the officers' training camp here by the American Red Cross. At the suggestion of the wife of Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, a big stone quarry is being converted into a swimming pool, which will accommodate 600 men at a time.

# HOPS REACH 15 CENTS

Crop Estimates in Oregon and Washington Are Lowered—Red Spider Causes Damage in Oregon.

Portland.—The hop market is climbing fast. Only a few weeks ago buyers would not consider new hops at any price. Now contracts are strong at 11 cents. Five hundred bales of 1917 Yakimas were sold on contract at 15 cents, and the same price was paid for 1000 bales of Mendocinos and Sonomas, the California districts.

The market is quoted at 15 cents and it is doubtful whether any hops could be bought at that price.

The Pacific Coast crop is not looking good. Until recently it was thought the reduced acreage in Oregon would produce 40,000 bales. Now some of the dealers believe it will not go over 30,000 or 35,000 bales. In addition to the bad effects of the prolonged dry spell and the poor cultivation, due to the labor shortage, the red spider is causing damage in many sections.

Washington will not produce over 20,000 bales of hops this year, according to authorities in that state. The total United States crop may be under 150,000 bales, while a conservative estimate of the supply needed by brewers is 185,000 bales.

## NO FAILURE; BUT SHORTAGE

Inland Empire Crops in Fair Condition, Declare Investigators.

Spokane.—D. W. Twohy, president of the Old National bank, accompanied by J. K. McCormack, manager of the Union Securities company, and Thomas F. Wren, president of the Northwest Live Stock association, have returned from the Palouse, Lewiston, Camas prairie and the Nez Perce prairie sections. Speaking of conditions in these territories Mr. Twohy said:

"There will be less than half of last year's crop and it will bring 75 per cent of the money received last year. I arrived at this conclusion after conferences with many of the farmers and bankers of the sections we visited, also after going into a great many of the grain fields and having them examined, analyzed and tested by Mr. Wren and Mr. McCormack, who are both good farmers.

"This year brings out the danger of the farmer attempting to handle too much land or to overwork his farm. The best results are shown by the prudent farmer who took good care of his land and worked it carefully.

"Our conclusion is that there is no crop failure, but a shrinkage in the yield, showing that the land of the Inland Empire will, even under adverse circumstances, produce a reasonable crop."

## NORTHWEST MARKET REPORT

Portland.—Wheat—Bluestem, \$2.20 per bushel; fortyfold, \$2.15; club, \$2.14; red Rusian, \$2.12.

Flour—Patents, \$11.40.

Hay—Producers' prices: Timothy, Eastern Oregon, old crop, nominal; alfalfa, new crop, \$18@19; valley cheat, new crop, \$15@16; valley oat and vetch, new crop, \$16@17.

Vegetables—Tomatoes, \$1.25@2 per crate; cabbage, 1¢ per pound; lettuce, 35¢@40¢ per dozen; cucumbers, 40¢@85¢; peppers, 15¢@30¢ per pound; beans, 7¢@8¢; corn, 30¢@35¢ per dozen.

Potatoes—New Oregon, 3¼@3½¢ per pound.

Green Fruits—Cherries, 5¢@10¢ per pound; apricots, \$1.25@1.50 per crate; cantaloupes, \$1@3.25; peaches, 75¢@1.25 per box; watermelons, \$1.85@2.25 per hundred; apples, \$1.75@2.50 per box; raspberries, \$1.75 per crate; plums, \$1.50@1.75; loganberries, \$1.75; pears, \$2@2.25; blackcaps, \$2; grapes, \$2.50.

Butter—Cubes, extras, 40¢@40½¢ per pound; prime firsts, 39¢.

Eggs—Oregon ranch, current receipts, 36¢ per dozen; ranch, candled, 38¢; selects, 39¢.

Poultry—Hens, 15¢@17¢ per pound; broilers, 20¢@21¢; turkeys, 18¢@21¢; ducks, old, 13¢@15¢; young, 17¢@18½¢; geese, old, 8¢@9¢.

Veal—Fancy, 15¢@16¢ per pound.

Pork—Fancy, 19¼¢@20¢ per pound.

Hops—1916 crop, 8¢@10¢ per pound; contracts, 15¢.

Cattle—Best beef steers, \$ 8.50@ 9.00

Good beef steers, 7.35@ 8.00

Best beef cows, 5.75@ 6.75

Ordinary to good, 4.00@ 5.75

Best heifers, 5.75@ 6.75

Bulls, 4.50@ 6.25

Calves, 8.50@ 9.25

Stockers and feeders, 4.50@ 7.25

Hogs—Prime light hogs, \$15.50@15.60

Prime heavy hogs, 15.40@15.50

Pigs, 14.00@14.50

Bulk, 15.50@15.55

Sheep—Western lambs, \$12.00@12.50

Valley lambs, 10.50@11.00

Yearlings, 8.50@ 9.00

Wethers, 8.00@ 8.50

Ewees, 3.50@ 7.00

# GUARD AGAINST PESTS

Many Serious Enemies Can Be Checked by Use of Poisons.

Coal Tar Treatment of Seed Will Usually Repel Attacks of Birds and Burrowing Rodents—Special Formula Is Needed.

(From the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Animal and insect pests of corn—prairie dogs, ground squirrels, gophers, blackbirds, crows, cutworms, earworms, wireworms, chinch bugs, grasshoppers—can be effectually combated.

For cutworms, lumps of poisoned bait, made by mixing about fifty pounds of bran or corn meal with two pounds of paris green, six finely chopped oranges or lemons, and enough cheap molasses to make a stiff dough, should be scattered along the corn rows at planting time or as soon as injury from cutworms is noticed.

Treating the seed with coal tar will usually repel attacks of birds and, in some cases, those of burrowing rod-



Worm Eating on Ear of Corn.

ents. A teaspoonful of tar is enough for a peck of corn. Mix the tar with a quart of boiling water. After the mixture has cooled somewhat but is still hot, stir in the corn until every grain is coated, and then spread it out to dry before planting. Corn may be immersed several minutes in moderately hot water without affecting germination. The tar treatment does not repel mice or ground squirrels.

Destruction of corn by ground squirrels, prairie dogs, pocket gophers, or mice is best prevented by poisoning the animals a few days before the corn is planted. Strychnine is the best poison in all cases, but to obtain satisfactory results a special formula is needed for preparing the poison for each kind of animal. Such formulas have been worked out by the bureau of biological survey of the department of agriculture, and special instructions will be furnished upon application. Paris green and strychnine are poisons and should not be placed where children or domestic animals can get them.

## WHEN TO CUT SWEET CLOVER

Work Should Be Done When Plant Is About Three Feet High, to Avoid Woodiness in Stalks.

Sweet clover should be cut when it is about two to three feet high, in order to avoid woodiness in the stalks. If the plants have begun to stool out, cutting should not be delayed a day longer than necessary. The crop should be cut from three to four inches from the ground in order to prevent injury to the plants. As sweet clover hay cures more slowly than does alfalfa, care must be taken in handling so as not to shatter the leaves. The leaves are the most valuable part of the hay.

## FIRST OF CROP SAFEGUARDS

Farmer Should Sow Nothing But Carefully Cleaned Seed of Strong Germinating Power.

The first of the safeguards is good seed. Only carefully cleaned seed of strong germinating qualities should be sown. The grains should be given the formaldehyde treatment for smuts, seed potatoes should be carefully selected and treated for scab and other diseases, seed corn ought to be tested, pure grass seed sown, and every precaution taken to avoid failure to get a stand.

### Place for Cows Only.

It is desirable that the place where the cows are kept be used for no other purpose.

### Butter Without Equal.

No butter can quite equal home butter, if it is made right.

### Sweetens the Soil.

Lime sweetens the soil as generous deeds sweeten the soul.

## ABOUT 5,000,000 DEAD IN BATTLING ARMIES

New York.—From a careful study of what has been made public regarding casualties in the three years of war, it appears that about 5,000,000 combatants have lost their lives and about 5,000,000 have been killed, captured, reported missing or so badly wounded that they cannot return to the front. This takes no account of the millions of slightly wounded men.

The table below gives the losses of all the fighting nations in killed and in men put out of the struggle by death, wounds, sickness or capture:

ENTENTE ALLIES.		Total Killed captured or permanently incapacitated.
Killed, for fighting.		
Great Britain....	300,000	765,000
France .....	975,000	2,060,000
Russia .....	1,590,000	4,500,000
Italy .....	120,000	350,000
Belgium .....	53,000	130,000
Serbia .....	65,000	100,000
Roumania .....	100,000	350,000
Montenegro .....	4,000	30,000
Portugal .....	Small	Small
United States .....	Small	Small
Japan .....	Small	Small
Totals .....	3,178,000	8,178,000
CENTRAL POWERS.		
Germany .....	1,120,000	4,550,000
Austria .....	620,000	2,000,000
Turkey .....	145,000	350,000
Bulgaria .....	9,000	24,000
Totals for both sides .....	5,072,000	15,099,000

## PIE WILL NOT ENTER WAR

New England Lads Must Fight Without Pastry, Declares Woman's Organization.

Boston.—The war welfare work of the Massachusetts Woman's Temperance union does not include the establishment and operation of a pie factory at Ayer, where part of the drafted army from New England will be trained. Mrs. Katherine L. Stevenson, president of the organization, announced.

"We do not expect to start such a factory," she said, "nor shall we serve the thousands of men assembled there with daily and hourly slices of pie, gratuitously or on a financial basis. The pie will not be a weapon against Germans if left to this organization to furnish it in sufficiently large quantities to render it effective."

The investment in the electrical industries of this country is equal to the assessed valuation of real property and improvement in Greater New York.

## TRAIN MAIMED FOR NEW JOBS

Red Cross Starts Movement to Fit War Victims for New Vocations.

New York.—The Red Cross will start here without delay a plan whereby men maimed in the war and ordinary occupations will be trained and fitted for new vocations.

A big building in the business part of the city has been turned over to the organization by the central council of the New York Charity Organization society. The only provision in the gift is that preference shall be given to the helping of permanently crippled soldiers and sailors to become self-supporting. The organization on the enterprise is under the direction of Dr. Edward T. Devine, director of the New York School of Philanthropy.

For one battalion to win six Victoria crosses in a single action is surely a record, yet the Lancashire Fusiliers, on whom the honor has been bestowed, have won lasting distinction in every battle they have fought.

## ROPE FAILS; STEW DOES IT

Suicide Uncertain With "War Substitutes," Is Experience of Holland Artist.

Amsterdam.—A Prague newspaper relates the story of an artist here who found it impossible to kill himself with poison or a rope, but succeeded in his aim by eating a restaurant stew. The newspaper's account of the tragedy is as follows:

"Tired of life at forty-five, the artist procured a portion of a violent poison and tried to poison himself with it. In vain he awaited a fatal effect, and on the following day had the remains of the vial analyzed. It was a 'war substitute' poison. He then procured a rope and hanged himself, but the rope was made of paper pulp, and it broke.

"The twofold failure of his attempt at suicide the man regarded as a sign of fate, and a fresh joy in life inspired him. Proceeding to a certain well-known restaurant he ordered and consumed an alleged meat stew. It was a 'war substitute' stew, and two hours later he was dead."