

ALLIES PATROL SEAS OF WORLD

Mightiest of Fighting Vessels Maintain Closest Blockade in History.

SCOUT SHIPS EVER ON MOVE

Submarines of Central Powers Find Their Most Profitable Hunting Ground in the Mediterranean—Italy Hit Heavily.

New York.—On the seas of the world the fighting vessels of the allied nations maintain the most gigantic and effective blockade ever enforced since the triumph of Caesar over the Mediterranean in the campaign that preceded Pompey's annihilation.

In this sea that has swallowed the hulks of the navies of Carthage, Greece and Rome the "camouflaged" units of the mightiest engines ever set afloat by man meet in a constant test of skill and daring. The Anglo-French-Greek-Italian fleet maintain a stringent blockade of every mile of Mediterranean coastline. Despite the alertness of the allies in this sea the submarines of the central empires find here their most profitable hunting ground. The kingdom of Italy is suffering the throes of a serious coal shortage due to the severe losses of Italian shipping, supplemented by neutral and British shipping. In these waters, indeed, the sinkings are so numerous and vital that a serious Italian offensive may be always forestalled by the undersea power of the German empire. Out of one fleet of coal ships sailing from Genoa to Liverpool and numbering twelve units, only five returned to their home port.

In the eastern Atlantic and the English channel there is in effect the most extensive and impenetrable blockade of any. During the day, British and French scout ships nose their precarious ways among the shallows in close proximity to the German coastal waters watching for a sign of enemy forces. These waters are thickly strewn with mines, both nations mining extensively to suit their programs of attack or defense. Sporadic raids by German light units are occasionally successful, but these are becoming rarer and rarer. Steel nets are also being used by the British navy to combat the submarines. These, in spite of all reports to the contrary, are still in an experimental stage and are of doubtful effectiveness, especially since a submarine has been evolved with machinery for the destroying of the most powerful nets now in use by the admiralty.

Altered at Night.

With the coming of night and darkness, the schedule is altered somewhat, and merchant fleets which have been forming in sheltered ports during the day are conveyed across the channel in well-defended routes. The convoy consists of no capital ships, but of destroyers and scout boats, which rush along in devious courses and at terrific speeds. With protecting units in front, behind and surrounding them, the fleet usually gains the borders of Dutch territorial waters in safety. Here the naval squadron stops short and the merchants go safely on into their ports of destination. Shortly afterward a returning convoy which has been formed emerges, and, under the protection furnished to it, takes its way westward. Occasionally a straggler is torpedoed, and mine victims are at intervals found.

Holland, though a neutral, has her place in the blockade of the world's waters. Eliminating Dutch waters of floating mines and anchored mines which have lost their anchorage forces the Netherlands to maintain an exten-

sive force of trawlers. Her neutrality would be frequently violated by either side of the warring nations should she enforce in any lax manner the marine law of the three-mile limit.

In the western Atlantic the republics of the United States and Brazil patrol with light vessels practically the entire American continent. Canadian cruisers have their part in this work. Due to the naval policy of the United States every merchant vessel in United States registry forms a portion of the naval forces in so far as blockade and defense against the undersea boats are concerned. These vessels are armed by the United States navy and naval gunners sail on every ship.

The principal forces in the Pacific are Japanese cruisers and destroyers. They have taken over the former German islands of the Marshall and Mariana groups and the east and west Caroline archipelagoes. The capture of Tsingtau was assured through the Japanese naval strategy. They lost by a mine the cruiser Takachido before this fortress. Valuable service was rendered to the British and Australian cruisers operating in this part of the world in the shape of coal and munitions. It is a signal fact that of Japan's 6,039 miles of coast no foreign enemy has succeeded in forcing an entry since the Peary incident in 1853 and before that since the attempted Mongol invasion in 1281 under Kublai Khan.

The most recent entrant in this struggle is the kingdom of Siam. The king's yacht and several antiquated motorboats form their "navy," which blockades in its small way a portion of coast where no danger is ever likely to come, typhoons excepted.

British and Portuguese gunboats have the duty of policing the coasts of German East and Southwest Africa. From Port Said to Aden the Red sea is quiet under the control of British gunboats.

In the Black sea the upper hand is still a matter of contest. Both contenders seem to be intent on preserving their "fleets in being," to quote a pet phrase of naval strategists. Only unimportant brushes have occurred, but the addition of the fugitive German units, the Breslau and the Goeben, have undoubtedly materially strengthened the Turkish forces. The Germans seem to be more than able to defend their ports recently captured from the Roumanians, and the Russians exhibit a distasteful temerity about attacking in force. Mines in great quantities have been strewn in these waters.

In the Baltic the Russian fleet has thus far pursued a policy of shunning any action whatever. At least all attempts of German strategists to lure the Russians from their blanket of mine fields have failed. True, they lost earlier in the war a number of small units and at least one capital ship through ill-considered actions, but since the first few months of the war they seem to have withdrawn and conceded the Germans tacit control of the Baltic. Some small raids are reported, but the German admiralty has failed to comment on them. They do not neglect, however, to plant great numbers of floating mines and thus make the Baltic a dangerous sea to navigate. Observers have reported sighting large German fleets protected by innumerable trawlers as mine sweepers steaming through the Baltic. The Russian evacuation of Riga merely emphasizes the German control of this sea. A sea attack on Petrograd is a possibility of the near future.

DRAFT FINDS MODEL HUSBY

Indiana Man Never Tasted Liquor, Home Every Night, Never Played Cards.

Shelbyville, Ind.—Through the examination of men to obtain Shelby county's quota for the first National army, Dr. William W. Tindall and Dr. F. E. Bass, the examiners, believe they have found a model husband. A young man from Jackson town-

White Birds a Peace Sign.

Pottsville, Pa.—An invasion of white sparrows in this portion of the state is the precursor of world peace in the near future, county officials believe. Not since the ending of the Civil war in 1865 have these birds been seen here, but now they are appearing in considerable numbers. Deputy Prothonotary Samuel Delbert and Deputy Sheriff Thomas O'Donnell saw a flock of the birds at the courthouse recently. When O'Donnell opened a window one flew in, perched on his shoulder, chirped gayly and flew out again.

Could Not Break Wife of Smoking.

Trenton, N. J.—Because he could not break his wife of smoking, Joseph Magee sued for a divorce, which was granted. Magee declared that his wife had also admitted that she was a thief.

Preparation for the larger influence of the United States in Latin America is made by Emporia college in establishing a three-years' course in Spanish. Of this year's freshmen, 46 have entered the course.

LITANY OF THE TRENCHES

When you're in the army two things are certain.
 Either you're mobilized or you're not mobilized.
 If you're not mobilized, then there is no use to worry.
 If you are mobilized two things are certain.
 Either you're at the front, or you're behind the front.
 If you're behind the front, then there is no use to worry.
 If you're at the front, then two things are certain.
 Either you're in a battle, or you're not in a battle.
 If you're not in a battle, then there is no use to worry.
 If you're in a battle, then two things are certain.
 Either you're wounded or you're not wounded.
 If you're not wounded, then there is no use to worry.
 If you're wounded, then two things are certain.
 Either you're wounded slightly or you're wounded severely.
 If you're wounded slightly, then there is no use to worry.
 If you're wounded severely, then two things are certain.
 Either you will recover, or you will die.
 If you will recover, then there is no use to worry.
 If you die, you can't worry, anyway, so what's the use?

ship was unable to pass the physical examination, being under weight. Then he volunteered the information that he had never tasted beer or whisky or any other intoxicant, that he had never uttered a "cuss" word in his life, that he had never played with cards or dice and that he would rather be at home every night with his wife than any other place that he knew.

The examiners have marked a red cross opposite his name, so that he may be looked up in the future.

AMERICAN FLYER 'COOL CHAP'

British Aviation Officer Tells How One Reported After Mixup With a "Fritz."

London.—"Those bally American flying chaps are a coolish lot," said a lieutenant of the Royal Flying corps, back with about a pint of German schnapnel in his body.

"The other day one of those La Fayette boys ran afoul of a Fritz 'archie' and had to get to the ground in a hurry. He dropped near our aerodromes and mused things up a bit. After untangling himself from his machine he limped up to our commanding officer:

"Are you the big noise around this joint?" he asked our brass hat.

"No, sir, but I am the commanding officer here," our chief countered.

"Well," said the American, "I've just dropped in to tell you that I've sprinkled gasoline all over your grass plot."

CURFEW FOR YOUNG GIRLS

Keeping Late Hours With Soldiers Causes Passage of Ordinance at Montgomery, Ala.

Montgomery, Ala.—Unformed lovers and blushing maidens will no longer wend their way through the tree-lined streets of Montgomery after 9 p. m. A curfew bell will sound at nine o'clock. From that hour until 6 a. m. any young girl found on the street will be arrested. If convicted of "keeping late hours" she will be subject to a fine of \$25. It is explained the ordinance was made necessary as a result of soldiers camped near by persisting in remaining in town in the society of young ladies later than the city fathers regarded proper.

GIRL REMOVES MEN'S HATS

Teaches Lesson in Respect for National Anthem to Audience in Ohio.

Defiance, O.—Miss Jane Spoelner, a member of the Girls' Band of Defiance, took an unusual method to teach respect for the National Anthem to an audience at Florida the other evening.

The band was playing "The Star-Spangled Banner" in a street in Florida, when Miss Spoelner noticed that the men in the audience did not remove their hats.

She put down her horn in the middle of the selection, walked toward the audience and removed the hat from the head of the first man she met. Several others were treated to the same dose, and finally all hats came off, and there was great applause for the patriotic little lady, who is sixteen years of age.

Chile's tillable soil is held by 7 per cent of the population.

FOOD WASTE IS LESS

Thirty Per Cent Decrease During August, Records of Spokane City Crematory Indicate.

Spokane people are responding to the request of Food Administrator Hoover to guard against throwing away surplus food after meals. City Crematory Superintendent Arthur E. Peterson, acting on orders from Commissioner Fred K. McBroom, is keeping a record of the amount of table refuse gathered daily from backdoor garbage cans, as suggested in letters from the national food administration. "Our first figures, covering the month of August, show a 30 per cent decrease in the refuse collected from kitchen garbage cans," said Peterson. "The total is 144.95 tons gathered last month as compared with 222.12 tons in the same month a year ago. While this plan of economy may mean loss of business for the crematory, we are encouraging it as much as possible." Reports are being sent monthly to the national food administration by the city crematory on the comparative amounts of kitchen garbage handled.

Fail to Agree on Potato Grades.

North Yakima—A second futile effort to agree on potato grades for Washington's crops was made here Friday. The committee adjourned until October 8 without reaching a conclusion. A majority appeared to favor adoption of the government standards, which make diameter the basis for admission to grades Nos. 1 and 2, but the minority, of which the growers' representative on the committee was one, strongly opposed this, preferring that grades be established by weight. Those present were: M. L. Dean, of the State Department of Agriculture, chairman; Ashur Hobson, director of the state office of markets; Prof. O. M. Morris, of the State college; John Gorley, representing potato dealers and shippers of Seattle, and W. B. Myers, secretary of the Yakima Valley Potato Growers' association.

NORTHWEST MARKET REPORT

Portland—Wheat—Bulk basis Portland for No. 1 grade: Hard White—Bluestem, Early Bart, Allen, Galgalus, Martin Amber, \$2.05. Soft White—Palouse Bluestem, Fortyfold, White Valley, Gold Coin, White Russian, \$2.03. White Club—Little Club, Jenkins Club, White Hybrids, Sonora, \$2.01. Red Walla Walla—Red Russian, Red Hybrids, Jones Fife, Coppel, \$1.98. No. 2 grade, 3c less; No. 3 grade, 6c less; other grades handled by sample.

Flour—Patents, \$10.20. Millfeed—Spot prices: Bran, \$31 per ton; shorts, \$34; middlings, \$41; rolled barley, \$55@57; rolled oats, \$55.

Corn—Whole, \$81 ton; cracked, \$82. Hay—Buying prices, f. o. b. Portland: Eastern Oregon timothy, \$27 per ton; valley timothy, \$23@25; alfalfa, \$22.50@24; valley grain hay, \$20; clover, \$20; straw, \$8.

Butter—Cubes, extras, 47c per pound; prime firsts, 45c. Jobbing prices: Prints, extras, 48c; cartons, 1c extra. Butterfat, No. 1, 49c.

Eggs—Oregon ranch, current receipts, 44c per dozen; candled, 45@47c; selects, 50c.

Poultry—Hens, 16@18c per pound; broilers, 20 @ 21c; ducks, 16 @ 20c; geese, 8@10c; turkeys, live, 20@22c; dressed, 28@30c.

Veal—Fancy, 15@16c per pound.

Pork—Fancy, 21@22c per pound.

Vegetables—Tomatoes, 75c@1.35 per crate; cabbage, 1@2c per pound; lettuce, 50@75c per dozen; cucumbers, 40@50c; peppers, 56c per pound; cauliflower, \$1@1.50 per dozen; beans, 5@6c per pound; corn, 30c per dozen; carrots, 1.75 per sack; beets, \$1.50@2; turnips, \$2.

Potatoes—New Oregon, \$1.50@2.25 per hundred; sweets, 3@4c per pound.

Onions—Oregon, \$2.35 per sack; California brown, \$2.50.

Green Fruits—Peaches, 75@85c per box; apples, \$1@2.25; pears, \$1@1.75; grapes, \$1@1.50; casabas, 1@c per pound; cranberries, 15c.

Hops—1917 crop, 41c per pound; 1916 crop, 25@26c.

Wool—Extra Oregon, fine, 50@60c per pound; coarse, 55@60c; valley, 55 @60c; mohair, long staple, 55c.

Cattle—
 Best beef steers..... \$ 9.00@ 9.75
 Good beef steers..... 7.50@ 8.75
 Best beef cows..... 6.75@ 7.50
 Ordinary to good..... 4.00@ 6.75
 Best heifers..... 7.00@ 8.00
 Calves..... 7.00@ 9.50
 Bulls..... 4.00@ 6.50
 Stockers and feeders.... 4.00@ 7.25

Hogs—
 Prime light hogs..... \$17.75@18.00
 Prime heavy hogs..... 17.50@17.75
 Pigs..... 15.50@17.00
 Bulk..... 17.75@18.00

Sheep—
 Yearlings..... \$11.25@11.50
 Wethers..... 11.00@11.50
 Ewes..... 8.00@ 9.50
 Western lambs..... 13.50@14.00
 Valley lambs..... 12.75@13.50

STATE NEWS IN BRIEF.

By a light vote, 27 to 6, the Gold Hill Irrigation district has decided to issue bonds amounting to \$60,000 at a special election.

E. G. Patterson, manager of the automobile department in Secretary of State Olcott's office, died Wednesday night after an illness of several weeks.

H. H. Rogers of Baker, representing Hatcher & Synder, of Denver, received 10,000 lambs Thursday from Adrian & Densley, who represent the Stanfield interests.

Money available for the rural credits fund in Oregon is now virtually exhausted, only a few hundred dollars being left, and it is probable that there will be no more money in that fund to loan to the farmers for some time.

It is possible that the war will play a part in foreclosure proceedings brought by F. E. Judd, of Pendleton, against Mayor James A. Best, in the course of which Mayor Best's ranch in Klamath county will be sold by the sheriff.

A petition was filed with the County Court at La Grande asking for the formation of a drainage district, the boundaries of which include 44,000 acres of the richest land in the valley. Owners of more than 25,000 acres signed it.

The State Printing board has granted a 10 per cent increase in pay to the employees of the State Printing office. This includes all employees with the exception of the State Printer and the secretary of the board. The salaries range from \$5 to \$2 per day under the present scale.

An \$8000 real estate deal was closed at Roseburg when the fine river bottom farm of Alfred J. Anderson, in the Melrose district west of that city was sold to George A. Crane, of Melrose, and John E. Bouquet, of Oakland, Cal. The tract contains some of the best land in this section of the state.

Greediness on the part of his cattle caused the loss of three milk cows valued at \$300 to E. L. Moody, a Baker dairyman. Mr. Moody's herd of 30 cattle broke onto an alfalfa field and three of them had died from foundering before they could be located. Others were foundered but were saved.

A 33-year-old horse, for many years in the service of the state of at the Soldiers' home at Roseburg, will not be sold for \$10, but will be humanely disposed of instead. So ruled the State board of control when Commandant Markee notified the board that the horse was "eating his head off," and an offer of \$10 had been made for him.

L. E. McBee, prominent stockman of the Heppner section, who recently sold his Willow Creek sheep ranch and herds, has become perhaps the most extensive hay dealer in Eastern Oregon. Mr. McBee recently bought 4000 tons of alfalfa on Butter creek and has already resold most of it to Morrow county stockmen, who will drive their flocks to the hay ranches to be wintered. Mr. McBee has also engaged to superintend the feeding of all the stock for which he furnishes hay. He is considered one of the most careful feeders in that county.

The new "chlorinator" to be installed by the Roseburg Water & Light company has arrived and is being put in place at the plant at Winchester. All water used by the city hereafter will be sterilized.

An offer to put in a milk condensing plant at Bandon providing Bandon furnishes a suitable site has been accepted from Giebisch & Joplin, of Portland, and arrangements are being made to start construction work.

Estimates are made that the twin cities, Marshfield and North Bend, have had an increase of population between 25 and 33 per cent within the past 18 months. All residences are occupied for the first time since 1908.

Bend hunters who took advantage of the opening of the duck season Monday to hunt on the Upper Deschutes and neighboring ponds and marshes report shooting to be the best in years. Mallards are unusually abundant. Few geese have yet come in.

The new \$300,000 plant of the Wittenberg-King company, of Portland, which has been under construction in Salem for several months, probably will be open for operation the first of next week. Tons of fruits and vegetables already are accumulating, ready for the opening of the plant. Jack Walker, the new general manager, will arrive soon to take charge.

District Attorney George Neuner has returned to Roseburg from Salem, where he had a conference with Mr. Williams, special representative of the department of Justice, the United States attorney general, Attorney General George M. Brown and L. A. Liljequist, of Coos county, in reference to the continuance of the land grant tax case of Douglas county vs. the Southern Oregon Co., which involves the Oregon & California railroad company.

BIRD BURNS FARMER'S BARN

Flies With Blazing Twig Into the Hay Loft and Blaze Causes Considerable Damage.

Middle River, Minn.—Fire destroyed the barn of William Huff, a farmer living nine miles south of here. Mr. Huff declared that the fire was caused by a bird which carried a twig, one end of which was aglow, into the hay loft.

Not far from the barn a brush fire was burning. The nesting bird carried a twig which had been burning in the brush fire, but which was thought to have blown away from the immediate vicinity of the fire, to the barn.

Mr. Huff, who was working in the barnyard, said he thought he saw a slight trail of smoke as the bird flew past him, but did not investigate. In a few moments the barn was afire. Two valuable horses were burned and the building destroyed.

There are 15 technical colleges in Queensland, with 8,000 students in attendance.