

## R-34 FINISHES SEA FLIGHT IN SAFETY

Huge Dirigible Soars Into Mineola Without Aid.

TRAVELS 3600 MILES

Giant Airship Completes Atlantic Voyage, Battling Through Fog and Storm.

Mineola, N. Y.—Great Britain's super-dirigible R-34, the first lighter-than-air machine to cross the Atlantic ocean, anchored here at Roosevelt field at 9:54 a. m. Sunday (1.54 p. m. G. M. T.) after an aerial voyage of 108 hours and 12 minutes which covered 3130 knots or approximately 3600 land miles.

Passing through dense banks of cloud, with the sun and sea visible only at rare intervals, the R-34 was forced to cruise 2050 sea miles to reach Trinity Bay, Newfoundland, from East Fortune, Scotland, and 1080 sea miles from there to Mineola.

When the super-dirigible arrived here she had left only enough petrol to keep her moving 90 minutes longer. Her crew, almost sleepless for four and a half days, were weary almost to the point of exhaustion, but happy at the successful completion of their trip.

Haggard, unshaven, their eyes bloodshot from the long vigil and lines of care bitten deep into their faces, Major G. H. Scott, the commander, and his officers showed plainly the effects of the anxious hours through which they lived, Saturday while they were cruising over the far reaches of Canada and the Bay of Fundy, beset by fog, heavy winds and terrific electrical storms.

"It seemed as though the atmosphere was haunted by 5000 devils," said Lieutenant Gay Harris, the meteorological officer.

With the R-34 long overdue at its destination, petrol supply running low and buffeted by strong winds, Major Scott decided while over the Bay of Fundy to send a wireless call to the American navy department to prepare to give assistance if it were needed. This was merely a measure of precaution and did not indicate discouragement. While destroyers and submarine chasers were racing to her assistance, the R-34 was plugging steadily ahead on the way to Mineola. Once clear of the Bay of Fundy the atmospheric hoodoo which had beset the craft from the time it took the air was gradually left in its wake.

### Ex-Prince Prefers Death.

Amsterdam.—"The allies can only have my head body; I will myself decide on my life or death," the former German crown prince is quoted as having said Friday in discussing a possible demand for extradition.

The statement, reported by the British wireless service correspondent, was said by him to have been made to a Dutch official who talks daily with the former crown prince.

According to this official, Frederick Hohenzollern is in excellent health. He takes motorcycle trips daily and frequently visits both the rich and poor on the island of Wieringen.

### Fight Picture is Rushed.

San Francisco.—Early Sunday editions of a local morning newspaper carried a reproduction of a photograph of the Willard-Dempsey fight at Toledo, Ohio, which, the newspaper asserted, was brought here in 54 hours and 22 minutes from Toledo by airplane and fast mail service. The photograph, according to the newspaper, was carried by airplane from Toledo to Chicago; from Chicago to Ogdén, Utah, by railway mail and from Ogdén to San Francisco by airplane, arriving here early Saturday.

### Bodies of Three Recovered.

Spokane, Wash.—The bodies of the three persons who lost their lives by drowning by the overturning of a launch on Twip Lakes, Idaho, late Saturday night, were discovered Sunday morning. They were James A. Burns, a rancher; his daughter, Phyllis Burns, aged 17, and Chester L. Graves, who came here from Kansas about two weeks ago. Nine persons were in the 18-foot boat 150 feet from shore when the accident occurred.

### Wind Fans 400-Acre Fire.

Missoula, Mont.—A fire covering about 400 acres on Mill creek, in the Bitter Root forest, eight miles west of Corvallis, Mont., was the chief concern of officials at the service headquarters here Monday. Fanned by a strong wind, the fire is reported as being beyond control at present. Except for this fire, however, the situation was generally favorable, officials said.

## IS WET TO FINAL MINUTE

Confusion in Enforcement of Law Gives Californians Grace.

San Francisco.—That official chaos in the administration in San Francisco of prohibition enforcement by the local federal agencies, due to the admitted failure of the Washington, D. C., authorities to furnish specific instructions, was not attended by flagrant abuses up to an early hour Tuesday morning, when jollification began to abate, was ascribed as due to gratuitous services performed by the San Francisco police department. Uncle Sam laid down on the job, as it were, and the city did as best she could under the circumstances.

Wine-inspired happiness, to be followed by an epidemic of headaches, reigned from sundown to Tuesday's daybreak; but the dying hours of booze, presided over by the spirits of carnival and merry conviviality, were no more unholily than could be expected under conditions imposed by the absence of a well-defined enforcement policy for an epoch-making statute.

The police authorities paid no attention to this resolution. Company commanders were sent to their districts at 8 P. M. with instructions to close all saloons and places where liquor was sold sharp at midnight and to co-operate in every way with federal authorities. These instructions were followed strictly to the letter.

The tens of thousands of celebrants in the local hotels, cafes and restaurants concerned themselves not at all with the legal aspects up to midnight. Until then, undoubtedly, there was somewhat more intensiveness in the jazz dancing, but an undercurrent of restraint seemed to check objectionable boisterousness.

As a matter of fact, San Francisco, outside observance said, may be well proud of the manner in which she conducted herself under the circumstances.

## BOLSHEVIKI IN RAID KILL 18 AMERICANS

Washington, D. C.—Eighteen American soldiers were killed, one officer and seven men severely wounded and 17 slightly wounded in an engagement with anti-Kolchak forces near Romanovka on June 25.

Major-General Graves, commanding the American expedition in Siberia, informed the war department Tuesday that the engagement followed an attack by the bolsheviks on railroad guards. Apparently company A of the 31st infantry was the only unit engaged. Second Lieutenant Lawrence Donald Butler was reported severely wounded.

### Alcohol Ruling Drastic.

Washington, D. C.—Stringent regulations governing the sale of alcohol for medicinal purposes were issued Monday by the bureau of internal revenue.

"Physicians may prescribe wines and liquors for internal uses, or alcohol for external uses," the regulations said, "but in every such case each prescription shall be in duplicate and both copies be signed in the physician's handwriting. The quantity prescribed for a single patient at a given time shall not exceed one quart. In no case shall a physician prescribe alcoholic liquors unless the patient is under his constant personal supervision.

"All prescriptions shall indicate clearly the name and address of the patient, including street and apartment number, if any, the date when written, the condition or illness for which prescribed and the name of the pharmacist to whom the prescription is to be presented for filling."

### Irish Allege Atrocities.

Paris.—(By the Associated Press.)—Irish-American delegates here in the interest of the Irish independence movement sent a new note to Premier Clemenceau Tuesday in which they charged the British with bombarding Irish towns from airplanes, "wantonly murdering women and children." They said also the British are issuing frequent orders of banishment. They asked the appointment of a special investigating commission.

### Ex-Emperor Responsible.

Washington, D. C.—International law experts of the entente embassies in Washington hold that since Dr. Theobald von Bethmann-Hollweg in his capacity of chancellor of the German empire was responsible solely to the German emperor, the one-time ruler of Germany cannot escape full responsibility for any and all the acts committed by his subordinate.

### Million Loaned in June.

Spokane.—During June the Spokane federal farm loan bank issued loans to farmers of the northwest to a total of \$1,027,150, it was announced Tuesday. Loans during the first six months of 1919 totaled \$7,504,725.

## STATE NEWS IN BRIEF.

(Prepared by Oregon Agricultural College)

Oregon butter makers making butter that will go into storage at some stage of its way to the consumer find that it pays to give special attention to making storage butter, since not all butter has keeping qualities even under ideal storage conditions, says V. D. Chappell, assistant professor of dairy manufacture. He explains how it is done as follows:

The two fundamental factors of keeping quality are quality of cream and quality of workmanship. Nearly all cream is received in sour condition, because Oregon creamery men are not always alive to the need for cream improvement. When the manager is after volume rather than quality the butter maker cannot well be blamed for the poor quality of cream received. Only by proper handling can butter with fairly good keeping qualities be made from sour or second grade cream.

Churning temperature is doubtless the most important factor of good butter. At this season of the year it should be kept at such point as to allow control not only of moisture but likewise the body of the finished product. Overworked butter does not keep well, and is likely to be greasy or sticky. Not enough worked, it will likely be porous and leaky. The body should be firm after the butter milk has been drained. The firmer it is the more working it will stand without becoming greasy or sticky. It should not be so firm as to become tallowy before moisture is added. If so firm that it is difficult to incorporate moisture the butter may be worked about ten or twelve revolutions in the wash water, the water drained off, salt added and then worked to a firm, waxy body.

It does not pay to ruin the body of the butter to incorporate another per cent of moisture. It does pay to put in the amount necessary to the best product. Each pound of moisture means 54 cents, but if incorporated at the expense of a sticky product it means a discount of one per cent or more.

If butter is leaky it may be incorporated with the right amount of moisture, salt added wet in a trench, and the butter worked to a firm, waxy body. Water enough is added to the salt merely to dampen, not soak it. This helps dissolve the salt without so much working as to damage the butter texture. Storage butter should be only lightly salted.

Mold must be prevented, with present prices of materials, labor and butter fat. Mold growth causes several pounds' loss to each cube and builds a mighty bad reputation for the brand. Since all Oregon butter is pasteurized mold troubles come from storage conditions where the cubes, wrappers and cube liners are kept. The storage quarters should be light and dry. Paraffining will protect the cubes and prevent the woody taste often present in storage butter, and the cube liners may be boiled in a three per cent salt solution. High humidity in the refrigerator is a source of mold, and a good coat of whitewash will do wonders to prevent mold.

Oregon City.—After eight years of idleness the machinery at the old lumber mill in the northern part of the city, near Greenpoint, started into motion last week, and railroad ties are now being manufactured by the Jackson Lumber company.

Salem.—Full investigation of alleged paying irregularities on the part of the Blake-Compton Co. of McMinnville in connection with the Salem-Aurora unit of the Pacific highway was started last week by Highway Engineer Nunn.

Salem.—Ben W. Olcott will not resign as secretary of state. It is now practically assured that he will retain this office, along with the office of governor, until his term of secretary of state expires next year.

Astoria.—The old Clatsop mill resumed operations Saturday morning after a shut-down of several months and will engage in the cutting of fir. The plant will employ about 180 men.

Oregon City.—W. P. Hawley, who donated to the city his historic home of Dr. John McLoughlin, founder of Oregon City, was elected to honorary membership in the McLoughlin Memorial association at the annual meeting Monday. The home has been restored and is located in a slightly spot in a city park block overlooking the Willamette river.

Salem.—A complete revision of fees to be charged for the weighing and inspection of hay and grain is made in an order issued by the public service commission. Authority to fix these inspection charges was delegated to the commission by an act of the last legislature. Prior to that time the fees were fixed by statute. Following is the schedule of charges fixed by the commission: Sacked grain, 6 cents a ton; bulk grain, 4 cents a ton; hay, 12 cents a ton; moisture test, 25 cents.

## U. S. FIELD TRIALS OF POISON GAS

### Second Dead Sea Off English Coast.

London.—A sea in which nothing may live has come into being off the southeast coast of England. It is a second Dead sea.

Formerly this sea abounded in life. It was the home of the succulent shrimp, the merry mussel, the winsome whelk and the coy cockle. Now the natural home of those domestic dainties has fallen under a blight, and they have been obliged to pack up their shells and silently steal away.

Pegwell bay is where the Dead sea lies. It was once the most famous of the shell-fish areas. Its downfall is traced to the sinking of an oil tank steamer early in the war. The vessel was torpedoed one night and thousands of gallons of crude oil flooded over the Downs.

The oil swamped the haunts of shrimp, mussel, whelk and cockle. They were lubricated to death. Further sinkings caused more poison to invade the shell-fish beds, and the shrimps' breeding waters, and now the whole area is dead.

### HE SLEEPS ON WINDOW LEDGE

Thousands Watch New Porter Slumber on Perilous Couch in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia.—Office workers in the buildings near Broad and Chestnut streets and thousands of pedestrians in the street had the chill of their lives as they watched a man lying on the ledge of a window of the Land Title building, taking a siesta.

Entirely oblivious to the commotion he was creating, he slept peacefully on his arms outstretched in luxurious ease, his feet sticking over the edge of the sill from which was a sheer drop of forty or fifty feet to the pavement. His slumbers, however, were soon brought to an end when repeated telephone calls to the building superintendent's office told of the sleeper and his perilous couch. The man turned out to be a new porter and John, the head porter, climbed out, woke him and soon brought him "back to earth," both figuratively and physically.

### LATINS BUILD BETTER HOMES

Influence of Italians Who Have Lived in United States Aids Movement.

Rome.—The Italian who has lived long in America is helping to Americanize Italy more potently than any other factor. He has introduced American ideas and Americans ways of doing things at every possible turn when it is practical and more efficient than the Italian.

The Italo-American has brought back from America an idea of better housing conditions, and if he decides to settle again in Italy he builds a home patterned along American lines with plenty of space around it, and with its division of rooms.

### U. S. SHIP LOSSES \$30,000,000

War Risk Bureau Paid Damages on 152 Vessels That Were Lost During the War.

Washington.—Just how spectacular was the rise in ship values during the war was shown in an announcement by the war risk bureau that the Standard Oil company's steamer John D. Archbold, first ship insured by the government agency, was protected by a policy for \$770,000 in 1914, but when she was torpedoed in 1917 her insurance had been increased to \$2,200,000. The marine and seamen's division of the bureau, paid losses on 152 vessels with a tonnage of 397,059, and on 275 lives lost by the hazards of war. Total monetary losses amounted to about \$30,000,000.

Public Now Permitted to Know Details of the Tests Conducted.

### ANIMAL LIVES SACRIFICED

Conditions Were Reproduced As Nearly Like Those of the Battlefield as Possible—Greatest Secrecy Maintained.

New York.—Tucked away in a barren pine belt in New Jersey, near Lakehurst, was located one of the most interesting army camps in the country, for there tests were made in actual large scale field trials of new gases which looked promising for warfare in laboratory tests. Of course the greatest possible secrecy guarded all proceedings there, the personnel, both enlisted and commissioned, having been selected with great care, so that nothing would leak out. Now that the camp is disbanded, scarcely a trace of it remaining, Lieutenant Colonel W. S. Bacon, chief of the proving division, tells of the work of the camp in the Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry.

While the camp lasted all the things done with gas on the combat fields of Europe were tried out there. The camp had trenches, dugouts, concrete bomb-proof retreats, so that gas effects might be accurately noted and results applied to overseas work. There were hospitals for the gassed, goats, dogs, guinea pigs and monkeys that were subjected to military exposure, and the sort of care that humans received abroad was given to those animal sufferers. They were saved when possible and when not possible the camp authorities knew they had a gas which would be fatal also to enemy soldiers. The camp called at all times for the exercise of chemical, electrical, medical, engineering and military skill of high order, and it became one of the most valuable agencies in the war.

Proper Bursting Charge.

"To make clear the trials and tests necessary," Lieutenant Colonel Bacon writes, "before a substance was finally recommended let us take as an example substance X, which has been found in the research laboratory to be promising, both as to toxicity and ease of manufacture. Enough of this substance was made to fill several hundred shells of various calibers. The first step toward making a recommendation was to determine a proper bursting charge for the substance.

"After the bursting charge had been determined large numbers of the shell were repeatedly fired on trenches, wooded areas, rolling and level ground, etc., in the same numbers as used in actual warfare.

"Animals were placed in these areas and samples of the gas taken. After a number of such experiments, very accurate and constant results were obtained, upon which, if the substance proved satisfactory, data could be given to the artillery as regards how many shells of this particular gas should be used, with corrections for size of area, wind velocities, temperatures, ground conditions, etc. Trials were continually held to determine how many high explosive shells could be fired with gas shell on the same area without affecting the concentrations.

"The use of the high explosive shell in combination with gas shell was highly important in order to disguise the gas bombardment. The burst of gas shell fired alone can be distinguished by the small detonation."

### Lines of Trenches.

Two complete lines of trenches and several impact grounds were used for the work, and shells were fired for as great distance as 5,000 yards. Not only were the most minute accounts kept of all conditions at the point of firing, but a sampling contrivance was arranged by which at all times and places the intensity and effect of gassed air could be recorded. Photographs were also taken of every explosion as an aid in determining the

### Atlanta Rivals Reno in Its Divorce Mill

Atlanta, Ga.—Because of the great number of divorce suits undefended in the Atlanta courts Judge John T. Pendleton, who a few weeks ago declared that Atlanta is out-Renoing Reno in divorce records, has recommended the appointment by the county of a "divorce defender" to investigate thoroughly all divorce pleas and actively represent the defense in all undefended divorce cases.

"If husbands and wives knew that both sides to these family troubles would be aired in court and that the faults of both sides would be exhibited before the jury, there would be a lot of people more willing and eager to settle their differences peacefully instead of rushing into divorce courts," declared Judge Pendleton.

### FORTUNE LOST IN STRIKES

Labor Disorders in Ruhr Coal District of Germany Prove Financial Disaster.

Berlin.—The strike recently concluded in the Ruhr coal district has cost the miners \$8,000,000 in wages. The output deficit for April is 3,330,000 tons, representing more than \$34,000,000. The loss to physical property is believed to be so great as to preclude profitable operation for a long time to come.

The miners in the Ruhr coal fields are more than \$25,000,000 out on their wages account as the strikes have been going on intermittently since the beginning of the revolution. In the Ham-born district miners struck 33 days out of 140 working days between November 9 and April 28.

The loss to the nation as a result of the coal strikes cannot be computed. It caused a general paralysis of railway traffic, the shutting down of industrial plants and a loss of revenue and freight to the state railways. The national strike fever is believed to have caused a depreciation in the national currency of more than \$4,000,000,000, and to have aided to repress the value of the German mark abroad.

### TRAIN APES AS FARM HANDS

Doctor Garner Plans Establishing Colony of Chimpanzees in United States.

New York.—Dr. Richard Lynch Garner announced his intention of establishing a colony of chimpanzees and gorillas in the United States to uplift the entire ape race. He has just returned after two and one-half years spent in the French Congo for the Smithsonian institution.

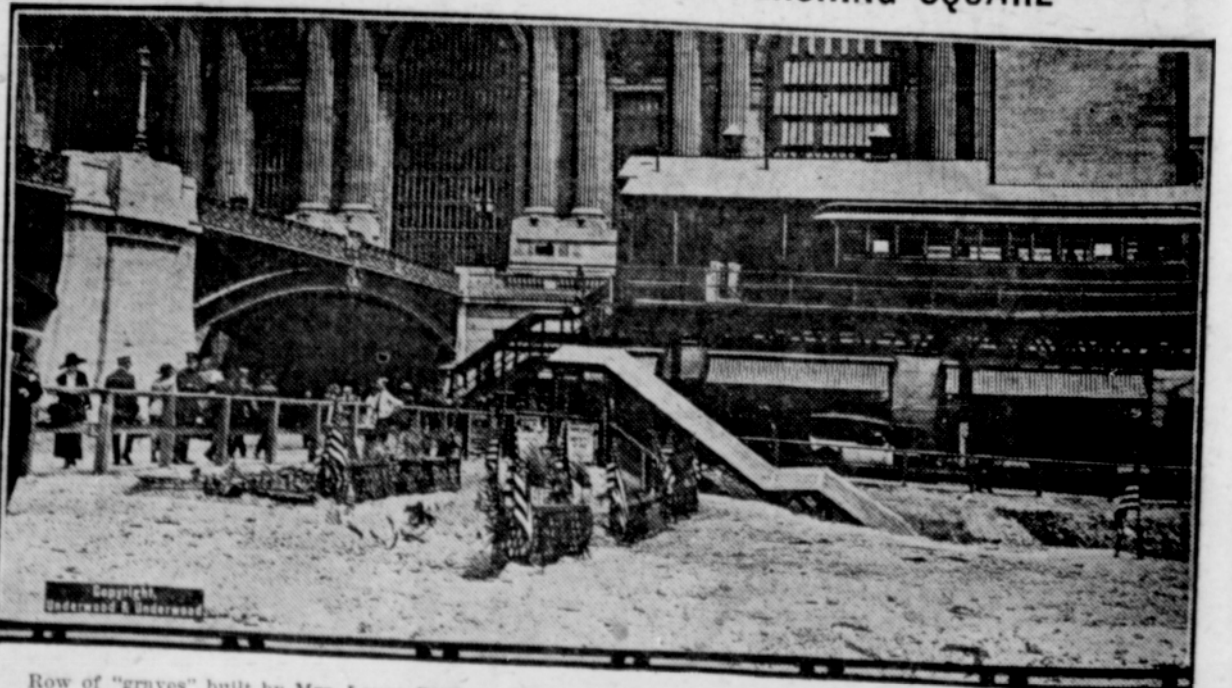
The professor said he believes apes, if given the advantage of modern education and environment, would develop into a race that would sow and reap and toil in the mills. In refined young lady apes the professor sees a possible solution of the servant problem.

"Sam, a boy ape that shared my home in Africa, learned to fetch things I called for," he said. "He became as particular as I about bed sheets being smoothed out, and couldn't go to sleep without a pillow. If man could train a dog to herd sheep, man can make a farm hand out of an ape."

conditions that would be most effective in practice, low-lying clouds of gas and wide diffusion being the things desired. From 125 to 150 samples of gassed air were taken daily on the ranges.

There was a research laboratory for the analysis of gases under field practice, a chemical laboratory to prepare gases for the experimental work, and a loading plant. The filling of every shell was analyzed and immediately after firing, samples of the released gas were at once analyzed for decomposition products.

## REMINDERS OF OUR DEAD IN PERSHING SQUARE



Row of "graves" built by Mrs. Laura Prisk in Pershing square at Forty-second street and Lexington avenue, New York city. These graves will serve as a reminder to the throngs who pass of the supreme sacrifice made by over 60,000 American soldiers.