

### ALL ARMS MAY FIGHT

Marine Regiment Added to Pershing's Army for France—Total Force to Be About 40,000 at Start.

Washington, D. C.—All three arms of America's fighting forces—the army, navy and marine corps—soon will be represented in the war zone.

With American destroyers already in European waters and army regulars concentrating to carry the flag to the battle line in Belgium and France, a regiment of marines was designated Monday to join the expeditionary force and round out the nation's representation in the field.

The marines will be attached to the army division under General Pershing, which is under orders to proceed abroad as soon as practicable.

Although details are not being made public, it was calculated here that with the marine regiment the total American force now designated for land service in Europe is close to 40,000.

An army division at war strength comprises about 25,000 men, and upwards of 12,000 are expected to be in the nine volunteer regiments of engineers now being recruited. The forestry regiment and the marine regiments each will number more than 1000. The strength of the naval force in European waters has not been revealed.

General Pershing and his staff will sail for Europe ahead of the troops to pave the way for final training of the huge army the United States is preparing to pour across the seas as rapidly as men can be trained and equipped.

For obvious reasons no information as to the time of the American commander's departure or his destination will be made public.

### AIRCRAFT FLEET PROPOSED

Thirty-five Hundred Aeroplanes Being Built and 6000 Men Are Wanted.

Washington, D. C.—Formal announcement of the government's policy as to all types of aircraft except Zeppelins was made Monday by the Council of National Defense through Howard E. Coffin, member of the council's advisory commission and head of the Aircraft Production Board, recently created.

The object aimed at for the first year, according to Mr. Coffin, is the production of a minimum of 3500 training and battle aeroplanes; the education of from 5000 to 6000 aviators, and the doubling or more of the producing capacity during the second year.

The board will co-operate with the joint army and navy board on designs and specifications of aircraft which will pass on all questions of design and military character.

Other plans include the establishment of nine aviation training fields, three of which already have been selected by the War department and construction work on which will begin at once. Each will provide for two aerodromes of 150 men each and have hangars and shop equipment for 72 machines. It will cost approximately \$1,000,000 to equip each field.

Six American colleges are to give cadet courses to classes of 600 student aviators each, making 3600 men who will be under instruction in these preliminary courses by July 1. The first classes opened May 10. The cadets are entering the classes at the rate of 25 a week.

### SPAIN'S NOTE CUTS GERMANY

Relations Suspended Until Submarine Protests Are Answered by Kaiser.

Madrid—The Spanish government's note to Germany concerning the attack by German submarines on the Spanish steamer *Patricio* says that a number of notes of protests previously address to the German government remain unanswered.

It declares that the transaction of all diplomatic business with Germany will be suspended until replies are received to these, according to the newspapers.

It also demands the fulfillment of conditions agreed upon by the German government to prevent unwarned attacks by submarines on Spanish ships in safety zones and asks for an indemnity for the *Patricio*.

### Spy Suspect Run Down.

New York—After his motorboat had been chased several miles by the Cuban gunboat *Yara* in Nipe bay, an alleged German spy was captured Friday and later imprisoned in Cabanas fortress, according to advices received from Havana Monday by the Republic of Cuba News bureau, in this city. The prisoner, the report said, had papers and plans which indicated he was plotting to establish a submarine base off the eastern coast of the island of Cuba. It is believed he was formerly a German army officer.

### Four Die in Explosion.

Youngstown, O.—A mysterious explosion in the power plant of the Republic Iron & Steel company at noon Monday brought instant death to four men and injuries to 11 others. Five of the latter were seriously hurt. The roof was blown off the building. Heavy pieces of iron were hurled a quarter of a mile.

An investigation of a suspicion that the explosion may have been the work of war plotters is being made.

### FOODS ARE NOT SHORT

Vegetables and Fruits Plentiful and High Prices Not Justified, Says Department of Agriculture.

Washington, D. C.—High prices for fruits and vegetables cannot be defended on the ground of a supply shortage, in the opinion of the Agricultural department, which announced Friday that detailed department figures show a shortage only in old potatoes and strawberries.

Shipment of potatoes, onions, tomatoes, cabbages, lettuce and celery during the last week, said the announcement, were at least equal to those a year ago when prices were much lower. Twice as many bushels of new potatoes and tomatoes and nearly seven times as much lettuce as during the corresponding week last year were handled from the producing fields.

Shipments of old potatoes were given as "considerably lighter" than last year and shipments of strawberries "approximately one-third less."

Cold storage holdings of creamery butter on May 15 amounted to 6,239,716 pounds, and of eggs 3,259,860 cases. Holdings of butter increased about 67.2 per cent from May 1.

### Let Contract for Paving.

Hoquiam—Contract for paving two and a quarter miles of the Olympic highway between Montesano and Aberdeen has been let by the county commissioners to the Grays Harbor Construction company, of Hoquiam, for \$40,426.40. The work is to be completed by August 1. The price is nearly double what the work would have cost last year and 22 per cent higher than the county engineer's estimates. The cause is the unprecedented high prices of labor and materials and the great advance recently.

### Swigart Quits Fruit Growers.

North Yakima—C. H. Swigart, manager of the Yakima Valley Fruit Growers' association, tendered his resignation to the trustees Friday with the announcement that he has received an appointment with the Reclamation service effective June 1. The board accepted the resignation and elected C. H. Hinman manager. Mr. Hinman, who has been president since the last annual election, was succeeded by H. P. James.

### Spokane Faces 25-Cent Milk.

Spokane—Threats that milk may go to 20 or 25 cents a quart during next winter were made to the chamber of commerce by a committee of Spokane milk distributors. Formal notice, signed by the Broadview, Pine Creek and Hazelwood companies, was served on the chamber. A still further advance in the price to the farmer will be necessary in the near future, the distributors declared, intimating that this would be passed on to the consumer.

### NORTHWEST MARKET REPORT

|  |               |
|--|---------------|
| Wheat—Bluestem.....  | \$2.65        |
| Fortyfold.....   | 2.61          |
| Club.....  | 2.61          |
| Red Russian.....   | 2.60          |
| Oats—No. 1 white.....  | \$49.00       |
| Barley—No. 1 feed.....   | 47.00         |
| Cattle—Steers, prime.....  | \$10.50@11.25 |
| Steers, good.....  | 10.00@10.25   |
| Steers, medium.....  | 9.50@ 9.75    |
| Cows, choice.....  | 9.50@ 9.75    |
| Cows, medium.....  | 8.75@ 9.25    |
| Cows, fair.....  | 7.50@ 8.50    |
| Heifers.....   | 7.00@10.00    |
| Bulls.....   | 6.00@ 8.50    |
| Calves.....  | 7.50@10.00    |
| Hogs—Packing.....  | \$15.50@16.25 |
| Rough heavies.....   | 14.50@15.00   |
| Pigs and Skips.....  | 13.00@13.75   |
| Stock hogs.....  | 12.00@13.00   |
| Sheep—Wethers.....   | \$ 9.75@12.00 |
| Ewes.....  | 9.00@11.50    |
| Lams.....  | 10.25@15.00   |
| Flour—Patents, \$12.50.  |               |
| Milled—Spot prices: Bran, \$41.00 per ton; shorts, \$45.00; rolled barley, \$58.00; rolled oats, \$56.   |               |
| Corn—White, \$72.00 per ton; cracked, \$73.00.   |               |
| Hay—Producers' prices: Timothy, Eastern Oregon, \$30.00 @ 32.00 per ton; valley timothy, \$22.00@24.00; alfalfa, \$20.00@22.00; valley grain hay, \$18.00@20.00.   |               |
| Butter—Cubes, extras, 36¢ per pound; prime firsts, 35¢. Jobbing prices: Prints, extras, 39¢; cartons, 1c extra; butterfat, No. 1, 39¢; No. 2, 37¢.   |               |
| Eggs—Ranch, current receipts, 33¢ per dozen; select, 34¢.  |               |
| Poultry—Hens, 16¢@17¢ per pound; broilers 18¢@20¢; turkeys, 22¢@24¢; ducks, 18¢@22¢; geese, 12¢@13¢.   |               |
| Veal—Fancy, 14¢@14¢ per pound.   |               |
| Pork—Fancy, 19¢ per pound.   |               |
| Vegetables—Artichokes, 85¢@90¢ per dozen; tomatoes, \$4.25 @ 4.50 per crate; cabbage, 5¢@6¢ per pound; eggplant, 25¢; lettuce, \$1.65@1.80; cucumbers, 90¢@1.50 per dozen; celery, 75¢ @ 1.25; cauliflower, \$1.00 per dozen; peppers, 20¢@35¢ per pound; rhubarb, 2¢@3¢; peas, 5¢@6¢; asparagus, 5¢@6¢; spinach, 4¢@6¢. |               |
| Potatoes—Buying prices, \$3.50 @ 4.00 per hundred.   |               |
| Green Fruit—Strawberries, \$1.75 per crate; apples, \$1.35@2.75 per box.   |               |
| Hops—1916 crop 3¢@6¢ per pound; 1917 contracts, nominal.   |               |
| Wool—Eastern Oregon, fine, 45¢ @ 48¢ per pound; coarse, 50¢; valley, 45¢ @50¢; mohair, 55¢@61¢.  |               |
| Cascara Bark—Old and new, 6¢ per pound.  |               |

### NOT CROWDED YET

Plenty of Room in Heaven, Say the Statisticians.

Mathematicians Compile Interesting Figures Based on the Dimensions as Stated in Bible.

The dimensions of heaven are plainly stated in the Bible, but they are so great that no one yet has been able to reduce them to figures that can be grasped by most people. However, they do indicate that heaven is not a crowded place.

The basis of calculations of the size of heaven is found in Revelations 21:15: "And he measured the city with the reed, 12,000 furlongs. The length and the breadth and the height of it are equal."

Twelve thousand furlongs are 1,920,000 feet, or 1,500 miles. The cube of this must be taken in order to obtain the cubic contents of heaven, which are 469,788,088,000,000,000 cubic feet.

With these figures before him one statistician has figured out just how much room there is in heaven for each individual soul. A single calculation is given to prove just how easy the process really is.

This statistician thinks that the meeting place of the angels probably is the most spacious and requires at least half the total space. He deducts another fourth for streets and open places, which leaves 124,198,272,000,000,000,000 cubic feet for the actual dwelling place of the angels.

A room 20 feet square contains 8,000 cubic feet. Assuming that the dwellings of heaven are divided into rooms 20 feet square, there would be exactly 13,024,534,000,000,000 rooms. The present number of inhabitants in the world is estimated at approximately 1,000,000,000. Assuming for the moment that this number has always existed in the world each day and that there are three generations in a century, the number of inhabitants for each century would be 3,000,000,000.

Assuming also that the world has existed for 1,000 centuries (scientists have not been able to agree as to the age of the earth), then the total number of inhabitants in the world amounts to 3,000,000,000,000.

Many scientists are of the opinion that other worlds besides the earth, especially Mars, are inhabited. Not to leave out of account the possible inhabitants of other worlds, it is estimated that 90 of them could be added, giving a total of 100 worlds like the earth with 300,000,000,000,000 inhabitants.

Dividing the total number of rooms, 13,024,534,000,000,000, by 300,000,000,000,000, the total number of inhabitants, there would be nearly five rooms 20 feet square and with a 10-foot ceiling for each angel.

### House With Double Roof.

By adopting some tropical ideas of house building, a Florida landowner has constructed on the banks of the Miami river a dwelling that promises the maximum of comfort in summer. The house is described in Popular Mechanics. It is of a simple two-story frame design, with low-pitched roof, but the roof is double, with a considerable air space between, which serves to protect the upper story from the direct heat of the sun. There are also wide two-story screened porches around the house on three sides, so as to get all the benefit of the northeast trade wind which prevails during the summer. The porches are all under the double roof, which has overhanging eaves. This style of construction is common in Java and Ceylon, and is also found in the Panama Canal zone, but the house on the Miami is believed to be the first of its kind in the United States, as well as the first in Florida.

### Mine Coal in River Beds.

It has been known for some time that large quantities of anthracite coal existed in the beds of certain rivers running through the anthracite regions of Pennsylvania, the coal having been washed down years ago. In the Susquehanna river, the Schuylkill and the Lehigh, these deposits are exceedingly heavy, being found in greatest quantities in pockets along the river beds. During the last few years companies, independent of owners and operators of coal mines, have been at work digging out this coal by means of dredges, selling it afterward direct to the consumer. The coal is said to be of excellent quality, in fact, much of it is superior to that obtained direct from the mines. The cost of dredging averages about 12 cents a ton and the prices to consumers have been as low as \$1.35.

### No Reason for It.

Polly—Why do you quarrel so much with your fiancée?

Molly—To keep people from getting the wrong impression. I don't want everybody to think I have to marry him.—Judge.

### Catty Remark.

First Girl—My motto is: Aim high. Second Girl—That accounts, I suppose, for the way you are throwing yourself at the head of the new minister who is over six feet.

### She Wouldn't Apologize Then.

She—You don't mind my talking so much, do you?

He—No, indeed; but (facetiously) I may mind after we are married.

She—But I shan't mind then.

### LEFT BY THE RETREATING GERMANS



Salvage corps of British soldiers collecting rifles, helmets, cartridges, clothing and other impediments from a battlefield near Bapaume, France, the scene of heavy fighting. Scenes such as this greet the eye at every turn on the great wide area over which the British have advanced, crushing back the Germans.

### WAR TANK EXPERT TO ADVISE U. S.

Capt. Charles Sweeney, Who Commanded French Battery, Is in Washington.

### WILL HELP ORDNANCE STAFF

French Tank Likened to Giant Hog Creeping Forward—Straddles Trenches, Crushes Through Barbed Wire and Rakes Foe With Guns.

Washington.—The French infantry that has been winning so much ground in the Champagne region of late is advancing as a supporting force to numerous batteries of caterpillar tractors or "tanks," hog-like in appearance, that creep forward with a persistence which the German troops remaining in their shell-battered trenches cannot check, and which assure the posses of protection as they "dig in" upon their advanced lines.

So that an American army can know about these tanks if sent abroad, Capt. Charles Sweeney, a native of Spokane, Wash., and a member of the Foreign



Capt. Charles Sweeney.

Legion of the French army, is now in Washington, D. C., where he will assist ordnance experts in preparing similar land cruisers for service. He returned recently from France, where his assignment of late had been with a battery of "tanks."

Captain Sweeney is a West Pointer, but when the fighting began he was found in the French army. He started as a private in the infantry. He wanted to be in the thick of it, so chose that branch of the service, and during his campaigning was in many battles. He was awarded the cross of the Legion of Honor for valor and promoted to lieutenant when, single-handed, he captured a machine gun and six Germans.

Very little has been written in this or any country regarding the French tanks. The first few used by the French army went into action about the same time the British put theirs in the field. It was not until the great offensive began this spring that the polus trotted forward in support of great numbers of their tanks—"zanzanas," as they called them.

The best way to describe a French tank is to compare it with a giant hog, kneeling so that its short legs cannot be seen, and creeping forward as it roots in the ground.

### Bullets Do Not Harm Them.

A rain of lead pours from its sides as it proceeds, and heavier shot and shell are showered upon any position where machine guns of the Germans may remain in action as it straddles

### 2 BRITISH AIRMEN ROUT 14 GERMANS

Like Hornets, They Attack Enemy Formations, and Drive Survivors Home.

### FOE UNWILLING TO FIGHT

From the Front Come Wondrous Stories of Dauntless Deeds and Feats of Aerial Tilting—Britain Now Commands the Air.

British Headquarters in France.—Out of the high, thin air, where the fighting birdmen fly in a sort of dream world of adventure, have come within the last few days still more wondrous stories of dauntless deeds and feats of aerial tilting to spread the welcome glamour of romance over the more sordid side of the war. Above the British lines and far within the enemy territory the blue spring skies have been filled with daring planes that seem to flash in and out among the bits of floating cloud with the speed of the very sunbeams that sparkle and play upon their silver sides and all but transparent wings.

Virtually all the visible machines bear the red, white and blue markings of the allies. It is seldom that hostile battle birds with the Maltese cross upon their spreading wings venture across the fighting lines.

The British aviators report that it is difficult just now to get the German aviators into close fighting. They say that the Germans appear unwilling to engage in that sort of warfare and continually attempt to break off the combats.

Two fast British machines far in the enemy's domain saw what appeared to be a great flock of German planes headed toward the British lines. The two British airmen climbed a couple of thousand feet to have a better look at the strangers. They then saw that it was a formation of 14 machines composed of fighting scouts and heavier two-seaters, probably intent upon a bombing raid. The odds were rather heavy against them, but the British fliers decided to have a go at the hostile airmen.

### Two Britons Rout 14 Germans.

Having faster and better maneuvering machines than anything in the German formation, the young Britons played about their 14 enemies like a pair of giant hornets. They dived at them time and time again, firing bursts of machine-gun bullets as they passed. With superior speed and climb, the British machines were able to adopt such tactics as suited their purpose, and from the moment of the first attack the formation of the German machines began to break up.

After two of their machines had been set on fire and destroyed and a third sent spinning down to an undoubtedly fatal crash, the hostile squadron was completely disorganized, the surviving machines turning about and making for home.

Another story has to do with the narrow escape of a young British naval aviator who sailed on a recent bright afternoon to "strafe" a German balloon that he saw in the air some distance back of the enemy's fighting lines.

Nowadays whenever a British plane crosses the lines within a mile or two of a German balloon station "S. O. S." signs ascend and the balloon is hauled down as fast as motor-driven winches can drag it. The pilot was not to be thus foiled, however. When he arrived near the balloon it was only 20 feet from the ground, but he dived for it, notwithstanding the protecting machine guns that were sending up literal fountains of steel-jacketed bullets.

The balloon began to smoke in several places, and the British aviator was diving at it again when his engine was hit. The navy chap managed to get himself home, like a wounded pigeon, nevertheless, crossing the fighting lines at less than 50 feet. Being a naval man, he officially described his homecoming as "limping into port."

Several other aviators recently attacked German balloons on the ground. The correspondent spent most of Sunday on the battle front, but saw no German balloons up after British airmen had destroyed two early in the morning.

### Attacks Howitzer Crew.

On Saturday afternoon a British fighting scout was just taking the air when he saw an "archie" battery firing at a German machine high in the clouds. The Briton deliberately began to climb through this fire to engage the enemy, but the latter saw him coming and streaked for home. The Britisher followed him for several miles, firing all the while, but finally ran out of ammunition.

One pilot described the sensation of passing through a firing zone as similar to that received in a small boat rocking upon the swell of a fast-passing steamer.

Often the pilots of artillery observing machines have been able to catch glimpses of the slow-moving, heavy howitzer shells. It is related of one British pilot that some time ago he saw a big German howitzer shell coming apparently direct for him. It whizzed by harmlessly, however, but the pilot was so angry that he spotted that particular gun, dived at it and fired an entire drum of machine-gun bullets at the crew. He had not time to stop to see what damage, if any, his vengeful act had caused.