

24,000,000 MEN AT WAR, SAYS EXPERT

Gen. Sir William Robertson Gives Graphic Facts About Present Struggle.

DEATH TOLL IS APPALLING

British in France Fired 200,000 Tons of Ammunition in Five or Six Weeks—How Transportation Difficulties Are Overcome.

London.—Gen. Sir William Robertson in a speech recently gave a graphic impression of some of the extraordinary aspects of the present war. It has become merely trite to observe that the war has now completely overshadowed every other occupation and interest in the world, but the extent to which it has done this is suggested in a most forcible way by some figures which General Robertson employed.

In the armies of all the belligerents, he said, there are now 24,000,000 men, which excludes the great civilian armies behind the front; in the Franco-Prussian war the total of all casualties was less than 500,000, while in this war the killed alone can be counted by the million.

"During the past five or six weeks we have, I suppose," said General Robertson, "expended some 200,000 tons of ammunition, which has had to be moved by road, rail and sea from the factories in England to the guns in France and man-handled probably not less than half a dozen times."

Great Transportation Task.

Two hundred thousand tons of ammunition means rather more than 16,000 railcars as measured by the miniature freight cars commonly loading about twelve tons that are used in England. General Robertson didn't suggest, but any railroad manager with whom one talks will promptly make good the omission, that the mere transportation of this one item of war supplies at a time when freight cars have been sent to France by the thousand constitutes a terrific drain on the country's capacity to move things.

To transport ammunition is a particularly delicate and dangerous business and it is only because of splendid organization and high efficiency among railroad employees that there have been so very few accidents and practically no real disasters as incidents to this service. General Robertson paid a special tribute to the men who have organized and carried on this branch of war work.

Comparing the scale and scope of the present war with former struggles, General Robertson was particularly interesting and impressive. He observed that the greatest peculiarity of the present war is in the colossal numbers of men employed at the front. As a matter of fact, he omitted to emphasize his figures by observing that the great proportion of the civil population immediately engaged in work for the support of the army is quite as impressive a peculiarity of this struggle.

A Warfare of Machinery.

It is a warfare of machinery and mechanisms, many of them new and heretofore almost untried. These have required to be produced, to be tested and to have great bodies of men trained for using them.

Comparing the present war with that of 1870 between Germany and France, General Robertson observed that "in the 1870 war armies were counted by the hundred thousand, and at the battle of Gravelotte, where the heaviest losses were incurred, the total casualties were only about 33,000 men on both sides, while for the whole war the total casualties of both sides were less than half a million."

"In the present war the killed alone can be counted by the million, while the total number of men engaged amounts to nearly 24,000,000. In fact, this war is not, as in the past, a war merely of opposing armies, but a war of nations, and there is not today a man or woman in the empire who is not doing something either to help or to hinder the winning of the war. A man of great distinction told me the other day that he estimated the weight of purely military effort at only 25 per cent of the whole, the remaining 75 per cent being, strictly speaking, of a nonmilitary nature, and made up of many elements—agriculture, food, shipping, diplomacy, etc. I think he is probably not far wrong, and when people ask me, as they sometimes do, how the war is getting on, I feel inclined to reply, 'Why ask me? Why not ask yourself and the remainder of the 75 per cent?'"

Allies Outnumber Enemy.

General Robertson's figure of 24,000,000 as the number of men actually engaged in the military operations is probably based on as good information as any man in the world possesses. The British general staff knows all about the armies of the entente countries, and knows all that anybody outside Berlin and Vienna knows about those of the central powers.

He didn't suggest how the numbers are now divided between the two sides, but it is very certain that the entente nations decidedly outweigh their enemies in mere numbers. The Germanic powers on the other hand, have the great advantage of shorter lines and easier communications. With Russia comparatively inactive, it is not at all certain that the weight of numbers is now very decidedly in favor of the entente peoples. But the weight of machinery is decidedly to their advantage. In this connection there has been

some intimation in Petrograd recently of the possibility that Japan might be called upon in some fashion to take a more active part in the struggle.

The first suggestion of this sort which came from Russia was in a brief dispatch saying the government had categorically denied persistent rumors that Japan might be employed to bring pressure against Russia with the purpose of convincing Russia that it would be highly undesirable for her to repudiate her obligations to her allies. Such a suggestion of course would be most unfortunate, and the denial from Petrograd is unquestionably absolutely correct, according to the best authorities here.

World's Greatest Reserve.

But while the employment of Japanese force as an argument with Russia is quite unthinkable there has been a renewal of the suggestion that Japan's magnificent army might yet require to be employed in some way in the European field. It represents the greatest reserve of completely prepared military force that ever stood behind an active military campaign in the world. If there were only means of moving it Japan could readily and quickly put 2,000,000, or if necessary 4,000,000, soldiers into the field.

To move any considerable proportion of such a force even into the nearest fighting areas by water is a ridiculous impossibility at this time. But there has been serious discussion, I am told, at some of the recent conferences among allied leaders of the possibility of bringing Japanese soldiers to Europe by way of the Transsiberian railway. Today this would necessitate an immense expansion of the carrying capacity of that route.

A very large part of it has now been double-tracked, and if it shall be recognized by the end of this year that the war is likely to continue several years the further development of Transsiberian tonnage capacity might be found feasible and even necessary.

One thing is certain and that is that on neither side is there at present any such prejudice as formerly existed against introducing Asiatics and Africans upon the European battlefields.

The conception of this war as a war of the whole world has been strengthened very greatly since the beginning of the present year. It is looked upon by the western powers now as everybody's war, a war in which everybody has not only an interest but a duty to perform. That conception has affected the attitude of remote and detached peoples to a striking extent. For example, among tribes in Africa which would not be presumed to know anything about what is happening in Europe it is said that there is a very considerable interest and a desire to help the western nations.

BOY MAKES BOMB OF PENCIL; LOSES HAND

Lorain, O.—Aspirations to be a real munition worker just like some of his grown-up companions, cost fourteen-year-old John Katonak his right hand and lacerated his knee. Johnny took the lead from a pencil, filled the hollow tube with powder and plugged it with a dynamite cap in each end. He attached electric wires to set off the charge and when the wires became crossed the explosion followed.

WALL STREET BISHOP QUILTS

Famous Street Preacher Placed on Retired List by the Trinity Corporation.

New York.—"The bishop of Wall street" has held his last service in his open-air cathedral at the corner of Broad and Wall streets, with its pavement of asphalt and its ceiling of sky. In other words, the Rev. Dr. William Wilkinson, friend of millionaires and office boys in the financial district and holder of noon-day services there for many years, has been retired by Trinity corporation, whose missioner he has been.

The crowds of rich men and poor who fill the canyon of Wall street at

PAY OF ARMY AND NAVY ON FOREIGN SERVICE

Men of the army and navy of all ranks will receive a 20 per cent increase in pay while on foreign service. The increase is figured on the 1908 schedules.

The revised schedule of the army and Marine corps, just issued at Washington, is as follows:

| | Monthly. |
|--|----------|
| Lieutenant general | \$114.17 |
| Major general | 98.57 |
| Brigadier general | 59.00 |
| Colonel | 33.23 |
| Lieutenant colonel | 29.17 |
| Major | 25.00 |
| Captain | 20.83 |
| First lieutenant | 16.67 |
| Second lieutenant | 14.58 |
| First sergeant, all arms | 11.90 |
| Battalion sergeant major | 45.00 |
| Color sergeant | 44.00 |
| Sergeant, cavalry, artillery, infantry | 35.00 |
| Corporal, all arms | 25.00 |
| Privates, first class, engineers, ordnance, signal corps, hospital corps | 21.90 |
| Privates, second class, hospital corps | 21.90 |
| Privates | 20.00 |

Nurses will receive an advance of \$10 a month. Doctors will receive pay equal to that of an army officer of equal rank. Chief nurses in general hospitals, base hospitals and hospital

JACK BINNS TO FLY



Jack Binns, wireless hero of the steamer Republic may gather fresh heroic laurels in the air. He has just enrolled for the British flying corps in the new British recruiting office opened in New York, under the direction of Brig. Gen. W. A. White.

Binns will be remembered as the first wireless operator to effect a rescue at sea through persistent calls for help. Binns was the wireless man aboard the Republic when she was rammed by the Florida off Nantucket, January 23, 1901. He stuck to his post while the ship was sinking and sent out the famous S. O. S. until the Baltic responded and rescued all of the 800 persons aboard the rammed ship.

Since then he has resided in America.

lunch hour will miss the stocky, white-haired figure who preached the Gospel in the heart of what the major part of the nation has come to regard as a den of wickedness.

He has enjoyed the reputation of being the highest paid street preacher in the world. From Trinity he received a salary of \$5,000 a year. No one will ever know how much of this "the bishop" expended on himself, but the poor will tell that he has always been open-handed and has never withheld his aid when money was needed to keep a home together.

He was a close friend of the late J. Pierpont Morgan, who often went to his house.

SMOKE MORE AND EAT LESS

Latest Advice Given to British People in the Food Shortage Situation.

London.—"Smoke more and eat less!" This is the latest advice given to the British people in the food shortage situation. It comes from Sir John Reed, who says:

"It is to be hoped that the increased tobacco duty will not reduce the quantity. The less people smoke the more they are liable to eat. It is well known that the grossest eaters are non-drinkers and non-smokers."

This advice refers to women as well as men, for the smoking habit has spread widely among women since the war started. Formerly women smoked only in their homes or in restaurants. Now they can be seen in the streets and in factories puffing away at pipes, mild cigars or cigarettes.

Arrests of women for smoking in munition factories became so common that the magistrates had to impose severe penalties to break it up.

The weather's about the only thing some married couples have in common.—Chicago Examiner.

FAIR WILL AID FOOD

Big Premiums for Poultry to Be Given at State Exhibit—Entertainment of Visitors Drawing Card.

Olympia—Premiums for poultry exhibits will be doubled at the State Fair, according to Harry H. Collier, of Tacoma, superintendent of the poultry department, who visited the state department of agriculture here Thursday. The reason for this is that it is desired to stimulate the interest of the people of the state in poultry raising.

M. Collier stated that during the campaign that is being waged to increase the supply of food in the country, the raising of poultry can play an important part. It takes only three months to bring chickens to the stage where they may be useful as food. Any other meat producing animal requires from 18 months, as is the case with pork, to three years, the time necessary for cattle to reach their greatest productive point, to become food products.

If chickens can be used for the purpose of meat supply and will meet the demand in so much shorter time, the raising of them should be encouraged, said Mr. Collier. And for that reason, he added, the premiums will be raised on exhibits of them at the State Fair.

The State Fair is an annual event and will be held in North Yakima from September 17 to 22 this fall. Mr. Benson, state agricultural commissioner, is of the opinion that the fair will receive a better attendance from the Sound territory this year than ever before. The reason he gives for this is that the Yakima valley is coming more and more into prominence as a producing center and is making particular endeavors to entertain the visitors at the fair in a cordial way this year.

GRAIN OUTLOOK ENCOURAGES

Bumper Crops in Walla Walla, Eureka Flat and Yakima Sections.

The grain crop outlook in the Inland Empire, is reported by W. G. Paine, of Spokane, to W. C. Wilkes, assistant general freight and passenger agent of the Spokane, Portland & Seattle Railway company, as follows:

"Weather clear, calm and cool. No rain, excepting scattered showers. Big Bend will need rain soon. Palouse country will not suffer for two weeks. Conditions reported fair as a whole, optimistic generally.

"Big Bend crops full of promise. No immediate danger from lack of rain. No signs of burning, except slight damage near Schrag. Bumper crops at Yakima, Walla Walla and Eureka Flat. Will be some threshing by August 1. No general rain since last report. Conditions in Palouse, Big Potlatch and Nez Perce not so full of promise. Heads are forming low."

Good Crop of Alfalfa.

North Yakima—The first cutting of alfalfa hay in Yakima valley is about completed and the growers report a good crop, and say it has been put in the stack in fair shape. The baling season will soon begin and growers and dealers are jockeying for the opening price. The dealers are trying to contract for \$12.50 per ton, while the growers are asking \$15. All labor entering into the production has increased over last year. In most instances men in the hay fields have been paid \$3 a day and board.

NORTHWEST MARKET REPORT

| | |
|---|---------------|
| Wheat—Bluestem | \$2.20 |
| Fortyfold | 2.15 |
| Club | 2.15 |
| Red Russian | 2.10 |
| Oats—No. 1 white | \$4.00 |
| Barley—No. 1 feed | 42.00 |
| Cattle—Steers, prime | \$9.50@10.50 |
| 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 | \$15.25@15.90 |
| Rough heavies | 13.90@14.25 |
| Pigs and skips | 12.00@12.50 |
| Stock hogs | 11.00@12.50 |
| Sheep—Wethers | 8.75@9.50 |
| Ewes | 7.50@8.05 |
| Lambs | 10.00@12.75 |
| Flour—Patents, \$11.40. | |
| Millfeed—Spot prices: Bran, 32c per ton; shorts, 33c; rolled barley, 34c; rolled oats, 35c. | |
| Hay—Producers' prices: Timothy, Eastern Oregon, \$26 per ton; alfalfa, \$18; valley grain hay, \$18@20. | |
| Butter—Cubes, extras, 37c per pound; prime firsts, 36c. 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, 14@16c per pound; broilers, 19@22c; turkeys, 20c; ducks, 18@22c; geese, 10@12c. | |
| Veal—Fancy, 14@15c per pound. | |
| Pork—Fancy, 19c per pound. | |
| Vegetables—Artichokes, 70 @ 75c per dozen; tomatoes, \$1.85@2.00 per crate; cabbage, 2@3c per pound; eggplant, 25c; lettuce, 35@50c; cucumbers, 50c@1.25 per dozen; peppers, 30@40c per pound; rhubarb, 2@3c; peas, 4@5c; asparagus, 5@6c; spinach, 6@7c per pound. | |
| Potatoes—Buying prices, \$3.25@3.50 per hundred. | |
| Green Fruit—Strawberries, Oregon, \$1.35@1.60. | |
| Wool—Eastern Oregon, fine, 47@53c per pound; coarse, 58c; valley, 60@63c; mohair, 60@65c. | |

Chief petty officers will receive from \$47.00 to \$77.50 a month; second class petty officers, \$41; first class seamen, \$38.40; ordinary seamen, \$32.00, and apprentice seamen, \$32.

STATE NEWS IN BRIEF.

Ott Timm, an employe in a logging camp at London, near Cottage Grove, was killed Monday when a snag fell on him. He leaves a wife and four children.

More than 40 visitors already have been in to the Oregon Caves near Grants Pass this month, although the season has not regularly opened. The camp at the head of Williams Creek, where autos are left and the forestry trail taken, is in operation.

The Jensen shingle mill at Wheeler was destroyed by fire Monday morning; loss \$10,000, no insurance. The mill was of three-machine capacity and was shipping two to four cars of shingles each week. An adjoining lumber mill plant was saved.

Paroled prisoners from the penitentiary earned \$165,102.24 since July, 1915, and \$14,879.50 during May, when 216 reported, according to the report of Parole Officer Keller, just filed with Governor Withycombe. The average monthly earning was \$52.03.

The stock of Mrs. Charles Greogry's women's furnishings store at Dallas, was totally destroyed by fire Monday night. The fire was discovered at 11:45, and immediately reported to the night watchman, who was using the fire hose to flush the street, but upon breaking in the whole room was found to be a mass of flames and none of the \$10,000 stock was saved.

On their return from an inspection of the Payette-Oregon slope irrigation project of the Snake river, Attorney General Brown and Superintendent of Banks Sargent were enthusiastic about the project. They went as members of the state bonding board to investigate the land relative to the certification of \$225,000 worth of bonds the district proposes to issue.

With wood prices soaring at Salem, the wood famine that confronts Portland promises to take hold in the valley. Except in a few isolated instances wood has not been purchased for much less than \$6 a cord, even fire being out of sight. Wood dealers declare that but little wood has been cut and with the draft in sight there appears little chance of finding large crews for wood cutting purposes.

Determined that there shall be no repetition of disaster like that wrought by the breaking of the Killmaque Lake dam, in Eastern Oregon, when the town of Rock Creek was wiped out and thousands of acres of crops flooded, ranchers along the streams that flow down the sides of the Elkhorn mountains, where irrigation reservoirs have been built at the sources, have started a movement toward protecting themselves.

County Judge R. W. Warsters of Roseburg, says the first roads to be improved in Douglas county under the state road bonding act will be those in Pass Creek and Canyon creek canyons. Besides \$350,000 to be obtained from the state and federal government, about \$200,000 realized from the county bond issue will be expended in improving the Pacific Highway in Douglas county. Work will begin this summer.

Opening bids on the \$418,000 port bonds was indefinitely postponed Monday by the Port Commissions of Toledo and Newport.

With 24 applications on file before the Public Service commission for increases in rates in the 15 per cent intra-state rate cases, it is expected that the commission will require at least 20 hearings before all of the testimony and arguments are in. These hearings will start July 9 in Portland.

A committee of farmers along the route of the Great Southern railway has filed a petition with the Public Service commission at Salem against suspending the 15 per cent increase of rates asked by that railroad, and declaring that suspension of such rates is liable to cause withdrawal of the line on account of the low rate and light traffic.

The question of what disposition Jason Moore intends to make of his lease on Summer and Albert lakes will arise again at the next meeting of the State Land board. Secretary of State Oleott received an inquiry from the City Safety Deposit company, of Omaha, asking what has happened to the Jason Moore proposition and what steps must be taken to obtain a lease on the Summer and Albert lakes for its potassium salts.

W. D. Clark was Monday named railroad engineer by the Public Service commission, to succeed E. W. Moreland, who recently resigned.

The Federal Lumber Trade commission, consisting of John R. Walker, Nelson C. Brown, A. A. Oxholm and R. E. Simmons, accompanied by George M. Cornwall, of Portland, and A. W. Cooper, secretary of the Western Pine Manufacturers association, of Spokane, spent Monday inspecting Bend lumber plants.

A. T. Donovan, of Wagonire, near Bend, has gone to Portland to obtain Pasteur treatment for rabies, which he fears he may be subject to as the result of the bite of a wildcat.

Robert Banks, of the firm of Kruse & Banks, shipbuilders, of North Bend, announces the firm has been awarded six vessels by the government shipping board. The ships are to be of the Hough type, 281 feet in length, 46-foot beam and 26-foot depth of hold. These vessels are the first awarded to Coos Bay, but others are expected to be constructed there.

LIVE STOCK FAVORED

Better Soil and Greater Profits Assured to Farmer.

Cattle and Diversification Are Essential to Success in Farming Business—Raise What You Need for Feeding.

To succeed in the farming business, we must have cattle, hogs and chickens, grow corn, clover, alfalfa and other legume crops adapted to our soil.

If we grow several crops and one fails, we will have another to depend upon, but if we grow a single crop and for some reason it fails, our entire year's work is gone. Live stock and diversification mean the building up of the soil, and as the soil improves, profits increase. Diversification means that we have more land in pasture. Pastures prevent soil from washing. Pastures should be maintained to keep the soil from washing during the heavy spring rains. Fields should not be allowed to stand from year to year, exposed to the weather.

Live stock and diversification will keep people on the farms. A man will put up better buildings if he lives on his farm than he will if it is occupied



Good Farm Essentials.

by a tenant. Live stock and diversification mean "Raise what you feed and feed what you raise on your own farm." When you grow your crops, and ship them away you are shipping the fertility from the soil—mining it, making it poor.

By having live stock there will be returned to the land in the form of manure 70 to 80 per cent of the soil fertility taken out by the crops.

Humus, one of the things essential to a fertile soil, can be placed in the soil by diversifying the crops and doing mixed farming. Live stock means more manure on the farm and less commercial fertilizer.

The corn belt states pay out millions of dollars for commercial fertilizers every year.

Live on the farm. Build a home, have good schools, good roads and productive soils. Don't just have a "piece of land" or a "farm"—have a home on the land and make it worth living in.

SULPHUR TO CONTROL SCAB

According to Investigations Spring Application Is Far More Satisfactory Than Is Fall.

Investigation as to the value of sulphur for controlling potato scab so far seems to indicate that spring applications are more satisfactory than those made in the fall. In experiments the benefits secured were greater when sulphur was applied to land on which no cover crop had been grown the preceding season than on land where one had been grown. Formaldehyde applied to the soil gave better results than when the two treatments were used separately. Sulphur broadcast on the soil after planting appears the best method of application; when used with fertilizers it gave greater efficiency when applied in connection with ammonium sulphate than with sodium nitrate, with acid phosphate than with steamed bone and with muriate of potash than with sulphate.

TEST EACH COW EVERY YEAR

Animal May Be Suffering From Tuberculosis Unknown to Owner—Inspection Is Essential.

A cow may be suffering from tuberculosis, the worst disease to which she is subject, and still show no signs of it to the proud owner.

For the sake of the children who drink the milk, a qualified veterinarian should be called upon to inspect and test each cow every year.

PROTEIN REQUIRED BY HENS

Needed for Bone, Muscle and Eggs and Is Scarcest in Vegetable World—Corn Is Carbohydrate.

Protein is needed for bone, muscle and eggs. This is the element that is scarcest in the vegetable world. Wheat is rich in protein, clover has a fair share of it mingled with a variety of other elements; oats has some, but corn is largely a fat-making food, or what we call carbohydrate.