

HOOVER DIRECTS AMERICA'S FOOD

Appointment Is Made as Bill Is Signed.

BIG STICK TO BE IN RESERVE

Administration Hopes to Obtain Co-operation of Business Men of Nation.

PEOPLE MUST ECONOMIZE

Elimination of Waste Will Leave Plenty for America and Allies, Says Hoover.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—The American Government today assumed control of the country's food supply with the signing by President Wilson of the Administration's food survey and regulatory bills.

Formal announcement of Herbert Hoover's appointment as food administrator was made at the White House soon after the measures were approved, and tonight Mr. Hoover set forth the aims of the food administration in a statement, declaring its purpose will be to stabilize and not to disturb conditions.

Co-operation is expected. Every effort will be made to correct price abuses, made possible by abnormal times, Mr. Hoover said, but drastic measures will not be attempted until it is seen the purposes of the Administration cannot be accomplished through constructive co-operation with food producing and distributing industries.

The very existence of corrective powers, Mr. Hoover declared, will tend to check speculation and price inflation.

"The business men of the country, I am convinced," says Mr. Hoover's statement, "as a result of many hundreds of conferences with representatives of the great sources of food supply, realize their own patriotic obligation, and the solemnity of the situation, and will fairly and generously co-operate in meeting the National emergencies."

Government has wide power. The two measures signed today give to the Government sweeping war-time powers. The regulatory bill is designed to put food distribution under direct Government supervision, and a provision added as an amendment extends an even more drastic Government control over coal and other fuels, including the power to fix prices, and authorizing Government operation of mines.

The survey bill is intended to encourage production, and gives the Government authority to keep up a continuous census of the amount of food-stuffs in the United States. It will be administered by the Department of Agriculture.

Both the Food Administration and Agriculture departments have been ready since long before the bills were passed to go ahead with the work. The Food Administration has assembled a staff and already is enlisting the country's women in a household saving campaign.

Wheat to be first concern. Meanwhile the Federal Trade Commission, authorized some time ago to conduct an investigation into food prices with special reference to anti-trust law violations, is gathering information which it will turn over to the two agencies and to the Department of Justice.

The first move of the Food Administration will be to bring about changes in the system of distributing wheat and in the manufacture and sale of flour and bread. It will take up next the production of meat and dairy foods. The Trade Commission has investigators now in the flour mills and in the meat-packing houses.

In his statement tonight Mr. Hoover emphasizes the obligation the United States owes to its allies in supplying an abundance of food and urges reduced consumption by the American people.

"We have in our abundance and in our waste," he says, "an ample supply to carry them as well as ourselves over this next winter without suffering. If we fail, it is because indifference."

FLEET CORPORATION LEGAL STAFF QUILTS

ACTION SAID TO BE DUE TO SYMPATHY WITH GOETHALS.

Prominent Lawyers Leave Rear-Admiral Capps Free to Select Own Associates.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—The entire legal staff of the Emergency Fleet Corporation has quit in a body, because of sympathy, it is said, with Major-General George W. Goethals, whose resignation as general manager of the corporation was accepted recently by President Wilson.

On the staff are some of the country's best known lawyers. They are George Rublee, a former member of the Federal Trade Commission; Joseph P. Cotton, George H. Savage and Charles F. Howland, of New York, and Edward E. Burlington, of Chicago.

All except Mr. Savage were serving without pay.

The attorneys resigned several days ago but their action became known only today. It was learned the lawyers felt they should go out with General Goethals and that Rear-Admiral Capps, now general manager, should be left free to choose his own associates.

When the places of the attorneys are filled and one more member is named for the Shipping Board the reorganization of the board and the corporation will have been completed.

MR. BIGELOW MAYOR TODAY

Four Members of City Council Are Absent From Town.

City Commissioner Bigelow Was Mayor of Portland Yesterday and Will Be Again Today.

City Commissioner Bigelow was Mayor of Portland yesterday and will be again today. As president of the City Council, he becomes Mayor when Mayor Baker leaves the city. Mr. Baker went to Aberdeen yesterday to attend the real estate convention. He will return probably tonight.

Commissioner Bigelow will be the only member of the Council in the city today. Commissioner Mann went with the realtors. Commissioner Barbur is at Seaside and Commissioner Kellaher will be absent.

NATIONAL HOLIDAY LIKELY

Celebration of Entrainment of Draft Levis Is Considered.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—A National holiday has been declared September 3 in celebration of the entrainment of the draft levis for the training cantonments. No top to this end has been made as yet, but officials at the Provost Marshal-General's office regard it as probable.

Conferences were had today with railway officials on mobilization details. Transportation lines face the problem of collecting the first 250,000 men from 470 districts.

BURIED TREASURE SOUGHT

Permit Issued to Dig Hole in Los Angeles Street.

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 10.—A treasure, said to have been buried centuries ago, was the object of search of a gang of men who began digging up the street here today directly in front of the County Jail.

The men were directed by J. P. Boatman, who had a permit from the street department to dig a hole as deep as he desired. He claimed to have an old map showing the location of the treasure.

COTTON TO GIVE U. S. BREAD

Flour Made From Abundant Southern Seed Urged on Public.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 10.—Members of the Louisiana Cottonseed Crushers' Association at their annual meeting here late yesterday adopted a resolution asking that the Federal food administration make the substitution of cottonseed flour for wheat a National recommendation and that he urge all states to set aside two days each week for special use of bread made from the substitute flour.

SHIP AND BOAT GALVANIC

Submarine Alongside Battle Cruiser in Danger of Destruction.

FERROT, Spain, Aug. 10.—It has been found necessary to move the German submarine U-23, which was interned recently, from its present anchorage alongside the cruiser Ville de Bilbao, because the cruiser is reinforced with copper, while the submarine is constructed of iron, establishing a galvanic current which would have eventually destroyed the U-boat.

AERIAL BOARD IN FAVOR

Administration Bill Is Reported in Amended Form.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—The Administration bill by Senator Sheppard for an expert board to develop the war air service was reported favorably today by the Senate military committee.

Control by the Secretaries of War and Navy was stricken out and provision to permit the board itself to make contracts was inserted.

CLARKE POTATOES SPROUTING

VANCOUVER Wash., Aug. 10.—(Special.)—In several parts of this country the new potatoes are already sprouting. The potatoes are not large. In some other parts the frost nipped them.

WILSON NOT READY TO TALK OF PEACE

Pro-German Propaganda is Unavailing.

EXECUTIVE IS OBSTINATE

Determination Is to Rush War to Right Conclusion.

ANOTHER WAR NOT WANTED

Pacifists in Washington Give Inspiration to Premature Peace Talk in Halls of American Congress.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—(Special.)—It must not be taken for granted that Senators and Representatives who persist in talking about premature peace get all the inspiration from the maudlin pro-German element in their constituencies. There are peace talkers and peace writers in Washington, and propinquity helps the Congressional peace propaganda.

Straight up to the present time there has been a strong hope among men who want to help Germany that some kind of a peace parley might be arranged between the allies and the central powers, even while hostilities are in progress.

WILSON NOT PEACE ADVOCATE

Great Britain, France and the other across-the-water allies have snubbed this proposition short a dozen times, but the early peace preachers here in Washington seem to have held on to the hope that this country might be induced to get its allies to change their minds and thereby give Germany its chance to obtain what really would amount to a peace with victory for the central powers.

There is no chance that the President will yield in the slightest to the importunities of the men, who say that they want peace simply for the sake of peace, but who in truth want it for the sake of Germany.

PRESIDENT IS OBSTINATE

Mr. Wilson is just about as obstinate in his determination to push this war to a right conclusion as he was in his determination to keep us out of war. He went beyond the limit of patience of thousands of Americans in an attempt to avoid war and now with apparent Scotch determination is set in his plan to finish the war right.

In the possession of the President is everything the Germans have put out in the shape of peace feelers. No sooner does one set of suggestions come from Germany to be froned quickly than another set is promised. It is altogether likely that by ripe-corn time the Germans will be at it again with a proposition to quit, providing they can hold the heavy share of the spoils.

AS NEAR AS ONE CAN DETERMINE, IT

(Concluded on Page 2, Column 4.)

WOMEN ACCUSED OF ANTI-DRAFT PLOT

GOVERNMENT INVESTIGATING CHARGES OF PERJURY.

Effort Is Declared to Have Been Made to Gain Exemption for Husbands and Sons.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 10.—Sweeping investigation into charges of perjury committed in filing selective draft exemption claims was launched here today by United States Secret Service operatives coincident with the arrest of three more persons on charges of conspiring to obstruct the draft, and the indictment by the Federal grand jury of one man on charges of evading service.

The investigation, under the direction of Don S. Rathbun, special agent of the Department of Justice, drew out of information furnished by Secretary Thomas S. Mulvey, of the County Council of Defense. He charged that a meeting of women in a downtown hotel recently, ostensibly a gathering of a woman's democratic league, was the scene of an alleged movement to obtain exemptions by false affidavits for their husbands and sons.

Three persons charged in the warrant on which Daniel O'Connell, a lawyer, was arrested Wednesday, were taken into custody. Mrs. Mary Mulloy Kraus, then arraigned before United States Commissioner Francis Krull, said she had resigned her position as secretary of the "American Patriots," an organization incorporated here.

Thomas G. Frawley and E. A. Benedict were arrested at Lodi, Cal., by Deputy United States Marshal Otis Bohn.

Michael Guiney was arrested for failing to submit to a physical examination.

George Kriff was indicted here late today by the Federal grand jury for failing to register for the draft.

CHURCHES SHORT OF WINE

Several Denominations in Trouble Because of Bone-Dry Laws.

SPOKANE, Wash., Aug. 10.—Washington clergymen of the denominations which use fermented wine at communion are having difficulty in replenishing their supplies, according to statements made here today.

Catholic priests meeting with Bishop Augustin F. Scheiner, of the Spokane diocese, today appointed a committee to confer with the authorities with a view to overcoming the difficulty.

Stringent Washington dry laws are blamed for the trouble. Although they provide for a supply of wine for sacramental use, druggists and police authorities are reluctant to allow its sale because of misinterpretation of the law, it is said.

CIGARETTE STARTS FIRE

St. Helens Hotel Damaged \$1000; Lumber Yard Endangered.

ST. HELENS, Or., Aug. 10.—(Special.)—The careless throwing of a cigarette into the basement of the St. Helens Hotel Friday evening caused a fire which damaged building to extent of about \$1000.

The Fire Department, aided by many volunteers, subdued the flames before the fire spread to adjoining building and the lumber yard of the St. Helens Lumber Company.

STATEMENT IS ISSUED

Late tonight Dr. Suzzallo issued the following statement in behalf of the Council of Defense:

"The conferences of the representatives of employers and employees of the lumber industry with a committee of neutral parties, and the State Council of Defense, terminated this afternoon without effecting any settlement of the existing strike in the lumber industry of Washington, which had been called chiefly on the issue of a reduction of the 10-hour working day to eight hours with no diminution of pay.

"The lumber operators presented figures to show that they could not grant an eight-hour day on the present pay so long as their competitors operated on a 10 or 11-hour day.

"Men Seek Eight-Hour Day. Various suggestions of compromise and settlement were considered by the different parties, frankly and patiently weighed, with the evidently sincere desire on the part of both lumber operators and employees to terminate the present difficulty.

"Amongst these was a proposal of the representatives of labor for an eight-hour day at eight hours' pay, the men to return to work at once. The men asserted that a trial of an eight-hour day would demonstrate in a reasonably short period that labor could

CONFEREES FAIL TO END LABOR TROUBLE

Defense Council's Efforts Dropped.

ALL PROPOSALS ARE REJECTED

Eight-Hour Day Is Issue Before Lumber Operators.

COMPETITORS' SCALE CITED

Suggestions of Compromise and Settlement Weighed, but Situation Remains Unchanged After Week's Deliberation.

SEATTLE, Wash., Aug. 10.—A final conference between the Washington State Council of Defense, representatives of the lumber operators, striking shingleweavers and timber workers and the neutral committee representing the general public in an effort to settle the labor differences and reopen the mills, ended late today. It was a failure, according to the admission of the State Council of Defense.

Dr. Henry Suzzallo, chairman of the Council of Defense, announced that the council's efforts to bring the factions together had been dropped. The conferences began last Tuesday morning and continued through the week. Several times it was thought an agreement was near, but none of the propositions offered met with the complete satisfaction of both sides.

DUST AND HAIL HIT TUCSON, ARIZONA

RAIN SWELLS RIVERS, TAKING OUT HEAVY BRIDGES.

Wind, at Velocity of 75 Miles an Hour, Tears Roofs From Houses and Uproots Many Trees.

TUCSON, Ariz., Aug. 10.—Wind traveling faster than 75 miles an hour, hurling from the northeast in an impenetrable cloud of dust and debris, tore through the city this afternoon at 4:30 and was followed by a hail storm which showered lumps of ice an inch in diameter throughout the section. A whipping rain followed, lasting until a late hour, when it fell steadily, swelling already swollen rivers and arroyos. Substantial bridges over the Santa Cruz River in this section are threatened, but are holding at an early hour tonight.

The wind tore the roofs from houses of substantial construction, whirled huge timbers distances of a hundred feet or more, tore off limbs and uprooted trees, dropped power lines on the streets and from the north to the south entirely covered the ground with debris of fences, outhouses, shattered glass from windows and torn down telegraph and telephone wires and poles.

The hail storm, which lasted about half an hour, beat down gardens and wrenched limbs from trees and caused thousands of dollars' worth of damage to growing crops in the outlying districts.

MOBILIZATION MAY WAIT

Delay Because of Holiday Traffic Declared to Be Possible.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—The date for calling the first increment of 200,000 men into the ranks of the National Army may be changed from September 1 to 4.

September 1 is followed by Sunday and Labor Day, and because of the heavy railroad traffic at that time, due to holiday excursions, draft officials fear the work of transporting the men to cantonments might be interfered with seriously.

Provost Marshal-General Crowder said tonight, however, that if assurances can be had that troop transportation can be handled without delay during the holiday period, a change in the dates will not be required.

MESSANGER SALUTES FLAG

Lad Is Only One Visiting City Hall Who Removes Hat.

To a small, uniformed messenger boy has fallen the lot of setting an example of patriotism at the City Hall.

A large American flag floats in the corridor near the fifth-street entrance to the building in such position that persons entering the building pass under it. Telephone operators in the building have noted that with the single exception of this one messenger boy nobody has saluted the flag. Every time he passes under it he removes his hat.

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AMERICAN LIVES IN JEOPARDY AT SEA

Ruthless U-Boat War Reviewed by Gerard.

DEEDS OFFSET PROMISES

Offer to Pay Indemnities Is Promptly Rejected.

GERMAN CENSORS ACTIVE

Dutch Papers Reproduce ex-Ambassador's Revelations, but Papers of Berlin Have Nothing and Omit Comment.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—(Special.)—A dispatch from Rotterdam to the Daily Telegraph says:

"The German press has not yet been allowed to publish anything on Gerard's revelations.

"In addition to the Kaiser's letter to President Wilson, which is reproduced in extenso, the Dutch press has published copious extracts from Mr. Gerard's book. These newspapers, in the original of course, have been forwarded to Germany. Not a line appears, however, in the German papers to hand at the moment of writing."

An Exchange Telegraph Company message from Amsterdam says the German censorship will not, for the time being, allow publication of Gerard's memoirs of events that happened while he was in Germany.

BY JAMES W. GERARD.

American Ambassador to the German Imperial Court, July 28, 1913, to February 4, 1917. Copyright, 1917, by the Public Ledger Company.

I do not intend to go in great detail into the exchange of notes and the public history of the submarine controversy, as all that properly belongs to the history of the war rather than to an account of my personal experience, and besides as Victor Hugo said, "History is not written with a microscope." All will remember the answer of Germany to the American Lusitania note, which answer, delivered on May 23, contained the charge that the Lusitania was armed and carried munitions and had been used in the transport of Canadian troops. In the meantime, however, the American ship Nebraska had been torpedoed off the coast of Ireland on the 26th and on May 23 Germany stated that the American steamer Guilflight had been torpedoed by mistake and apologized for this act.

Von Jagow gave me, about the same time, a note requesting that American vessels should be more plainly marked and should illuminate their marking at night.

The second American Lusitania note was published on July 11, 1915, and its delivery was coincident with the resignation of Mr. Bryan as Secretary of State. In this last note President Wilson (for, of course, it is an open secret that he was the author of these notes) made the issue perfectly plain, referring to the torpedoing of enemy passenger ships:

Only her actual resistance to capture or refusal to stop constituted the basis for the purpose of visit could have afforded the commander of the submarine any justification for putting the lives of those on board the ship in jeopardy.

Retaliation Is German Plea.

The German answer to this American Lusitania note was delivered on July 8 and again stated that "we have been obliged to adopt a submarine war to meet the declared intentions of our enemies and the method of warfare adopted by them in contravention of international law."

Again referring to the alleged fact of the Lusitania's carrying munitions, the German answer said: "That if the Lusitania had been spared, thousands of cases of munitions would have been sent to Germany's enemies and thereby thousands of German mothers and children robbed of breadwinners."

The note contained, also, some of Zimmermann's favorite proposals to the effect that German submarine commanders would be instructed to permit the passage of American steamers marked in a special way and whose sailing had been notified in advance, provided that the American Government guaranteed that these vessels did not carry contraband of war. It was also suggested that a number of neutral vessels should be added to those sailing under the American flag to give greater opportunity for those Americans who were compelled to travel abroad. The note's most important part continued: "In particular, the Imperial Government is unable to admit that the American citizens can protect an enemy ship by mere fact of their presence on board."

U-Boat Proposals Rejected.

July 21 the American Government rejected the proposals of Germany, saying, "that he lives of noncombatants may in no case be put in jeopardy unless the vessel resists or seeks to escape after being summoned to submit to examination." It disposed of the claim that the acts of England gave Germany the right to retaliate even though American citizens should be deprived of their lives in the course

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