## **ESTIMATES ON CAR** SHORTAGE DIFFER

State Commission and Southern Pacific Announce Conflicting Figures.

SMALL DEFICIT ADMITTED

State Body Only Credits Equipment Placed on Shippers' Spur, While Company Counts All Entering Its Portland Division.

A car shortage of indefinite propor-tions is threatened on the Southern Precific lines in Oregon, but officials of the road are hopeful of meeting the situation before it develops seriously. The records of the State Public Servtoe Commission reflected a net shortage of 569 cars yesterday, but these figures are vigorously disputed by Southern Pacific officials in Portland.

Apparently there is a decided difference between the methods used by the Southern Pacific and the Public Serv-fce Commission in estimating the car

The railroad's own car service bureau counted for a net shortage of only 194 cars contrasted to 569 reported by

Yet the Commission reaches its totals through reports made by the railroad itself. But the Commission does not call a car a car until it actually in standing on the shipper's spur track or on the railroad siding waiting to be

Railway Method Different.

The Southern Pacific, on the other hand, insists on counting every car available for loading on its lines in Oregon as soon as it enters the Portland division, either at Ashland on the south or at Portland on the north.

There is where the difference There is where the difference

mes in. For instance, yesterday the Southern Pacific had 684 closed cars scattered over its lines in the state, with orders for 193 closed cars from the shippers
—a net surplus of 491.
On the other hand, it had 256 open
cars with orders for 941—a shortage

of 685. Grouping closed cars and open cars together, the net shortage in the state

together, the net shortage in the state was 194—the railroad's figures.

While the Commission counted the 941 orders for open cars and the 193 orders for closed cars—an aggregate of 1134—it credited the railroad with only 412 closed cars and 153 open cars total of 565-available for actual

loading. So far as the practical operation of a railroad is concerned it is readily understood that it is necessary to adopt some arbitrary unit upon which to figure. In this case the railroad divi-sion is the established unit. The rail-road operators take the division as a whole and figure that when a car is anywhere on that unit it is available for loading at any other place on that division. In effect, it is—eventually.

Shipper Not Supplied. But a shipper at Springfield or at Carlton, for instance isn't going to get much immediate satisfaction out of a of empty cars at Ashland, or at

Neither is the man who puts in an order for a dozen open cars for load-ing gravel or lumber going to get his shipping done on a group of boxcars, no matter how great the supply.

To a certain extent open cars and now the preponderance of orders is for open cars. At this season of the year

ual American citizens have failed to see

Hope Is to Stabilize Prices by Cooperation of Country.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Herbert Floover, who was today formally appointed food administrator, tonight issued a statement outlining the Government's purposes in administering the food legislation. It follows:

The food legislation. It follows:

The food statement outlining the government's purposes in administering the food legislation. It follows:

The food legislation is the food administration of the food legislation is the food of the food legislation.

are three-fold:
First, so to guide the trade in the fundamental food commodities as to eliminate vicious speculation, extortion and wasteful practices and to stabilize

crease exports to our allies to a point which will enable them properly to provision their armies and to feed their peoples during the coming Winter.

Purpose Is to Stabilize Business. "The food administration is called the look administration is called into being to stabilize and not to disturb conditions and to defend honest enterprise against illegitimate competition. It has been devised to correct the abnormalities and abuses that have crept into trade by reason of the world disturbance and to restore business as for a way he to a reasonable basis.

far as may be to a reasonable basis.
"I do not believe that drastic forces need be applied to maintain economic need be applied to maintain economic distribution and sane use of supplies by the great majority of American people and I have learned a deep and abiding faith in the intelligence of the average American business man whose aid we anticipate and depend on to remedy the evils developed by the war which he admits and deplores as deeply as ourselves. But, if there be those who expect to exploit this hour of sacrifice, if there are men or organiza-

SUMMARY OF FOOD CONTROL BILL PROVIDES FOR GOVERN-MENTAL SUPERVISION OVER WIDE RANGE.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Aug. 9 .- Section 14 of the food control bill relating to wheat prices and regulations, most vital to the Pacific Northwest and Portland in particular, reads as

vital to the Pacific Northwest and Portland in particular, reads as follows:

Section 14.—That whenever the President shall find that an emergency exists requiring stimulation of the production of wheat and that it is essential that the producers of wheat produced within the United States chall have the benefits of the guaranty provided for in this section, he is authorized from time to time, seasonably, and as far in advance of seeding time as practicable, to determine and fix and to give public notice of what, under special conditions, is a reasonable guaranteed price for wheat in order to assure such producers a reasonable profit, the President shall, thereupon, fix such guaranteed price for each of the official grain standards for wheat as established under the United States grain standards and approved August 11, 1916, the President shall from time to time establish and promulgate such regulations as he shall deem wise ditions of dell with such guaranteed prices, and in particular, governing conditions of dell with such guaranteed prices, and in particular, governing conditions of dell with such guaranteed prices, and in particular, governing conditions of dell with such guaranteed prices, and in particular, governing conditions of dell with such guaranteed prices, and in particular, governing conditions of dell with such guaranteed prices, and in particular, governing conditions of dell with such guaranteed prices, and in particular, governing conditions of the principal price, and differences in price for the several students and the basis. Thereupon, the Government of the United States heredy guarantees every producer of wheat produced within the United States that, upon compliance by him with the regulations prescribed, he shall receive for any wheat produced in reliance upon this guarantee within the period, not exceeding 18 months, prescribed in the notice, a price not less than the guaranteed price therefor as fixed pursuant to this section, but he price therefor as fixed pursuant to this section, a

The food control bill establishes, during the war, broad Government control over foods, feeds, fuel, fuel oils, natural gas, fertilizer and its ingredients, tools, utensils and equipment required for the actual production of all such products, designated "necessaries."

In establishing Government control the bill authorizes the President to enter into any voluntary arrangements, create or use any agency or agencies, to accept services of any person without compensation, to co-operate with any agency or person, to utilize any department or agency of the Government and to co-ordinate their department or agency of the Government, and to co-ordinate their

In pursuance of such authorization President Wilson plans to appoint Herbert C. Hoover food administrator. Control of other necessaries named may be accomplished through other agencies. The House provision for an individual food administrator was enacted only after the President had prevailed upon the Senate and House conferees to eliminate a Senate amendment, inserted by two overwhelming votes of 63 to 19 and 60 to 23, proposing a board of food of three subject to Senate confirmation.

Comprehensive powers are given in the bill, passed as a war measure, to assure adequate supply and equitable distribution of the named necessaries, to facilitate their movement, to prevent, locally and generally, scarcity, monopoly, hoarding, injurious speculation, manipulation or private control affecting supply, distribution and

The bill appropriates a fund of \$150,000,000 to be used in its administration and \$10,000,000 for Federal purchase and sale at cost

The prohibition provisions, a compromise for "bone-dry" prohibition proposed by the House, forbid manufacture and importation of distilled liquors for beverages during the war, authorize the President to suspend manufacture of malt, fermented and vinous liquors or to limit their alcoholic content and "authorizes and directs" the President, in his discretion, to commandeer distilled beverages in bond or stock when necessary for redistillation into alcohol for military or other public defense purposes or to conserve foodstuffer. other public defense purposes or to conserve foodstuffs.

Congressional leaders understand the President does not intend to commandeer distilled spirits or to curtail their consumption unless military exigencies require. The so-called Smoot amendment, directing Federal purchase of distilled beverages in bond at cost plus 10 per cent profit, was eliminated.

Sweeping powers to control coal prices also are provided. The bill authorizes the President, through the Federal Trade Commission or other agency, to fix coal and coke prices at the mines and among wholesalers and retailers, to regulate method of sale, shipment and distribution among dealers and consumers, and to requisition

and operate mines or other coaling facilities.

A system of Federal licensing of all agencies related to the production, fransportation and distribution of the designated necessaries also is provided, and rigid provisions against hoarding, speculation and monopolization established, under heavy penalties. Farm-

ulation and monopolization established, under heavy penalties. Farmers are exempted from the hoarding provisions.

The bill also authorizes the President to requisition, for military or public defense needs, all necessaries named, and, to guarantee reasonable prices to producer and consumer, to buy and sell fuel, wheat, flour, meal, beans and potatoes. The bill also authorizes the President to requisition and operate any factory, packing-house, mine or oil pipeline, at just compensation, for military or public defense uses.

Another clause, inserted by the Senate after much criticism of alleged sale by members of the advisory commissioners of their own products to the Government, prohibits Federal agents from soliciting or inducing contracts with the Government in which they are

to compete with operators whose sole of cars. At this season of the year lumber manufacturers like to ship on open cars, as it is easier to load and unload and there is little chance of damage from the elements. In the Winter time lumber men have to use closed cars, excepting for their rough stock. Logs always go on opens, which begins to move, a great cry will go up for closed equipment. Open cars cannot be substituted.

HOOVER IS NAMED HEAD

(Continued From First Page.)

Was and the preponderance of orders is for open cars. At this season of the year log compete with operators whose sole effort is to inflate prices and bring into disrepute the majority of honest traders. We hope within the next few days to announce the method of wheat and flour control.

"Whereas, we exported before the war but \$0,000,000 bushels of wheat per annum, this year, by one means or per annum, this year, by one means or per annum, this year, by one means or another, we must find for our allies 225,000,000 bushels, and this in the face of a short crop. Our best will but partly meet their needs, for even then they must reduce their bread consumption 25 per cent, and it will be war bread they must eat—war bread, of would find it almost necessary to which a large portion consists of other cereals.

ual American citizens have failed to see and do this loyal National duty. We shall invite all classes and all trades to sign a volunteer pledge to co-operate with us in the undertaking, and so become members of the food administration as we ourselves are."

Cereals.

"Because of the shortage of shipping. Guernseys, rather than recultively only the most concentrated of foods, wheat, grain, beef, pork and dairy products and sugar can be sent across the seas. Fortunately we have for our own to the bulletin of the Chicago section of the American Chemical Society, oleomary at the cereals—and surely our first HOOVER OUTLINES HIS PLANS and other cereals—and surely our first manifest duty is to substitute these for those other products which are of

greater use to our fellow-fighters, Elimination of Waste Is Duty. "Our second duty is to eliminate The hopes of the food administration their physical strength. They can, howethree-fold: ever, substitute foods as above. It is not too much to ask the other 30 per cent, by simpler living, to reduce their consumption. The substitutions we ask impose no hardships and the elimina-tion of waste is today no more than a patriotic service.

"Every ounce of waste is a contribu-

end wasteful practices and to stabilize prices in the essential staples.

Second, to guard our export so that against the world's shortage we retain sufficient supplies for our own people, and to co-operate with the allies to prevent inflation of prices.

Third, that we stimulate in every manner within our power the saving of our food, in order that we may increase exports to our allies to a point servation. It can be achieved only through sincere and earnest daily co-operation in the 20,000,000 kitchens and at the 20,000,000 dinner tables of the United States. If we can reduce our consumption of wheat flour by one pound, our meat by seven ounces, our fat by seven ounces, our sugar by seven ounces, per person per week, these ounces, per person per week, these quantities, multiplied by 100,000,000, will immeasurably aid and encourage our allies, help our growing armies, and so effectively serve the great and noble cause of humanity in which our

GOVERNORS TO BE CALLED ON

Oregon Executive to Ask Opposition

to Mr. Hoover's Plan. SALEM, Or., Aug. 10.—(Special)— Herbert C. Hoover's tentative plan to have all lambs and calves kept off the markets during the war, on the grounds that to allow the animals to who expect to exploit this hour of sacrifice, if there are men or organizations scheming to increase the trials
of this country, we shall not hesitate
to apply the full, the drastic, the
coercive powers that Congress has conferred upon us in this instrument.

Power in Reserve.

grounds that to allow the animals to grounds that the animals to grounds that the animals to grounds that the animals to grounds that

"Induigence in profiteering in this hour of National danger is far from the wish or the will of the vast majority of our business people, and I am convinced that, while we must have ready in reserve the corrective powers given us, we shall by these powers free the great majority from necessity

cereals.
"Because of the shortage of shipping, Guernseys, rather than feed them while

Home cares

are made



## ARMY WANTS COOKS

SATURDAY, AUGUST

Coast Hotelmen to Aid in Furnishing Chefs.

SEVEN ARE ON COMMITTEE

L. M. Davenport, of Spokane, Who Is Chairman, Designates Hotel Managers in Eight States to Assist in Work.

If the regiments of the new National Army comprising the eight states in District No. 16 are going to follow the old declaration that "an army travels on its belly," a committee of Coast hotelmen, of which Richard W. Childs is the Portland member, has got one of the biggest jobs wet handed out by Uncle Sam.

Quartermaster-General Sharp recently appointed seven hotel managers in Oregon, Washington and California o arrange for furnishing cooks for the regiments that are being raised in what is officially known for this pur-pose as District No. 16, and in which are included California, Oregon, Washington, Nevada, Utah, Wyoming, Mon-tana and Idaho.

The committee of seven, named by Quartermaster-General Sharp, follows: L. M. Davenport, manager of the L. M. Davenport, manager of the Davenport Hotel at Spokane, chairman; Hazen J. Titus, superintendent of the dining car service of the Northern Pacific; J. C. Marmaduke, manager of the New Washington Hotel, Seattle; Vernon Goodwin, manager of the Alexandria Hotel, Los Angeles; W. J. Corby, manager of the Baltimore Hotel, Los Angeles; J. F. McHenry, manager of the Hotel Montgomery, San Jose, and Richard W. Childs, manager of the Hotel Portland.

Let the Boy 'Break In' Now a New Suit for School

-Here are some strong lines of Norfolk two-knicker suits-many of them just in-that the boys can wear during August, and be in good trim for the opening of

-The new materials and patterns are decidedly pleasing; you'll say that the quality is remarkable, considering the modest price...... \$8.50 -I carry the largest stock of Boys' Norfolks in Portland. Prices run from \$6.50 to \$16.50.



boys. -There is still wide variety of fabric and style, and there's many a mother buying one, two, three, and even four

-There's a good reason-the prices are low-98c to \$7.50.

-Children's novelty overcoats are in; early choosers will have the advantage of leisurely selection from full stocks.

-Selling boys' indestructible corduroy pants, with double seat and knees, in ages 8 to 18 years, at \$2.



Second Floor-Elevator

Angeles; J. F. McHonry, manager of the Hotel Montgomery, San Jose and Richard W. Childs, manager of the Hotel Montgomery, San Jose and Richard W. Childs, manager of the Hotel Portland.

Chairman Davenport was authorized at a recent meeting of the committee to name the following hotelmen to assist in the big task:

John Pierce, manager Office Hotel, Olympiles, Wash.; John Pierce, manager Flerce Hotel, Olympiles, Wash.; J. W. Mullener, manager Grand Hotel, Mash.; J. W. Mullener, manager Grand Hotel, Mash.; J. W. M. Mullener, manager Rainbow Hotel, Great Falls, Mont.; W. F. Love. manager Thornton Wash.; Chairm Hotel, Chievan, Mont.; W. F. Love. manager Thornton Wash.; Chairm Hotel, Chievan Wash.; J. W. W. Wash.; J. W. Machine Game up from behind without warning and struck their left hotels, San Danger St. Francisco, Cal.; James Woods, manager St. Prancisco, Cal.; Osaldah, Rich, manager St. George Botel, Son Francisco, Cal.; Osaldah, Rich, manager Citt Hotel, Spokane, Wash.; J. W. Oukes, manager St. Francisco, Cal.; Osaldah, Rich, manager St. Prancisco, Cal.; Osaldah, Rich, manager St. George Hotel, Spokane, Wash.; J. W. Oukes, manager St. George Hotel, Spokane, Wash.; J. W. Oukes, manager Place Hotel, Spokane, Wash.; J. W. Oukes, manager Place Hotel, Spokane, Wash.; J. W. Oukes, manager Place Hotel, Spokane, Wash.; J. W. Oukes, manager St. George Hotel, Spokane, Wash.; J. W. Oukes, manager Rainbow Hotel, Spokane, Was

## PEACE! With Germany Powerless or Germany Free-Which?

As the war enters its fourth year, the German Emperor proclaims that the thoughts of the German people "stand resolute in the determination to prosecute this righteous war of defense to a successful termination," and tells his soldiers "we are invincible. We shall be victorious. The Lord God will be with us." But while the thunder of British guns in Flanders and the shout of advancing German regiments in Russia seem to be the loud echoes of these confident assertions, representatives of both sides were at the same time contributing to a symposium of peace. Mr. Balfour declares that Germany must be "either powerless or free" before peace can come.

German peace-hints are prefaced with assertions that German armies in Belgium and Roumania are fighting a purely defensive war. Chancellor Michaelis denies imputation of coldness toward the Reichstag declaration for a peace without conquest, while Count Czernin, Foreign Minister of Austria-Hungary, admits that his country is quite ready for an "honorable peace." While Austria's readiness for peace has long been evidenced by American editors, they suspect that Germany's outgivings and the firm grip of the military

regime conceal an almost equal longing.

The leading article in this week's LITERARY DIGEST (August 11th) is a review of all the peace talk from various quarters, arranged so that the reader instantly grasps its full import. Other articles in this number of the DIGEST sure to interest you, are:

Insurance Instead of Pensions for Our Fighting Men How the Government Proposes to Protect the Country Against an Increase of the Pestiferous Pension Graft of the Past, by a Straightforward, Business-like Indemnity.

The Allied Drive in Belgium To Make Labor's Americanism Safe A New National Party The Battle of Craonne—the Second

The German Shock Absorbers The Irish Convention Land Hunger in Russia The Value of the "Eye" in Designing News of Finance and Investment

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When you buy a suit of clothes, an automobile, a home, or anything else that you need, your thought is always to get exactly what your requirements call for-nothing more, nothing less. This holds good, or should do so, in the case of your reading matter. You want, if you are a normal, healthy-minded person, the one periodical that gives you the most reliable, up-to-date news. You are not looking for preachments, for colored

or distorted accounts of things, but for facts—clear, concise statements upon which you can depend and which will keep you thoroughly posted as to what the world is doing, saying and thinking, This is exactly what we all need and exactly what you will find each week in THE LITERARY DIGEST, and that is why 700,000 leaders of thought throughout the Nation buy it and read it every week. Better buy a copy today.

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