

FOOD SUPPLY GAINS, SAYS LLOYD GEORGE

With Reasonable Economy England Will Not Starve, Parliament Is Told.

TONNAGE INCREASES FAST

Loss in April 560,000 Tons Gross, While June Sinkings Are 320 Tons—Ship Building Industry Is Quickened.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—A message of hope and quiet confidence in the future was given to the British nation today in the House of Commons by Premier Lloyd George. The people of the British Isles cannot be starved, notwithstanding the German submarine campaign, and the military situation grows more hopeful. The difficulties of the allies will grow less and their power increase, while the German war effort will increase and her power fall away.

"This is the supreme hour for patience, for courage, for endurance, for hope, for unity. Let us go through this hour with a temper that will enable us to destroy a great military despotism. Let us go through this hour with the old temper of our race, so that next year we shall begin and then let the world begin to reap the fruits of our valor."

Former Premier Asquith said that Great Britain administration under one head promises to simplify and make more effective the organization which, under Adolph von Botzki's management, already has reached a remarkable degree of efficiency.

BERLIN, Wednesday, Aug. 15, Via London, Aug. 16.—Germany's new food controller, Herr von Waldow, formerly of the "Province of Pomerania, today stepped into the position made vacant in the course of the recent Cabinet upheaval. As soon as the Reichstag has sanctioned the combination of the imperial and Prussian food bureaus, Von Waldow will attain the rank of secretary, in which capacity he also will sit in the Bundesrath.

The unification of the German nation's food administration under one head promises to simplify and make more effective the organization which, under Adolph von Botzki's management, already has reached a remarkable degree of efficiency.

PEAK CLIMBER RETURNS

Jerry E. Bronaugh Enthusiastic Regarding Mount Jefferson Trip.

Jerry E. Bronaugh, an enthusiastic Mazama, returned to Portland yesterday from Camp Hardy, at the base of Mount Jefferson, more enthusiastic than ever before over the splendid possibilities of the world only known what a splendid peak it is, they would flock here to climb it.

"Anyone with a strong back and a weak mind can climb other mountains of this state," said Mr. Bronaugh, "but to conquer Mount Jefferson is a test for a real mountaineer. If the Alpinists of the world only knew what a splendid peak it is, they would flock here to climb it."

Mr. Bronaugh reached the Mazama party in time to join in the second official climb of Mount Jefferson last night. The world only knew what a splendid peak it is, they would flock here to climb it.

"The Mazamas, said Mr. Bronaugh, will break camp Saturday and return to Portland immediately thereafter. The outing, he said, is a remarkable success."

LISTER PLAN IS FLOATED

(Continued From First Page.)

An I. W. W. insurance. The I. W. W. frankly state that they will make no agreement which they will observe. It is, therefore, utterly impossible to contract with them. Their ultimate aim, as frankly proclaimed by them, is to destroy the wage system; to destroy property rights, and take over all property themselves. Such a doctrine, of course, cannot for a moment be considered. The organization is merely engaged now in attempting to embarrass the Government of the United States at a time when the life of the Nation is at stake.

"Mr. Brown, representing organized labor, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, was asked by a member of the Council of Defense at a recent mediation meeting whether eight hours was his ultimate object, or whether it was merely a step to shorter hours, and in reply said that he did not believe eight hours was the ultimate ambition of the workers."

"How long, therefore, even if the proposition suggested by your excellency were accepted, would it be before further excessive demands were made? The answer is quite apparent."

"Vote of People Cited." "We cannot understand why your excellency makes a position that an eight-hour day is imperative. Let us call attention to the fact that at the November, 1914, general election in this state initiative bill No. 12, providing for an eight-hour day, was decisively defeated, the vote being for 118,881, and against 219,223. This respectfully submit should be decisive of the question."

"The lumbermen of the state of Washington are not opposed to a National eight-hour day in the lumber industry, their objection being to an eight-hour day in that industry in the state of Washington when their competitors are permitted to work 10 hours, in addition to possessing favorable freight differentials and the very much lower daily wage prevailing in that industry at those points. Accordingly, a bill requiring a National eight-hour day in the lumber industry has been introduced in the Senate of the United States by Senator Poindexter, of the state of Washington, accompanied with the reasons therefor substantially, as above set forth."

Universal Labor Desired. "If an eight-hour day in the lumber industry in the state of Washington is essential to the well-being of this state, may we not respectfully urge your excellency to use the influence and power pertaining to your office to secure the passage and approval of that bill?"

In conclusion, let us remind your excellency of the fact that the employees in the lumber industry in the state of Washington are being paid the highest wages that ever have been paid in the industry in the world. If the question at issue is one of patriotism we are unable to understand why patriotism requires the absolute destruction of the lumber industry on which the state of Washington is dependent, but requires nothing whatever of employees engaged therein who, as above stated, are paid the highest wages ever paid in the industry in the world."

HUGE TASKS FACE GENERAL PERSHING

Stupendous Work to Be Done Before Americans Can Take Part in Great Battle.

PROGRESS ALREADY MADE

Officers Approach Front and Learn Intricacies of Defenses—Hot Food to Be Served Soldiers in Front Trenches.

BY LINCOLN EYRE.

AMERICAN HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, Aug. 16.—I have just completed a fairly comprehensive inquiry into the problems which must be solved and the things which must be done before the American expeditionary force can strike at the enemy with strength equivalent to that of an equal number of their French and British comrades.

Now that a month has passed and the rudiments of soldiering have been solidly implanted, every officer who is not directly hushed with the actual routine of training is throwing every ounce of energy and brains he possesses into the transcendently important task of organization.

From talks with many officers thus engaged and from my own knowledge of the American Army's needs, I am able to sketch in broad outlines the colossal machinery which must be set in motion before the American troops can participate in an offensive like that recently undertaken in the Ypres and Yector.

Chief Things to Be Done. General headquarters must be established and linked up with all the units, including the hospital units and the maritime base.

Details and arrangements for feeding and munitioning the men in the trenches and for carrying back the wounded and disposing of the dead must be worked out.

The operation department of the general staff must have familiarized itself with every square yard of the territory upon which our men will fight. Artillery officers and men must have learned all there is to know about the French "Seventy-five" field pieces, as well as the first art of creating a creeping barrage fire just ahead of their own advancing infantry without dropping shells among the latter.

There must be an adequate engineering force for lacing barbed wire in front of the trenches and constructing of small forts, machine gun positions, vast subterranean shelters and all the other complicated defenses necessitated by trench warfare.

For every regiment a reserve battalion, from which can be drawn the drafts of men required to keep the unit up to full strength, must be created in the rear at home. A reserve store of ammunition of all kinds must be got in readiness sufficient to guard against every emergency.

The number of horses and mules now available must be increased and the supply of pack mules must be increased. Situation Grave but Not Gloomy.

These eight essential cogs in the mighty engine behind the firing line do not by any means complete the list of requirements. They give a faint idea, however, of the magnitude of the job that is being tackled by Major-General Pershing and his assistants and ought to give the people at home an inkling of what it is going to mean to the whole Nation.

The situation, as it is painted to me by men familiar with every phase of it, is grave but not gloomy. All the things I have set forth above are going to be done, provided the government supports its soldiers with all the means at its disposal.

Many of them are well on the road to accomplishment already. An officer of the Quartermaster's Department who has just returned from a visit to the front has gained a clear conception of the way he is going to look after the men's bodily welfare. He traversed miles of marvelously built trenches and tunnels, and inspected a special system newly adopted and hygienically treated along every inch of their length. He studied the method by which food is brought to the men in the front line, piping hot, from kitchens two or three miles in the rear. He inspected the latest and trolley lines and acquainted himself with the intricacies of donkey transport under heavy fire.

"Within a week," he told me, "I will guarantee to have things organized so that our men will get an Irish stew—all the ingredients of which will have come from the United States—within 50 yards of the Germans." This does not mean, of course, that American troops will be close to the enemy as that in a week, but merely that the Quartermaster will be ready for them when they do get there.

Ration Is Wholly American. The field bakeries have got under way all over the camp today, French bread is no longer necessary, and every part of the ration is wholly American. In huge Quartermaster's stores, headed the other day at divisional headquarters, they are quietly and commodiously on sale that has not been brought across the Atlantic is French chocolate and candy.

Another problem that will find speedy solution is the care of the wounded. What with the superabundance of first-class American medical men now in France, the splendid hospital accommodations provided by the French and the American hospital units on the British front, Uncle Sam's casualties, according to a staff medical officer

with whom I talked today, are likely to get better treatment than those of any other belligerent. So comprehensive are the arrangements already made, as a result of which several fully manned and equipped United States Army hospital units are in complete working order, that it has been decided to loan the Roosevelt Hospital unit from New York to the French for the time being. Thus the Rooseveltians will move, in a day or so, from the base they have been occupying to a hospital center far away from the American zone. Having had practically nothing to do where they are now, doctors, nurses and enlisted men, alike, welcome the change.

For obvious reasons, little can be said about what the future will bring with regard to artillery and engineering formations. Doubtless some engineering regiments will be attached to General Pershing's force as soon as they are needed. Artillery instruction centers are in full swing and the officers attending them report a steady progress in acquiring knowledge about French guns and up-to-the-minute gunnery tactics. By the time the gun crews are ready to be trained there will be enough American officers grounded in all the details of their craft to provide an adequate supply of instructors.

AMERICAN TROOPS REVIEWED

Fine Appearance Presented When Entire Command Is Inspected.

AMERICAN FIELD HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, Aug. 16.—I have just reviewed yesterday by Major-General William L. Sibert of all the troops of his command in training for the trenches afforded a military spectacle of international significance and historic import. It was the first time that the troops of this particular unit of the American Army in France had been assembled in their entirety and the display they made was deeply impressive.

There have been other reviews of American troops in foreign lands—in the Philippines, Cuba, faraway Guam and Panama—but they are not an entirely new meaning to the sturdy tramp of the men of America in France today. One saw in them the symbol of their country's new adventure.

"They made me feel very proud," declared Major-General Sibert last night, echoing the sentiment of a small but enthusiastic little handful of Americans who were permitted to see the martial display.

The new Army regiments are modeled on the European standard, quite different from the old American regiments and when on the march yesterday in columns of fours the line seemed to stretch an interminable distance.

The reviewing ground was staked out with American flags, and when General Sibert had taken up his position the immobile army began to move. It was the first time an American Army had passed in review under its new organization and the display was a most interesting one. Marching in line of platoons means moving forward with four platoons abreast, each platoon being formed in column. The space between the platoons being considerable the head and front of the marching column are fully 200 feet wide.

An amusing incident of the review was the first appearance in line of new machine guns, which are carried on a small cart instead of pack mules as formerly. Each cart is drawn by a mule and driven by a soldier. The latter had a short and tiresome time adjusting the machine. These little French vehicle mules being used to transport a single harness. The result has been that during the past week stray mules have been encountered here and there on the line, hanging negligently about their necks.

For every regiment a reserve battalion, from which can be drawn the drafts of men required to keep the unit up to full strength, must be created in the rear at home. A reserve store of ammunition of all kinds must be got in readiness sufficient to guard against every emergency.

The number of horses and mules now available must be increased and the supply of pack mules must be increased. Situation Grave but Not Gloomy. These eight essential cogs in the mighty engine behind the firing line do not by any means complete the list of requirements. They give a faint idea, however, of the magnitude of the job that is being tackled by Major-General Pershing and his assistants and ought to give the people at home an inkling of what it is going to mean to the whole Nation.

3 SONS GET COMMISSIONS

Walter L. Tooze, of Salem, Is Proud of Family Record.

SALEM, Or., Aug. 16.—(Special.)—Walter L. Tooze today stated that the list of men from Oregon as published showing those receiving commissions in Eastern camps should include seven names instead of six. Lamar Tooze has received a commission as Captain of the 10th Cavalry, and standing fifth in rank.

Mr. Tooze is proud of the fact that he has three sons all of whom have received commissions. They are Lamar and Leslie, twins, and Walter L. Jr., who received a commission as Captain at the Presidio. Leslie was commissioned as Second Lieutenant at the Presidio.

PARKPLACE COMPANY SUED

Lumber Firm Charged With Owing \$4460 to Portland Concern.

OREGON CITY, Or., Aug. 16.—(Special.)—Suit was filed in the Circuit Court here today by the Henry D. Davis Lumber Company, of Portland, against the Gladstone Lumber Company, of Parkplace, Clackamas County, Oregon, to collect \$4460, an open account which the Davis company alleges the defendants have consistently refused to pay.

The plaintiff also prays for the appointment of a receiver to manage the business of the company, which it alleges now has no management.

CAR SHORTAGE REDUCED

By Co-operation, Railroads Increase Service of Equipment.

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.—Reduction of 75 per cent in car shortage between May 1 and August 1, as a result of efforts of railroads to place a maximum of facilities at the disposal of the Government for war service, was shown in



The President has spoken through the Commercial Economy Board of the Council of National Defense

THE Government of the United States asks the merchants of the United States to co-operate in saving men, money and gasoline for War purposes. The need of drivers, horses, vehicles and gasoline will be greater every month of the war from now on. The Government today requests us to say WE WILL save. Tomorrow it may need, and it has the power to say, YOU MUST SAVE.

—With other merchants of Portland, we have responded to the Government's call. On Monday, August 20th, this store will inaugurate

ONE DELIVERY A DAY ONLY

The Government Urges PATRIOTIC WOMEN

get the "Carry Habit" and Help Win the War

—The merchants of Portland ask all shoppers to co-operate with them by carrying packages from the store to their homes and from their homes to the stores.

—Portland women are deeply interested in the success of the War. They are doing much Red Cross and other War work, and are as anxious as the men to help in eliminating waste and lost motion.

—Portland merchants know that Portland shoppers will co-operate with them against unnecessary deliveries and returns.

—Portland merchants know that Portland women will patronize patriotic stores and are sure that they will have the entire co-operation of all the women in Portland and Oregon.

Lipman Wolfe & Co. "Merchandise of Merit Only"

a statement issued here today by Fairfax Harrison, chairman of the railroads' war board. The excess of unfilled car requisitions over idle cars amounted to 148,657 on May 1, the statement said, while on August 1 it was only 32,778. "This result has been accomplished at a time when the railroads are supplying from 15 to 20 per cent more freight service with the same number of cars than was being given five times last year," Mr. Harrison said.

Advertisement for Summer Tourist Tickets, featuring a scenic view of a river and mountains. Text includes: 'Summer Tourist Tickets ON SALE Fridays and Saturdays To September 29th VIA THE Famous Columbia River Route Union Pacific System Denver \$62.50, Omaha \$67.50, St. Louis \$78.70, Chicago \$80, Washington \$116, New York \$118.20, Low Fares to all the Chief Cities East. City Office, 3rd and Washington Broadway 4500; A-6121 Wm. McMurray, General Passenger Agent, Portland'

Advertisement for Edwin Arden, featuring a star logo and text: 'The eminent actor Edwin Arden with a wonderful cast, in the tremendously powerful drama of modern life, "The Iron Heart" Only Today and Tomorrow 11 A. M. to 11 P. M.'