

MAJ. GEORGE LLOYD, PREMIER

Lloyd George Reviews Work of British Fighting and Maritime Fleets.

FOCH'S FEAT BRILLIANT

America's Part in War Recognized as Highly Important; Over 300,000 U. S. Troops Moved Overseas in July.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—David Lloyd George, the British Prime Minister, today in a speech before the House of Commons, reviewed extensively the war situation.

He referred particularly to what had been accomplished in the recent drive by the allied forces on the Somme-Rhinland salient, to the destruction of German submarines, of which 150 had been accounted for since the war began—more than half of these in the last year—and the part the Americans now are playing and would play later in the fight for the cause of democracy.

"He would be a sanguine man on the German general staff who would now predict that Germany could obtain a military decision this year," the Premier declared, "he characterized Marshal Foch's counter offensive as 'the most brilliant in the annals of the war.'"

Reverting to peace, Lloyd George said the people who had made the war were still in evidence and that they could have no peace so long as they were predominant in the councils of the enemy.

Course of War Influenced.

When Great Britain decided to throw her whole weight into the war, he continued, she did so because of an outrage on international rights. Had she not taken this decision, the whole course of the war would have been different.

He pictured the part the navies have played in the war and said he did not think that many persons realized that if the allies were defeated on the water the war would be over.

"When the war began," said Mr. Lloyd George, "the British navy, then the largest in the world, represented a tonnage of 2,500,000. Now, including the auxiliary fleet, it is 3,000,000.

"Were it not for this increase the seas might be barred for the commerce of the world. Every trade route of the world is patrolled by its ships.

"During June alone British naval ships steamed 8,000,000 miles. To this must be added the efforts of the mercantile marine, which is now a branch of the British navy and whose men face the same dangers carrying for the allies, as well as for themselves and most of the American troops. They have so valiantly acquitted themselves in recent combats.

Fleet Force Held Intact.

"I wonder how many people understand the number of men required to man and maintain the British navy and mercantile marine. There are at least 1,500,000, probably 800,000 or 900,000 of whom are of military age.

"There was an attempt to catch out some of these men, but it was found impossible, for to do so would be letting down the British fleet, and to let down the British fleet is to let down the allies.

"I wish to point to the necessity of not impairing in the slightest degree the efficiency, strength and growth of the British navy and mercantile marine.

"During the last two years Germany has made two distinct attempts to force a decision—one on the land and one on the sea. The land offensive must have been disastrous, but the sea offensive, if it had succeeded, would have been final.

"If the submarines had succeeded our armies in France would have withered away. No Americans could have come over to assist us, and the French troops. Ammunition could not have been shipped, and we could not have sent the necessary coal and materials to enable France and Italy to manufacture munitions.

Allied Aid Recognized.

"If France, Italy and Great Britain were threatened with starvation, the war would have been over before this stage had been reached. I do not wish to minimize in the least the great assistance rendered by the American, French, Italian and Japanese fleets, but the British fleet is so incomparably greater and its operations are on a scale of such greater magnitude that I must digress especially upon this point. Its importance and the immensity of its efforts in the war should be realized.

"The American naval mission which came over recently saw a great deal of the effort of the British navy and was immensely struck with the vastness of the work which is being done. I was especially anxious that steps be taken to make known, not only here but in America, the gigantic character of the task we are doing.

"Unless the allies had been completely triumphant at sea from the outset of the war no effort on the land could have saved them. The British fleet has been mainly responsible for that complete triumph, which could not have been secured and maintained without gigantic efforts in men and material. Any distribution of resources which would impair in the least the effort would be ruinous to the forces of the allies.

Naval Forces Raised.

"I would like to point out, in dealing with the army and its growth, that the maintenance of the navy and the mercantile marine is the first charge on the resources of the country.

"Our military effort has been subject to the demands of those obligations on our resources in men and material, yet since August, 1914, including those already with the colors, Great Britain alone has raised for the army and navy 6,250,000 men, for the most part voluntarily. The dominions contributed 1,000,000 and India 1,250,000.

"If America were to call to the colors the same number of men as Great Britain in proportion to population, it would mean nearly 15,000,000 men.

"On the western front, after the en-

emy had been relieved of all apprehension on the eastern front because of the Brest-Litovsk peace, the Germans brought all their best divisions against us and our allies.

"Therefore, when the German offensive began March 21 the allies were confronted by the flower of the German army, who had rested and made preparations especially for the great blow, while the French and British were tired by the prolonged offensive on our part under the most exhausting conditions.

One U. S. Division in Line.

"Considerable American forces had been expected to reach the battlefield by Spring, but, as a matter of fact, on the 21st of March there was only one American division in the line, although there were three or four divisions behind the line which were brought up after the attack began.

"The weather conditions were the most favorable that the enemy could have chosen. Our united command was not yet an accomplished feat, in spite of all endeavors to achieve it, and each General was mainly concerned over the peril of his own front, so that when the blow came the reserves of the allied armies were not available to meet it where it fell.

"Those were the conditions under which the long-prepared and carefully planned blow of the picked troops of Germany fell upon the British army. The enemy's object was to obtain a military decision this year before the American Army could come up, first of all by severing the two armies and then attacking the separated French and British forces.

"We must understand the enemy plan in order to realize what the valor of the British army achieved. If the two objects had been obtained, the American forces could not have arrived in time to save the French army. That was the German calculation. Let us not forget in the light of what happened afterwards that it was not such an impossible effort.

Great Losses Admitted.

"How did the German plans prosper? There had been four and a half months of such fighting as never before was seen on the face of the globe. What happened?

"At first, the German army achieved considerable success and we had anxious moments—very anxious moments. Those who knew most about the situation were the most anxious. Our losses were considerable in men, in material and also in prisoners.

"The second German blow might very well have overwhelmed the British army, but before the battle was over, in a fortnight's time, 250,000 men were thrown across the Channel, and in a month's time 355,000. Every gun lost had been put back and every machine gun replaced. Not merely had the deficiency been supplied, but the number had been increased.

"At that moment there were more guns and more machine guns with the army in France than ever before. It was the first German miscalculation. They calculated that we could not do it.

Enemy Minded by Press.

"We owe a debt of gratitude to a section of the press for misleading the enemy. They led the Germans to believe that we hadn't ever been able to make up the deficiency, and the Germans made their plans accordingly.

"They hit here, they hit in the south, in the center and in the north, where they thought they were destroying the British army with nothing behind it. In six weeks they were hurled back and forced to stand still by the British army; they were defeated in two of the most sanguinary battles of the war; they were left with unhealthy salients under the fire of our guns and with an extended line.

"Their purpose was to overwhelm the British army, they declared it and they announced it in their inspired press, but on the first of May they left us to go south to make another attack.

U. S. to Have Huge Force.

"The American Army, the Premier said, would soon be not far short of the German army itself.

He praised the work of the Americans in the fighting in France, speaking of the "trained skill" they had played and the "skilled knowledge in the management of men under trying conditions," of which their officers had given evidence.

Mr. Lloyd George stated that during the month of July 305,000 American troops had been brought over, 155,000 of them in British ships.

Just Peace Acceptable.

Every one wanted peace, the Premier added, but it must be a peace that was just and durable—one with power behind it.

"The German people and Germany's allies were beginning to be disillusioned, the Premier continued. In March, Germany was promising great things and peace treaties from her allies. They were withdrawn. The promise, however, he pointed out, had failed, and the German harvest was short, although the military had been at the height of their power.

Russia to Get Help.

Russia, said the Premier, had become a log to the feet of Germany. The Russian people, however, had resented the interference of the German people, and were more and more seeking allied help.

"The idea that Great Britain is acting hostilely to the Russian people, the Premier said, is a complete fiction. The government of Russia has nothing in common with fact." "It is always our policy to deal with de facto governments, but it is impossible to decide or ascertain from day to day what the government is of a single village in the vast territory of Russia. We have not the slightest desire to interfere with the Russian people, and certainly no intention of imposing on them any particular form of government. But when we see Germany using her authority over large tracts of Russia and exploiting them to the detriment of the allies and against the will of the people themselves, we feel, at any rate, that the Russian people ought to be free to decide for themselves.

"The Russian people resented the interference of Germany and the more and more seeking allied help. We will not hesitate to give it to them wherever possible.

"Alluding to the Czechoslovakia, the Premier explained that their only desire was to quit Russia and help the allies on the western front. The Bolshevik government, however, had resented the attempt of the allies to assist them to get away. Therefore, the Bolsheviks had only themselves to blame for the Czechoslovak hostility.

The Premier wanted this made clear, he said, because there had been criticism of President Wilson's decision to join the allies in the Vladivostok movement.

"Mr. Lloyd George declared himself a believer in league of nations, but said its success depended upon the condition in which it was set up. He contended it was used to negotiate peace "with the German sword clanking on the council table."

MAIL COMES ALL AT ONCE

Eugene Soldier, After Two Months, Gets 39 Letters in One Day.

EUGENE, Or., Aug. 7.—(Special.)—It was two months from the time that Hugh McCallum, son of Rev. J. S. McCallum, of Eugene, sailed from the United States until he received any word from home, but when Uncle Sam's postman family found him somewhere in France, June 30, he handed him 39 letters. The following day he received 16 more.

McCallum was a member of the old 65th Artillery, but was transferred to the 54th Artillery, to which he is now attached.

2:15-HEILIG-8:15

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"POLLY WITH A PAST" — AUGUST 12-13-14-15

ALLIES ARE VICTORS

British, French and American Forces Take Ground.

TOMMIES GAIN 1000 YARDS

Germans Hurled Back on Five-Mile Front Between Clarence and Lawe, in Flanders; Also Near Rhelms.

(Continued From First Page.)

BERLIN, via London, Aug. 7.—North of the Somme the Germans yesterday captured nearly 200 additional British prisoners, according to the German official communication issued today. British counter attacks south of the Bray-Corble road broke down before the German lines. There were violent artillery duels, followed by strong enemy attacks southeast of Soissons. These attacks were repulsed.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—General Pershing's communiqué for yesterday, received today, says:

"In the sector held by our troops along the Vesle the day was marked by heavy artillery and machine gun fire."

ON THE FRENCH FRONT IN FRANCE, Aug. 7, 2:30 P. M.—(By the Associated Press.)—Franco-American forces were thrown across the Vesle last evening and forced the enemy back.

One Hundred Captured.

The crossing was effected east of Braine. The enemy attacked there and 100 prisoners were taken. Shortly afterward the Germans launched a counter attack with a heavy artillery barrage, but could not dislodge the allies, who stuck to the positions they had won. The enemy appears to have strong forces in this neighborhood.

On the remainder of the front there was comparative calm, except for artillery fire.

In the fighting near the Vesle, the French occupied the station of Cliry-Salsogne just to the west of the bend in the Vesle, where it turns northward to join the Aisne.

400 Yards Gained.

North of Rhelms the French have pushed back the Germans more than 400 yards. The text of the communication follows:

"Between the Oise and the Aisne after a violent battle the enemy attempted two surprise attacks near Bailly and Tracy-Le-Val. He was repulsed."

"To the east of Braine (on the Vesle) a few of our elements, acting in conjunction with American troops, crossed the Vesle and established themselves in the hands of two violent German counter-attacks.

"To the north of Rhelms we have pushed our line 400 meters between the railways running to Rethel and Laon.

"Army of the East, Aug. 6.—To the west of the Vardar the enemy artillery has bombed vigorously our positions on Srks Di Legen.

"In Albania the Bulgarian detachments which attempted to penetrate our lines in the region of Grams were

repulsed and left prisoners in our hands.

"French aviators have bombed enemy depots in the south of Toppant and British airmen have bombed depots in the region of Seres."

FILING TIME IS EXTENDED

Montana Candidates for Primaries Get One More Day to Sign Up.

HELENA, Mont., Aug. 7.—Attorney-General S. C. Ford today reversed his former ruling and advised Secretary of State C. T. Stewart today that petitions of candidates for places on the primary nominating ballot may be received until tonight.

All candidates who announced themselves have completed their filings except P. E. Burke and E. C. Hicks, Democratic Congressional candidates in the Eastern district; Louis J. Irwin, Republican candidate in the same district; H. G. Dyer, Republican, for nomination of State Auditor, and Samuel W. Teggarden for United States Senator on the Non-Partisan ticket, who says he will file as an independent after the primaries.

SALMON RUN ENORMOUS

Largest Catch in 20 Years Predicted Near Prince Rupert, B. C.

PRINCE RUPERT, B. C., Aug. 7.—Salmon are running in such large numbers in the waters in this section that some of the canneries have already packed more fish than their entire output of last year. Both fishermen and cannerymen predict that if the run continues the catch will be the largest in 20 years.

One boat recently reported it took 1000 salmon in one seine at a single haul. Many of the fishermen are said to be cleaning up from \$40 to \$50 a day.

Irrigation Project Launched.

GOLD HILL, Or., August 7.—(Special.)—The final meeting of the Gold Hill Irrigation Board, to settle matters preliminary to the beginning of construction work on the canal that is to supply water to the country between Gold Hill and the Josephine County line, was held here yesterday. The Lumbermen Trust Company of Portland was the successful bidder for the \$50,000 bonds voted for construction, and Carter & Craner, of San Francisco, was awarded the construction contract.

Paris Again Shelled.

PARIS, Aug. 7.—The long range shelling of the region of Paris was resumed today.

Don't Experiment With Catarrh; It Often Leads to Dread Consumption

You Will Never Be Cured by Local Treatment With Sprays and Douches.

Catarrh is a condition of the blood and cannot be cured by local applications of sprays and douches; this has been proven by the thousands who have vainly resorted to this method of treatment.

Catarrh should not be neglected or experimented with. The wrong treatment is valuable time lost, during which the disease is getting a firmer hold upon its victim and making it more difficult for even the proper treatment to accomplish results.

Though Catarrh makes its first appearance in the nostrils, throat and air passages, the disease becomes more and

more aggravated and finally reaches down into the lungs, and everyone recognizes the alarming condition that results when the lungs are affected. Thus Catarrh may be the forerunner of that most dreaded and hopeless of all diseases, consumption.

No local treatment affords permanent relief. Experience has taught that S. S. S. is the one remedy which attacks the disease at its source, the blood, and produces satisfactory results in even the worst cases. Catarrh sufferers are urged to give S. S. S. a thorough trial. It is sold by all druggists. You are invited to write to the medical department for expert advice as to how to treat your own case. Address Swift Specific Co., 436 Swift Laboratory, Atlanta, Ga.—Adv.



Packers' Profits—Large or Small

Packers' profits look big—

When the Federal Trade Commission reports that four of them earned \$140,000,000 during the three war years.

Packers' profits look small—

When it is explained that this profit was earned on total sales of over four and a half billion dollars—or only about three cents on each dollar of sales.

This is the relation between profits and sales:

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Sales ■■■■■■■■■■

If no packer profits had been earned, you could have bought your meat at only a fraction of a cent per pound cheaper!

Packers' profits on meats and animal products have been limited by the Food Administration since November 1, 1917.

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YANKEE SCOUTS ESCAPE

OFFICER AND TWO SERGEANTS COME BACK FROM HUN LINES.

In Reconnoitering, Three Americans Run Across Enemy Prowler, but Boche Bullets Miss.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON THE AISNE-MARNE FRONT, Aug. 7.—(By the Associated Press.)—Reconnoitering parties of the American army, one of the latter from Milwaukee, crossed the Vesle River into the outskirts of Fismes, and before they knew it the three Americans were crawling on hands and knees when the Milwaukee sergeant saw through the darkness another crawling creature approaching.

The Americans realized that they had encountered an enemy and waited for him to make the first move. Instead of continuing forward, however, the enemy demanded in German, "who goes there?" The Milwaukee sergeant answered with his best German words in preference to using his pistol, with the hope of not arousing any additional Germans.

But the enemy prowler, apparently detecting an American accent, opened fire, and German reinforcements quickly came into action. The Americans dodged aside in the darkness and the German fired in such haste and confusion that they shot several of their own men.

The Americans sought refuge in immediate hiding places, where they remained until dawn. Then, at last being able to see the proper direction, they made a dash for the south side of the Vesle and safely reached it.

Another Milwaukee sergeant, who was assigned for duty with a bridge-building contingent recently, was slightly wounded in one of his feet. He made use of his first aid kit, and it was two days before his companions dis-

covered by chance that he had been wounded.

DRAFTEE DIES OF DISEASE

Victor Folmsbee, Toledo, Had Two Brothers at Front.

TOLEDO, Or., Aug. 7.—(Special.)—Victor Folmsbee, son of John Folmsbee and wife, of the Elk City section, died of pulmonary consumption at Salem today. Young Folmsbee was on the draft list in this county in the present class and has two brothers who have already gone into the service of their country. The boys' mother only a day or two ago procured a divorce from her husband in Circuit Court at this place.

Work on Fill Begun.

ALBANY, Or., Aug. 7.—(Special.)—Work began yesterday on the construction of a fill to replace much of the trestle work adjacent to the big Oregon Electric railroad bridge over the Santiam River between Deschutes and Talbot, where the railroad crosses from Linn into Marion County. A construction camp has been established at the company's large gravel pit just north of this city and the rock for the purpose will be taken from this point. A crew of 30 men is engaged in the work and it is estimated that it will take three months to complete the fill.

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