

HOARDED FOOD TO BE FORGED INTO MARKET

Vigorous Action in Many States Expected This Week.

MORE SEIZURES PROMISED

Senate and House Committees Probably Will Report on Amendments to Food Control Bill.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—The government's fight to reduce the cost of living is expected to result in action in many states this week to force hoarded food on the market, while congress is debating legislation dealing with the question.

Reports to Attorney-General Palmer have indicated that instructions to district attorneys to proceed vigorously in the enforcement of the food control law were being obeyed literally.

Instances of the seizure of foodstuffs in St. Louis, Chicago, Kansas City, San Diego and the south, officials here believe, will be multiplied in the next few days. Mr. Palmer, directing the campaign from Washington, will go to New York tomorrow to confer with the fair price board for that city.

Senate and house agriculture committees probably will report this week on an amendment to the food control law providing a criminal penalty, which hitherto has been lacking, and expanding the law to cover clothing. Cold-storage legislation also may be acted on by the house interstate commerce committee.

Consideration of requests by several departments for appropriations to carry on work in reduction of living costs will be inaugurated tomorrow by the house appropriations committee. The senate's District of Columbia subcommittee will continue its hearings with a view of framing "model" legislation for regulation of prices.

Closely akin to the consideration of the living-cost question will be the hearings to be started tomorrow by the senate interstate commerce committee on the Kenyon-Kendrick bills to license meat packers. W. B. Colver, member of the federal trade commission, which has investigated extensively the packing industry, will be the first witness.

CARVER TO ORGANIZE BANK

CLACKAMAS RESIDENTS WILL SUBSCRIBE \$15,000 STOCK.

Portland Banker Tells Populace of Need for Financial Institution at Trading Center.

Organization of a state bank at Carver, Clackamas valley trading point and present terminus of the Carver railroad, was decided upon at a meeting Saturday evening at the Carver schoolhouse, at which about 50 residents of that section were in attendance. Sentiment was practically unanimous for the bank, and R. L. Peck, Carver resident who has fathered the idea, and G. M. Sloan, former middle western banker, were named a committee to proceed with arrangements.

The meeting Saturday night was called as the result of a request signed by 48 residents of that section. Subscriptions amounting to approximately \$7500 were obtained before the close of the meeting, and little difficulty is anticipated in raising the full \$15,000 of capital which will be needed to open the bank under a state charter. State Bank Examiner Bennett, already has personally investigated the matter and passed favorably upon it. It was reported at the meeting.

The principal speaker was R. S. Howard, vice-president of the Ladd & Tilton bank. Mr. Howard acted in an advisory capacity and gave the Carver residents information and advice as to securing a bank charter and beginning operations.

The town of Carver is most favorably located for a bank, Mr. Howard said, as it is the natural trading point for both sides of the Clackamas valley. A strong business development was forecast for the community in view of rich stands of timber and agricultural resources near Carver. A bank will play an important part in community development, Mr. Howard declared.

It is planned to have the bank owned and controlled entirely by residents of the Carver section and the \$15,000 of capital for the bank will be obtained through the sale of stock at \$100 a share. Wide distribution of the shares was urged so that the bank will be truly a community enterprise.

DRY U. S. BLOW TO FRANCE

VINEYARDS FEEL CESSATION OF EXPORT TRADE.

Adoption of Law Against Drink Incomprehensible to Natives of Latin Country.

BY LINCOLN EYRE.

Copyright by the New York World. Published by arrangement. (Special Cable.)—Prohibition in America has dealt France a staggering blow. How much they are fated to lose through the abrupt cessation of their export trade with the United States is only now beginning to be plain to the slow-thinking peasants of the vineyard countries. With the gradual realization of their loss, coming at a time when the French have imperative need for every cent they can scrape together, there is arising a very considerable feeling of bitterness toward their trans-Atlantic allies.

Estimates of the amount by which the wine growers' earnings will be reduced as a result of the "dry" amendment are difficult to obtain. The 1912 export figures show that France sold America all told some \$5,000,000 worth of liquid products of the grape. But French wine experts claim that that sum is far below the total that would be derived from wine shipments to the United States this year if prohibition were not in effect.

They affirm that the 2,000,000 soldiers of the American expeditionary forces have acquired a taste for the beverages of champagne, burgundy and bordeaux which would have vastly increased the consumption of these "healthful" drinks—as the French government officially terms them—in the land of the doughboy.

railroad companies and other business handling the wine en route.

Simultaneously France loses her lucrative Russian markets, in which she sold before the war various liquors to an annual amount of some \$5,000,000.

The following table shows the quantities and values of wines and liquors exported to America from French vineyards in 1912:

	Cases	Value
Champagne	192,000	\$3,950,000
Wine (Bordeaux, Burgundy, etc.)	1,000,000	1,512,000
Spirituous liquors	17,000	192,000
Wines in barrels	110,000	200,000
Brandy and other spirits	44,000	253,000
Wine in bottles	11,000	2,000,000
Liquors	52,000	1,011,200
Total		\$8,921,000

Gallons. To the French, accustomed from childhood to drink light wines with their meals and a nip of liquor with their after-dinner coffee, America's adoption of complete prohibition is wholly incomprehensible. They simply cannot credit it. They still cling to the hope that what little their newspapers have told them of the great American drought is untrue, or, at worst, that the constitutional amendment will be repealed.

"But your soldiers all liked our good wine," the peasants say. "Even those who had never tasted it before they came here grew to appreciate how pleasant and beautiful it is to drink a glass or two of claret or burgundy with one's dinner. Surely, it isn't possible that they will be content to swallow nothing but water the rest of their lives."

WHITE RUSSIA IS SAVED

HUNGER AVERTED BY FORMING CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

Army Is Serious in Intent to Re-establish Old Poland; Peasants Unmoved by Change.

BY ARNO DOSCH-PLEUROT.

(Copyright by the New York World. Published by arrangement.) (Special Cable.)—WARSAW, Aug. 17.—(Special Cable.)—I left Minsk yesterday just as the civil government, Rakickiewicz entered into full function in White Russia.

In setting about to organize the municipal and the provincial government, Rakickiewicz had the advantage of knowing all the elements of the population. Pacification was made easier by the first move, which was to organize advisory councils of White Russians, Jews and Poles. As the Polish army was over on the Beresina river, the occupation was practically complete and a civil government was under way all within three days.

Whatever feeling might have existed that the Poles were taking territory not distinctively Polish is far more than counterbalanced in the eyes of the local population by the fact that they came before the crops were cut and so saved them for the inhabitants, who otherwise would have suffered another starving winter on account of the red army requisitions.

It is a very backward country, isolated by great forests on every side. The peasants seemed unmoved by the change of nationality. Being asked whether they considered themselves Russians, Ruthenians or Poles, they invariably replied:

"We are people of this country." Instead of an imported bolshevik bureaucracy of 10,000 this small government will have a few hundred functionaries chosen from resident Poles and Ruthenians.

General Szeptycki, commander of this front, is a Ruthenian Pole. He told me that this occupation, which had been under preparation a month, was hatched only after the army south of Minsk had surprised the bolsheviks by cutting their rear by moving across the marshes.

While this was comparatively small warfare, it was serious. The marshes were crossed by building a light railroad about 40 miles long.

What has impressed me most about the Polish army in action is its seriousness about re-establishing old Poland at any cost. But they could not be induced to go a foot further, which nobody wants them to do.

LOS ANGELES STRIKE FELT

SERVICE ON TWO STREET RAILWAYS IS IMPAIRED.

Public Rides in Jitneys or Walks; Employes Firm and Company Unwilling to Yield.

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 17.—The situation caused by the strike here yesterday of conductors and motormen of the Los Angeles railway and the Pacific Electric railway, the latter an interurban system, was practically unchanged tonight. Both corporations announced cars were running on all their lines, but the public in many cases patronized "jitney" buses hastily put into service, or after waiting long for cars, walked.

Although efforts toward mediation by city officials were reported in progress, the attitude of both the companies and the employes was said to be unchanged. The strikers clung to their original demands for wage increase and the railroads still asserted they were unable to meet them.

Announcements were made that service in the city would be suspended at 8 o'clock tonight as was the case last night. No disorders were reported. The striking street car employes held a meeting today at which, it was reported, a committee was appointed to discuss the feasibility of circulating petitions to their county requesting it to take action favoring municipal ownership of the street railways here. The committee will hold a meeting tomorrow at which definite action will be taken.

FARM HOME BURNS DOWN

Nearby Residence in Grass Valley Saved From Flames.

GRASS VALLEY, Or., Aug. 17.—(Special.)—The farm home of Arch Russell, two miles north of Grass Valley, was destroyed by fire yesterday. Another residence, within 50 feet, was saved by hard work.

The fire which was discovered in a woodshed between the two houses could not be explained. Practically everything in the house was saved. When fire was discovered dinner was on the table ready for the threshing crew.

Obituary.
The funeral of Mrs. Mary McCarthy will be held from her late residence, 298 Eugene street, at 9:30 A. M. today, and at 10 o'clock requiem mass will be offered at the Immaculate Heart of Mary Catholic church, Williams avenue and Stanton street. Mrs. McCarthy was

NURAYA TEA IS A GOOD TEA
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a well-known east side business woman. She was born in 1865 at Port Magee, County Kerry, Ireland, and came to Oregon 32 years ago. Her husband, Michael McCarthy, died about 13 years ago, and she continued his market business to support herself and family. Five months ago her son, Michael, died suddenly in Astoria, and his death is believed to have hastened hers. The pallbearers will be Timothy Hogan, Joseph and George O'Farrell, M. J. Driscoll, James McGrath and Thomas O'Day. Burial will be in Mount Calvary cemetery.

The plate-glass industry in Japan has greatly expanded since the world war. Before the war about 550,000 boxes of glass were consumed annually, 420,000 boxes of which were imported from Belgium and Germany, the remainder being of home manufacture. During the past year 550,000 boxes were manufactured in Japan, of which 500,000 boxes were consumed at home and the remaining 50,000 boxes were exported.

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