

## EXTENSION OF FOOD AND FUEL CONTROL AFTER WAR IS URGED

Members of Congress Would Secure Authority Now Exercised Under War Power.

### WEST PROBLEM PRESSES

Plan to Unlock West's Enormous Resources on Basis Fair to Public and Individual Investor Demanded.

Washington, June 30.—(WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE JOURNAL)—The next session of congress, beginning in December, will witness a renewal of the struggle for releasing the locked-up resources of the west, on terms that will preserve the public right and at the same time encourage the investor.

This legislation will deal with water power, oil, coal, phosphate and other mineral resources. At the present extra session the program of immediate war measures connected with the army and navy, war finance, revenue and food control has been so large and pressing that general legislation must wait.

### Impatience Is Manifest

There is growing impatience, however, for the consideration of measures in the so-called conservation group because of the use of idle resources of the nation would be a powerful aid in war. The country's nitrate supply might be deficient if the wrangle over water power during past sessions had not ended where it began, in nothing.

So also with irrigation and the full productive use of the public lands of the west, which might have been made available for the growing of food and feed. These are now recognized as war-winning elements not less powerful than armies and navies. The impatience of the war is making along these lines will stir western members to unusual efforts to bring about the development of dormant resources.

### Oil Land Leasing Bill Considered

The oil land leasing bill has already been taken up by the senate committee on public lands, only to bring on prompt renewal of the controversy over the naval oil reserves in California and Wyoming. Senator Walsh of Montana is pressing consideration of the bill, believing that a compromise with the equitable claimants is logical and urgent.

Secretary Daniels of the navy department, in his testimony before the committee, does not appear any more willing to make concessions than he was during the last congress. The navy needs the oil in the reserves, he contends, and the government has so far won its fight with the claimants that there is no need for concession.

Secretary Lane of the interior department is on the other side. Oil operators who spent their money in good faith should be permitted to remain in possession, he thinks, upon payment of proper royalties to the government. The need for development is urgent, he asserts, and the controversy should be closed on terms that will fully protect the government.

### Exercise of War Power

Food and fuel control, as worked out in the Lever-Chamberlain bill, is based upon the war power. This, and most of the emergency measures dealing with war conditions, contain provisions limiting their operation to the period of the war or a certain number of months or years thereafter.

Some of the congressional lawyers have doubts as to what the courts will hold concerning any effort to extend the operation of these war measures beyond the day that peace is declared. When the war is over, they say, measures resting on the war power are

over, also, and while it might be desirable to have them continue in effect during the readjustment period, the congress then in existence will have to devise new legislation.

**Would Extend Food Control**  
Representative La Guardia of New York believes that the power of control over food and fuel should be written into the constitution, so congress may use it in time of peace as well as in war. He has introduced a resolution to submit an amendment to the states for ratification, providing that "congress shall have power to regulate and control the production, conservation and distribution of food products and fuel."

Mr. La Guardia is one of the new live wire members, showing his Italian descent in his swarthy features and coal black hair. Though born in the congested center of New York, his early years were spent in Arizona. He spent several years in the consular service, then returned to "little Italy" in New York, and last year was elected to congress.

### Senator Is More Radical

Senator Borah wants to go beyond the scope of "food, feed and fuel" in establishing national control over prices. He has put forward one of the most radical amendments yet suggested for the food control bill.

His plan would give the trade commission power to "fix fair and reasonable prices, both wholesale and retail, of the following articles, to-wit: steel, coal, oil, farm implements, fertilizers, meats, bread, flour, and such other articles as shall be made from time to time by the president; and such articles of clothing as are usually worn by wage earners, farm laborers and laborers generally."

In the house an effort was made to extend the terms of the food control bill over shoes and articles of clothing. It was ruled out on a point of order, so the house had no opportunity to vote upon it.

### Land Program Urged

A land program, as well as food control legislation, is needed to deal adequately with the production question, says Carl Vrooman, assistant secretary of agriculture. In elaborating this idea, he suggests that progress may be made through adoption of Senator Kenyon's resolution for investigation by the federal tariff commission into new sources of revenue, including the possibility of levying a tax on idle land and other natural resources held out of use.

"A doubt exists as to the constitutionality of such a tax," says Mr. Vrooman. "There is a sharp difference of opinion. The situation should be clarified by an investigation and a report from some competent body. If a constitutional amendment is necessary it should be initiated without delay."

### Cultivation of Idle Land

"In the meantime state and local governments should direct their attention to this phase of the food problem and take what steps are wise and practicable to place unused land within the reach of all who are willing and able to cultivate it."

"Land values have risen at an unprecedented rate. They are based not upon what the farm will earn at the present time, but on an expectancy of what it will be worth in the future. The farmer's son or the tenant farmer, with little or no capital, cannot hope to acquire possession of a farm when the price of land is so high that his earnings would not pay the interest on the investment."

"What we need and need badly, is a program of taxation which, without throwing additional burdens on the farmer, will place the means of production within reach of the men of limited means who possess the ambition and ability to cultivate it."

## Suffragettes Plan Gigantic Meeting

Washington, June 30.—(I. N. S.)—There were no outbreaks in the threatened campaign of suffrage "frustration" today. At the "Little White House" headquarters of the militant suffragettes, all was calm. Plans were being laid for a gigantic mass meeting tonight at which the suffragettes planned to lay their whole case before the people of Washington.



## Big Private Chicago Bank Closes Doors

Chicago, June 30.—(U. P.)—Graham & Sons bank, the oldest and largest private bank in the city, was in the hands of the federal authorities today. The Chicago Title & Trust company was appointed receiver yesterday after the bank's officials had voluntarily closed its doors.

The bank was founded by Andrew J. Graham in 1890. Since his death in May, 1916, his sons, Frank and Ralph Graham, have been in charge. Call of a loan of \$700,000 by a downtown bank is said to have precipitated the trouble. The deposits are also said to have shrunk through withdrawals for investment in liberty bonds.

## Diver Released by Spain on Promise

Madrid, June 30.—(I. N. S.)—The German submarine which took refuge in the harbor of Cadiz has left port following the promise of the German government that it will go direct to a German port before committing any further act of war.

## ARMY NEEDS FLYERS IN LARGE NUMBERS; TRAINING THOROUGH

War Department Prescribes Stiff Course of Instruction for Prospective Aviators.

### By Leo R. Sack

Washington, June 30.—Contrary to the general belief throughout the country the aviation section of the signal corps is not rejecting likely young Americans who would become army aviators, but to the contrary. In addition to accepting all available candidates, the war department makes it clear that it is seeking thousands of additional youth.

The \$500,000,000 aviation fund will provide many thousands of machines and to man these planes many thousands of aviators are needed.

### Aviators Needed

Because of a popular misconception of the need for aviation recruits, the war department says that a potential army of young men—ideal flyers by physique and temperament—sidetracked their ambition and made a try at other fields. Instead of the aero camps becoming "swamped," as rumor had it, much less needful branches of patriotic effort were badly overdone by young men with a desire to get in and do something for their country.

### Candidates Turn Elsewhere

Men between the desirable ages of 19 and 21 began volunteering in droves for the "mosquito fleet" under the impression that the war department wanted the Germans from the air, they could get a shot at a submarine lying in wait off Sandy Hook or outside Boston harbor. And, as a result, the country is still calling for flying recruits.

The government is now planning the teaching of its young men to fly on a scale heretofore undreamed of. To accomplish this a new flying school is being tended to create the largest number of aviators in the shortest time possible has been instituted.

### Ground Schools Established

"Ground schools" or first-instruction institutions have been established at the universities of Texas, California, Ohio, Illinois, Cornell, Princeton, Massachusetts Tech and the Georgia School of Technology. Aviators officers as well as college professors, expert in aviation matters, have been assigned to these schools.

The students entered upon the rolls of the ground school are called "cadets" and, until supplied with uniforms, wear a distinguishing band on the sleeve. These cadets have no easy time as the course of study, although fascinating, requires quick thinking, application and accuracy.

### First Course Eight Weeks

The first course, devoted to theory, lasts eight weeks. Those who can pass the examination at the end of this time are graduated to the aviation schools, like those at San Antonio and San Diego, where they are given lessons in practical flying over a period varying from three to four months. Cadets are called upon to prepare for examinations in the following subjects: Engines, cross-country and general flying, signaling and wireless, theory of flight, aerial observation, gunnery, military studies.

### Engines Are Studied

The first subject takes the student, in the beginning, through a thorough course in the operation and construction of stationary engines and later into the intricacies of the rotary engine and the magneto theory.

Theory of flight includes, quite naturally, a number of subjects, embracing the history of human flight and the physical problems involved in flying. The student is taught to distinguish between the various types of machines, to become familiar with their points and to learn about their care and repair. The mysteries of

tail-making and splicing are revealed; rigging and landing gear are explained in practical illustrations. And among the important things taught is the contents of that wizard's bag which has saved many an aviator's life—the tool kit.

### Meteorology and Astronomy

In the study of cross-country flying the cadet must take up meteorology and astronomy; the first to show which way the wind blows and the second to give a familiarity with the stars which will enable the night-bound aviator to guide without a compass. Because of aerial photography, a practical on the western front, this is not overlooked in the training of the aviation student. To know your camera and when to "shoot" as your machine goes zig-zagging over enemy territory is an accomplishment which the military aviator cannot do without.

### Aircraft Are Eyes of Army

The American boys who will soon be flying over the German lines will usually be the eyes of the army. The sharp little telescopic eye of the airplane can spy out an approach of reinforcements, locate a battery, take note of new German tricks and have the information flashed by wireless instantaneously back to the allied commanders. But most important of all, the airplane is now entirely dependent upon as a range finder for the big guns which bark incessantly.

### Gunnery Instruction Thorough

In the study of gunnery the prospective flyer comes in for one of the toughest courses in the school. He first must learn the technique of the machine gun and as soon as a clear idea of this complicated bit of deadly mechanism is gained, he must go in for an advanced study of the weapon. He is given a chance, as a cadet, to shake hands with the bullet spraying apparatus on which the conquest of the skies depends today. He must learn to take it apart and put it back again. Above all things, the government requires that the aviator know his gun.

### 800 Students Enrolled

With about 800 students now at the ground schools new students are being designated at the rate of 25 a week for each school. By August 15 for all the eight schools. After August 15 the government expects to graduate students into the advanced flying fields at the rate of 200 a week. The number hoped to have in active flying service by September has been set at 1400, but the total probably will be less because of the constant weeding out of the ranks.

The war department needs aviators and still more aviators and will continue to need them until the end of the war.

It wants them by the thousands and it does not intend to turn away any good material," a war department announcement says.

Young men who would become aviators can make application to the Signal Corps, War Department, Washington, D. C.; Fort Sam Houston, Texas; North Brothers Island, San Diego, Cal.; Mineola Field, Long Island, Nassau, Fla.; Flying Field, Signal Office, Central Department, Chicago or Fort Omaha, Omaha, Neb.

### All of Sunday School Class Off to Front

Medford, Mass., June 30.—Every young man in the Sunday school class of Mrs. Sarah A. Clapp at Medford Mystic Congregational church has joined some branch of the national defense. There are 16 in all, more than half of whom are going abroad to fight. All declare her influence has been paramount in their deciding what to do in the crisis.

### Sentenced to Ducking

Kansas City, Kan., June 30.—George Martin was sentenced to 100 days in the workhouse for beating his wife and the patrolmen who took him there were instructed to stop at the Kaw river and duck Martin under the water three times.

## WAR ONLY INCIDENT IN LIVES OF FRENCH CIVILIANS AT FRONT

Town Life Goes on Much the Same, Although Guns Roar Not Far Away.

### FOOD SUPPLY ADEQUATE

Portland Boy Serving With American Field Service in France Describes Visit to Front Line Trenches.

### By Marion Kyle

Portland boy who is member of American Field Service in France.

Somewhere in France, May 22.—For the last time I write from this pretty little town where we have been domiciled for the month gone by. Tomorrow we leave for parts unknown and another long series of migrations. There are wild rumors of all descriptions as to what we are going to do, but no two are the same; all we can do is to wait and see, which, after all, is the best policy. We are all rather sorry to leave this place as we have had such pleasant treatment at the school and by the townspeople, but in a way I am glad because we came over to see conditions on the whole front and this has only been a small part.

When I left America I had the idea that the war was the sum total of existence for those over here, that it was all they worked for and thought of. I find however that this is never the major part of their life. It is but an incident and even after three years the course of daily existence is just about the same even out here at these villages at the front. The town may be bombarded and several killed but no one worries and there are so many killed that every one feels that he will have as many friends after he is dead as he has alive, so it's a matter of no difference to him.

### Food Is Adequate

There is not so very much food problem in France now, with the exception of a few things like butter and sugar. We at the front get much better food than the civilians at Paris. In fact, our meals so far have been better than those we had at college in these days which seem so far in the past. We have better meals than the soldiers because the American field service gives each man two francs a day extra for food besides the regular army rations. There is not much sign of prohibition in France now, "pinard" is the standard drink at the front and not water, which is often contaminated. And for those who aspire higher champagne is only 50 cents a bottle.

### In Front Line Trenches

It might be interesting to give some idea of the way the front line trenches are held by the troops. The first trenches are only about 50 or 100 yards apart and from these both sides have about the same organization going back. A priest who holds the rank of captain in the army, took some of us up to the front lines the other day.

Attached to Same Division  
We are serving one division of the army and follow that division wherever it goes. Our outfit has come to know us now and we have been "camarading" with soldiers as far as our state of French will permit. They are a wonderfully good natured bunch and especially since the condition of war has forced them into their present life. That is one of the benefits of the war it makes those who understand its hardships more considerate of others, than they were at first.

Life at the front is not one round of hardship and terror as one might suppose. There are long stretches of time when there is absolutely nothing to do and the soldiers have amuse-

ment in the way of band concerts, football and so forth.

### American Flag Arrives

June 1—Two ambulance sections arrived at Paris two or three days ago from the University of California. It will be a month or so before they are equipped and ready for the field, however. One of the boys from Stanford arrived last night with the first American flag that has left the United States since war was declared. It was given by the citizens of San Francisco. It is a beautiful thing, and all are very proud of it.

### Town Under Aircraft Fire

The little town where we are in is 10 miles behind the lines, yet in the short time we have been here it has been raided four times by airplanes and bombarded twice with aerial bombs. During the last year it has had 30 raids. Yet it is of absolutely no military importance and the only damage done was to some factories. In each case the invading planes got back safely and not a French airman showed up. It is marvelous how far an anti-aircraft gun can miss an airplane. I have seen shells exploding at least five miles from where the plane is. Of course that can be accounted for somewhat by the speed of the plane. It takes a shell over a minute to mount up to the necessary height sometimes and if it is badly aimed and the plane is a fighting aviator making over 120 miles an hour you can see how it would miss rather far. A gunner who knocks down a plane gets an extra long permission and some side money from the newspapers.

### Spring Chickens for Sure

Steamboat Springs, Colo., June 30.—Talk about "spring chickens." A chicken tender of this place is hatching chickens with thermal spring water.

and we got some idea of how things work. The first trenches are merely ditches dug in a zig-zag fashion so that the explosion of a shell will only effect one small portion and not sweep up and down the length. The only men stationed in these are sentries some 50 feet apart, who watch for attacks on the part of the enemy.

### Machine Gun Positions

After several lines of these trenches come a system of dugouts where the troops on first line duty sleep and hide when the enemy throw in shells. They are always ready to rush to the first trench and hold it against attack. In and out of these trenches, placed at points of advantage, are the machine guns. They are seldom placed to fire directly in front but slantwise, so they can catch a whole line of troops and with the other guns set the attacking forces in a murderous cross-fire. The machine gun crew have separate dugouts of their own and are the real defense against attack.

### At the Second Line

After the dugouts there is a system of communication trenches leading back to what may be called the second line of trenches. Here are placed the batteries of big guns and the commissary and hospital arrangements. Here, also, is where the mail is sent to our poste-de-securite. This is about two miles from the first line.

Next in line are the strategic villages where the troops are kept in divisions on reserve duty, ready to rush to any point they are needed for defense or attack. There are always more soldiers at these villages than at the front, because in case of attack they can easily get where they are needed in time.

### Barbed Wire Entanglements

An attack on this front means almost two days of artillery preparation at the attacking side. The villages are about seven miles back of the front line trenches. Our headquarters are at one of these strategic villages and our position is at the second line trenches interspersed in suitable places and always before the front line are the barbed wire entanglements before which so many troops have been mown down. It is almost impossible to get through them unless the artillery has battered them to pieces.

On our visit to the trenches ahead of us we could see the French shells bursting along the German trench about 100 yards away. The seventy-fives are wonderful guns and far surpass the others in usefulness I think. We did not put our heads above the top of the trench to view the scenery very much but what we did see was a place devoid of life save the regular indentations of the trench about 100 yards away. The scene, it almost seems as if we had gone back to the mole stake of existence. We did not stay very long as we had no desire to get killed while sight-seeing or making a "cook's tour" of the trenches.

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## Error on Ballot Is Costly to Republican

Missouri Democrat Is Held to Be Entitled to Judgeship for 15 Years at \$6000 Salary as Result.

Jefferson City, Mo., June 30.—(I. N. S.)—The Missouri supreme court today determined that Judge Argus C. Republican, of Polk county, is not entitled to the office of judge of the Springfield court of appeals and ousted him from the bench, declaring that James H. Bradley, Democrat, of Dunklin county is entitled to the office.

The contest over this office came from an error of the county clerk of Maries county in printing the name of A. A. Johnson of Springfield on the election ballot, resulting in 1511 Democratic ballots being cast and counted for Johnson when the voters meant to nominate Bradley. This gave the election to Cox.

The prize is a rich one, as it carries a 15 year term as a salary of \$6000 per annum.

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Prepare for the Fourth at This Store Monday and Tuesday

Our Store Will Remain Closed All Day Wednesday Check Your Needs From This List Of

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Women's Silk Umbrellas at \$5

Women's Silk Boot Hose at 60c

Women's Silk Lisle Hose at 50c

Georgette Neckwear From 39c Up to \$1.25

Envelope Chemise From 75c Up to \$3.50

New Sport Suitings at 35c

Men's Athletic Underwear 50c

Men's Fibre Silk Socks at 25c

36-Inch China Silks at \$1.25

Special Sale of Women's and Children's Barefoot Sandals

Women's Sandals, sizes 2 1/2 to 7, priced at \$1.48

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Store Opens at 8:30 A. M. Saturdays at 9 A. M. Store Closes at 5:30 P. M. Saturdays at 6 P. M.

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—I offer you suits of unquestioned integrity in fabric, fashion and workmanship, at modest prices. You take no chances on clothes like these; I guarantee you'll be satisfied — or your money back. Call in tomorrow and see some of America's best clothes for men, at

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Young Men's Clothes

—Here are smart, youthful models for the active young man; belted backs, belted all 'round, double-breasted, single-breasted—all are here in fabrics that will appeal to the younger men.

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Dunlap Hats for Men \$5 Ben Selling Morrison at Fourth Brewer Hats for Men \$3