

ACTION IN CONGRESS LIMITED IN AMOUNT BUT OF IMPORTANCE

At the End of June Only 24 Laws Had Been Passed of Which 9 Are Important.

FOOD CONTROL CONFUSES

Views Expressed by Senators Borah and Reed See Farmer Differently in His Relation to Measure.

Washington, July 7.—Congress, at the end of June, had passed 24 laws, after almost three months of extra session, and probably not more than a dozen more will be added before the session comes to an end.

This is a small list, numerically, but immense in importance. In the great questions of policy involved, in money expenditure and in vastness of business affected, no congress, and probably no legislative body anywhere, has accomplished more in the same length of time.

Recognition of this fact, however, does not mean that congress is at all times diligent. The house has been working hard and working with fair speed, until its program for the session is practically complete. It is waiting now on the senate, and a few members of that body are time-wasters. The food bills brought out a flow of senatorial oratory, and the revenue bill will repeat the performance.

War Program Measures
Of the 24 bills enacted into law at the present session, not less than nine are of large importance in connection with the war program. These are: Bond issue measure, authorizing \$5,000,000,000 in bonds and \$2,000,000,000 in emergency certificates, with authorization for loans to the allies.

Army draft bill, under which the new army is being formed.
Army appropriation, carried over from last session, but with increases to provide for new conditions caused by war.

War budget of approximately \$3,000,000,000, including the authorization of over \$750,000,000 for the shipping program.

Expionage bill, which also includes control over exports.

Extension of war risk insurance to officers and crews of ships.

Increase of enlisted strength of navy from 87,000 to 150,000.

Permitting enlistment for allied armies in this country.

Giving interstate commerce commission jurisdiction over car supply to prevent car shortage.

Emergency Measures Only
Several other war bills are of minor importance, such as regulation of grades of officers of the marine corps and giving pensionable status to men transferred from coast guard service into the navy. Congress has held closely to its purpose to pass only war

Statuary Hall Contains Several Weird Specimens

Choices for Future Representation, However, if Carefully Made, Can Overcome Mediocrity That Now Prevails to a Large Extent.

Washington, July 7.—The American Indian has at last found a place in statuary hall in the capitol at Washington. Oklahoma has paid honor to Sequoyah, a Cherokee chief, as her "first citizen," and the dedication of his statue brought forth eloquent tributes to the worth of this aboriginal leader.

Sequoyah's chief distinction is his invention of the Cherokee alphabet. Somewhat of the great figures of the nation was first translated to the written page. He was a leader in the arts of peace. He died many years ago while on a mission to the far western tribes.

A Strange Collection
Statuary hall, which every visitor to the capitol sees, has a strange collection of figures. Each state is authorized to place there the statues of any two of its distinguished citizens. Some of the great figures of the nation's life are there, but the casual visitor, unless a close student of the country's history, is bewildered by names he never before encountered.

Only 25 states have so far availed themselves of the privilege of honoring their departed great in this way. The number of comparatively obscure personages is believed to be only 11. The blunders committed in the name of art may also be a drawback. So stilted and overdrawn are some of the figures that the great hall where they rest, and where the house of representatives in early days held its sessions, is now sometimes termed "the chamber of horrors."

Some Notable Pieces
Yet there are many good pieces of statuary, and some of the states have done their best, in good faith, to make it what it was meant to be, a symposium in marble and bronze of the nation's great. Connecticut, with Jonathan Trumbull and Roger Sherman; Massachusetts, with John Winthrop and Samuel Adams; Rhode Island, with Roger Williams and General Nathaniel Greene; and New Hampshire, with John Stark and Daniel Webster, bring vivid historical pictures of colonial, revolutionary and ante-bellum days.

Nor will the appropriateness of South Carolina's choice of John C. Calhoun as her one representative be questioned. Equally clear is the tribute paid by Wisconsin to Father Marquette and General James Shields, the latter a dashing and too-often forgotten figure, who holds the distinction of serving as United States senator from three different states.

Unusual Choices
But why did Ohio choose William Allen, one-time governor, as the com-

mon representative? Practically the only exception to the rule is the case of the construction of bridges over navigable streams, which are classified both as emergency and formal.

Included also in the list of laws enacted are the sundry civil and deficiency appropriation bills, which were left over from the regular session.

Passing through the final stages are the food survey and food administration bills, bills relieving homestead desert land entrymen and mining locators from the usual requirements if they are enlisted in the military or naval force; authorization for increase of the interstate commerce commission, and the Niagara water power bill, the latter an emergency extension of time to a developing company.

In the Senate
The senate has left the big revenue bill and the rivers and harbors bill, each of which promises to be prolific in debate. The former will certainly consume several weeks of time and in view of its great importance the country probably will be tolerant of liberal debate upon it. An effort will be made to shear the rivers and harbors bill, which now carries about \$28,000,000 for specified projects, and make it over into a lump sum bill carrying \$15,000,000 or \$20,000,000.

Also, there may be a few odds and ends to pick up before congress quits, but the house practically has vetoed the consideration of new legislation, settling down to wait for action by the senate on bills the house already has passed. The house will take up the bill forbidding trading with the enemy July 9, which is about the last work it intends to perform aside from acting on conference reports.

Food Control Bill Confuses
So much confusion exists as to the actual effect of the food control bill that the matter seemingly will only be settled after the bill has passed and food products have been put to the test and "Hooverized."

Fixing minimum prices for farm products is definitely authorized, as a stimulus to production. There is no question about that. The power the president, through the food administrator, will have to buy and sell food products forecasts an ability to control the surplus in such a way as to establish a price level.

Does the bill also authorize, in effect, the fixing of a maximum price? Here the doctors disagree, with a large majority in the negative. While the farmers of the country, judging from the resolutions and telegrams which have been flowing in from their organizations, are practically a unit in favor of the bill, Senator Reed, self-appointed defender of the farmer, declares the bill threatens their ruin.

Reed Views With Alarm
His argument is that the farmer is going to be obliged to sell in a controlled market, because arrangements already have been made for a common buying agency for the allies for wheat, at least, where competition will be excluded. Then, he says, the farmer must buy his clothing, shoes and implements in an uncontrolled market.

So, too, with Senator Hardwick, another great objector. He says the whole effort to fix prices will fail, in this wise: "If the price fixed is higher than the thing is actually worth, everybody will sell to the government, so long as the government's money lasts, and that will be the end of it. If the price fixed is lower than the article really is worth, nobody will pay any attention to it or sell at it."

Senator Fain of Vermont, in repelling Reed's argument about danger to the farmer's livelihood, said that control is believed in the president, and he does not believe any wrong is going to be done.

"I have no faith whatever in the idea that the farmer is going to be wronged," he said, "and any senator who has read this bill will see that the committee, in formulating the measure, has tried its best to relieve the farmer from those matters connected with the bill which would interfere with his prosperity."

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CONGRESS WILL FACE PROHIBITION PROBLEM AT ITS NEXT SESSION

With Whiskey Counted Out During Duration of War, Dry Advocates Take Hope

DRYS SURE OF VICTORY

Once Amendment Is Placed Before Legislatures for Action Wets Must Control 13 States.

Washington, July 7.—Discussion of war time prohibition and the maimed condition in which the liquor forces withdrew from the field of congressional battle on the food bill, speculation as to what will be the ultimate effect on the prohibition cause.

Opinion is almost unanimous that the day of whiskey is over. Once eliminated, it will never come back. Senators who are sorry to see it go are of that belief. Many of them think, however, that in voting whet key out, they are giving a greater length of life to beer and wine.

Prohibition Issue Much Alive
It is taken for granted that at the regular session of congress the question of prohibition will again be raised. No one can foresee just what the situation then will be. Before the matter reaches a new focus the war may be won and the effect of food control will be better known. Prohibition may come back with greater momentum than ever, or it may suffer from reaction and the pressure of other affairs.

From the basis of what would now occur, it does not seem likely that the Anthony amendment will be submitted to the states by the present congress. Yet there are some keen observers of events who predict that prohibition will be maneuvered into exactly that position before the sixty-fifth congress comes to an end.

Wets Deny Alarm
The liquor interests profess to have no alarm over even that, for there is no chance for the dries to secure ratification for such an amendment, they say. The refusal of 13 states to ratify will block an amendment to the constitution, and the wets assert they can control a safe margin beyond that.

Thirteen states which the wets count as certain to reject prohibition are: Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin, Missouri, Louisiana, Nevada, California. They believe they will also be able to swing Kentucky, Maryland and Delaware for many years to come, besides having a fighting chance in several other states.

It should be remembered that the act of ratification is performed by legislatures of the states, and not by vote of the people. It may be easier in some states for the liquor interests to have a legislature fail to ratify, which is a merely negative act, than it would be to defeat prohibition if the matter were directly before the people.

On the other hand, it might be hard for the wets to prevent ratification in a state like Missouri, which goes wet when the people vote, but which votes dry outside of St. Louis. In a state like that, where the liquor people must depend upon the big cities for their success, the legislature may at any time slip away from them.

When Action Is Refused
When an amendment is once submitted to the states, there is no method for withdrawing it. When the legislature of a state ratifies, the act stands indefinitely and cannot be rescinded by a later legislature. But if a legislature refuses to ratify, the struggle may be renewed in that state every time the legislature meets until the necessary three fourths vote of the states are obtained.

So the dries believe that once the amendment is submitted their ultimate victory may be delayed, but it cannot be defeated. Within four or five years, they predict, they will have all the states they need. The initiation of the amendment, which will start the final drive is the goal they have set for the regular session of congress.

Forest Regiment for France
Washington, July 7.—The forest regiment, which is to have C. S. Chapman and J. G. Kelly of Portland, Or., among its officers as major and first lieutenant, respectively, is to be placed in service behind the battle line in France, converting timber into railroad ties, mine props, bridge timber, lumber and cordwood needed by the British army.

The forests where the American forestry workers will go contain small trees in comparison with the fir and pine of the Pacific coast. The principal woods are oak, hornbeam, alder and other hard woods and some pine. The operations, it is expected, will be similar to portable sawmill and its cutting in New England and the Alleghenies.

Enlistments are for the period of the war, of men between 18 and 40 years of age, who are experienced woodsmen and who must pass the same physical examination as other army recruits. Lieutenant Colonel James A. Woodruff of the engineer corps of the regular army will be chief in command.

Burton Seeks Transfer
Washington, July 7.—Major Burton C. Mason of the British aviation corps, formerly of Roseburg, Or., would like to be transferred to the American service, now that there is an American army in France.

This recalls the fact that Burton C. Mason lost his place as a cadet at West Point a few years ago because he was accused of "scribbling." He received the charge, and upon evidence which indicated his innocence, Senator Chamberlain tried to have him reinstated. The effort was unsuccessful.

His record of 18 months or two years at West Point readily gained him a place on the British lines in France when he asked for duty in 1915. That he has made good is shown by the fact that he is now Major Burton.

The war department says its policy is opposed to asking for the transfer of Americans from the service of the allied armies to the American forces in France. Major Burton will for the present have to continue to fight with the British.

Railroad Rates Attacked
Washington, July 7.—Restriction of the business that Portland might do in cereal products in Northern California and on the Klamath branch in

Oregon is alleged against the Southern Pacific in the brief filed with the interstate commerce commission by Joseph N. Teal and W. C. McCulloch, supporting the complaint of the Portland Traffic and Transportation association.

It is shown that by failing to name through rates from Portland to points on the McCloud River railroad, although San Francisco is favored with through rates, gives an advantage of 11 to 17 cents to the California city, and rates recently made by the California railroad commission, if they do not in effect, will increase the difference.

The class rates of the railroad are attacked as inherently unreasonable and also unjust in comparison with rates made into McCloud and Klamath Falls territory from San Francisco.

Homestead Survey Assured
Washington, July 7.—Director George Otis Smith of the United States geological survey has informed Senator Chamberlain that work of classifying lands under the 640 acre homestead act will proceed as rapidly as possible, funds having just become available through passage of the sundry civil bill.

Talk of suspending the operations of this act for the period of the war, which was urged some time ago by livestock interests, seems to have quieted down, but may be revived with the promise of early action on applications for the designation of land under it.

I. N. S. COMPLETES NEW NEWS SERVICE WITH AGENCY RADIO

Paris Organization Has Commenced Cabling Articles From Battlefronts.

Chicago Retailers Would End Delivery

Chicago, July 7.—(U. P.)—"Can you imagine Mr. Consumer staggering home with half a ton of coal on his back?"

That is liable to happen under a new rule adopted by the Chicago Retailers' association. The association voted last night to "ask our patrons to carry all purchases of merchandise under \$5," it was announced as a war measure to eliminate unnecessary delivery costs.

Cowardice and Treason
Milwaukee, Wis., July 7.—Wisconsin bankers who failed to support the Liberty loan were accused of "cowardice bordering on treason" by J. R. Wheeler, president of the Wisconsin Bankers' association, in an address before the organization.

McArthur Takes Sea Trip
Washington, July 7.—McArthur left last night for a trip with the naval committee on the presidential yacht Mayflower to visit naval stations on the Atlantic seaboard.

Beginning Today
The International News Service is receiving from Paris by special cable the news of the great war and of the whole continent of Europe, which is gathered by the Agence Radio. This French organization, which has behind it the power of the most influential men in France, has been in successful competition with the Havas Agency of France.

Nearly every one of the great Paris newspapers relies to a large extent upon the Agence Radio for its news and the Radio has scored many notable feats since the beginning of the war. Readers of newspapers which have featured the International News Service dispatches will hereafter be given

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Tacoma & Eastern To Retain Rates

Washington, July 7.—(WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE JOURNAL.)—Holding that the Milwaukee road is justified in refusing to publish joint rates with the Northern Pacific from its subsidiary Tacoma & Eastern railroad to eastern points on lumber products, the interstate commerce commission has dismissed the complaint filed for the West Coast Lumber Manufacturers association by Teal & McCulloch, counsel for the association.

Beef Contract Awarded

Washington, July 7.—The office of Indian affairs has awarded a contract for 10,000 pounds of beef for the Che-mawa Indian school to Curtis E. Cross of Salem at \$12.48 a hundredweight.

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CHOICE STEAKS
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Delicious ALL SKIRT OR DRESS ANY TIME POPULAR PRICES
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Howard Hickman and Charles Gunn in

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A "close-up" of society and the stage, in which Miss Barriscale portrays the part of twin sisters. For continuous suspense and perfection of the mystifying dual role this play stands out as a screen gem.

The Dog Catcher A Keystone—full of laughs, thrills and novelty—Slim Summerville plays lead.

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THE garageman and autoist could hardly get along without this garment. But that isn't the limit of its use. We have perfected the All-in-Won as a universal work-suit. It is known everywhere as the

BOSS-OF-THE ROAD All-in-Won
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Fits perfectly, without binding or gaping. Slip a suit on. Then bend over in it. See what solid comfort it gives—a great improvement over the separate pants and coat.

The All-in-Won is for railroadmen, expressmen, mechanics, plumbers, dairymen, farmers. Materials include blue denim, blue stripe, blue chambray, khaki and blue-and-white expressman's stripe. Ask your dealer for genuine All-in-Won—accept no imitations.

Men's sizes, 34 to 50. . . . \$2.75 and Up
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DEALERS—Write for prices and samples on this new garment. There is a great demand for it.

