

SCOPE OF FOOD BILL DETERMINED BEFORE SENT TO CONFERENCE

Food, Feed and Fuel Alone
Will Be Included in Measure,
Both Houses Agree.

CONFEREES' TASK LARGE

There Are Differences to Be Ironed
Out That in Themselves Are Sufficient
to Make or Unmake Bill.

Washington, July 28.—(WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE JOURNAL.)—The food administration bill went into conference, after passing the senate, with all but one of its principal controversial provisions still undecided. The one important thing upon which the two houses agreed was that the bill should be confined to food, feed and fuel.

The senate fixed a minimum wheat price in the bill, the house did not. The senate provided for a board of three commissioners, the house left the matter in the hands of the president, with the understanding that Herbert C. Hoover would be the administrator. The senate stood up for beer and wine, the house cut off the use of any cereals for alcoholic beverages. The senate restricted the licensing section to specified things and purposes, and to articles entering into interstate commerce, the house licensing section was broad.

Responsibility With Conference
These are the chief differences, sufficient in themselves to make or unmake the bill. The work of a conference committee is rarely overturned, and the responsibility resting upon the conferees on this bill is unusually great. The country wants action, but also wants an effective and workable law.

While the wheat price fixing section and the fight over beer and wine were bound to hold foremost attention as spectacular features, the licensing section is one that will be of perhaps greatest importance in the end, in that section lie the hopes of those who look to food control to be effective in giving the consumer a sound deal.

Joker Charge Made
Some representatives of farming interests here are bitterly assailing the changes the senate made in that section, particularly in limiting the control to commodities entering into interstate commerce. That is a "joker," they say, which will prevent the food administration from laying hands upon stores of food which monopolists will hold out of interstate business.

This is strongly denied on the other side. In reply it is said that the anti-trading and commingling provisions will safeguard against any dangers of that sort, and that ample power is conferred, taking the bill as a whole, to bring a quick halt to speculation.

Out of the numerous votes on amendments presented in the senate two or three deserve particular mention.

Sen. Seventeen senators rallied to the support of Senator La Follette's proposal to take over the operation of the railroads, so they might be completely under control as one unit, under a provision for just compensation to the owners.

The senators supporting this proposal were Borah, Brandegee, Cummins, Gronna, Husting, Johnson of California, Johnson of South Dakota, Jones of Washington, Kenyon, La Follette, Lewis, McNary, Norris, Poindexter, Reed, Vardaman and Sherman.

On an amendment to make Hoover the sole administrator, in place of a commission of three, 23 votes were cast in its favor. In this list were Ashurst, Borah, Husting, James, Johnson of California, Johnson of South Dakota, Jones of Washington, Kellogg, King, Knox, McLean, McNary, Myers, Newlands, Phelan, Poindexter, Pomerene, Robinson, Shafroth, Thompson, Townsend, Williams and Volcott.

On the Owen Amendment
On the Owen amendment to provide a joint committee of congress to keep track on war expenditures, 13 Democrats joined the Republican senators, who voted solely for it. The 13 were Beckman, Gore, Hitchcock, Kendrick, Kirby, McKellar, Myers, Owen, Shields, Stone, Reed, Underwood and Vardaman. La Follette voted for the bill on final passage, the first affirmative vote he has cast on any of the big war measures. Penrose was one of the six voting against it, the first time he has voted in the negative on one of the big war bills.

Leasing Bill Again
Some of the western senators believe there is a chance to secure passage of the long fought general leasing bill, dealing with government oil, coal and phosphate lands. The committee on public lands has the bill ready for the senate, having once more gone through the process of long hearings. There does not appear to be much ground for optimism, however. There is no agreement in sight between the interior and navy departments over the naval oil reserves, and until that is secured there will be belligerency in the air every time the subject is mentioned.

Chairman Ferris of the house committee has been asked to take up the leasing bill on the house side, but he declined. In two previous congresses the house has sent the bill over to the senate without result. This time, says Ferris, it is the senate's first move. He gives assurance that the house will act without much delay if the senate will, but in these July days he does not propose to ask the house to work on far-away contingencies.

Interesting New Member
When the first North Dakota congressional district elected John M. Baer, cartoonist, non-partisan farmer, candidate to succeed to a Republican vacancy a short time ago it was reported that he was coming as an anti-draft and anti-war congressman. Mr. Baer, who is still in North Dakota, dispels that idea in a letter which has been received here. He says he will support the administration in the conduct of the war, and believes the draft is the proper way to secure the army.

He adds, however, that he is also in favor of drafting money to finance the cost of the war, and this, it appears, is where he has been misunderstood. He is for the administration food bill, and is in favor of "conserving war profits." His views are attracting attention, not because his personal attitude is important, but because his district has just had a chance to express itself, and his views reflect those of a great farmer constituency.

PORTLAND BOY QUILTS AMBULANCE WORK TO JOIN FRENCH FLIERS

Marion Kyle Sent From West
Front to Avord, France,
for Period of Training.

TO BE ON THE FRONT LINE

Only Actual Appearance of American
Soldiers at the Front Can Cheer
French-Drafted Fighters.

By Marion Kyle
Portland boy who has been serving at front with American field service
"Somewhere in France," June 27.—Our S. S. V. 14 has had a shakeup and has melted away like the winter snow in the springtime. Tomorrow 10 of the boys leave for the front in the Balkans, I think at Salonique, where the American ambulance is putting in a new section. They will be joined in Paris by 15 more Stanford men and form a new section.

Five of us including myself, have entered the aviation course, am going to Paris tomorrow, and after a week will leave for Avord, in Southern France, which is the largest aviation school in the country. Here we will train for three or four months, and then be sent to the French front with fighting machines. From what I know at present, I will have a "spad" plane, the fastest in the world today. They make a speed of about 145 miles an hour, and have the machine gun geared so it fires through the propeller without hitting the blades.

We are joining the Franco-American Escadrille, a private enterprise, financed at present by William K. Vanderbilt, but with every prospect of being taken over by the American government. We will serve the French army as a foreign legion under the supervision of our own government.

Control of Air Essential
While the ambulance work is very helpful, I am going into what I think is the best way and quickest of damaging Germany's military hopes and aspirations. Control of the air is essential and vital for ending the war, and the French have not that control at present, and it is going to take all of America's efforts to get it. The importance of aerial supremacy is brought home to us in our present work in a forcible manner. Our post-de-secur is surrounded by five French batteries. The German observation balloons and planes have located the batteries, and all day and night Fritz sends over tokens of his esteem, which daily add to the horrible stories of the future for historians to narrate. For example, yesterday the cook was fixing lunch there and a shell hit in the kitchen, destroyed everything and killed him. This happened 200 yards from us and, consequently, left some impression.

Agents of Destruction
The chances of a soldier living in the front line trenches in this sector, compiled from the statistics I know, are three in five; that is, two out of each five are killed. Here are some of the dangers and difficulties that beset a private in the trenches: The enemy artillery, with deadly accuracy, can batter with big shells or raze with shrapnel any trench or part they desire. Artillery is only half effective because a direct hit from a big shell caves them in and buries the inhabitants. The trench torpedoes, huge shells, with a winged-shaped end and a protruding rod, are shot from trench to trench, and have a destructive power as heavy as the largest shells. Hand grenades are thrown in showers, and are almost impossible to dodge. Then there are gas, which invariably takes its toll, mines which blow up 400 yards from the trench at a time; liquid fire, that needs no description, and the continual sniping with rifles and machine guns. Also the aviators come down and rake the trenches with machine guns, and sickness takes its toll.

Soldiers Are Skeptical
The soldiers in the trenches here do not place much stock in reports that we are to send an army over that will be effective. It takes a division of 20,000 men to guard and provide for two miles of trenches. So, you see, America's whole army of 800,000 can only hold 50 miles of front, and that does not mean much here. This is a war of nations, and not of armies, and men must be in the millions to count for anything.

General Pershing's arrival has created much excitement in the papers but the soldiers in the trenches do not pay much attention to it. After three years in this hell, it will take the sight of troops marching out to relieve them, to convince them that America is in war in earnest.

A Rally in Air
Locally we have been having the usual excitement of trench warfare. A German aviator came over this morning and shot down a French observation balloon and then eluded some French fighters who did not get very hard to fight. The officer in the balloon came down safely in a parachute. It had more than ordinary interest for me because I had made friends with the officer and he had shown me his balloon and parachute the day before. The night before last two German machines came over at midnight for bombardment work. The hum of the motors sounded very near but the French could not locate them with their searchlight nor with the star shells they sent up. It is almost impossible to see the machines at night.

Official Dispatches Dull
It is curious what a different impression you get of the war from reading the newspapers and it really is. Each day in the French papers is the official communique which you get in America. It reads like this: "Last night at the 21st hour there was some activity of the artillery in the sector."

That does not make much impression on you, but the paragraph above described what took place when I was on duty at the post near the five batteries. The "slight activity" described meant the sending in by the Germans of about 100 high explosives, then taking the place with shrapnel with occasional liquid fire shells which burn everything within a circle of 25 feet radius and now and then a gas shell. They were lighting about 100 yards from our abri, and the batteries were getting them twice as bad as we were. The one redeeming feature was that the French gunners stuck to their guns and sent about three or four shells over to the Germans' one and finally silenced the German fire for a time.

I hope the French fire was as accurate as that of the Germans upon us. From what I heard it was even better. My car had an éclat hole in it and was

VIEWS WAR'S WORK ON THE WEST FRONT



Marion Kyle, Portland boy who has been transferred from American field service to Franco-American escadrille.

covered with dirt when I went out next morning. The place where the food was stored had been hit and biscuits and tinned meat were scattered around for a quarter of a mile. The road was a mass from shell holes and we nearly wrecked ourselves getting out.

Lost Bag Almost Delays Commission

Chicago, July 28.—(I. N. S.)—The American Red Cross commission to Roumania came near taking a longer stay in Chicago than they had intended today when Henry W. Anderson, prominent Richmond, Va. attorney and chairman of the commission, lost a canvas suitcase containing the passports, important government letters and money.

German Aviator in U. S. Suspected

New York, July 28.—(I. N. S.)—Federal authorities are today investigating the record of William Christieson, believed to be a member of the Imperial German aviation corps and today in custody of United States Marshal James M. Power.

The prisoner's account of himself involves his escape from the German army to Belgian soil and thence to the coast, later arriving in America as a stowaway. This was in 1915. He became prominently identified with church circles here and assumed the leadership of a boy scout patrol.

Suspicion was first directed to him when he appeared at Marshal Powers' office in May, attired in the uniform of the German aviation corps, asking for a general permit to live within the restricted zones.

Wilson Appreciates Kahn's Support

Washington, July 28.—(I. N. S.)—President Wilson has written a letter to Representative Kahn of California, ranking Republican member of the military affairs committee, acknowledging his appreciation of his steadfast support since the declaration of war. The president declared that Kahn has "won his warm admiration for his disinterested patriotism."

Rancher Kills Self While Unbalanced

Santa Cruz, Cal., July 28.—(U. P.)—August Capplemann, aged 33, a rancher, committed suicide during the night at his ranch by shooting himself through the head. Over-study had unbalanced his mind.

No War Prices!
The Best of Food—Well
Cooked, Well Served
**WOOD'S QUICK
LUNCH**
101 Sixth St., Cor. Stark

LAW LIBRARY FEE REQUEST IS A SHOCK TO MANY ATTORNEYS

Some Members of Portland
Say They Will Not Pay
"Regulation Fee" of \$2.

FREE USE IS DEMANDED

Intimation Is That the Matter Will Be
Taken to Courts to Interpret
the Law of 1917.

Members of the Multnomah county bar, or many of them, have been surprised, shocked and grieved during the past few days by the receipt of little notices from the Multnomah law library to the effect that they owe that institution a "regulation fee" of \$2. Those attorneys have hastily turned to chapter 381 of the session laws of 1917, read it over again, and then made loud lament that the law library was trying to put something over on the legal profession.

\$8000 Collected Annually
The Multnomah law library is a private corporation which, by virtue of special legislation most beneficial to

its interest, gathers in \$1 from each plaintiff and half that sum from each defendant so unfortunate as to get into the circuit court of Multnomah county. These contributions made by the litigants aggregate about \$6000 a year, which sum goes to the upkeep and maintenance of the library.

In times past it has been the custom of the company to charge all attorneys an annual fee of \$5 for the use of the library. This was cut to \$2 about a year ago and its designation was changed from a "membership fee" to a "regulation fee."

Amendment Slips In
At the last session of the legislature Multnomah lawyers both inside and out of the legislature, decided to put a crimp in the membership fee business. They contended that their clients had to put up extra money for the support of the library whenever they went into court, and that to add the membership fee was close to double taxation. They also argued that it was the younger lawyers of the city, for the most part, who used the library continually, and that it was unfair to tax those least able to pay.

The old law provided that the county court could contract with any law library association for the use of the library. "By the judges of the circuit and county courts, county commissioners and district attorney." This had always been construed to mean the free use of the library, so Representative Plowden Stott, who drafted the bill, added the clause "and all attorneys at law duly admitted to practice law in the state of Oregon."

Free Use Claim Disputed
But the law library officials just smiled and went on collecting their "regulation fees." They call the attention of the protesting attorneys to the fact that nowhere in the law is anything said about "free use" of the

library. The judges, county commissioners and district attorney are asked for by the contract, it is intimated, the county compensating library for the use of the books by these officials with free light, heat, rent and janitor service, also the fees turned over by litigants.

Some of the members of the bar vow they will not pay the "regulation fee"; that is asked contrary to law and that they will use the library without cost to themselves or ask the courts to decide whether the law of 1917 "says anything."

Golden Was Known In San Francisco

San Francisco, July 28.—(I. N. S.)—Thomas J. Golden, who was killed by a train in Kansas City today, was a lumber survivor in San Francisco before the 1906 fire, and at one time represented a northern lumber bill here.

Osborne Is Given Federal Position

Washington, July 28.—(I. N. S.)—Thomas Mott Osborne, formerly warden at Sing Sing, has been commissioned a lieutenant commander in the naval reserve and next week will take charge of the federal prison at Portsmouth, N. H. Secretary Daniels announced this afternoon.

Burbank Out of Danger
Santa Rosa, Cal., July 28.—(U. P.)—Luther Burbank, plant wizard, was pronounced out of danger by his physicians this afternoon.

Prosecutor Would Indict Scott Again

Assistant U. S. Attorney Announces
That Case of Former Internal Revenue
Collector Will Be Reopened.

San Francisco, July 28.—(I. N. S.)—M. A. Thomas, assistant United States attorney, announced today that new grand jury indictments will be sought immediately against Joseph J. Scott, former collector of internal revenue, who was acquitted of an embezzlement charge last night.

The new charges will allege theft of stamps and coin amounting to more than \$1000, Thomas said. The federal attorney insists Scott was acquitted because exclusion of vital evidence kept all the facts from the jury. Scott's attorneys contend the verdict meant nothing else than a fair jury's disapproval of a "political frame-up."

Scott's brother, A. Clyde Scott, will face trial Monday on a similar indictment.

Committee Favors Citizenship Bill

Washington, July 28.—(U. P.)—Favorable report was ordered today by the senate military committee on a bill to encourage citizenship to American citizens who renounced their allegiance to the United States by enlisting in allied armies, provided they obtain their discharge and re-enlist in the American army.

COLUMBIA

—The home of
the best in pictures—
—An atmosphere of
refinement—highly
standardized service
to every patron.

4 Days Beginning Sunday

The Great Triangle
Super-Play

THE SAWDUST RING

A Delightful Story of Sawdust
and the Big Tops—of Dolls and
Youth—Comedy and Pathos
—a Strong Human Interest
Play, Featuring Petite

BESSIE LOVE

—the adorable girl star of
the movies. A play that
brings you back to
wholesome youth.

Also—
"The Dangers
of a Bride"
—Whirlwind Key-
stone comedy—
"smash" action and
fun in 2 great reels.



COLUMBIA
Sixth Street, Off Washington

SAVE THOSE
\$\$\$
Men's
Patent and
Tan Ties
\$1.00

Short Lots
Men's
\$4.00
Patent and
Tan Ties
\$1.00

Women's Tan Rubber
Sole Sport Ties,
\$4.00 Values,
\$1.95

Women's White Duck
Shoes, White Canvas,
Satin, Velvet, Pat-
ent and Suede
Pumps, values
to \$4.00
\$1

Many
Good
Sizes

500 Pairs Ladies'
Patent, Gray, Tan
and Champagne;
Many good
sizes, worth
to \$4.00
\$1.45

Send For Style Book

BOSTON
Sample Shoe Store
129 4th St. bet. Washington & Alder