

LIBERTY LOAN AND FOOD CAMPAIGNS GO ALONG HAND IN HAND

Government Needs Money to
Feed Soldiers and Also
Somewhere to Buy It.

COOPERATION REQUIRED

Cumulative Effort of Activities Will
Awaken People to Need of Con-
serving Country's Resources.

It has been felt in some quarters that the Liberty loan campaign, the food conservation drive, and various other activities which are being promoted to help win the war might interfere with each other.

In discussing the matter W. B. Ayer, federal food administrator for Oregon said: "There is need for close co-operation between the many war time activities being carried on. I am in hearty sympathy with every effort along this line. I believe the cumulative effect of these various activities will help to awaken the American public to the vital need of conserving our resources and thus helping to bring to a more speedy conclusion the ghastly conflict now being waged in Europe. We must help to keep the soldiers who are fighting our battles in fighting condition. We must not let their wives and children and other non-combatants suffer when we are in a position to share our food stuffs with them."

Must Support Both

"We must get back of the Liberty loan as well as the food conservation drive for both are of vital importance. I have just received a telegram from Herbert Hoover in which he says that the United States food administration campaign organizations, both national and state, are thoroughly committed to do their utmost to cooperate with the Liberty loan forces. His telegram reads as follows:

"We are asking the people for national service by saving and increasing the nation's resources on family enrollment week, October 21 to 28. If generally observed, it will promote a better understanding of our war needs and increase the receptiveness of the people so that the present Liberty loan will be even more successful than the first loan."

"I consider it fortunate that these two campaigns, the one marshaling the nation's financial resources, the other aiming to conserve the food supply, should be conducted simultaneously. The government requires the money with which to buy food for our army as well as to lend to our allies so that they may secure food; hence the need of the Liberty loan. The government must also be able to find available food for purchase; hence the necessity of family enrollment for food saving."

Interests Interlock

"The interests of the two campaigns interlock. Both must succeed. While exerting every effort for family enrollment week, please do not forget to do all in your power to make the Liberty loan campaign a success."

"HERBERT HOOVER."
In the promotion of the Oregon food conservation campaign The Journal

BILLIE BURKE IN NEW ROLE



Miss Billie Burke, stage favorite, in the costume of the United States food administration. She is urging her friends everywhere to sign the food conservation bill.

has loaned Oregon Food Administrator Ayer the services of Fred Lockley of The Journal editorial staff. His appointment has been gratefully acknowledged in a telegram from Federal Food Administrator Hoover. Mr. Hoover and Mr. Lockley have been personal friends for years, their acquaintance dating back to the days of Hoover's boyhood in Salem, Or.

Tortoise Is Centenarian
Hinton, W. Va., Oct. 6.—A land tortoise at least 99 years old was found on the farm of C. C. Neely, near here. Carved on its back were the initials of Mr. Neely's great-grandfather and the date 1818.

When writing to or calling on advertisers, please mention The Journal.

U. S. DESTROYERS ARE NETTING HEAVY TOLL IN WAR UPON U-BOATS

Patrol and Convoy Ships
Reap Harvest by Use of
Depth Bombs.

WESTWEGO IN ONE FIGHT

At Least Six Submarines Attacked
Fleet, One Being Destroyed; Mer-
chantman Hit, Tanker Sunk.

Washington, Oct. 6.—(U. P.)—American destroyers, operating in foreign waters, are netting a heavy U-boat toll. In two statements, issued by the navy department today, it was shown that the American vessels are meeting with success in their operations against submarines. More statements are forthcoming.

Neither the date of the engagements nor the names of the vessels involved are given in the description of the destroyer-U-boat battles made public.

In one case a destroyer, after several attempts, destroyed a submarine with a depth bomb. The second engagement described from reports to the navy department was that in which the Westwego, previously reported attacked, figured in the sinking of at least one submarine out of six that made an attack on a merchant fleet.

Depth Bombs Get U-Boat
The navy account of the Westwego battle follows:

"One merchant ship was sunk and another badly damaged in an attack of enemy submarines on large convoy of merchantmen. These were not American vessels. The exact number of submarines engaged could not be determined, but the general belief was that there were six."

"The first intimation of the attack which the Westwego received was the torpedoing of a merchantman some distance away. The propeller and rudder of this ship were blown away and there was a large hole in the stern. She was afterward towed into port. At almost the same time a tanker was struck squarely amidships by a torpedo. The ship sank rapidly. Up to this time no one had seen a periscope. A destroyer which had been off the Westwego's starboard beam turned back and dropped two depth bombs."

Success, the result of service. Beauty and brains combine to make Broadway, Arizona, one of the most novel and attractive features of the month. The beautiful Columbia forms a fitting setting.

Flying debris and oil on the surface of the water followed one of those explosions.

Six Divers Involved, Belief
"This marked the end of the attack. Various reports from different ships as to the number of submarines sighted were received immediately after the attack. They did not agree, but, as stated, the general belief after comparing the different reports, was that there were six U-boats in the attack."

"Less than a half hour later a periscope appeared within a few yards of the side of the Westwego and drifted astern, where it quickly disappeared in the wake of the ship. Destroyers concentrated at the spot and the periscope presently reappeared more than a half a mile away. It was visible for a few minutes only. The destroyers continued the search, but nothing more of this U-boat was seen. If she attempted to torpedo more of the ships in the convoy there was no sign."

"The remainder of the voyage was uneventful."

SENSATIONS MARK CLOSE OF CONGRESS

(Continued From Page One)

from Wisconsin," said Robinson, "I would not think I had a right to the senate. I would apply to the kaiser for a seat in the bundesrath."

Robinson openly charged that La Follette had lent his talents "to the promulgation of the aims and wishes of the kaiser," and had openly "insulted the president, congress and the American armies," and he added, "If I had my way every proved German spy would be executed and every German hired put in jail."

Robinson said it was a "singular thing" to him, "that a senator should spend hours in denouncing his government and not having one word in support of the president, the flag or the young men we are sending abroad to fight our battles."

Would See Affidavits
He said: "If it is one of the privileges of free speech to test the patience of the country as has La Follette, it is equally the right of other senators to criticize him."

"I suspect that if the senator from Wisconsin would produce here the evidence he claims to have of invasion of homes and arrest of citizens, it would be shown the affidavits were made by German sympathizers and even in some cases by German spies."

"We'll make peace—when the armies of the Kaiser roll back toward Berlin. 'God pity the man who comes in the way of the wrath of the Americans; God have mercy on the men who seek to paralyze the right arm of the government; for toward such

men the American people will show no mercy."

La Follette Leaves Chamber
At that point, La Follette left the senate chamber. He returned later. Robinson praised the southern negroes for refusal to be a party to a "German made rebellion," and then went on to say that "the time has come for every man to tell where he stands on Americanism. I have read the St. Paul speech of the senator from Wisconsin and I don't know where he stands."

"The kaiser today could call Hindenburg and Ludendorff and say: 'We are just as well off as though we had seats on the floor of the United States senate. We've bought influence in America to block war measures.' 'Pro-Germans and spies, and those who have no sympathy with the United States had better get to cover.'"

CONGRESS BEATS ALL RECORDS FOR PASSING IMPORTANT MEASURES

Washington, Oct. 6.—(U. P.)—Here is the 188-day war legislation record of congress:

Raising the Money
War bond bill \$11,538,000,000
War revenue 2,700,000,000
Second bond bill 5,000,000,000

Spending the Money
For the army 2,552,738,441
For the navy 1,804,840,590
Buy and build ships 1,040,517,500
Loans to allies 930,000,000
Ordinary civil expense 958,948,438
Soldiers' sailors' insurance 178,250,000
Food control 173,846,000
President's discretion 100,000,000

Welfare of Fighters and Public
Food control bill.
War insurance measure.
No questionable resorts allowed near camps.
Free mail for soldiers and sailors.

Raising Fighting Forces
Selective draft.
Increasing naval and marine corps personnel.
Increasing enrollment West Point and Annapolis.

Anti-War Measures Within Legislation
Prohibiting trading with the enemy.
Wireless and cable censorship.
Suppressing disloyal publications.
Espionage bill, giving wide powers to secret service.

Bills That Failed to Pass
Allen slacker, at instance of the state department.
Civil rights bill, held up in senate.

Next Session
Suffrage constitutional amendment.
Prohibition amendment.
Attempted repeal second class postal rates.

Reports on Representative Heflin and Senator La Follette's conduct.
Civil rights bill.
Meet \$1,300,000,000 deficit.

PORTLAND BOY IN FIELD HOSPITAL UNIT



Wilbur B. Portow

Wilbur B. Portow, formerly employed by the Western Electric company in Portland, and who enlisted in the Portland ambulance company now known as Field Hospital Company C, is a son of Mrs. L. O. Portow, who lives at Greenburg.

Portow is well known in Portland and vicinity, and is reported making progress under Captain Sellwood at the American Lake cantonment.

Liquor Carrier Is Sentenced to Jail

Baker, Or., Oct. 6.—William Joslyn Saturday afternoon pleaded guilty to a charge of unlawful possession of liquor, and was sentenced to 60 days in jail and a \$200 fine.

Mary Pierce, arrested with him, pleaded not guilty and will have a trial next week. The two were arrested last night by the sheriff when leaving the train at Pleasant Valley 12 miles east, having six suit cases of liquor in their possession.

LA FOLLETTE STILL IS MASTER CRAFTSMAN IN WAY OF STRATEGY

Speech in Senate on Closing
Day Is Testimonial to Ex-
tent of Skill.

EXPULSION IS NOT FEARED

Many Believe Mistake Was Made in
Giving to Wisconsin Senator so
Much Attention.

Washington, Oct. 6.—(WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE JOURNAL)—Senator Robert M. La Follette still is a master craftsman on strategy. The testimonial to his skill is that the senate, on its final day, permitted him to become the paramount issue and dramatically take the center of the stage in a way he had chosen.

The fact that he is severely denounced and held in low esteem by his many colleagues did not affect his plan. He made it La Follette day, surrounded himself with the halo of free speech and gained publicity in furtherance of the agitation he leads.

Many believe a mistake was made in giving the Wisconsin senator so much attention. They reason that an analysis of his speeches will not support the demand for his expulsion and a senate investigation probably will result in nothing beyond further exploitation of sentiments in which he exults, at the same time attracting sympathy on the basis of persecution.

La Follette's speech today amounted to a clever plea in avoidance, throwing emphasis upon the alleged attempt to repress free speech, and making practically no effort to justify utterances at St. Paul.

He knows the line where sedition begins, and the general feeling is that he will not cross it. His speech today forecasts a campaign by him to demand a more specific definition of the war aims of this country, making himself an apostle of the peace party and drawing to a common center all disaffected elements for political action. The carefully set scene in the senate today fits his game admirably.

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OLIVE THOMAS

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