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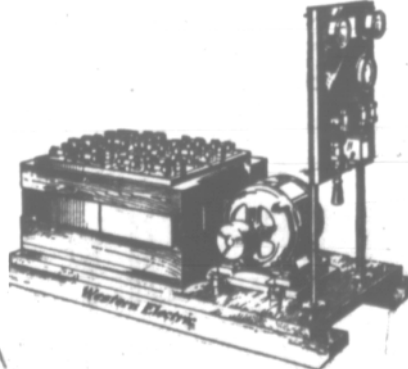
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AUSTRIANS ROUTED IN ITALIAN ATTACK

Monte Di Valbella Captured by Allied Forces and Many Prisoners Taken.

Rome.—Italian forces supported by allied troops attacked Austro-Hungarian positions on the Italian mountain front and captured Monte Di Valbella after a bitter struggle. The Italian war office announces that more than 800 Austro-Hungarians were taken prisoner.

Strong enemy counter attacks were repulsed by the fire of the Italian infantry, artillery and machine guns. The text of the official statement reads:

An Austrian attempt to resume the offensive has been smashed by Italian troops, who inflicted a crushing defeat on the enemy in the vicinity of Monte di Val Bella, the Italians capturing more than 2000 prisoners. Two terrific attacks were made by the enemy. Both were repulsed with enormous losses to the Austrians in killed in addition to the prisoners taken.

The Italians in a brilliant attack on Col Del Rosso carried that formidable Austrian stronghold, inflicting severe losses, and also were successful in surprise attacks on the left side of the Piave in the Montello salient. Several enemy posts were carried and numerous prisoners, machine guns and other war material were taken.

ALLIES ADVANCE AT TWO POINTS

Paris.—Southwest of Soissons French troops in an attack over a front of four and a half miles from the south of Ambien to the east of Montgobert captured German positions and at some points advanced their line to a depth of a mile and a quarter, says the French official communication.

French troops also carried out an operation on the front southeast of Amiens by means of which their lines were advanced in Senecat Wood and the Avre Wood, the war office announced.

With the British army in France.—Field Marshal von Hindenberg's troops east of the forest of Nieppe got a nasty and unexpected knock, when the British drove forward in a surprise attack along a front of more than three miles and hurled the startled gray-coated soldiers back to an average depth of 1500 yards.

The offensive was at a point where the enemy thrust was hardest in the Flanders battle in an effort to capture the forest, which would have opened his way to Hazebrouck, the capture of which would have enabled the British retirement from Ypres.

TOTAL U. S. EXPENSES BIG
America Spending About \$50,000,000 Each Day to Carry on the War.

Washington.—The government Saturday closed its books for the fiscal year—the first full fiscal year in the war.

In the government financial history the year will go down as a period of expense hardly dreamed of a decade ago. More than \$12,500,000,000 is the actual outlay since July 1, 1917, to meet the multitude of big bills incident to the conduct of the war. In peace times the government spent less than \$1,000,000,000 annually.

With the addition of the \$1,200,000,000 which the government spent in the three months of war preceding this fiscal year, the war's cost in money to date has been \$13,500,000,000.

War activities now drain about \$50,000,000 a day from the nation's public treasury.

Germans Sink Canadian Hospital Ship. London.—A German submarine 70 miles from the Irish coast on the night of June 27 torpedoed the 11,000-ton hospital ship Llandovery Castle, chartered by the Canadian government and in the service of carrying wounded and sick from England to Canada. The ship was then on her way to England. She had on board 258 persons, 80 men of the Canadian army medical corps and 14 women nurses. Only 24, including the captain, are reported saved. The attack was without warning.

Packers Deny Profiteering. Chicago.—Sharp retorts were made by representatives of Armour & Company, Morris & Company and Swift & Company, denying charges of profiteering made in the report of federal trade commission investigators at Washington.

Liquor Forbid to Soldiers in Homes. Washington.—Furnishing of liquor to soldiers in private homes has been forbidden by new regulations issued by Secretary Baker.

LIEUT. CAMPBELL



Lieutenant Douglas Campbell, of California, the first American trained aviator to be badly wounded in battle in France.

YANKEES ADVANCE AND TAKE PRISONERS

With the American Forces on the Marne Front.—In a brilliant operation after hard fighting, American troops on this front captured the village of Vaux, together with a large slice of the Paris highway west of Chateau Thierry, and two patches of wooded land.

The village of Vaux, the height to the west of the village, two patches of wooded land, a large slice of the Paris highway west of Chateau Thierry and other ground gained by the victorious Americans has been retained.

The total number of prisoners captured by the Americans is now estimated to be about 500, of whom seven are officers. Many groups of prisoners already have been sent to the rear and others have been located in hospitals where they were removed after being wounded. The Americans have captured many machine guns and other equipment.

An entire German regiment has been virtually annihilated in the fighting west of Hill 264, according to official information.

BRIEF NEWS OF THE WAR

Americans took 40 prisoners in surprise raids northwest of Montdidier. Between 50,000 and 60,000 Austrians were killed in the battle of the Piave, according to an official dispatch from Rome.

The Hungarian premier in a statement said casualties on the Italian front in recent battles totalled about 112,000 men.

During last week American activities in France have been local in character, but official reports show that the Americans at all times and places have more than held their own.

Forty-nine German airplanes were brought down by British and French airplane squadrons in one day last week, according to the official announcements of the respective war offices.

Attacking the Austro-Hungarian lines on the Asiago plateau, the Italians have taken Monte Di Valbella, captured more than 800 prisoners and have held it against repeated counterattacks.

Repulse of violent German attacks west of Soissons and southwest of Rheims; successful British, French and American raids and considerable artillery activity in various sectors, was reported in the British and French official statements.

Over Million Americans Now Overseas. Washington.—American troops sent overseas numbered 1,019,155 on July 1. This was made known by President Wilson, who made public a letter from Secretary Baker disclosing a record of achievement which the president said "must cause universal satisfaction."

Senator Tillman Dead.

Washington.—United States Senator Benjamin R. Tillman, veteran of 24 years' service in congress and chairman of the senate naval affairs committee, died at his home here as the result of a cerebral hemorrhage suffered last Thursday.

Explosion of T. N. T. Fatal to 45. Syracuse, N. Y.—Forty-five men were killed by explosions of trinitrotoluol at the plant of the Semet-Solvay company at Split Rock, west of this city. The injured number at least 80 and several of them may die.

Senate Strong For \$2.50 Wheat.

Washington.—The senate by an overwhelming majority refused to yield to house opposition to an increase in the government's minimum guarantee for wheat to \$2.50 a bushel.

Uruguay Makes July 4 Holiday.

Montevideo, Uruguay.—Uruguay has made July 4 a permanent national holiday in honor of the United States.

AMERICA MAKES GOOD

Hoover's Hopes Are Exceeded

Remarkable Results at End of Food Administration's First Year Proves Voluntary System Was No Mistake—Confidence That People Will Continue Patriotic Conservation Efforts Is Felt at Washington.

W. B. Ayer, Federal Food Administrator for Oregon, earnestly directs attention to some excerpts from a recent official summary, at the end of its first year's work, of the United States Food Administration's aims, methods and results. These excerpts are given below:

"When the U. S. Food Administration undertook the work of conserving and mobilizing America's food resources, there were three methods of approach possible: handling the problem, these methods of control being rationing, high prices and voluntary rationing, high prices and voluntary rationing.

The Three Systems. "The introduction of rationing into this country would have resulted in an inevitable re-action. It would also mean a tremendous expenditure. On the basis of the rationing system adopted by European countries for certain staple foods, it would require \$4,500,000 a year for the printing of the necessary ration cards; it would demand one official for every 1,000 families to take care of distribution under this system; in fact, on the European basis, about \$45,000,000 a year would be required to administer the rationing system in this country.

"Control of consumption by high prices was obviously too unfair to merit consideration in such a country as ours, meaning as it must, conservation for the rich at the expense of the poor.

"The voluntary system, based upon education and publicity (the third alternative), was selected because the moderate expense involved, and because of the opportunity it afforded to use the great desire of loyal Americans to serve their country.

Results Enormous. "The results of the voluntary control of food have been enormous. The surplus of the 1917-18 wheat crop, based on normal consumption, would have been 20,000,000 bushels. If the present rate of saving by the American people continues, we shall be able to deliver to our Allies from this crop possibly 170,000,000 bushels of wheat, of which 150,000,000 will represent the voluntary savings of the American people. This delivery of wheat has enabled the Allies to meet the more immediate and pressing bread needs of their people, and to keep up the bread ration of their soldiers.

"As to our exports of meat, the results of conservation are even more remarkable. The analysis of figures in regard to hogs indicates that we were 5,000,000 to 7,000,000 hogs short when the conservation campaign was started. Before the war, the average monthly export of hog products was about 50,000,000 pounds. In March, 1918, we exported 200,000,000 pounds and can see our way clear, with the present saving and production, to go forward at this rate for an indefinite period. Before 1914, we were exporting 1,000,000 to 2,000,000 pounds of beef per month. After the European war began, there was an increase to about 23,000,000 per month. Now, we are exporting at the rate of 130,000,000 pounds of beef per month and, with the continuation of conservation and production, there is no reason to anticipate a material reduction in these figures.

Great Offensive Needed. "The winning of the war depends upon the development of great offensive strength on the part of the United States. This offensive must include ships, men, supplies and food. With the increase in the size of our army, there is a necessary decrease in our productive capacity. Harvests are bound to vary with seasonal conditions.

"The only safe procedure for us and for the Allies is to provide enormous reserve stocks of staple foods, both here and in Europe, to meet any emergency which may arise. In a later period of the war, to have to stop in a critical phase of it in order to put unusual emphasis upon agricultural production, might be fatal to our final success.

"There must be no let-down in the program of conservation until the new harvest. Heartened by our success and by the spirit of devotion and self-sacrifice shown by the American people, we must go ahead more than ever convinced of our responsibility to those who fight with us and to those unfortunate peoples who look to us as the one source of food supply necessary to keep them from destruction.

In France and England. "The American Labor Mission just home from London, was appointed by President Wilson to make a study of conditions in England and France. Of its nineteen members, nine are from the American Federation of Labor, two of whom are women. The others represent every social element of the American people. This mission made a comprehensive study of conditions in the Allied countries, and before leaving London for America, issued the following statement regarding food conditions:

"Since landing in England, all members of the committee have visited a number of cities and interviewed a large number of people regarding the food situation, as well as other mat-

ters arising from the war, and we feel it our duty to impress upon the American people the fact that they should endeavor to conserve food in a larger measure, that we may supply the people of the Allied countries with the things necessary to their sustenance. There is no doubt that the people of Great Britain and the Allied countries are making untold sacrifices, more than America realizes."

Wheat and Meat Abroad. "In 1914 France produced 82 per cent of her normal consumption of wheat. In 1917 her production was only 45 per cent. After deducting the amount necessary for seed, it was estimated that the 1917 production would be but one-third of France's needs. It must be remembered, too, that France has always figured her needs on a different basis than ours. The French people have never wasted food, consequently France's normal consumption has been practically identical with her actual necessities. The ration of the French soldiers has twice been cut, and the soldier's ration is never lowered until the danger at home from food shortage is critical. Certain reports have been brought to this country that there is plenty of meat in France. These reports originated in the fact that at one time it was necessary, because of the lack of feeds, to slaughter large quantities of her dairy cattle. The immediate result was a temporary glut of meat, but the final result is that today France is on a meat ration of one pound a week, including horse flesh."



It's Up to Us.

"Germany's war of starvation is a challenge most of all to America," says a Food Administration Bulletin. "Against Germany's lust for domination, America's purpose is to establish the society of nations. Against destruction, America's aim is healing. Against misery, America's ideal is service. We cannot surpass the steadfastness of Britain, the courage of Italy, the exaltation of France."

"We cannot excel the Allies in heroism, in endurance, in fortitude. Our force in battle, though it may be decisive, will not be as great as theirs."

"We can hope to contribute most to the common cause from our larger resources. To relieve desperate privation, America can supply food. Giving up wheat is a little thing compared to their death struggle—in which our soldiers are splendidly sharing."

"A little thing—yet we can do it with greatness of spirit. Supporting our army and adding wholehearted service to humanity, it is in America's power to defeat forever the passion of conquest."

"Now is the hour of testing. Wheat is the test."

Give the Children Milk.

Milk is one of the most important food sources the human race possesses. For the proper nourishment of the child, it is absolutely indispensable and its use should be kept up in the diet as long as possible. Not only does it contain all the essential food elements in the most available form for ready digestion, but the recent scientific discoveries show it to be especially rich in certain peculiar properties that alone render growth possible.

It is not enough to take off your hat to the flag—take off your coat and roll up your sleeves, and having made those preparations, do something useful for America and her cause.

RESULTS FIRST YEAR OF FOOD ADMINISTRATION

Preliminary Work Began May 19, 1917.

Food Control Act passed August 10, 1917.

WHEAT EXPORTS (since July 1):

Estimated surplus for export, 20,000,000 bushels.

Actual shipments to June, 120,000,000 bushels.

BEEF EXPORTS:

Ordinary rate one to two million pounds monthly.

Largest single month this year, 87,000,000 lbs.

PORK EXPORTS:

Ordinary rate, 50,000,000 lbs. monthly.

Largest month this year, 308,000,000 lbs.

PRICE OF FLOUR (Minneapolis):

One year ago, \$16.75 a barrel wholesale.

Present price, \$9.80 per barrel.

PRICE MARGIN (between farmer's wheat and flour made from it):

One year ago the difference was \$5.68.

Present date the difference is 64 cents.

IN GENERAL: To the farmer going to market, 27 per cent more than last summer; to the housewife buying in market, 15 per cent less than last summer.

And the Allies have been sustained.

GENERAL LIGGETT



General Hunter Liggett, reported commander of the new American fighting unit of two army corps recently formed in France.

RECORD ARMY BILL PASSED BY SENATE

Washington.—Carrying appropriations of more than twelve billion dollars for the prosecution of the war and conferring authority on the president to raise as large an army as may be necessary to insure final victory, the senate Saturday passed the army appropriation bill. There was not an opposing vote.

Dozens of amendments, some of large importance, but most of them of a minor character, were sought to be added to the bill during the last day of its consideration and most of them were accepted without objections. Others were rejected by vote and some were thrown out on points of order. The numerous amendments to the bill as it came from the house makes it necessary for it to go to conference.

An important amendment added to the bill authorizes the president to raise a Russian legion in the United States to be composed of friendly aliens of that nationality.

Another amendment authorizes the training in this country of soldiers of other countries, particularly of Canada and South America, and the war department is authorized to equip the men for service overseas. This is regarded as paving the way for active participation in the war by the southern republics.

INCREASE IN HOURS VETOED

President Kills Attempt to Make Government Clerks Work Longer.

Washington.—President Wilson vetoed the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill, on account of a provision increasing the hours of work for government clerks from seven to eight hours per day.

In his veto message, the president said since, at the outset of the war he had called upon all employees to see that there was no change in conditions unfavorable to laborers, he did not feel justified in assenting to a measure in which the United States itself makes such a change.

Wilson Asks For Control of Telegraph.

Washington.—Government control and operation of the nation's telegraph and telephone systems was recommended to congress by President Wilson. In the face of an impending strike of union operators employed by the Western Union company, an effort will be made to put through before the recess of congress this week pending legislation empowering the president to take over the systems.

Eugene V. Debs Affected. Cleveland, Ohio.—Eugene V. Debs, four times socialist candidate for the presidency of the United States, was arrested here by a United States marshal as he was about to deliver a speech. The arrest was made on a warrant in connection with his speech at the socialist state convention in Canton, O., June 16 last.

THE MARKETS

Portland.

Oats—No. 2 white feed, \$59 ton.

Barley—Standard feed, \$50 per ton.

Corn—Whole, \$73; cracked, \$74.

Hay—Timothy, \$32@33 per ton; alfalfa, \$24.50.

Butter—Creamery, 44c per lb.

Eggs—Ranch, 37c per dozen.

Potatoes—\$1.25@1.50 per hundred.

Poultry—Hens, 27c; broilers, 30c@32c.

Seattle.

Butter—Creamery, 48c per lb.

Eggs—Ranch, 47c per dozen.

Poultry—Hens, heavy, dressed, 35c; light, 33c; broilers, 42c; roasters, dressed, 28c; ducks, live 30c, dressed 34c; geese, live 27c, dressed 35c.

Perishables Not Mailable to Troops.

Washington.—No more perishable goods, such as fruit and foods, will be accepted at postoffices for mailing to troops because almost always they cannot be delivered in edible condition.

PROFITEERING ON BIG SCALE IS REPORTED

Federal Trade Commission Says Packers and Millers Are Worst Offenders.

Washington.—Profiteering on a tremendous scale in practically all the basic commodities of life was reported to the senate by the federal trade commission as the result of an exhaustive investigation.

"Inordinate greed, and barefaced fraud," as well as "war pressure for heavy production," the commission reported as the causes. Reappraisals of properties were made by great concerns when it became evident that the government was about to fix prices on a basis of return on investment, the report said, and salaries, allowances and expenses were in many instances padded to show increased costs of conducting business.

Of all the big profits disclosed by the investigation, the report said, the profits of the meat packers and those allied with them and by the flour millers, stand foremost, despite the fixing of prices by the government.

Price fixing by the government, the report says, has tended to prevent the market from running away, but at the same time it strengthens the stronger factors in industry in their position and enriches them by profits, which "are without precedent."

The report says no excessive profits are indicated in the lumber industry on the west coast, although it is said spruce producers previously had "profiteered" at the expense of the allied governments.

"Unusually and unnecessarily large profits," however, are indicated, the report says, "on the part of the southern pine producers whose profits on net investment averaged 17 per cent."

AMERICAN TROOPS ARRIVE IN ITALY

Washington.—Safe arrival in Italy of the first contingent of military forces which will represent the United States was announced Saturday by General March, chief of staff. The troops were sent direct from this country, to supplement others ordered from France by General Pershing.

Sanitary units, compose the greater part of the first arrivals, but "other special units" also were included. General March reiterated the statement that the bulk of the combatant American troops going to Italy will be sent from the western front, their places being immediately taken by new regiments from the United States.

The first national army division has taken up a sector at the front, General March also announced. It is the 77th, raised in New York, trained at Camp Upton.

Five American divisions which had been brigaded with the British for training have been returned to General Pershing's command with training completed.

NEW WHEAT PRICES OUT

Minimum Price of \$2 Is Fixed for Number One Product.

New York.—New wheat prices, necessitated by advanced freight rates, were announced here by the food administration grain corporation. It was asserted that a minimum price of \$2 a bushel for No. 1 wheat aboard cars in the intermountain territory will be made effective.

The corporation's announcement said that No. 1 wheat of the northern spring, hard winter, red winter, durum and red winter grades would be sold in various markets at the following basic prices:

New York, \$2.39½; Philadelphia, \$2.39; Baltimore and Newport News, \$2.38½; Duluth and Minneapolis, \$2.21½; Chicago, \$2.26; St. Louis, \$2.24; Kansas City and Galveston, \$2.28; Tacoma, Seattle, Portland, Astoria, Or., San Francisco and Los Angeles, \$2.20.

The price basis for No. 2 wheat will be 3 cents below No. 1 and for No. 3 4 cents below No. 2. Grades below No. 3 will be dealt in on sample.

Special classes of wheat, the commission said, will be sold on the following schedule:

Dark hard winter, 2 cents above hard winter; dark northern spring, 2 cents above northern spring; amber durum, 2 cents above durum; yellow hard winter, 2 cents under hard winter; red spring, 5 cents under northern spring; red walls, 7 cents under red winter; red durum, 7 cents under durum; soft white, 2 cents under hard white; white club, 4 cents under hard white.

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