

# Amended Food Bill Will Pass Congress

### House May Vote Saturday, Sending Original Measure to Senate

### Borah Takes Stand Against Lever Act

### New Yorker Applauded for Twitting Others on National Survey

(From The Tribune Bureau)  
Washington, June 20.—It is now agreed that some sort of a food control bill—not exactly the one demanded by the President—will be passed in three or four weeks. The House may vote by Saturday and the disposition there is to put the measure up to the Senate in its original form.

Senator Borah, of Idaho, a leading Republican and influential on both sides of the chamber, took a decided position today against the bill in its present form. The situation demands, he declared, a food controller who will act as purchasing agent for this country and the Allies and who will provide against hoarding and speculation, and have authority to take over hoarded stocks and to distribute them.

### Favors Such a Bill

A bill calling for such a controller, said Senator Borah, he would heartily support, and he believed the sober, sane business men also would support it. But, he added, Congress ought not to be stampeded into the enactment of a measure full of glittering generalities and which would not produce the results desired.

"The bill before us," said Senator Borah, "as it stands will bewilder the business world and hump the initiative of the country."

During the debate in the House tonight Meyer London, Socialist, of New York, gained much of the applause by twitting his colleagues on their refusal last December to consider his resolution for a food survey.

"I support this bill," said Mr. London, "because its socialistic principles will become the permanent law of the land. It is inevitable. This bill opens up a new road along which national legislatures will be compelled to travel."

"If speculation is a bad thing in war time, is it a good thing in time of peace? Why, when peace is restored, should we revert to former conditions?"

Elimination of the speculator, Mr. London declared, will have little effect on food conditions. A remedy will be found, he declared, only when the power to dictate food prices is taken from the small ring of capitalists who now control the supply.

Senator Kenyon, Republican, occupied most of the day in the Senate in support of the bill. He emphasized the necessity for broad government control of foodstuffs as a war measure, defended the bill's constitutionality and flayed speculators, whom he characterized as "highwaymen and allies of the Kaiser."

"If this thing is going on—the cornering of food and fuel," he said, "we are going to have hunger and bread riots in this country, or something worse."

Senators Gore, Reed and Vardaman, Democrats, continued as the principal critics of the bill. They were joined by Senator Borah, who questioned the measure's constitutionality, and said it was "full of glittering generalities" which would "bewilder the business world and paralyze the initiative of the country." He advocated, however, regulation of speculation and governmental purchasing of food supplies.

### Gore Predicts Famine

Senator Gore insisted that the bill would force farmers' prices down, cause famine next year from underproduction and loss this year of \$750,000,000 to wheat and corn producers.

In the House, Representative Meeker, of Missouri, Republican, assailed the bill and questioned the ability of Mr. Hoover, the Food Administrator, while Representative Lenroot, of Wisconsin, Republican, opposed the broad powers the measure would confer upon the Executive.

Among many amendments proposed was one by Mr. Lenroot limiting its operation to the war period instead of to one year after the war. Representative Lever agreed to such an amendment.

Senator Kenyon proposed Senate amendments which would remove all possibility of seizure of food in the hands of agricultural producers, or in situation of rationing or limitation of individual meals.

Senate opponents of the bill are conferring informally toward agreement upon amendments which they contend are necessary to prevent interference with legitimate business.

Criticisms of Mr. Hoover drew a speech in his defence from Representative Kahn, of California, Republican, who paid a tribute to his work in Belgium.

During Senator Kenyon's long speech there were continual interruptions in the form of questions and sharp exchanges. Under the bill Mr. Kenyon had said he believed the President could take over factories, such as packing houses.

Senator Brandegee suggested that to make such commandeering efficient, commandeering of workmen in such factories also should be provided for.

"If we can conscript men's lives," replied Senator Kenyon, "surely we can conscript workmen to feed those men."

Senator Lewis, of Illinois, asked if food prices would not be affected if the government were empowered to seize food and distribute it without delay. Senator Kenyon said they would, adding that a similar law now exists in England, but so far there has never been occasion to enforce it.

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### Food Price Reduction Urgent

Senator Weeks expressed the belief that something must be done at once to lower food prices and regulate the steps between the producer and consumer.

Senator Vardaman said he would rather follow Mr. Hoover's idea to have the cooperation of the housewives voluntarily in the campaign for food economy than issue some governmental edict.

"I would rather the President tell me what I can have to eat than have Germany overrun the country," interjected Senator Myers.

"I suppose that remark is directed at me," replied Senator Vardaman. "I do not have to defend my patriotism and I have no fear of any Kaiser, German or otherwise, holding sway over this country. I am opposed to un-American methods being used."

Senator King suggested that since there will not be enough wheat to meet the requirements of the Allies and demands of home consumption, except through rigid economy, the United States government could requisition all the wheat, apportion a part to the Allies, and sell the rest to the Allies, this country at cost. This plan, he said, would make for equitable distribution and keep the price within reach of the consumers, while the prices of other foodstuffs probably would conform to that at which the government sold the wheat.

Senator Kenyon said if it should go out to the country that the government was going to buy all the wheat for the farmers at a fixed price it would hurt production, which must not be interfered with. He pointed out how the bill provided that the government should do all the things suggested by the Utah Senator, except requisition the wheat from the producer. Production, he asserted, was stimulated in the bill by making a minimum guarantee price to the farmers.

Senator Kenyon introduced an amendment to the section empowering the President to seize foodstuffs in order, he explained, to make certain that it does not apply to food products held by farmers.

"Government control of necessities," said the Iowa Senator, "is set out in Section 3 of the bill, which is a legislative declaration that these things are affected with a public interest."

He contended that decisions of the Supreme Court laid down the principle that many things which were private property in peace times became affected with a public interest under war conditions and during such an emergency they could be regulated and used for public purposes.

### Could Be a Police Power

Senator Nelson argued that the bill could be put on the police powers of the government, which included anything affecting the life, happiness and welfare of the people.

Senator Kenyon agreed with a suggestion of Senator McKellar that penalties should be put upon all acts which are made offences under the bill.

Discussing the licensing feature of the bill, Senator Borah expressed the belief that the section would not affect meat packing industry. He said the larger packing companies made last year about \$14,000,000 profits in excess of stock dividends and declared that this explained why the price of meat is high.

Amendments providing for the naming of an American food board which would take over and transact all business of buying and selling necessities to the Allies was introduced by Senator McKellar.

### U. S. Food Price Inquiry Will Begin at Chicago; Wide Unrest Is Reported

Washington, June 20.—Department of Agriculture officials and members of the Federal Trade Commission held a preliminary conference today to discuss a joint food price investigation they are undertaking at the direction of President Wilson. The meat inspection bill will be taken up first, Commissioner Davies and the corps of agricultural and trade commission experts going to Chicago within two weeks.

The inquiry is apart from the general food survey provided for in the first Lever bill, pending in Congress, which contemplates the continuous register of the amount of foodstuffs on hand in the country and the amount available for export.

Reports of wide unrest throughout the country due to high food prices are reaching the commission daily. Food prices, it was said, must be brought down or there must be a general readjustment of wage scales.

### Marine Engineers Sought by Denman For Trade Vessels

### 5,000 Eligibles Needed at Once, Says Head of Shipping Board.

William Denman, chairman of the United States Shipping Board, last night sent the following telegram to The Tribune:

"You will help your country in a direct and telling way by publishing in The Tribune the fact that the United States Shipping Board is seeking the United States who can qualify, with or without special training, for a position as an engineer officer on an American merchant ship."

"The merchant marine will need within eighteen months 5,000 additional engineers in all grades. To start in training those not yet qualified to secure United States inspection papers the government will open on July 22 a chain of free schools in marine engineering at some of the best known technical colleges in the country, for which marine engineers of all grades, oilers and water tenders, also stationery engineers, are eligible."

"Duration of term, one month. After passing examinations of steamboat inspection service students will have opportunity for further training under service conditions until wanted on ships of the new merchant marine."

"Designated free engineering school for your section is Stevens Institute, Hoboken, N. J. Candidates for admission should apply to Professor F. L. Pryor, in charge of the course."

"Candidates are also needed for the merchant service 5,000 captains and mates. Candidates for this service may obtain free preliminary training in navigation at government schools being established on the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific coasts."

"Further information regarding the service in both branches may be had from Henry Howard, director of recruiting for the Shipping Board, Custom House, Boston."

### Food Saving Plan Is Mapped Out For N. Y. State

### Campaign to Curtail Losses Through Insects and Kitchen Carelessness

### Federal Pool To Avert Coal Famine Urged

### Control of Mines and Transportation Lines Necessary, Says Board

### Industry Paralyzed By Lack of Cars

### U. S. Advised to Distribute Output with Uniform Profit to Producers

Washington, June 20.—Government pools of coal production and distribution and of rail and water transportation were recommended to Congress today by the Federal Trade Commission as the only means of avoiding a disastrous coal shortage next winter.

"The commission believes," says the report, submitted after many months of investigation ordered by Congress, "that the coal industry is paralyzing the industries of the country, and that the coal industry itself is paralyzed by the failure of transportation. There are enough coal cars in the country, but not enough are delivered to the mines, and these cars are not moved to the point of consumption with the greatest expedition, nor are they promptly discharged."

### Uniform Profit Planned

In view of these conditions, the commission recommends:

"First—That the production and distribution of coal and coke be conducted through a pool in the hands of a government agency; that the producers of various grades of fuel be paid their full cost of production, plus a uniform profit per ton (with due allowance for quality of product and efficiency of service); and

"Second—That the transportation agencies of the United States, both rail and water, be similarly pooled and operated on government account, under the direction of the President, and that all such means of transportation be operated as a unit, the controlling corporations being paid a just and fair compensation which will cover normal net profit, upkeep and betterments."

These recommendations are approved by Commissioners Davies, Colver and Fort. Chairman Harris dissents from the plan for a transportation pool, except as a last resort, and suggests instead "that during the war the President be authorized to order rail and water transportation agencies to give preference to shipment of coal, coke and other commodities in the order of their importance to the public welfare."

An urgent necessity exists for immediate legislation to correct conditions, says the report, because the usual spring and summer accumulation of coal stocks at the mines is being depleted. "It is not now taking place, but it must be made during what remains of the summer unless the country is to face next winter a most serious and irreparable situation."

### Big Shortage in Soft Coal

Present production of bituminous, or soft, coal is 40 per cent under the possible maximum, principally because of coal car shortage, the report declared. Consequently the extra large production of anthracite coal this spring, one-fourth greater than usual, has been diverted to industrial markets ordinarily filled by bituminous coal and coke.

"Anthracite mines have been given ample supply," the commission observes, "by reason of the close corporate relation between rail transportation and anthracite production." Bituminous mines, however, are compelled by the car shortage to operate only part time, and many miners are going into other work.

Contributing factors in the disorganization of coal transportation are the high barge rates from New York and Newport News to Boston, and the practice of lake ships to make trips to the Northwest in water ballast rather than carry coal.

Discussing the proposed remedy, the commission says:

"If the producer at each mine were paid his full cost of production, with allowances for depletion, maintenance, upkeep and all the usual items, and to

Flour Price Drops Again  
Minneapolis, June 20.—Flour dropped 50 cents a barrel here today. Fancy patents were quoted at \$13.75, a decrease of \$1.75 in one week.

### Bombs Spread Terror In Buenos Ayres

Buenos Ayres, June 20.—In the last few days bombs have been exploded in several places in the capital, but so far no one has been killed.

A bomb was exploded today near the railway and did considerable damage. The campaign of terror is attributed to anarchists.

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Minneapolis, June 20.—Flour dropped 50 cents a barrel here today. Fancy patents were quoted at \$13.75, a decrease of \$1.75 in one week.

### Suits for Men and Young Men

\$35, \$40, \$45 and \$50

### Walking Piccadilly with a Poppy or a Lily

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### Senate Committee Reopens the Debate On Publishers' Tax

### Many Substitutes Suggested, but No Definite Action Is Yet Agreed Upon

Washington, June 20.—Debate on taxation of publishers was reopened today by the Senate Finance Committee in revising the war revenue bill. The committee adopted Senator Penrose's motion to reconsider its decision to levy a 5 per cent tax on publishers' profits, but reached no decision regarding substitutes.

The committee decided virtually by unanimous consent to reconsider the whole question. Various substitutes were suggested by Senators Smoot, Simmons and La Follette, including an increase in second class postage rates to 14 cents a pound, and an additional graduated tax upon publishers' net profits. Exemption of publishers' profits of \$4,000 and less also was discussed and seemed generally favored.

A graduated tax of from 3 to 10 per cent upon profits was proposed by Senator Smoot. Senator La Follette suggested beginning the tax at 5 per cent and increasing it to 10 upon large publishers. Senator Simmons proposed the increase in postage rates in addition to the profits tax plans suggested.

The excess profits also was again discussed with Chairman Taussig of the Tariff Commission.

### Just Compensation for All

"All receipts from all rail and water transportation agencies being pooled in the hands of the government, and all expense of operation being paid from the common fund, each individual company should be paid a just compensation, which might be measured by the average annual net profit and expenditures for maintenance and betterments for the five-year period prior to the war."

"The operation both of the mines and of the transportation agencies could be carried on by the present employees and officials, and after the war they could be returned unimpaired to private operation. The rolling stock of railroads, operated as a unit, could be mobilized so as to care for the shifting seasonal demands."

Attention is called to the fact that Great Britain, France, Russia, Italy and Germany have found it necessary during the war to take over control of their coal industries in varying degrees.

The commission will continue its investigation.

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### American Red Cross War Fund

The American people have just accomplished with inspiring patriotism the task of subscribing the sum of two billion dollars to the Liberty Loan.

They are now confronted with a patriotic duty, equally as important as the Liberty Loan, which is that of contributing generously TO THE AMERICAN RED CROSS WAR FUND. This is a one hundred per cent patriotic investment in the cause of humanity, and every true American should give as generously as possible to this fund.

For the convenience of our customers and the public generally we will receive at our Main Office, 149 Broadway, and each of our twelve Branch Offices throughout New York City, subscriptions TO THE AMERICAN RED CROSS WAR FUND.

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Broadway & 104th Street  
Lexington Avenue & 116th Street  
125th Street & Lexington Ave  
Broadway & 144th Street.

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this were added a fixed and uniform net profit a ton, with due regard to quality, the coal thus produced at widely varying costs, if pooled, could be sold through the government at an average and uniform price, quality considered, which would be entirely tolerable to the consuming public and if an effort were made to fix a uniform price to the producer, it would seem that steady employment, fair compensation to labor and capital, equitable distribution and stable prices could be secured.

"The railroads of the country, if operated as a unit, and on government account, could be used to transport coal and other products by the most direct route to their point of destination, and the efficiency of the roads themselves, existing rolling stock and motive power would be vastly increased.

"All receipts from all rail and water transportation agencies being pooled in the hands of the government, and all expense of operation being paid from the common fund, each individual company should be paid a just compensation, which might be measured by the average annual net profit and expenditures for maintenance and betterments for the five-year period prior to the war."

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Outdoor Shoes, all Mahogany Calf	5.50

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Athletic shirts and drawers at 75 cents a garment—a very special value of white corded madras.

A large variety of typical Manhattan weaves—cottons and silks—from \$1 a garment to \$5.

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