

SOFT COAL STRIKE IS HARD PROBLEM

Rail and Anthracite Trouble Easy to Adjust.

BITUMINOUS WASTE EVIL

Action by Government Declared to Be Needed to Furnish Stable Employment Situation.

BY MARK SULLIVAN. (Copyright, 1922, by New York Evening Post, Inc. Published by arrangement.) WASHINGTON, D. C., July 5.—(Special.)—It is not two but three strikes with which the government is confronted. The coal strike is really two strikes, the conditions of the anthracite industry are so different in the bituminous industry that the questions involved are distinct. Of these three strikes, the one that causes the most apprehension is the railroad strike. As to that, the government has no duty and no concern except to stand firmly back of its own court, the labor board.

It is not anticipated, however, that the railroad strike will take such a turn as to call for strong action on the part of the government, which would undoubtedly be taken promptly if conditions demanded it. The expectation is that the railroad strike will not grow more formidable, and that it will not at any time grow really embarrassing to the country.

Shophmen Not Essential.

The railroads can manage to get along for considerable period without the labor of the men who initiated the strike. The chief effect of it will be a deterioration in the upkeep of the roads and equipment. This is a thing which can "live its life" for some time. Ultimately, of course, arrears of upkeep will have to be made, but by the time this is necessary it is confidently anticipated that the strike will have petered out.

Of the two aspects of the coal strike the anthracite one is much the more important. The anthracite mines are an industry apart, they are restricted geographically. They have been in the course of development for a very long period and the industry is well established. Anthracite is one of the industries in which demand commonly exceeds supply. In the field the only important question is one of wages. The anthracite miners are pretty confident that the public can be made to pay more for coal than it does, and they have made up their minds to try to get the money. This anthracite strike is a simple effort to get higher wages and will tend to keep the same means of cure as any other strike in any typical industry.

Bituminous Strike Difficult.

It is the bituminous strike that confronts the government with the greatest difficulty. Bituminous coal mining is an industry in which the supply greatly exceeds the demand. The consequence is it raises difficulties, not only of wages, but also continuity of employment further than this the whole bituminous industry is characterized by a fundamental tendency to shift away from the middle western states. More and more of the capital is being shifted to Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia and Kentucky.

The government knows well that what is really the government with the bituminous industry is not merely the settlement of the present strike, but a kind of agreement under government auspices of a sort that will stabilize the industry in all its aspects. Conditions in the bituminous coal mining industry are wasteful of the owners' capital, wasteful of the miners' time, and wasteful of the country's national resources. The real question here is whether the government will step short with merely an effort to settle the present step in the direction of establishing the industry by some permanent means.

People Trust Government.

As regards the settlement of the present controversy there is apparently no disposition to appeal to the courts, but there is complete confidence that the government, with the proper authorization from congress, can find adequate means to handle the situation. So far as it is merely a matter of ending a strike, the government is abundantly able to protect the public. The real question is whether the government shall take a further step toward permanently stabilizing the industry.

STATE FUNDS ADEQUATE

Institutions Have Ample Money for Remainder of Biennium.

SALEM, Or., July 5.—(Special.)—All of the state institutions, with the exception of the school for the deaf, probably have on hand sufficient money to handle their operations until the close of the present biennium. This information was gathered from reports prepared by the superintendents of the institutions and submitted to the state board of control at its monthly meeting here today.

Dr. R. E. Lee Steiner, superintendent of the state hospital, reported that the population of his institution is at its peak, and that he had made arrangements to transfer 40 patients to the eastern Oregon asylum. These patients will leave Salem late this week.

W. L. Koser, superintendent of the state training school for boys, reported that he had encountered considerable difficulty in finding homes for boys who are subject to parole. He said he had a number of boys eligible to leave the institution, but that he had been unable to complete their release because they have no homes.

LA GRANDE CASE OPENED

Public Service Commission Asked to Settle Controversy.

SALEM, Or., July 5.—(Special.)—T. M. Kerrigan and H. H. Corey, members of the Oregon public service commission, were at La Grande today, where they opened a hearing relative to demurrage charges preferred against the Palmer Lumber company by the Oregon-Washington Railroad & Navigation company. Approximately \$7000 is involved in the proceedings.

The lumber company refused to pay the claims of the railroad corporation, but rather than carry the dispute into the courts the parties to the disagreement decided to refer the entire matter to the public service commission for settlement.

BEAUTIFUL WIFE OF AMERICAN AMBASSADOR AT ROME.



MRS. RICHARD WASHBURN CHILD. Mrs. Child, like her husband, is a writer, though her duties as ambassador's wife leave her little time for literary work while in Rome. This photo was taken in the Childs beautiful home in the Palazzo Orsini, one of Rome's most picturesque medieval palaces. Their apartment in the palace was received from the Duchessa di Sermoneta.

SLAYING HELD CONDONED

SENTENCE IMPOSED ON HARA ASSASSINATION STIRS IRE.

Public Prosecutor Aroused to Seek Appeal—Vernacular Papers Approve Decision.

TOKIO, June 13.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—The sentence of Kōichi Nakoka, slayer of Premier Hara, to an indefinite prison sentence instead of being placed behind the bars for life, or executed, caused one foreign language newspaper of Tokio to label the court's action "a practical condonation of Hara's assassination" and has aroused the public prosecutor to seek an appeal.

The death sentence is not favored in cases of extremely brutal murders or in double murders, or for offenses against the imperial family. Life sentences also are unpopular.

The Japanese ask what purpose is served by sentencing a man to life when the emperor can commute his sentence at any time. Consequently an "indefinite period" sentence usually is pronounced. In the Nakoka case, while the presiding judge did not pronounce the prisoner insane, it was suggested the court considered him to be unbalanced and easily influenced.

Despite the public prosecutor seeking an appeal from the sentence, which he believes too mild, the majority of the vernacular papers consider the court's judgment reasonable and fair.

IRISH REBELS CAPTURED

(Continued From First Page.)

The windows, and within half an hour the front of the building was a flaming furnace. The firemen played water on the premises between the Gresham and the Hamam and saved them in part, but the fate of the Gresham was from the first hopeless.

Garrison at Last Gives Up.

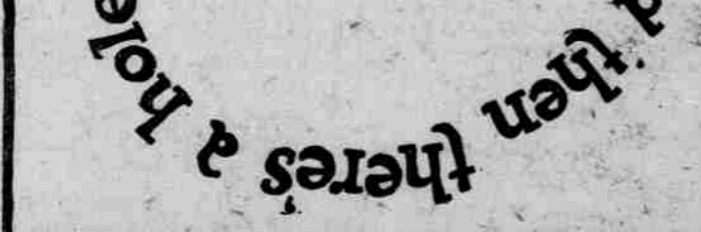
Even when the low flames of this hotel were burning the irregulars continued to fire from the upper windows, and by 3 o'clock the remnant of the garrison, five men, weary-eyed and blackened, emerged from the rear of the building under the white flag and surrendered.

Other irregulars, driven from place to place by the flames, took up a position in the Granville and from points of vantage they directed a brisk fire against the nationals. In the meantime, fire broke out opposite in the store next door to the Edinburgh hotel. Presently a white flag was seen protruding from the door and a man stepped forth, holding the flag in one hand and a dress suitcase in the other. Behind him walked a curious and pitiful procession of between 20 and 30 persons.

COUNTERFEIT NOTE OUT

Federal Reserve Warnings Sent to Banks Over Country.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 5.—Notices have been sent to banks throughout the country to be on their guard against a new counterfeit \$100 federal reserve note. It was said Monday at the treasury. It has not been thought necessary to caution banks against accepting \$100 federal reserve notes because of the new counterfeit.



RUSSIANS PLANNING BIG MINING TRUST

List of Concessions to Be Given to Allies.

CAPITAL TO BE INVITED

Deal Is Expected to Guarantee Credits to Be Extended If Suggestion Is Adopted.

(Copyright, 1922, by The New York World. Published by Arrangement.) THE HAGUE, July 5.—(Special cable.)—Concessions, especially of the fabulous virgin mining and timber resources of Russia, are peeping out in the game of hide and seek at the conference here.

Tomorrow the Russians will submit a list of them to the subcommittee on credits. They are intended to guarantee expected credits which are to be used for the payment of debts due on confiscated property. They are calculated to offset the allied ridicule of the soviet budget, which, in view of the haphazard value of the soviet ruble is a strange document in the eyes of the representatives of the other nations. The concessions are designed to attract not only the nations represented here, but America as well.

Capital Is Expected.

The Russians are in a position to state the terms, and the whole hinges on them. They believe private capital as well as the governments should be attracted by these concessions. They assert their economic disorder is due to allied intervention, the blockade and counter-revolutions. They believe the concessions are going to build up Russia, and that the allied nations will bring capital into the country and thus be interested in its development.

What the Russians are seeking to create are big trusts in the mining regions, controlled by the state. They do not want competition in the industrial district. They say the government's decision to give concessions to the big bondholders to serve the purpose of paying claims in order to start the wheels going. They also say that is why they wished a list of those who have claims against them, which the allies refuse to give them.

Plot Scented by Allies.

The allies fear the Russians only want to pay the small holders, in order to create popular favor. The Russians say they simply want information and are willing to drop the question of social position and the profession of the claimant. The allies are still unrelenting because of French insistence.

Although the British publicly oppose giving the information, it is said they would be willing to give the Russians a list, but do not want any allied dissension.

Meanwhile the allies are pushing forward their plan for an investigation at Moscow before the settlement takes place. The Russians realize there is little hope of a collective settlement and are preparing a series of private negotiations among big groups of promoters.

ROAD HOUSE MAN FREED

RAY HERRING ACQUITTED ON NUISANCE CHARGE.

Moonshine Found by Deputies on Raid Declared Smuggled in by Patrons.

Ray Herring, proprietor of the Twelve-Mile house on Base Line road, was acquitted late yesterday by a jury in the court of District Judge Delch of two distinct charges of maintaining a nuisance, growing out of liquor raids by Sheriff Hurlbert's deputies last May. He said he had not noticed any liquor on the premises himself and that Al Parks, his waiter, had been warned that he would be "fired" immediately if he permitted any to be brought in. He claimed that the quantity of moonshine found by deputies had been smuggled there by patrons.

CAMP RAIDED BY BEAR

Oregon City People Awake to Find All Edibles Gone.

OREGON CITY, Or., July 5.—(Special.)—A party composed of Mr. and Mrs. Babe Elliott, Miss Helen Weber, and Mr. and Mrs. Bruno Webber left Oregon City last Saturday for a week-end trip to the "Bee" ranch, where bears play hide and seek with campers—at times. This time the Oregon City party happened to be the "goat" by furnishing a bear with roast pork, cheese, sandwiches by the dozen, salad, several pies and cakes. It all happened within six feet of the camp and during the night when members of the party were dreaming of the next day's fishing and the great spread they were to enjoy.

When arising at an early hour Monday morning, the campers found that an unknown visitor had called during the night and helped himself to all edibles except the canned goods. Traces of a bar were found near camp, the animal having tramped down ferns and underbrush in making his retreat.

CLUB TO STAGE PICNIC

Progressive Business Men Plan Frolic for July 13.

The annual "playday" of the Progressive Business Men's club is to be on July 13, a week from today, at Dodge park. The entire club will take part in the outing to be held at the junction of the Bull Run and Sandy rivers. A programme including contests of all sorts is being arranged by those in charge. Prizes will be awarded and talks will be made.

Auto Accidents Numerous.

ABERDEEN, Wash., July 5.—(Special.)—Auto accidents were numerous Sunday on Grays Harbor county roads, but so far report received indicates no one was hurt seriously. There were eight wrecks on the Wishkah road, six on the beach road and two on the Montezano road. E. Buchanan of Aberdeen suffered a broken clavicle and his machine was badly smashed in collision Monday morning with a onen car was injured.

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—Silk mull, fiber silk, Scotch madras, crepe madras, oxford cloth and mercerized repp are the materials of which these pajamas are made. They are distinctly better grade suits and all of them at emphatic reductions—choice at \$3.25.

Men's Section—On the First Floor—Lipman Wolfe & Co.

Men's Wool Bathing Suits Here at a Special Price—At \$3.65

—and they're new suits, which makes such pricing all the more amazing. But even though special pricing were not considered, the better quality of these suits alone would unreservedly recommend them. They're all-wool suits in solid colors or heather shades—all with contrasting body stripes.

Other bathing suits at \$2.65 and up to \$5.75.
On the First Floor—Lipman Wolfe & Co.

Boys' Bathing Suits \$2.00
—and others up to \$5.00. Cotton bathing suits, wool-mixed bathing suits and wool bathing suits in a variety of patterns that the boys like so well.
On the Fifth Floor—Lipman Wolfe & Co.

Lipman Wolfe & Co.

Merchandise of Merit Only

Just a Few Days Ago We Bought a Thousand
Men's Summer Pajamas
for Much Less Than
Their Regular Value
and We Price Them Correspondingly
in a Sale Beginning Here This Morning



—This sale couldn't be more opportune—for it is right now that men are needing cool, summer-weight pajamas such as these. Three extra special groups.

Group One—
Pajamas at **\$1.85**
—Expertly made garments of fine count percales, corded madras and oxford cloths—some are in solid colors and others in striped designs; they're trimmed with large pearl buttons or with mercerized frogs. Such a low price as \$1.85 suggests buying two or three suits.

Group Two—
Pajamas at **\$2.65**
—Soisette pajamas that are soft and cool; also crepe-madras pajamas possessing these same qualities. They're in solid colors or in clever woven-through striped designs. They are with or without frogs and many are trimmed with contrasting braid.

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