

HAND IN ILLINOIS COAL SITUATION TAKEN BY FEDERAL AUTHORITIES

Warning Issued It May Be Necessary to Interfere to Prevent Complications.

OPERATORS DESIRE MOVE

Declare Suggestion Urged Upon State Defense Council Was Turned Down—Idleness Otherwise Predicted.

Chicago, Aug. 14.—(U. P.)—Uncle Sam has taken a hand in the Illinois coal situation.

This was learned late today when it became known that coal operators have received warning from Washington that it might be necessary for the government to interfere through fear of "complications" which might result from any action by the Illinois defense council. The spreading Illinois coal mine strike is said to have alarmed Washington.

"Unless something is done within the next few days to allay publicity already given, within a week Illinois coal mines will be idle," said a high official of the Illinois Coal Operators' association today.

Operators Want United States Control

Complete idleness in the Illinois mines would mean \$6,000,000 worth of coal would be out and close to 300,000 tons of coal a day tied up.

Operators declare federal control—not only in Illinois, but throughout the country—is what they have been fighting for.

Dr. F. C. Honnold, secretary of the Illinois operators, declared today that federal control has been urged upon the state defense council, but that it refused the suggestion.

"It must be borne in mind that the problem of determining coal prices is of necessity one for the federal government," says a statement which the operators claim they submitted to the defense council. "Twenty per cent of the coal used in Illinois comes from Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania and other Eastern states. In turn, Illinois normally moves a large part of its tonnage into a dozen or more neighboring states."

Outside Requests Received

"It is now confronted with requests for coal from outside the state, which, if provided, would absorb 30 or more per cent of the tonnage produced between now and next April."

"The competitive conditions of the Illinois operators are almost entirely based on interstate conditions and adjustments."

The operators' attitude today was not very friendly toward state fixing of prices. They will not say they will refuse to accept a price fixed by Justice Carter, fuel dictator, but will take that matter up tomorrow at a meeting of coal operators to discuss the appointment of a committee to deal with Carter.

800,000 Miners in Coal Mines Would

Federal control of coal mines would

place close to 800,000 miners in Uncle Sam's employ and would give the government supervision over the production of more than \$60,000,000 tons of coal, according to statistics furnished the United Press today by the Illinois Coal Operators' association.

The latest complete figures show that in 1914 the number of miners employed in the 29 coal producing states was 763,155. This figure has increased to slightly over 800,000, operators say.

The total coal output, according to 1916 statistics, was \$94,474,000 tons, more than one third of which is produced in Pennsylvania mines. West Virginia ranks second as the biggest coal-producing state, and Illinois third.

Distribution Is Shown

Following are the figures showing the total tonnage production and the miners employed in each state:

STATE	Tonnage, 1916	Miners, 1914
Alabama	15,000,000	24,000
Arkansas	1,750,000	4,300
California	2,000,000	5,000
Colorado	12,500,000	15,000
Idaho and Nevada	15,000,000	10,000
Illinois	14,000,000	36,500
Indiana	12,500,000	23,175
Iowa	14,000,000	16,000
Kansas	7,400,000	7,500
Kentucky	2,300,000	28,740
Michigan	1,900,000	14,000
Maryland	2,700,000	5,000
Massachusetts	1,200,000	1,000
Missouri	3,500,000	9,450
Montana	1,200,000	1,000
New Mexico	4,750,000	4,178
North Dakota	1,200,000	508
Ohio	17,000,000	42,400
Oklahoma	3,470,000	8,078
Oregon	175,000,000	184,201
Pennsylvania	15,000,000	47
Rhode Island	6,500,000	10,111
Texas	1,800,000	4,630
Vermont	8,500,000	4,112
Virginia	9,400,000	9,800
Washington	2,470,000	8,805
West Virginia	16,000,000	78,183
Wyoming	7,500,000	8,117
Total	500,102,000	583,500
Pennsylvania (anthracite)	88,312,000	179,679
Total	588,414,000	763,185

Payday Puts Damper On Y.M.C.A. Meeting

San Francisco, Aug. 14.—(U. P.)—While Richard R. Perkins, religious work director of the national war work council of the Y. M. C. A., was racing early boats and trains to Camp Fremont, Palo Alto, Sunday to deliver an address to the soldiers, his audience was racing in the opposite direction.

When Perkins mounted the platform to speak he faced an audience of 18 dejected looking men. His surprise was evident. Then a Y. M. C. A. secretary whispered something into Mr. Perkins' ear and the mystery was cleared. What he whispered was: "Yesterday was payday." His anticipated audience was riding in automobiles in San Francisco, dining at cafes, and would be back when they were broke. It was their first payday.

French Press Raise Price of Newspapers

Paris (By Agence Radio to the U. P.)—Aug. 14.—The French press has decided to raise the price of newspapers to 2 cents, beginning on September 1. The proprietors insist upon the cost of paper has quadrupled since the outbreak of the war and all other expenses are higher. The newspapers henceforth will be able to publish only four pages five times weekly.

Personnel of the Mission

The personnel of the mission consisted of Japan's most eminent diplomats, soldiers and sailors. Besides Viscount Ishii, it comprises Admiral L. Takeshita of the Imperial Japanese navy, General S. Sugano of the Japanese army, Colonel K. Tanikawa, Toshio Spirator, attaché of the Japanese embassy at Tokyo, T. Imai of the Japanese foreign office, M. Hanabara, consul general at San Francisco, Douglas L. Dunbar, American secretary to the mission and Yoshio Owaku, private secretary to Viscount Ishii.

Landing Is Impressive

When the mission landed long lines of American soldiers, comprising cavalry, infantry and coast artillery, were drawn up to meet them.

The bands burst forth in the solemn strains of the hymn-like national anthem of Japan, the lines of khaki presented arms, the words of the officers flashed in the sunlight, and terse words of command echoed from company to company. Facing the imposing array of men-at-arms, visibly impressed by their military bearing, the envoys of the Japanese emperor, stood hats in hand, listening to the strains of their anthem.

The ceremony at the city hall was the climax of the inspiring spectacle. Standing on the steps of the civic rotunda, under the dome which, one of the members of the mission said, reminded him of the dome of St. Paul's, the mayor of the city stood awaiting the guests of the city and the nation.

In Answering the Mayor's Speech of Welcome, Viscount Ishii Said:

"We are here as the representatives of Japan on a mission of friendship and good will. We come to you as allies in a common cause—as comrades in a gigantic struggle which involves the liberties and the most sacred rights of mankind."

"This, perhaps, is neither the time nor the place for a detailed exposition of the plans and hopes which inspire us. It is sufficient that you see in our presence here this afternoon Japan's pledge of loyalty to the principles for which America has thrown down the gauge of battle. We shall proceed to Washington, carrying to your great president and to the American people a message of fraternity, confidence and cheer. It is our ambition—if that were necessary—to impress once more upon the American people the solemn fact that Japan stands with you, heart and soul, in your lofty purpose to make this world the safe abiding place of liberty, justice and fair play."

"In this crisis of the world's affairs, we are proud to call ourselves the allies of the great American republic, and we are honored by your trust and good will."

Success Felt Certain

"I can only add that this splendid demonstration, at the very moment of placing our feet upon your hospitable shores, fills our hearts with gratitude and inspires every member of this mission with the conviction that the objects of our visit to America are already guaranteed."

"I thank you, Mr. Mayor, and gentlemen of the reception committee, and beg that you will convey to the good people of America—and more particularly to those of this city—Japan's appreciation of the honors done her this day. I can only add the very imperfect assurances of my personal gratitude."

"At night the members of the mission were entertained at a banquet by the Japanese residents of the city."

VISCOUNT ISHII SEES IN RECEPTION AUGURY OF KINDLY RELATIONS

Declares Welcome Is Assurance Visit of Japan's Mission Will Be Fruitful.

FRIENDSHIP PLEDGED U. S.

Thousands Cheer Party From Orient—Arrival at Pacific Port on Way to Nation's Capital.

A Pacific Port, Aug. 14.—(U. P.)—Expressing confidence that the reception accorded the Japanese mission here was in behalf of the nation is an augury of continued friendly relations between the United States and Japan, Viscount Ishii, head of the mission, today declared at a luncheon that the welcome is an assurance that the visit will be fruitful.

To the Japanese mission to the United States, this city Monday gave a great welcome.

Reception Moves Visitors

Three thousand American soldiers formed the escort to the mission on its way to the city hall, where the envoys of the emperor of Japan were officially welcomed by the city's mayor, and by federal and municipal officials. Cheering thousands lined the streets and the Rising Sun of Japan floated from all buildings.

Viscount Ishii, the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary, who comes as the head of the most important foreign mission to visit America, was visibly moved by the warmth and scope of the reception. At the city hall he emphasized the fact that he had come as the emperor's representative of "one ally to another" to support the principles of the president of the United States in the world war.

Alliance Is Suggested—He practically forecasted an alliance between Japan and America. And moved by the warmth of his reception, the visitor afterwards laid out the following amplification of his views:

"We are particularly glad to be here just at this time when all America is showing a courage, enterprise, energy and wholehearted zeal. Naturally, Japan is interested in your preparations. We are glad to see them. Not a single sensible person in Japan sees anything in your preparations but great benefit to both countries in the future."

"We have always had confidence in the freedom, justice, sound sense and broad vision of America. We are glad of your preparations on land and sea, and we believe they mean an earlier peace."

Progress Surprises Chief

"Certainly I feel as if I had been suddenly transported to a land of Arabian Nights, so vast is the scope of your contemplated and completed preparation."

The Japanese mission was received on its arrival by a state department staff headed by Breckenridge Long, assistant secretary of state, by city officials and by a large and representative committee of citizens.

The personnel of the mission consisted of Japan's most eminent diplomats, soldiers and sailors. Besides Viscount Ishii, it comprises Admiral L. Takeshita of the Imperial Japanese navy, General S. Sugano of the Japanese army, Colonel K. Tanikawa, Toshio Spirator, attaché of the Japanese embassy at Tokyo, T. Imai of the Japanese foreign office, M. Hanabara, consul general at San Francisco, Douglas L. Dunbar, American secretary to the mission and Yoshio Owaku, private secretary to Viscount Ishii.

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One of Bomb Cases To Be Set for Trial

Judge Cabanis Takes Action Following Objection Made by Attorney; Complaint Against Delays Had Been Made.

San Francisco, Aug. 14.—(U. P.)—When a continuance in setting the preparedness day parade bomb defense cases was asked in superior court Monday by Assistant District Attorney McLeod, strenuous objection was immediately offered by Attorney Neal Coghlan.

"Your honor," he said, "for more than a year while these cases have been in court, continuance after continuance have been granted. Only three cases have been tried and I would like to insist that the time be set."

Judge Cabanis replied: "This is the first time that I have ever heard an audible objection to the continuance of these cases and one of the cases will be set to be tried by September 11."

It is believed, however, that none of the preparedness day bomb cases will come to trial then, because by that time the case of F. C. Osman, accused by Assistant District Attorney Thomas J. Mooney will be in progress. The Osman case was continued until Saturday.

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IS THE COMMANDER OF THE FIRST SEPARATE BATTALION OF ENGINEERS, CALIFORNIA NATIONAL GUARD, WHICH WAS ORDERED TO FRANCE TODAY BY THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The battalion is composed of three units. Company A of Sacramento and Companies B and C of Los Angeles.

Captain Alexander Barton of Sacramento is commander of Company A, Captain James Irvine commands Company B and Captain Thomas B. Hayden is commanding Company C.

Company A is now located at Palo Alto, Company B at American Lake, Wash., and Company C at Arcadia, Mich. The company is made up of 164 men.

MINORITY ASKS THAT WEALTH BE TAXED FOR WAR

(Continued From Page One)

was presented by La Follette when the senate resumed discussion of the bill.

The minority asserts that the sum the committee bill proposes to raise is only half enough to meet governmental needs for the present fiscal year.

"Whatever the requirements of the war," the minority says, "the government should issue bonds to take care of the deficit and interest on bonds issued this country must raise more than \$13,000,000,000 this year."

Bond Issues Are Condemned—The committee bill, says the minority, has ignored McClellan's report and would leave the country without a sound policy for financing the war.

"While this bill and the majority report are silent on bond issues," observes the minority report, "it is perfectly obvious a bond issue to meet the billions of dollars left unprovided for is in contemplation."

"Of all forms of taxation, that involved in bond issues is the worst. The people must redeem the bonds, and in a short time the interest comes to equal or exceeds the principal."

"Whatever the total amount necessary, it should be understood that, in the enactment of this revenue measure, congress is fixing for the war period."

British Methods Are Cited—"We claim to have profited by the military experience of other warring countries, particularly Great Britain, and have adopted the policy of drafting men into the army from the very start. Why, then, should we not profit by their financial mistakes and draft wealth, in the form of taxation, into the service of the country from the very start?"

"The British income tax yielded for the last fiscal year \$1,000,000,000. On that basis, similar income tax rates in this country would yield about \$2,500,000,000."

"From two sources, the war profits tax and the income tax, there can be raised, without submitting to the country the enormous financial strain, more than double the amount raised by the committee bill."

Amendments To Be Offered—The minority points out that Great Britain is now taxing war profits 80 per cent while the committee bill, in its graduated scale, does not higher than 50 per cent. Amendment to the committee bill to bring the war profits tax figure up to 75 or 80 per cent will be submitted by La Follette.

He will also introduce amendments greatly increasing the income tax schedules and will seek to strike out of the committee bill taxes on tea, coffee, sugar, Pullman berths, increase in the letter postage and other rates which directly hit the consumer.

Substitute Bill Possible—The amendments, La Follette said, will force the steel corporation to give the government a much larger share of its 1916 war profits of \$207,946,953 than the pending bill.

Under the committee bill the war profits tax would be \$7,572,647. The Standard Oil company, La Follette said, would have to pay by \$5,066,560 of its 1916 profits of \$20,456,000 under the pending bill.

If the minority amendments are adopted, La Follette will present a complete substitute for the committee's bill.

Fishermen Float Into Kindly Port

Hoquiam, Wash., Aug. 14.—After floating all night helplessly with their engine broken, Albert Hiltbrand and Herman Moorback, in the power fish boat "Waco" of Neah Bay, drifted ashore near the beach town of Copalis Monday. The men were weak from lack of food and water and from exposure, but will soon recover from the effects of their experience.

Colorado Woman Dies in Tualatin

Sherwood, Or., Aug. 14.—The body of Miss Sadie Phillips, the Colorado girl who lived to her death in the Tualatin river Sunday night, will be sent east for burial. The body was found Monday near Tigardville. Miss Phillips had been visiting at the home of her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Duncan.

Washington Man Guilty of Murder

Wenatchee, Wash., Aug. 14.—Frank Musy was convicted of first degree murder for the slaying of Opal Harmonson, 19, who had rejected him, on the night of July 6. The jury took five minutes. Muselman's plea was insanity.

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OFFICIAL STATEMENT IS EXPECTED FROM BERLIN ON MESSAGE

Existence of Telegram From Kaiser to President Wilson Cause of Comment.

London, Aug. 14.—(U. P.)—An official statement from Berlin, accounting in some way for the telegram sent by the Kaiser to President Wilson in 1914, published by Ambassador Gerard, is today believed certain.

It was a matter of general comment today, that considerable confusion must result in Germany from the fact that almost simultaneously with denial of the existence of such a telegram by the semi-official organ, Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, the American government should officially publish the full text of the message.

Inquiries Made in England—Whether further inquiries will be made in the house of commons as to the reference to King George in the message, in view of the official publication, is problematical.