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NATIONAL GUARDSMEN TO BE SENT TO FRANCE

"Rainbow Division" 19,000 Strong Representing the Flower of the Guard Troops. Picked to Be Sent Abroad—Force Is Gained From All Sections of Country—First Field Hospital Among Those Selected

Washington, Aug. 14.—America's "Rainbow division" nineteen thousand strong—will be the next to see service in France.

Comprised of national guardsmen representing states from New York to Texas and California, the new forces will soon be sent abroad.

It is the 42nd division, a new one, assembled under the recent re-organization plan. It represents the flower of guard troops from all parts of the country, including cavalry, infantry, engineers, machine gun and artillery companies—hence the name "Rainbow division."

Brigadier General W. A. Mann, chief of the militia bureau, has been selected as the division commander.

Major Douglas MacArthur, engineer corps, formerly press censor, will be chief of staff of the Rainbow division.

The war department announces its composition today as follows:

Its Component Parts.
Division headquarters group to consist of the Second separate troop, Louisiana cavalry.
The division machine gun battalion, number 149, to be composed of the Third battalion, Fourth Pennsylvania infantry.

The infantry brigade, to be number 83 and 84, the 88rd to comprise the 150th Machine gun battalion, composed of companies E, F, G, Second Wisconsin infantry, Wisconsin national guard.
The eighty-fourth infantry brigade, to comprise the 151st machine gun battalion, made up of companies B, C, F, Second Georgia infantry national guard.
The 165th infantry, made up of the 99th New York infantry.
The 166th infantry, made up of the Fourth Ohio infantry.
The 167th infantry (Fourth Alabama infantry) and the 168th infantry (Third Iowa infantry).

The artillery brigade to be numbered 67, comprising the 149th field artillery (First Illinois field artillery, national guard), the 150th field artillery (First Indiana field artillery, national guard), the 151st field artillery (First Minnesota field artillery, national guard) and 17th trench mortar battery to be composed of the Third and Fourth companies, Maryland coast artillery corps, national guard.

Oregon Company to Go.
The engineers regiment to be numbered 117, the First battalion to be the first separate battalion engineers. South Carolina national guard and the Second battalion to be first separate battalion engineers, California national guard.

First battalion signal troops (Missouri national guard).
The headquarters train and military police (coast artillery corps, Virginia national guard) the engineer train (North Carolina national guard), the ammunition train (Kansas national guard), the supply train (Texas national guard), to be known respectively as the 117th field battalion signal troops the 117th train and military police, the 117th engineer train, the 117th ammunition train and the 117th supply train.

The sanitary train to be known as the 117th sanitary train, comprising the First, Second, Third and Fourth ambulance companies, being respectively the First Ambulance companies of the Michigan, New Jersey, Tennessee and

ABE MARTIN

The German press remains divided as to the authenticity of the telegram. Again the semi-official denial of its existence, a portion of the press takes the position that even if it does exist, it merely again shows the kaiser's desire for peace, though it is being exploited in an attempt to fix responsibility for the war on Germany. The semi-official denial of the authenticity of the telegram takes the stand that "there is nothing new" in it, as it only relates certain facts previously published in the German white book. The telegram is regarded as probably a memorandum of Gerard's conversation with the kaiser at the time the ambassador presented America's offer of mediation.

GIRLS WORK IN SASH FACTORY.
Hoquiam, Wash., Aug. 14.—Twelve girls, bloomer clad, are working today in the plant of the Hoquiam Sash and Door company here. The plant has been forced to shut down several times in recent months because it was unable to secure men, so the management decided to hire girls and women.

THE WEATHER

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Either German Agents of I. W. W. Responsible for Little Lynching

Butte, Mont., Aug. 14.—Either a German agent or the I. W. W. killed Frank Little, lynched I. W. W. agitator.
This today was the remarkable statement of Secretary Edwards of the Montana Metal Trades Council and one of the most prominent labor leaders in the state. Edwards has studied the Little killing carefully, but he is unable to choose between his two theories.

He finds motive plenty for either theory. If German agents killed Little, their motive was to create future disturbance and increase I. W. W. activity. Butte produces one fifth of the copper mined in the United States and, Edwards concludes, German agents would not stop at taking a life if they thought they could interfere with the production of this metal necessary in the manufacture of munitions.

On the other hand, Edwards finds there was a suspicion among certain industries that Little was a detective, working to secure secrets of the organization. If this theory is correct, Little paid for his deceit with his life.

TAFT ABOUT RECOVERED.

Clay Center, Kan., Aug. 14.—The improvement in the condition of William Howard Taft, who has been ill here for more than a week, was so marked yesterday and last night that his physician Dr. E. F. Morgan, announced he probably would be able to leave here tomorrow for his summer home in Canada.

HOQUIAM, WASH., Aug. 14.—After drifting for a week on the Pacific in the power fish boat Vasco, Albert Hiltebrand and Herman Moorback were picked up on the beach at Capolis today, almost dead from hunger and exposure.

The men put to sea last Tuesday. The engine broke down, and a current carried them further from shore. The food supply was exhausted and they were hit by a severe storm.

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Band Concert Tonight Willson Park, 8 o'Clock

There will be a band concert by the Chorion Concert Band in Willson Park tonight at 8 p. m. Program:
1. March, "Sheik Parker's Triumph"
2. Overture, "Princess of India"
3. Waltz (a) "Moonlight Blues"
3. Waltz (b) "The Missouri Waltz"
4. Comic Opera Selection "Wonderland"
5. Vocal Solo "Rose of My Heart"
6. (a) One Step, "On Johnny! Oh Johnny! Oh!"
7. Characteristic, "Passing of the Red Man"
8. Excerpts from "The Sho-Gun"
9. Patriotic Patrol, "Spirit of America"
10. March, "Captain Betty"
H. N. Stoudenmeyer, director.

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POPE ASKS PEACE SENDS HIS PLANS TO ALL COUNTRIES

Appeal and Conditions To Be Made Public Tonight In City of Rome

WOULD RESTORE STATES AND ADJUST TERRITORY

Experts See Influence of Austria in Move—War Will Last Another Year

(By John H. Hearnley)
(United Press Staff Correspondent)

Rome, Aug. 14.—Specific and concrete conditions which His Holiness Pope Benedict believes may form the basis of world peace, have been forwarded to the rulers of all nations.

The pope, in outlining these conditions, made a new and general appeal for the restoration of peace.

The appeal is addressed to all neutrals as well as the belligerents. It is understood to be somewhat general in form but of such nature as to form the groundwork for more detailed discussion.

The desire of His Holiness, in presenting the general conditions is understood to be to furnish some common ground for discussion through a preliminary understanding.

The appeal of the pope, together with the conditions he has presented for consideration of the world, are to be published tonight in the Observator Romano, the official organ of the vatican.

Broadly, it is understood, the conditions proposed by the pope include the restoration of all conquered independent states, and an amicable adjustment of control of all territory in dispute, or likely to afford cause for future wars.

Restoration of all conquered independent states would include Belgium, Rumania and Serbia. Adjustment of control of territory in dispute, or offering possibilities for cause of wars in the future would include Alsace-Lorraine and Poland and the territory, including Trieste and Trent, which has long been the cause of hostile feeling between Austria and Italy. Discussion of the disposition of such territories, would of necessity cover a great deal of ground and would undoubtedly grow to the point of discussion of disposition of conquered colonial possessions.

Is Step Toward Peace.
Washington, Aug. 14.—The state department knew from confidential sources of the pope's peace offer, but the actual war proffer has not been received here, it was officially stated today. Secretary of State Lansing declined to make any comment.

The United States government is prepared to listen to any bona fide peace offer, but it must insure consummation of America's objects for entering the war.

Experts saw in the pope's move the influence of his recent conference with Austrian dignitaries, who were afterwards closeted with the German chancellor in Vienna.

Allied diplomats here believe the war is destined to continue for at least another year. They stated that the pope's effort, like that of the European socialists, will prove merely another step forward in eventually concluding the great struggle.

The refusal of passports from Great Britain, France, Italy and the United States to the socialists who desired to attend the Stockholm conference is expected to influence the Russian government to disavow any binding interest in the meeting. However, Kerensky is hardly expected to refuse the Russian delegates passports as the workmen's and soldier's council instituted the Stockholm conference.

Will Not Answer It.
London, Aug. 14.—It was stated here tonight on high authority that the allies probably will not reply to the peace suggestions from the vatican.

Officials regard the character of the note not requiring a direct answer. The suggested terms are considered here as being over favorable to Germany and so far expressed as to their possible effect upon American Catholics.

French Press Raise Price of Newspapers

Paris (By Agence Radio to the I. N. S.) 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 necessity of increase because the cost of paper has quadrupled since the outbreak of the war and all other expenses are higher. The newspapers beneficiaries will be able to publish only four pages five times weekly.

GOVERNMENT MAY TAKE OVER MINES TO PROVIDE COAL

Coal Operators Warned This Will Be Done to Increase Production

ARMY OF 800,000 MINERS DIGS 600,000,000 TONS

These Would All Be In Government Employ If Government Acts

(By John H. Hearnley)
(United Press Staff Correspondent)

Washington, Aug. 14.—As a last resort to meet the threatened coal famine, in the Great lakes region President Wilson will be asked to exercise his authority under the food control and priority shipment bill, either to commandeer coal or expedite its transportation from the mines.

This situation developed today at a conference of coal producers and dealers with Chairman Peabody of the defense council's coal committee. At the same time, the mine owners admitted shipping vast quantities to Canada at from \$4 to \$4.50 a ton despite the shortage in many parts of the United States.

They blamed Secretary Baker for this, stating today that when he refused to accept the Peabody agreement for \$3 coal many big consumers refused to buy in their usual stocks, anticipating a lower general price. As a result, a shortage in the Great Lakes region and New England exists and with only eighty eight more days before the lakes shipping season closes, thirty million tons must be supplied.

Chairman Peabody and leading coal operators are making strenuous efforts to solve the problem without forcing the president to use his military power.

A Vast Business
Chicago, Aug. 14.—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 600,000,000 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 twenty coal producing states was 763,185. This figure has increased to slightly over 800,000 operators say.

The total coal output, according to 1916 statistics was 597,374,000 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.

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.

Operators declare this is just what they want—federal control of the mines.

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

Complete idleness of the Illinois mines would mean 800,000 men would be out and close to 300,000 tons of coal a day tied up.

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

Will Fix Prices
Dr. F. C. Hould, 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 nearby states. In turn, Illinois normally exports a large part of its tonnage into a dozen or more neighboring states. It is now confronted with requests for coal from outside the state, which, if provided, would absorb thirty 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 act with Carter.

WOULD CONSCRIPT WEALTH TO RAISE REVENUE FOR WAR

La Follette, Gore and Thomas Want "A Pay As You Go" System

WOULD RAISE DOUBLE AMOUNT PROVIDED FOR

He Is So Solicitous For the Down Trodden Would Take Tax from Pullman Berths

(By John H. Hearnley)
(United Press Staff Correspondent)

Washington, Aug. 14.—Conscription of wealth to pay for the war and exemption of the earnings of the nation's workers are urged in a report to the senate today by three members of the finance committee who disagree with the revenue raising methods proposed in the pending \$2,000,000,000 war tax bill.

The report, signed by Senators La Follette, Gore and Thomas, of Colorado, was presented by LaFollette 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.

In addition to the \$5,917,878,347 which, quoting Secretary McAdoo, the minority says is needed for government expenses, the report says that to take care of loans to the allies and interest on bond issues, this country must raise more than \$13,000,000,000 this year.

The committee bill, says the minority, has ignored McAdoo's estimate and would leave the country without a sound policy for financing the war.

Shys at Bond Issues.
"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 exceed 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."

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

"The British income tax yielded for the last fiscal year one billion dollars. On that basis, similar income tax rates in this country would yield about two and a half billion."

Wants 80 Per Cent Tax.
"From two sources, the war profits tax and the income tax there can be raised without submitting the country to serious financial strain, more than double the amount raised by the committee bill."

The minority points out that Great Britain is now taxing war profits eighty percent while the committee bill, in its graded scale, gets no higher than fifty percent. Amendment to the committee bill to bring the war profits tax figure up to 75 or 80 per cent, will be submitted by LaFollette.

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.

The amendment, LaFollette said, will force the steel corporation to give the government a much larger share of its 1916 war profits of \$307,945,935, than the pending bill. Under the committee bill, the war profits tax would be \$76,728,472.

The Standard Oil company, LaFollette said, would have to pay but \$5,965,560, of its 1916 profits under the pending bill.

If the minority amendments are not adopted, LaFollette will present a complete substitute for the committee's bill.

THE WEATHER

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Complete List Oregon Men Who Passed Examinations and Received Commissions

San Francisco, Aug. 14.—The Presidio officers reserve camp ended today.

The 1200 men receiving commissions were not allowed to leave the camp and regular formations were held, but the 52 men named for additional training were allowed to leave.

Tomorrow the 1200 new officers will have their papers and will become full fledged reserve officers, entitled to wear officers uniforms and to discard their red, white and blue hat cords.

Following is the complete list of student officers from Oregon, with their respective ranks:

First battery, 16 provisional training regiment
Captains
J. Andre Foulhoux, Portland.

First Lieutenants
Hamilton Corbett, Portland
Edgar Robertson, Portland

Second Lieutenants
Francis J. Mitchell, Portland
Harold Hilton, Portland
Allan Bryson, Salem
Walter C. Carter, Portland
Robert Wygant, Salem
John R. Williams, Portland.

4th company, sixteenth provisional training regiment
Captains
Walter Toozie, Jr., Dallas
Wallace Downing, Portland