

PRESIDENT SETS PRICE ON HARD COAL

Federal Government Cuts Into Profits of Jobbers.

ALSO NAMES ADMINISTRATOR

Next Step Will Be Regulations For Distribution and To Fix Anthracite and Bituminous Retail Prices.

Washington.—Government control of the coal industry was made almost complete, when President Wilson named Dr. H. A. Garfield, president of Williams College, fuel administrator, fixed anthracite prices for producers and jobbers and set limit on profits to be made by bituminous wholesalers.

The next and final step will be to make regulations for coal distribution and to fix anthracite and bituminous retail prices. This will be done when a distribution program is perfected and when the Federal Trade Commission has completed a plan under which retail profits may be fixed.

The anthracite prices fixed effective September 1 are virtually the same as those now charged at the mines under a voluntary arrangement made by the producers with the Trade Commission. The prices that may be charged by jobbers, however, will reduce present costs sharply. Bituminous jobbers' profits, too, will be cut by the new price scale set for wholesale transactions.

The Scale.

The anthracite scale for railroad-owned mines, which include practically all the big producers, follow:

White Ash—Broken, \$4.55; egg, \$4.45; stove, \$4.70; chestnut, \$4.80; pea, \$4. Red Ash—Broken, \$4.75; egg, \$4.65; stove, \$4.90; chestnut, \$4.90; pea, \$4.10. Lykens Valley—Broken, \$5; egg, \$4.90; stoves, \$5.30; chestnut, \$5.30; pea, \$4.35.

Other producers may charge an advance of 75 cents a ton of 2,240 pounds over the figures set for the railroad-owned mines. Those who incur the expense of rescreening it at Atlantic or Lake ports may add an additional five cents a ton.

Anthracite jobbers delivering coal at Buffalo and points east of that city will be allowed a maximum profit of 20 cents a ton of 2,240 pounds, and those delivering it west of Buffalo may charge an excess of 30 cents. The combined gross profits of any number of jobbers handling a shipment must not exceed the limit of profit set for a single jobber, except that a screening charge of five cents may be made on water shipments at Atlantic or Lake ports.

Bituminous profits for jobbers are fixed at 15 cents a ton of 2,000 pounds and the same restrictions that govern dealings by a number of anthracite jobbers apply to bituminous transactions.

Restraints Railroads.

The President's order forbids railroad-owned mines from selling to other mines and prohibits dealers from selling coal produced by railroad-owned mines on a basis of prices fixed for other mines.

The bituminous jobbers' prices becomes effective immediately, as did bituminous mine prices.

The coal administration will be organized as soon as Dr. Garfield has completed his work of recommending to the food administration a government price for the 1917 wheat crop. Dr. Garfield's price-fixing committee, will be ready to announce a price within a few days.

T. R. ENTERTAINS BELGIANS.

Colonel Tells War Mission His Views On Peace Terms.

New York.—Members of the Belgian war mission were entertained by Col. Theodore Roosevelt at his home at Oyster Bay. In a short address to the visitors the Colonel declared the greatest menace to civilization at this time was "talk of an inconclusive peace."

"We must have a peace that is just, and no peace will be just which does not give to Belgium a heavy indemnity," Colonel Roosevelt said. "No peace will be just that does not establish a great Bohemia and a great Slav commonwealth in Austria, and which does not join the Roumanian and Italian-Austrians to their Roumanian and Italian brothers. Such a peace must force the Turk from Constantinople and free the Armenians."

62,690 ASK EXEMPTION.

Young Men Of New York Apparently Not Eager To Fight.

New York.—The first official figures of the draft in New York city, which do not include 23 of the 189 exemption boards, show that 122,257 young men have been examined and that of this number 82,494 have been declared physically qualified, of whom 62,690 claimed exemption.

Roscoe Conkling, Deputy Attorney General in charge of the draft here, said it is estimated that but 8,274 men were needed to complete the quota for the city of 38,621. Fifty-six boards have filled their quotas.

THE FRIENDLY ENEMY



SECOND DRAFT LONG WAY OFF

PRICE OF COAL FIXED BY WILSON

No Facilities For Training Second Army Until Spring.

ALL CAMPS WILL BE FILLED

TABLE SUBJECT TO CHANGE

Provost Marshal General Crowder Says That Question Has Not Even Been Given Consideration.

Washington.—A full statistical report on the operations of the draft law will be prepared by the Provost Marshal General's office as soon as the mobilization of the first increment of 687,000 men of the National Army has been completed some time early in October.

Pending the preparation of the report and careful analysis of the conditions it discloses, no steps toward calling a second increment to the col- ors will be taken.

General Crowder said that the call for the second increment never had been considered at any conference at which he was present and that he had no indication that it had been taken up in any way by President Wilson or Secretary Baker.

Next Call In Spring.

The first increment will fill all the training areas—15 National Guard camps and 16 National Army cantonments—to capacity, and there will be a surplus of men beside those assigned to the regular army. The regulars are now 12,000 above full authorized war strength by voluntary enlistment and the National Guard is in a similar situation.

Training facilities already are taxed to make ready for the front men now available and it is regarded as very unlikely that organization of an additional 500,000 men of the National Army can be begun until the early spring of 1918. Neither quarters nor personnel to train the force will be available before that time.

May Amend Regulations.

Iniquities of an unavoidable nature will be shown in the statistical report. There probably will be some amended regulations based on actual experience with the first increment, and some amendments in the law may be thought desirable by Congress.

It is possible that some provision will be made whereby all the sons of one family will not be taken. A new definition of the status of married men may be one of the things acted upon. President Wilson's recent letter to Senator Weeks is taken by many to indicate a feeling that a more liberal policy may be found desirable. At present, under regulations, condition of actual dependency must be established to obtain exemption. The condition of marriage in itself is not considered.

Another matter to be worked out is the status of aliens.

Still another is the status of men who have passed beyond draft age since being drafted and that of those who have become of draft age in the meantime.

NEGRO TROOPS IN RIOT.

24th Infantry Mutiny and Kill Twelve White Men.

Houston, Texas.—Twelve white men, civilians, police officers and national guardsmen, were killed and more than a score of persons, men, women and children, were wounded in an outbreak here of negro soldiers of the Twenty-fourth United States Infantry, stationed here to act as guards during the construction of the camp where the Illinois troops will train. It is not known how many negroes are dead.

ZEEBRUGGE BOMBED.

Vicinity Of Submarines Raided By British Airmen.

London.—The important submarine base of Zeebrugge and other military objectives in Belgium were attacked by British airmen, the Admiralty announces. Some hits were obtained.

GERARD UNDER GUARD.

Former Ambassador To Berlin Gets Threatening Letters.

Chicago.—Two detectives are guarding James W. Gerard, former ambassador to Berlin. He has received many anonymous letters showing deep feeling held against him by persons whose sympathies are with Germany.

FRENCH VICTORY ON VERDUN FRONT

\$11,538,945,460

LOAN AT ONE TIME

Advance Made on Front of More Than Eleven Miles.

GERMANS QUIT TALOU RIDGE

Drive Forward More Than Mile. Prisoners Number Over Four Thousand—Aviators Help In Victory.

Paris.—A smashing French victory on the Verdun front is recorded in a late official report issued by the War Office. The French have captured the enemy defenses on both sides of the Meuse over a front of more than 11 miles, penetrating the German line at divers points to a depth of a mile and a quarter. More than 4,000 unwounded German prisoners have been taken.

4,000 Prisoners Gathered In.

The text of the statement reads:

"On the front north of Verdun our troops captured on both sides of the Meuse enemy defenses on a front of 18 kilometers and to a depth which exceeded two kilometers at certain points. On the left bank of the river we hold in particular the Avocourt wood, the two summits of Le Mort Homme, Corbeau wood and Cumerles. On the right bank we have occupied Talou Ridge, Champ, Champneuville, Hill 344, Mormont farm and Hill 240, north of Louvemont.

"On the right our troops have advanced considerably in the Bois des Fosses and the Bois de Chameau. "The number of unwounded prisoners taken is more than 4,000. *Joe Strikes Back In Vain.*

"On the right our troops have advanced considerably in the Bois des Fosses and the Bois de Chameau.

"The Germans carried out violent counter-attacks in the Avocourt wood and against Le Mort Homme and Hill 344, but our fire everywhere broke down their efforts and inflicted heavy losses. Our aviators took a brilliant part in the battle, turning their machine guns at a low height against enemy concentrations and contributing also to the repulse of counter-attacks.

"Our pilots brought down 11 German airplanes on the battle front, while two other enemy machines were brought down by our special guns."

Objectives In 80 Minutes.

The Temps says that in one hour and 20 minutes after the French infantry advanced to the attack at Verdun the first objective had been attained and German prisoners were going to the rear.

Talou Ridge "Abandoned."

Berlin.—The War Office announces that the French, without fighting, have occupied Talou Ridge on the Verdun front east of the Meuse.

The German high command says that Talou ridge was given up by the Teutons because this line of defense since last March had only been occupied by outposts.

U. S. AMBULANCE TO FRONT.

GIVES GUARDSMEN MORE PAY.

Comptroller Of Treasury Rules On Status In Federal Service.

Washington.—Officers and men of the National Guard, the Comptroller of the Treasury ruled, are entitled to pay in the Federal service at the rate of their service in the guard. A third enlisted man in the guard, for instance, is entitled to third enlisted pay from the Government. Thousands of officers and men will by this ruling receive more pay than they expected.

BRITISH CASUALTIES 14,243.

Nearly Three Thousand Killed During Past Week.

London.—British casualties reported in the week just ending total 14,243 officers and men. Of this number 2,873 soldiers lost their lives. The detailed figures follow: Killed and died of wounds, officers, 325; men, 2,548; total, 2,873. Wounded and missing, officers, 846; men, 10,524; total, 11,370. Total casualties, 14,243.

GERMAN EDITOR JAILED.

Interned For Publishing Article Encouraging Violation Of Draft.

Little Rock, Ark.—Curtis Ackermann, editor and proprietor of a German language paper published here, was interned in the county jail here at the direction of United States Attorney General Gregory.

RECOMMENDS IMPEACHMENT.

Governor Ferguson To Be Presented To Texas Senate.

Austin, Texas.—The House in committee of the whole reported a recommendation that a bill of impeachment against Governor James E. Ferguson be presented to the Senate. The vote was 81 to 52.

WAR COMMISSION ENDS.

One From Belgium Has Completed Duties In This Country.

New York.—The Belgian War Commission officially has come to an end. Baron Moncheur, head of the mission, announced that a few days will be spent in New York in an unofficial capacity.

A GUARANTEED REMEDY FOR HAY FEVER-ASTHMA

Your MONEY WILL BE REFUNDED by your druggist without any question if this remedy does not benefit every case of Asthma, Bronchial Asthma and the most violent cases of Hay Fever. No matter how violent the attacks of asthma or hay fever.

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