

WEATHER FORECAST.
Fair to-day and to-morrow; moderate
northwest to west winds.
Highest temperature yesterday, 72; lowest, 64.
Detailed weather reports on last page.

The



Sun.

IT SHINES FOR ALL

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COAL OUTPUT SURE TO BE CUT, SAY EXPERTS

33,000 of 177,000 Miners
Left Anthracite Fields
Since War Started.

N. Y. TO GET MORE FUEL

Other Allotments Will Be Reduced—Patriotic Appeal to Diggers Is Urged.

By HENRY ROOD.

Special Dispatch to The Sun.
PHILADELPHIA, July 13.—Notwithstanding conflicting and contradictory statements as to the present unsettled situation regarding the anthracite coal supply for the coming winter, there is one group of men who know exactly what that situation is, what causes decrease in production of fuel for domestic uses and to what extent the people of New England and the middle Atlantic States generally may expect to warm their homes this season.

The group consists of practical coal men and traffic men, whom Dr. Garfield, United States Fuel Administrator, called to his assistance several months ago, when it was realized that the distribution of anthracite required the services of men who thoroughly understood it—as an organizing genius like Schwab, for example, was needed in shipbuilding and Ryan in aircraft production.

With last year's experience as a warning, Dr. Garfield has formed a special commission, calling it the United States Fuel Administration Anthracite Committee, the members being S. D. Warriner, chairman, who is president of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company; W. J. Richards, president of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company; and Day B. Dickson of New York, member of the firm of Dickson & Eddy, who handle coal for the Ontario and Western. W. T. Grier, traffic manager of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, was made secretary, and Samuel Barber of Philadelphia was appointed spokesman for the official body.

Much Coal Ready to Mine.

Through Mr. Barker the committee makes the following statement:
1. There is an unlimited amount of anthracite coal underground and ready for mining.
2. There is no shortage in coal cars needed to carry anthracite to market.
3. Unless a mine happens to be in the eastern part of the United States there will be a shortage of anthracite this coming winter. How serious this shortage will be depends on the distribution of the coal, and especially the labor situation in the coal regions.

4. The one great difficulty in relieving the shortage of coal to the public comfortable this coming winter will lie solely in shortage of labor at the mines. If in some way this shortage could be bridged, the coal could be sent to the public.
5. Up to the present time approximately 33,000 mine workers, above ground and below, have been lost to the industry. Roughly speaking, each of these would have produced 600 tons of anthracite per annum. Allowing for newcomers, potential mining ability of some 19,800,000 tons.

6. There is a coal underground, plenty of cars to carry it to New England, New York and elsewhere, as needed, and only one trouble—shortage of men to work the mines and haul the coal out of the earth, up to the surface, through the breaker and into the cars.

Problem Is to Get the Labor.
What can be done to remedy the labor shortage? That is the crux of the whole problem. Upon its prompt and efficient solution depends to a large extent the comfort and health of millions of men, women and children during the coming winter.

There is no question, of course, that the War Department will do its share, for neither Secretary Baker nor Provost Marshall General Crowder would permit the selective service law seriously to interfere with the industry like that of anthracite coal mining. As a matter of fact, up to the present month of the 33,000 men who have left the coal regions only 4,000 to 5,000 were drafted into the National Army.

Virtually all of the others left the mines for shipyards and like war industries which pay vastly larger wages than accrue to the miner. It is understood that Gen. Crowder is keeping close watch on the labor situation in the anthracite fields, and as far as the army is concerned that he will pursue such course as developments make advisable for the country as a whole. So the problem which is making the public so apprehensive figures itself down to the 28,000 or 30,000 other men.

As to these men, the anthracite operators' committees can make only a suggestion: that public sentiment be aroused until it is realized how important it is for the men to return to the mines even if they have to give up higher wages elsewhere. When shipyards and munition plants increased their activity to tremendous proportions anthracite mine workers were told of opportunities galore for landing jobs paying what seemed to be fabulous sums.

In the first flush of excitement it is hardly to be wondered at that they left the anthracite fields by thousands. It is entirely possible that rightly directed public opinion now might influence an appreciable number of these emigrants from the anthracite fields to go back to their former work, for patriotism runs high in the average miner. But as a mere business proposition, a proposition of dollars and cents, a miner could hardly be expected to give up a \$400 shipyard or munition plant job for a

Kerenky Asks Help to Shake Off German Yoke

PARIS, July 13.—Alexander F. Kerenky, formerly Premier of the Russian Provisional Government, to-day declared to a committee of the French Radical Socialist party that the repeated attempts made by the Russians to shake off the German yoke, not only in Siberia, but along the Volga and even north of Moscow, are being carried out "according to a plan formulated while he was in Russia."

Mr. Kerenky suggested that all of the Entente nations should give aid by each sending a small number of troops to Russia, but, above all, munitions of war were needed in that country. The Allies must hurry, he declared, because three months from now it would be too late.

WIRE CONTROL WINS IN SENATE

Measure Goes at Once to the President, After Final Vote of 46 to 16.

AMENDMENTS DEFEATED

Seizure Is Expected Soon and Burelson Has Tentative Plans Already Made.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Government control of the telegraph and telephone lines of the United States for the period of the war won its way through the Senate to-night by the convincing vote of 46 to 16. Early efforts to amend the bill, providing for the seizure of the lines, were defeated.

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BRITISH SENDING MEN TO SIBERIA

Reinforcements for the Czecho-Slovaks on Way.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—News of the despatch of British reinforcements to Siberia to support the Czecho-Slovaks and Russians controlling Vladivostok and a long stretch of the Trans-Siberian Railroad was received here to-day through official channels. Apparently whatever may be the plans for allied American military intervention in Russia on a great scale, the hard fighting Czecho-Slovaks are to get from the Allies the aid necessary to prevent them from being crushed by Bolshevik forces operating with released German prisoners.

REED AMENDMENT BEATEN

An effort by Senator Reed (Mo.), Democrat, to amend the resolution so as to provide that the right of the citizen to use the wires of the telephone or telegraph lines for such purposes as his own as did not interfere with the transmission of Government messages and also to insure similar privileges to the newspapers furnished the nearest approach to a success which the opponents of the amendment and the bill as a whole could achieve. The Reed amendment was defeated by the following vote:
For the Reed amendment:
Democrats: Gore, Hitchcock, Pittman, Reed, Thomas—5. Republicans: Borah, Brandegee, Curtis, Fernald, France, Frelinghuysen, Hale, Harding, Johnson (Cal.), Kellogg, Kenyon, Knox, Leavitt, McCumber, New, Morris, Penrose, Sherman, Smith (Mich.), Smoot, Sterling, Wadsworth, Watson—23. Total—28.

GOES AT ONCE TO PRESIDENT

Today's action will send the joint resolution immediately to President Wilson for his signature, as there are no differences between the measure as adopted by the Senate and that passed by the House nearly a fortnight ago. No conference therefore is necessary. It has been established that the President has decided to take control of the lines, although possibly omitting some of them, and that he will turn their administration over to Postmaster-General Burelson.

TROTSKY ADMITS BREAK

Says Bolshevik Troops Desert to Enemy.

MOSCOW, via Amsterdam, July 13.—Speaking at the All-Russian Soviet Conference now in session here, Leon Trotsky, the Bolshevik Minister of War and Marine, declared that he had received news from the front that units among the Soviet troops had suffered as the result of Anglo-French propaganda.

BOLSHEVIKI DISARMED

2,000 Troops Surrender at Murmansk in the Arctic.

COPENHAGEN, July 13.—A few days ago, the *Tidens Tegn* says it learns from Varso, 2,000 Russian Bolshevik troops arrived at Murmansk on the Arctic coast. Counter-revolutionaries knew of the intended arrival of the Bolsheviks and surrounded and disarmed them.

COSSACKS JOIN IN CZECH CHASE OF BOLSHEVIKI

Chinese and Japanese Volunteers Also Aid in Pursuit of Fleeing Troops.

PUSH ON TO THE WEST

Provisional President Seeks Alliance With Victorious Czecho-Slovaks.

By the Associated Press.
PEKIN, July 8 (delayed).—Czecho-Slovak forces which captured Nikolai, northwest of Vladivostok, are now closely pursuing the Bolshevik troops which are retreating toward Khabarovsk. The Czecho-Slovaks are receiving assistance from a force of 1,500 Cossacks and a number of Chinese and Japanese volunteers.

Railway and telegraph communications have been opened with Vladivostok.

By the Associated Press.
HARBIN, Manchuria, July 8 (delayed).—Czecho-Slovak forces have defeated the Russian Bolsheviks near Chita, a town on the Trans-Siberian Railway in the center of Transbaikalia.

Gen. Horvath, who has proclaimed himself Provisional President, and other members of the Siberian Government, left Harbin to-day for Nikolai to open negotiations for an alliance with the Czecho-Slovaks.

Chita is about 350 miles east of Irkutsk, which it was recently reported the Czecho-Slovaks had taken. Apparently they are working toward the coast to effect a junction with other detachments advancing westward from Vladivostok. The forces of Gen. Horvath are believed to be still at Harbin, which is about 800 miles from Chita.

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ENEMY SOCIALISTS APPROVE ALLIED WAR AIMS; THEY SEE DEBATABLE GROUND IN LABOR TERMS; COUNT HERTLING WILLING TO GIVE UP BELGIUM

FRENCH FORCES CROSS SAVIERES

Advance Near Soissons Continues, Their Prisoners Totalling 600.

80 MACHINE GUNS TAKEN

German Chancellor Tells Reichstag Gains Are Held to Dictate Peace.

REASSERTS THE TERMS

Takes Direct Issue With the Fatherland Party, Except as to Russia.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. Copyright, 1918, all rights reserved.

LONDON, July 13.—The French War Office reports further progress to-night in the region southwest of Soissons. In an operation near Loupont, which was captured yesterday, the French advanced their positions further eastward, and despite strong resistance from the Germans, crossed the Savieres River opposite Catlet farm, taking about thirty prisoners. During the night the action between Montdidier and the Oise the French advanced about a quarter of a mile in the vicinity of Porte Farm.

On their sector the British report successful minor enterprises last night near Vieux Berguin and Merris, which in the small woods adjacent to the latter in Flanders, in which ninety-six prisoners and some machine guns were taken. A German raid in the same region, near Meteren, was repulsed.

The correspondent of the Associated Press on the front with the French army says that the enemy's operations carried out yesterday southeast of Amiens not only gave them a large batch of prisoners, but brought into their possession the entire Houvelles Plateau, dominating the region between the rivers Avre and Moreuil and the Namur, the railway and canal railroad from Paris to Amiens passes and which has been in the hands of the enemy since March.

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LAND OCCUPIED HELD AS PAWN

German Chancellor Tells Reichstag Gains Are Held to Dictate Peace.

REASSERTS THE TERMS

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LONDON, July 13.—Like the now famous address of Dr. von Kuehlmann, then Foreign Minister, that Germany could not win the war by military decisions alone, Count von Hertling, the Imperial German Chancellor, provides a sensational element in his speech in the Reichstag in the form of an addendum or explanation of the nature of an earlier passage in his statement, which, however, was not contained in the report of the Chancellor's utterances received here yesterday.

The salient passages of this second statement of his speech refer to the future of Belgium, which he refers to merely as a pawn to be used by Germany in the negotiations for peace, with no intention to retain it permanently. This is the most definite pronouncement on the Belgian question that has yet been made by any Chancellor. It is a direct challenge to the position of the Fatherland party group, which has proclaimed again and again that the moral frontier of Germany extends to the Belgian coast and that the giving up of Belgium would be an admission of defeat.

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British Wreck 3,856 Foe Planes in West in Year, Losing Only 1,094

LONDON, July 13.—In one year on the British western front the Royal Air Force has accounted for 3,238 enemy airplanes. In the same period the naval airmen shot down 623, a total of 3,861. An official statement dealing with these operations says:

"The Royal Air Force during the year beginning July 1, 1917, on the British western front destroyed 2,150 hostile machines and drove down out of control 1,083. In the same period the air force units working in conjunction with the navy shot down 623 hostile machines. During this period 1,094 of our machines were missing. Ninety-two of these were working with the navy.

"On the Italian front from April to June, 1918, the British destroyed 165 hostile machines and drove down six out of control. Thirteen of ours were missing.

"On the Salonica front between January and June, twenty-one hostile machines were destroyed and thirteen were driven down out of control. Four of ours were lost.

"From March to June in Egypt and Palestine, twenty-six hostile airplanes were destroyed and fifteen were driven down out of control. Ten of ours were missing.

"In all the theatres of the war the British air superiority and strength progressed rapidly and continuously. From this it is safe to assume that when the new factor of America's output, both aircraft and personnel, enters the situation in the fighting zones, the aerial ascendancy of the Entente Allies should give them very great advantages."

ANZACS CLEAR NO MAN'S LAND

One Sergeant Picks Up Eight Prisoners to Keep Promise to Chief.

DARING GROUPS AT WORK

Australians Capture 150 Men, 15 Machine Guns and Trench Mortars.

By PERRY ROBINSON.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun from the Times.

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With THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, July 12 (delayed).—One of the most interesting adventures in patrol tactics is still proceeding in the neighborhood of Merris, where, in full daylight and without artillery or trench mortar assistance, small groups of Australians carried out the forward to within 500 yards of the front of a front of 2,200 yards. They captured more than 150 men, including officers. Among the booty brought back were fifteen machine guns.

More and more men were employed in the achievement of this bold success. This morning two patrols, among the busiest maintaining our hold on No Man's Land, were working along a railway when four of their number who were separated from the rest came upon a German patrol. The Australians captured the whole group. This incident provoked some rivalry and further expeditions were organized. As a result through the whole day groups of prisoners were continually coming back to the camp.

There is a true tale of one of our sergeants who was told he might be excused from performing some little task which it was known he disliked if he could go out and catch six German prisoners. He suggested the number was excessive, but the officer who made the offer was adamant, so in company with a friend of his company he set out and returned himself an hour or two later with eight Germans. The reserve troops from whom the prisoners were taken had just relieved a Bavarian division in which infractions of regulations recently had been reported in which frequently had been learned that discipline had been breaking down.

It would not be true to suggest that the morale of the better German divisions is obviously reduced, but there is no doubt that in this particular sector the enemy has been covered by the dash and creativity of the Australian patrols, who in the last two months have annexed No Man's Land wherever they have been put.

In the Merris sector, which was very different from the positions on the Somme, no strong, even, regular line had been dug, but before this advance the enemy had forty-five posts forming an awkward salient in our line, but this has now been completely straightened out.

Throughout the whole British service there is an air of great grief because of the loss of Aviator McCudden. His death was due to an inexplicable accident. He was on his way from Scotland to take a new command and flew over England in his favorite single seater plane, landing successfully at the only aerodrome in northern France, where he had business. After a short stay he set out to join his squadron.

While he was still only a few hundred feet above the ground his machine slipped to one side and crashed into a clump of trees near the aerodrome. McCudden was killed instantly. The official record of his air victories shows forty-five enemy planes brought down and thirteen driven down. The most outstanding feature of his flying was his cool judgment. He would manoeuvre patiently for position and keep at it with astonishing skill and pertinacity until the enemy was shot down.

No man worked harder to make and maintain an esprit de corps in his squadron. It was his squadron's record—not his own—for which he carried most pride and for which he worked hardest.

GERMAN SNEER COSTS 4 LIVES

American Corporal, Himself a Teuton, Shoots Men Deriding an Act of Mercy.

LIEUT. FREML KILLED IN RAID ON ENEMY TRENCHES—THREE DAY FIGHT FOR BODY.

By RAYMOND G. CARROLL.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun and the Public Ledger.

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With THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, July 12.—Lieut. Wesley Fremel, Jr., of Zall, Iowa, a reserve officer, had been with the 1st regiment only a short time, so he considered himself very lucky when he