

wheat, in order to stimulate production. This means that the government would have to support wheat at that price, should an unusually big crop tend to force it down, so that every farmer can be sure in planting more acres than usual, that a bumper crop will not prevent him receiving a good price for his wheat. Authority is given the President to change tariff schedules on wheat in order to pour in to take advantage of the artificial price in the United States.

**Distillation Forbidden**  
The much-discussed liquor section of the bill forbids the use of "foods, fruits, food materials and feeds" for the fortification of sweet wines and other food beverages. Importation of distilled spirits is also prohibited. As to beer and wines, the President is given authority, whenever he considers it "essential in order to assure an adequate and continuous supply of food, or that the national security and defense will be subserved thereby," to prevent the further use of foods, fruits and food materials for them. As to stocks of distilled liquors already made, whether in bond or in stock, the President is authorized to commandeer them to be redistilled, "in so far as such redistillation may be necessary to meet the requirements of the government in the manufacture of munitions and other military and hospital supplies, or in so far as such redistillation would dispense with the need of utilizing food materials and feeds in the future manufacture of distilled spirits for the purposes herein enumerated."

This leaves it strictly to the President. He can commandeer, he can restrict, he can control, he can leave the stocks to be sold to the public.

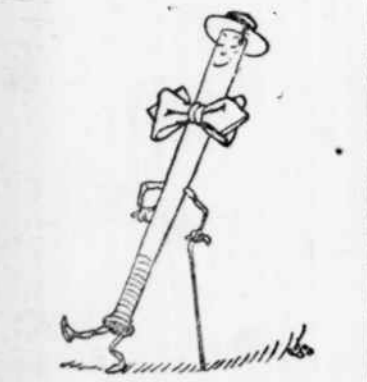
**Coal Prices To Be Fixed**  
The President is authorized to fix the price of coal and coke, if he deems it necessary. This applies wherever the coal or coke may be sold and whether by producer or dealer. The President is further authorized "to establish rules for the regulation of the production, sale, shipment, distribution, apportionment or storage thereof among dealers and consumers, domestic or foreign; said authority to be exercised by him in each case through the agency of the Federal Trade Commission, during the war, or for such part of said time as in his judgment may be necessary. That if, in the opinion of the President, any such producer or dealer fails or neglects to conform to such prices or regulations, or to conduct his business efficiently or in accordance with the regulations of the President as aforesaid, or conducts it in a manner prejudicial to the public interest, then the President is hereby authorized and empowered to take over the business and all appurtenances thereof belonging to such producer or dealer as a going concern and to operate and cause to be operated in such manner and on such terms as he may deem proper. The President may direct during the period of the war or for such part of said time as in his judgment may be necessary."

**U. S. May Buy Coal**  
Or, the bill gives the President the option, if he should think that plan better, of forcing all producer, dealer and coke, in the entire country, to sell all their products to the United States or to some agency which the President may designate, and then let the United States or that agency distribute the coal and coke.  
The President is authorized to acquire such stocks of nitrates as may be necessary for fertilizer, and to dispose of them to consumers at cost plus expense.  
A special section of the bill provides that no one employed in any of the agencies which may be created under it shall be exempt from the selective draft.

The entire bill is automatically wiped off the statute books with the coming of peace.  
The House passed the measure June 23, 365 to 5, after a week's debate. Opposition led by Senator Reed and others and the filibuster in the Senate, provisionally delayed the Senate vote, 81 to 6, until July 21. Further conferences requiring a week, during which the President caused elimination of Senate amendments for a food board of three members and a congressional committee to supervise war expenditures.

**Coal Prices To Be Lower**  
Sharp reduction in coal costs was predicted by officials to-night as a result of the Senate's passage to-day of the food control bill, carrying a provision for government fixing of fuel prices.

The Federal Trade Commission, which the measure authorized the President to designate as an agency to enforce the provision, is ready to make out a price scale at short notice. For months the commission has gathered facts as to production costs, and in a



Right off the bat!  
3,350 bat ties and 2,560 wash four-in-hands.  
A special purchase.  
50c quality.  
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The time to plunge!  
506 men's bathing suits.  
Were \$4.00 and \$4.50.  
\$3.15.

\$1.98 for boys' bathing suits that were \$2.00 and \$2.50; also \$2.95 for those that were \$3.00 and \$3.50.

While you're in, look at the extra values in men's suits at \$20 and \$25.

Boys', \$2.50, \$3.00 and \$3.50.

**ROGERS PEET COMPANY**  
Broadway at 13th St. The Four Corners  
Broadway at Warren Fifth Ave. at 41st St.

**Physicians, However, Keep Former President in His Room**  
CLAY CENTRE, Kan., Aug. 8.—The condition of former President William H. Taft, who became suddenly ill here Monday night, was improved to-day, according to physicians, who decided, however, that it would be advisable for him to remain in his room again to-day.

He probably will leave for Lincoln, Neb., to-morrow. Mr. Taft became ill after delivering an address here.

recent report to Congress pointed out that prices are too high.  
Bittuminous prices to the general public were fixed at \$3 in a recent agreement among producers, members of the commission and other government officials. This price was to hold until a final price was determined on investigation has convinced the members of the commission that coal can be sold at a much lower figure and still leave a handsome profit for the producer.  
President Wilson probably will issue an executive order authorizing the commission to proceed with price-fixing.

## Federal Food Control A Great Experiment In National Economy

By C. W. Gilbert

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—If the war lasts long enough we shall know what the state can do to better the system of food distribution. That is what the passage of the food bill to-day means. The nation begins a great experiment, the purpose of which is to promote the equitable distribution of food at a fair price while the war continues, but the practical effect will be, if successful, to end once and for all the chaos of the unregulated individual control of the nation's food. One of the things which "the people will never go back to"—there are many—is the costly, wasteful method of distributing food that has prevailed in the past, if the state can build a better one.

For years we have cried out against the exactions of the middleman and food speculator—cried out and done nothing. The one gain of war is that it compels the doing of something. If there is waste the state must try to stop it. The food administration of Mr. Hoover and the state's attempt to pass to-day are the state's attempt to end the waste incident to an unorganized and unregulated method of food distribution, an outgrowth survival from the simpler conditions of the past.

## Testing a Device That May Change Thought

We are providing a mechanism that it is hoped will carry us better through the war than unaided and uncontrolled individual effort would and at the same time testing a device that may change all our ways of thinking when peace comes, if the period of stress lasts long enough to give this thing a thorough trial and to make it a part of the lives of the people. Hitherto we have thought of the laws of supply and demand as something that organized society could interfere with only at its peril. Now, like every country that has been drawn into this war, we are faced with the disturbed conditions of both supply and demand necessary for the state to intervene.

Sheer necessity has given organized society a new course of a new food and meat distribution system. We are being forced to meet emergencies. We are emboldened to try to make it less costly to get food from producer to consumer, to cut down the profits that stick to the various hands that the profits of the business and the table profits to extravagant that bread from American wheat is now costing Americans more right here at home than bread from American wheat shipped abroad costs Englishmen or Frenchmen.

## Power of Measure To Prevent Hoarding

By this I do not mean that Mr. Hoover intends any radical overturn of our distributing system at once. I am speaking of the possible ultimate effects of this second stage of food administration which begins with the signing of the bill and for which Mr. Hoover has been creating a complete voluntary organization. Mr. Hoover means to go slowly and carefully, soliciting the cooperation of existing agencies of distribution wherever possible. The present system will be ended voluntarily, if possible. But if there is resistance the law gives the food administrator all the power he needs to reach the end of the law against hoarding and monopolizing are the teeth of the measure, and in spite of all the reluctance of Congress on other points they remain as sharp as when the bill was drawn.

With the passage of this bill the work of food control goes forward to a new territory. Hitherto all attention has been directed toward eliminating the waste in consumption. This required no legal authority. The work consisted in enlisting the enthusiasm of the housewives, a pleasing and profitable task which must be carried on in the future. The new law is not along with the bigger one now to be begun of eliminating the waste of distribution. Hitherto, when the high cost of living caused complaint, the consumer has pointed his finger at the middleman, and said, "The waste is the cause," and the middleman has countered by saying, "No, the waste is at your own table." The country stops the dispute by saying, "Both are right. Stop your waste, both of you." The advantage is that both now we shall know where the truth lies and what may be done to make things better for the future, even when peace comes.

## Patriotism and Courage Of Mr. Hoover

The experiment begins under the auspices of a singularly qualified man, rarely courageous and disinterested, gifted in a marked degree with common sense and with almost religious respect for public feeling. He is not rash. He knows better than any man the difficulties of his task and the dangers that beset him. He has surrounded himself with an unusually high type of volunteer assistants, perhaps the best body of men the war has brought to Washington. He knows what has happened to foreign food controllers, how Lord Darnley failed because of lack of firmness with middlemen, and how Lord Rotherham, succeeding him, failed because of lack of firmness with the English and with the U-boat "starving" her than it is in fertile America.

Man, who has harnessed the physical forces of nature to serve his ends, is now trying, under the stress of war, to harness the economic forces. That is what the food control bill means.

## Taft's Condition Improves

CLAY CENTRE, Kan., Aug. 8.—The condition of former President William H. Taft, who became suddenly ill here Monday night, was improved to-day, according to physicians, who decided, however, that it would be advisable for him to remain in his room again to-day.

He probably will leave for Lincoln, Neb., to-morrow. Mr. Taft became ill after delivering an address here.

## Whitman Blames Speculators for Food Bill Fight

He Denounces Gamblers for Efforts to Thwart State Legislation

## Appeals to Farmers

Governor Asserts He Has No Intention of Injuring Producers

SODUS, N. Y., Aug. 8.—Governor Whitman, in an address before the State Fruit Growers' Association here to-day, made his first public appeal for support of his state food control program. He outlined in detail his views of the legislation he wishes to see enacted at the present extraordinary session of the Legislature, announced that he had no intention of injuring the individual producers, but was only after "unscrupulous speculators and gamblers," and answered some of the critics of his position, both within and without the Legislature.

The Governor charged that the misapprehension in the minds of the upstate farmers regarding his food control aims "is due to the work of unscrupulous and greedy gamblers, who have spared neither time nor money in doing all they could by every means, fair or unfair, to thwart any attempt to pass proper food legislation both at Washington and Albany."

"They have been successful," the Governor continued, "in blocking food legislation in Washington for one hundred and twenty days, and I do not intend, if I can prevent it, that they shall succeed in delaying it that long in the State of New York."

The Governor announced for the first time his reason for wishing to appoint the three proposed food commissioners. The appointing power was denied him in the legislative war committee's bill, which named Theodore Roosevelt, who since had declined to serve, James W. Wadsworth, Jr., and Morgan J. O'Brien. He wished to appoint as the state commissioners, he said, three members of the proposed State Farms and Markets Council, authorized by the Wicks farms and markets law passed at the regular legislative session.

In this connection the Governor promised that one of the three food commissioners would be a practical farmer. The Executive pointed out that a food control bill, which he had prepared but which had been largely ignored by the war committee, made provision for the commission to buy, store and sell food products and also included as necessary seeds, fertilizers and agricultural implements, which are not included in the committee's bill. He stated that his bill was to the fixing of maximum and minimum prices by state authorities and promised to veto any measure which came to him with such provisions.

The Governor characterized as "absurd" the charge by "the men who are opposing me of being actuated by political motives."

"I have come here for the express purpose of talking to the farmer," said Governor Whitman. "No one appreciates more than I do the importance of the task which has fallen upon the shoulders of the farmer at this time. By his efforts the cultivated area has been increased from 20 to 25 per cent in the State of New York. It would be treachery to allow him to suffer through the war. He has done his part to market it in its entirety. He must receive a generous profit, so that he will be gratified and stimulated to greater effort in the future."

## Whitman Aids Perkins Asks Legislature to Permit Him to Hold Two Jobs

ALBANY, Aug. 8.—In compliance with his announced intention, Governor Whitman, in a special message transmitted to the Legislature to-night, requested the immediate passage of a measure which would permit George W. Perkins to retain his present position as the Palisades Interstate Park Commission and also accept Mayor Mitchell's offer of appointment as New York City Market Commissioner.

The message, after quoting Mayor Mitchell's letter asking for special recommendation by the Governor to permit Mr. Perkins to accept the city commissionership, says:

"I urgently recommend that this request of the Mayor be given immediate and favorable consideration, as it is in my opinion altogether in the public interest."

In the Assembly Majority Leader Adair introduced a bill which would carry out the provision asked for in Governor's message, and it was advanced to the order of final passage. The Senate heard the message without taking action. Both branches adjourned until 5 p. m. to-morrow.

## Harlemites Rout Soapbox Pacifist

Several Hundred Attack Orator When He Objects to Guardsmen's Recruiting Concert

Guardsmen of the 71st Regiment joined with several hundred Harlemites last night in an attack upon a speaker, Smith by name, who was holding forth on Harlem's "crazy corner," 125th Street and Lenox Avenue, on socialism in general and pacifism in particular.

A motor truck full of Guardsmen lumbered up to the corner. As part of a recruiting scheme of the 71st Regiment to raise men for its depot battalion, the machine backed up to a spot a few feet away from Mr. Smith and went into action. Four husky Guardsmen began to proclaim, more or less in unison:

"Goody, Broadway! Hello, France!" When the last barber shop chord had died away and Lieutenant Darrell arose to speak, Mr. Smith began to make harsh remarks about the wearers of khaki.

"They do crazy things like that for \$30 a month," he shouted. "They try to drown me out, when I'm doing my best to keep them from going to France to be killed."

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## Miss Rankin Says She Faces Attack

Says Copper Company Will Do Everything Possible to Discredit Her

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Miss Jeanette Rankin believes vengeance is going to be visited upon her by the Amalgamated Copper Company as a result of her initial speech in the House yesterday.

"I think I know perfectly well what the Amalgamated will try to do to me," said Miss Rankin to-day. "They'll try to do to me just what they have done to every one who ever tried to oppose them, in and out of Montana. They own the state. They own the government. They own the press."

First, I'll be roasted from one end of the state to the other. Every newspaper will print my shortcomings, real or fancied, in the largest type in the composing room. All the mud and all the bricks in the state will come hurled in my direction.

"I know their methods perfectly. Years ago they used to do desperate things to people who fought them. Their methods are gradually becoming more refined. Now they use political ruin, social ostracism, financial ruin."

## Posing as Assassin Gainful in Russia

False Slayers of Despots Acclaimed as Martyrs on Return Home

(Correspondence of The Associated Press)

PETROGRAD, July 5.—Among the novelties which Russia's revolution has presented to the world is the professed false assassin. In other countries only persons suffering from hallucination claim to have committed murders of which they are innocent.

Here, as a result of Nicholas's overthrow, posing as an assassin is a highly profitable, if transitory, business. Terrorists released from Siberian convict jails and exile villages are naturally regarded as heroes. They receive free train accommodation, free dinner, free clothes and gifts.

When they reach their native towns they are acclaimed as martyrs, and they receive proposals of marriage from attractive and wealthy young women. As a result of this novel condition many enterprising citizens, whose hands are innocent of anything grimmer than mud or ink, are posing as murderers of despotic officials.

Women as well as men are doing it. In Minsk has been arrested Catherine Smirnov, who announced that she had murdered M. Ivanoff, Governor of Odessa, and described with pathos her sufferings in the Arctic wastes of Yakutsk.

But an even more striking case was that of Odessa never had a Governor named Ivanoff and, further, that Catherine Smirnov had posed in Odessa as a Sister of Mercy, and after swindling seventy charitable citizens, had been expelled by the military authorities.

In the same city, a healthy young man, who described himself as a soldier-volunteer, arrested in the street by a military officer, General Pillu, before a sympathizing crowd, he denounced the general. "I am the innocent and unhappy man whom you seized," he exclaimed; "the peaceful citizen whom you sent to a convict prison without trial, your committee has ordered you to be sent to the front; but in view of your bad health we shall show some mercy."

In vain General Pillu explained that he had never seized any innocent man. He was hauled by the military to the militia office. The young man meantime collected money and fled. The militia at once released the general.

## Scheidemann Urges Ousting of Michaelis

Both Socialists and Catholics Oppose New German Ministry

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 8.—Philipp Scheidemann, Socialist member of the German Reichstag, in a speech delivered at Mannheim, Baden, before 6,000 persons, demanded in the interest of peace the speedy substitution for the present government of Chancellor Michaelis a government really representing the will of the German people.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 8.—German Socialists will oppose the newly constituted government at Berlin on principle, the Socialist newspaper "Vorwarts" declares in its comment on the ministerial appointments.

"Persons so foolish as to expect a great gain in the direction of a parliamentary regime," says the Catholic newspaper "Germania," "will naturally be disappointed," but it expresses the opinion that the presence of Catholic representatives in the government greatly improves the system.

August Worms, leader of the Flemish movement in Belgium, said in an interview in the Berlin "Tagblatt" the aim of the movement was the reestablishment of Belgium as a dual monarchy of Flanders and Wallonia, under King Albert. Herr Worms took a highly humorous attitude toward the movement for free Flanders in free Belgium.

Hotel men are mainly responsible, as they declare, for the rising prices of corned beef. They are willing to meet any advance. By Christmas time a figure around \$20 is expected.

Calves are even scarcer than steers. Fourteen dollars was paid for corned beef in the open market to-day, which is an advance of \$4 per 100 pounds over previous high record prices.

## Women Force Drastic Change in State Food Bill

Legislators Plan to Tighten Up Brown Measure After Hearing

## Graft Charge Is Made

Woman Physician Withdraws Statement After Senators Call It an Insult

(Special Correspondence)

ALBANY, Aug. 8.—The demand made by a big delegation of New York women to-day on the War Committee of the Legislature for food control legislation "to relieve thousands of hungry people" made a deep impression upon the lawmakers. As a result the committee, when it meets to-morrow, will go a long way toward tightening up the Brown bill now before it, even though its changes probably will not meet the radical demands of Governor Whitman.

The New York women, after graphically picturing a starving East Side, for which they declared immediate relief is needed, succeeded in getting the committee to agree to an amendment to the bill by which relief can be given to a community before actual famine conditions exist.

The bill now enables a community to purchase food and sell it to its inhabitants only in case of "famine or when deprivation of necessities for any part of its inhabitants creates an emergency therefor." The amendment agreed upon would strike the word "famine" from this section. Another amendment agreed upon would permit an agreement between the state and Federal authorities for the control of cold storage houses and warehouses where food is kept. This is expected, will prevent conflict between the state and Federal authorities.

## Legislature Marking Time

In the meantime the Legislature is marking time until after the passage of the food bill at Washington. A perfunctory session of both houses was held to-night. Adjournment was taken until 5 o'clock to-morrow afternoon, when the Legislature will meet for adjournment will be taken until next week.

At times the hearing to-day resembled a joint debate between the women on the one hand and Senate Leader Eliot T. Brown on the other.

Miss Dorothy Zeman, New York social worker, declared that she was suspicious of the bill because the middlemen were not opposing its passage.

"Do you want to hear them holler?" asked Senator Brown.

"I do," she declared emphatically.

Miss Mollie Gold, appearing for the Brooklyn branch of the woman's suffrage party, favored giving the municipal government the right to control food. She declared that food control was a local rather than a state question.

## Charges Money Used

Insinuations that money was being used to prevent the enactment of the food control legislation were made by Dr. Mary Dunning Rose, of New York, but were withdrawn by the speaker after Senator Brown had rebuked her for what he termed an insult to the chief legislative body of the state.

After telling the committee that the poor people of New York are practically dying, the middlemen in the purchase of milk, Sophie Irene Loeb asked that the food control commission be given power to adequately deal with the New York City milk problem.

Most of the speakers at to-day's hearing were women. The Democrats who contended that the committee's bill was not sufficiently drastic to meet the needs of the people of that city. Those who appeared in opposition to the bill included Dr. Dunning Rose, Sallie Lucas, of the People's Institute; Sophie Irene Loeb, in behalf of the Housewives' Protective League; Mrs. Winfield Townsend, of the Jacob A. Rits Settlement House; Mrs. H. E. Corbin, of the New York City Women's Economy League; Isaac Russell, a New York newspaper writer; Dr. Malcolm C. Rose, of the legislative committee of the Washington Heights Medical Society, and Laura E. Caudle, who said she represented 400,000 people in New York.

## U. S. and Allies Adopt Standards for Aeros Committee Agrees on Uniform Specifications for Metal Parts

Representatives of most of the Allied governments met yesterday at 25 Pine Street and took the New York City Standardization of aircraft parts and materials. This action was taken so that the output may be increased as rapidly and efficiently as possible.

The International Aircraft Standardization Committee, as the body is known, issued after its meeting a report describing the work which it had accomplished.

"The committee," this says, "arrived at a definite decision as to the kind of steel to be used in the making of aircraft parts. The details regarding this cannot be made public."

"An agreement was reached which will lead to an ultimate agreement to adopt uniform standards for metal parts used by different countries for specific purposes."

## Cattle Price Tops Record

Hundred Pounds Brings \$14.35 in Chicago Market

(Special Correspondence)  
CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—High prices for corned beef have sent up the price of choice beef, a new high record being established at the stockyards to-day.

Two loads of what the livestock trade calls "choice New York Kosher" sold to-day for \$14.35 per 100 pounds, and the steers averaged 1,550 pounds. This price is \$3.85 above the previous maximum figure.

Hotel men are mainly responsible, as they declare, for the rising prices of corned beef. They are willing to meet any advance. By Christmas time a figure around \$20 is expected.

Calves are even scarcer than steers. Fourteen dollars was paid for corned beef in the open market to-day, which is an advance of \$4 per 100 pounds over previous high record prices.

## Buying Out the Goth

(Lloyd George at Glasgow, June 29.)

Well, you can have peace at that price, but do you know what it would be? The old policy of buying out the Goth, who eventually destroyed the Roman Empire and threw Europe into the ages of barbarous cruelties. Believe me, that policy had its undoubted advantages. I can hear the echoes of the pacifists of the day in the Roman Forum dwelling on the fact that if they only buy out the Goths at a small price compared with the war, a little territory and a little cash, the Roman youth would be spared the terrors of war and their parents the anxieties of war. People of all ranks and classes would avoid the hardships of war, and be able to continue their lives of comfort and luxury and ease. The pacifists of the day, when they made their bargain, thought that they avoided bloodshed. They had only transmitted it to the children. You can have peace to-day, but it would be on a basis that history has demonstrated to be fatal to the lives of any great commonwealth that purchased tranquillity upon it.

## Nansen Confers With Lansing

Norwegian Envoy Discusses Question of Embargo on Supplies

(From The Tribune Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, head of the Norwegian mission to the United States, conferred at the State Department to-day on the subject of supplies, principally foodstuffs, for Norway. After the conference it was stated that progress was being made. Holland's negotiations also are making headway.

All the Northern European neutrals were said to be showing every evidence of acting in good faith with the American government so as to facilitate the task of the Exports Council in obtaining accurate statistics showing the amount of supplies and those countries now have on hand and also figures revealing the extent of their trade with Germany.

This government, it was asserted authoritatively to-day, has no official information indicating that the situation is desperate in any of the neutral countries nor forecasting a disastrous winter for them, with conditions bordering on food and fuel famines. Both foodstuffs and fuel undoubtedly will be available below the normal amounts, it was declared, but there will be enough for them to subsist on.

The neutral countries of Europe now are in a position to supply the United States with no intention of entirely prohibiting American supplies from reaching them, but realize that this country is determined not to permit them to obtain certain commodities from this country which are at the same time settling others which the American goods displace to Germany. This, it was declared, will be the simple principle upon which the exports licensing system will be operated rather than as a lever for forcing special concessions from the neutrals.

In addition to foodstuffs and basic materials it was considered probable to-day that other commodities soon would be put under conditional embargo by the President. Further extension of which, however, will depend largely on information to be obtained by the Exports Council's special agents in Europe and on reports to be furnished by the Allied governments concerning the neutrals' trade with Germany.

It was intimated to-day that to relieve the shipping situation in the United States Dutch and Norwegian vessels may be permitted to engage in coastwise traffic. This, it was said, would be especially valuable assistance in the movement of coal and iron ore on the Great Lakes.

## New Corporation for Commandeered Ships

Federal Corporation May Give U. S. and Allies Equal Ocean Freight Rates

(From The Tribune Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The Shipping Board to-day voted to organize a new corporation to administer the commandeering and chartering of vessels on the seas and to regulate ocean freight rates. The proposed corporation, it is believed, will be organized along the lines of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, which has charge of the new ship construction.

Commissioner Raymond B. Stevens, of the Shipping Board, it is stated, will be president of the new corporation. Whether or not a general manager will be appointed to act as a chief executive officer, as is the case in the fleet corporation, has not yet been determined, it is reported.

The chief question to be taken up by the new corporation is that of ocean carrying rates. There will be a conference of the Shipping Board with Connop Guthrie, representing the British commission, here to-morrow, at which the question of fixing identical rates for all cargoes shipped over the same routes by both the United States and the Allies will be discussed, and an effort made to formulate a workable plan acceptable to both this government and the Entente.

## Charles Thanks Kaiser

Emperor Congratulates Wilhelm on Capture of Czernowitz

VIENNA, Aug. 8.—Emperor Charles of Austria has sent from Czernowitz, capital of Bukovina, recently captured by the Austro-German forces, a message to the German Emperor congratulating him on the success of the "brave troops which, with the aid of the Austro-German forces, have captured the Austrian crownland of Bukovina. The Austrian Emperor added:

"May the Lord continue to aid in faithful cooperation in the future with the fullest of His blessings."

Emperor Wilhelm, it is stated, that the joy of the people of Bukovina would be echoed in Germany, and he added his prayers that God would help the Teutonic allied troops in the future.

General von Kossow, who commanded the Austrian forces in Bukovina, has been appointed a field marshal by Emperor Charles.

## Illinois Governor Orders Coal Men To Cut Price Now

Short Shrift for Operators Suggested at Conference at Springfield

## Delay Is Requested

Eight States Agree to Join in Meeting to Discuss the Fuel Situation

(Special Correspondence)

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—Short shrift is all that Illinois coal mine owners will get after their conference with Governor Lowden in Springfield to-day unless they promise to reduce prices. They will have to cut the price of coal if they want to keep the Governor from sudden seizure of the coal mines, a step recommended yesterday by the State Council of Defense.