

EXPERT SENT TO BREAK JAM OF COAL HERE

Dr. Garfield's Aide Comes to Get Fuel Into Dealers' Yards

WORK ON ZONING PLAN System to Encourage Buying From Yards "Near Home" Being Perfected

U. S. Expert Comes to End Fuel Famine

G. N. SNIDER, Government expert, sent here to break coal famine. He will supersede local fuel administrators as he will deal only with traffic congestion problems.

Railroad Director General McAdoo soon to appoint assistant to Mr. Snider.

Zoning system being perfected; coal continues to arrive here in excess of 15,000 tons promised city by Washington.

Gas crisis ended, U. G. I. announces. Householders asked to conserve water supply, which is very low.

G. N. Snider, chief assistant in charge of transportation in the Federal fuel administration, has been named by Fuel Administrator Garfield to take charge of the Philadelphia coal situation.

All his energies will be directed toward breaking the jam of coal cars in and around Philadelphia, it was said. Dealers say that this jam is responsible for the present shortage.

With the appointment of Mr. Snider, whose coming here will in no way affect the workings of the fuel administration, other than to direct traffic and relieve congestion of coal cars, and the arrival of 526 cars of coal in the city during the past twenty-four hours, the outlook for Philadelphia's future coal supply is promising, dealers say.

Director General McAdoo, of the railroads, will name a representative similar to Mr. Snider to co-operate with him here, it was announced. Regardless of assignments, Snider and the railroads' representative are expected to direct shipments of coal to points where most needed.

State Fuel Administrator William Pottinger today said that the appointment of Mr. Snider did not come as a surprise, as he was notified by Doctor Garfield several weeks ago that one of his representatives would be sent here.

"There is nothing significant about the appointment," he said. "The coal here will be handled by the same men as Mr. Lewis and myself are concerned. He is a practical, trained railroad man, and will deal entirely with traffic problems."

CITY ZONING PLAN COMING

Director Wilmer Krusen, of the Department of Health and Charities, announced today that a zoning system for Philadelphia, based on its 230 coal yards, is being perfected. This system will be put into operation as soon as the plans are worked out in detail, he said. Under this system coal will be distributed to dealers on the ratio of the needs of the zone in which they are located. Consumers will also be entitled to the privilege of purchasing coal from dealers whose yards are outside the limits of the zone in which they reside.

The establishment of such a system, he pointed out, will mean a saving in time and labor. Francis A. Lewis, chairman of the Philadelphia coal committee, said that the present method of distributing coal to the city means a great deal of waste, and that the new system, when put into effect, will tend greatly to relieve the situation.

A corps of twenty city nurses and social workers is investigating the needs of the poor who apply to the coal-shipment station recently established at City Hall. Their efforts to relieve the situation, however, are hampered by the fact that they are unable to procure any quantity of the fuel. Twenty-five hundred pounds of coal sent them by the American Ice Company have been distributed with the exception of a few hundred pounds. Coal is soon expected to be in their possession, it was said today.

The assurances made by Doctor Garfield that Philadelphia's coal situation is being solved by the recent shipment of coal to Philadelphia, the biggest since the famine set in. During the last twenty-four hours 15,648 tons of coal of domestic origin arrived here.

The present mild weather and shipments of coal that are almost sufficient to supply all domestic consumers has finally brought the coal famine to an end. A number of persons, however, are still without fuel. In a few isolated cases, small crowds railed coal-laden cars carrying away many tons of the fuel.

One mob, composed mostly of men, railed a coal car from the station, and it was taken to Eastwick avenue and abandoned.

GAS CRISIS ABOUT OVER

Further relief for Philadelphia is contained in the statement of the United Gas Improvement Company, announcing the passing of the low gas-pressure, the worst danger from a gas shortage, is over, the statement reads. "The consumption of gas has fallen below normal."

Continued on Page Two, Column Two

THE WEATHER

FORECAST For Philadelphia and vicinity: Fair tonight and Wednesday; colder tonight, with lowest temperature about 20 degrees; fresh northwest winds.

LENGTH OF DAYS Today, 11:15 a. m. to 5:10 p. m. BARRAWARE RIVER TIDE CHANGES

High water, 10:15 a. m. Low water, 4:45 p. m. High water, 10:15 a. m. Low water, 4:45 p. m.

BAROMETER AT WASH. 30.02

KAISER'S WORD TO DECIDE HOHENZOLLERNISM'S FATE

Germany Confronts Her Gravest Crisis. Factions Near Open Break

Bolsheviki and Teutons to Resume Peace Parley at Brest-Litovsk

Trotsky Attends Conference—Central Powers Dicker With Ukrainians

PARIS, Jan. 8. The break between the Bolsheviki and German peace envoys at Brest-Litovsk was only a farce and the negotiations for a separate peace will be renewed, according to a dispatch printed by the Socialist newspaper Liberte today. The source of the information was not given.

THE HAGUE, Jan. 8. Germany is confronted by the greatest crisis in her history, and the necessity of making a decision rests with Emperor William and may decide his fate and that of the empire.

From a high diplomatic source it is learned that the conflict between the political Government and the high army command has reached an acute stage and is the greatest crisis that ever the Kaiser has faced.

The necessity of making a decision rests upon his shoulders and his action may decide the fate of the empire and the Hohenzollern dynasty. This is made more critical by the demand for peace by Austro-Hungary and the fact that the Kaiser is siding with the army.

Emperor William conferred all day Sunday with the General Staff and the Minister of War. A long audience he had with the new Field Marshal von Wyrssch is regarded as of the greatest importance.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 8. Bolsheviki Foreign Minister Trotsky has arrived at Brest-Litovsk, and peace negotiations are to be resumed this afternoon, according to Berlin dispatches today.

A tense political situation exists in Germany as a result of the clash between the Socialists and the Pan-Germans over the question of annexations.

That the German Socialists have been emboldened to start a peace drive in behalf of the democratic principle of self-determination of peoples by the influence of the Russian Bolsheviki is being made more and more apparent by developments.

"The dissensions over the situation are said to have extended to the highest 'war lords' of the empire. At the latest, Crown Council in Berlin the Kaiser is reported to have supported Foreign Minister von Kuehlmann, while

Continued on Page Seven, Column Three

CAMDEN BRIDGE URGED BY EDGE

Recommends Immediate Building of Structure Over Delaware

LEGISLATIVE MESSAGE

Governor Edge, in his first annual message to the Legislature which opened today, advocated the passage of a local option law for New Jersey.

The Governor also urged legislation for the immediate building of a bridge across the Delaware River between Philadelphia and Camden, and a tunnel under the Hudson River, connecting Jersey City and New York.

"I urge the passage of a four-square local option bill," he declared. He said that the home rule principle should be extended to the excise question in order that municipalities which are intrusted with self-government on other matters may also be intrusted with self-government in the matter of liquor licenses.

Last year, he said, the Legislature greatly extended the power of the State and the municipalities of the State and thus relieved future legislatures of much detailed labor, and at the same time, as a result of providing this broader jurisdiction in law-making to municipalities, a mass of statutes thereby rendered useless was repealed.

"New Jersey municipalities are capable of the fullest measure of home rule," the Governor said, and it is sheer waste of time and energy to obligate municipalities, which include counties as well, to apply to the Legislature every time it is desired to take action on the question of municipal affairs, which are entirely capable of taking on their own initiative and which is in harmony with constitutional principles.

FOR CHEAPER FOOD

Inexcessively high prices of food-stuffs have created an economic condition aggravated by the war, which demands the question of food and fuel control and control have a very large share of legislative attention, the Governor asserted.

GERMANS FACE BREAK IN CRISIS

GERMANY'S political crisis over the peace situation has reached a stage so acute that an open break between the political Government and the high army command is faced. The decision now rests with the Kaiser, who is said to side with the militarists. The German ruler is holding long conferences with members of the General Staff, and a definite announcement of his stand, which may decide the fate of the Hohenzollern dynasty, is expected soon.

Leon Trotsky, the Bolsheviki Foreign Minister, has arrived at Brest-Litovsk and the peace negotiations will be resumed today at that place, according to an Amsterdam dispatch. If this is true it means that the Bolsheviki have receded from their demand that the parley be transferred to Stockholm and that the Germans have won a diplomatic victory that may have an important effect upon the political situation within the empire.

Copenhagen advices declare that the German peace envoys at Brest-Litovsk are bringing pressure to bear upon the Petrograd Government by trying to reach a separate agreement with the Ukrainian delegates.

Thus far, all dispatches filtering through from Germany show that the attitude of the press is entirely hostile to Lloyd George's declaration of peace terms, but it is believed yet too early to determine the exact effect of the British Premier's speech on German opinion.

BIG TEUTON BLOW WILSON TO VOICE DUE, BAKER SAYS U. S. PEACE STAND

Weekly Review Declares President Will Address Congress This Afternoon on War Situation

LONG IN PREPARATION NEWS CREATES STIR

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8. President Wilson today will address Congress on the peace situation which has developed throughout the belligerent countries. This is expected to develop America's attitude toward the recent German peace feelers and outline the position this country will take along with the Allies in the counter-attack upon German peace propaganda.

The statement issued at the White House said: "President Wilson will go before Congress at 12:30 today to discuss our international relations."

No further indication of what may be the nature of the message, which created a tremendous stir immediately throughout congressional circles, was given.

BRITISH ALWAYS VICTORIOUS

The Secretary's review which covers the week ending January 5, follows: "Six weeks have elapsed since the first rumors reached us of the great thrust in the west, which the enemy then announced as imminent."

"In order to concentrate large troop masses, adequate artillery and ample reserves of munitions, much time is required."

"Though the German higher command has so long delayed before beginning operations, advices received seemingly confirm the information that important actions are contemplated along the western front."

"They may be counted upon to strain every fiber of their remaining strength in an endeavor to make their plans succeed."

"Considering the general military situation on the eve of a possible German offensive, it must be recalled that through sixteen successive battles of attrition in Flanders, the British have every time come out victorious and pushed steadily ahead. Their gains have been methodical and cumulative."

"The German offensive, which has been so long delayed, is invariably being forced to give way."

"The French stood like a rock at Verdun and after drove forward vigorously in the battle of the Somme, and, in turn, played a great part in the repeated drives in Flanders."

"The impending German offensive will probably be their greatest assault. This

Continued on Page Seven, Column Three

WAR HOLDS UP U. S. BUILDINGS

Congress to Postpone Erecting Custom House and Post-office Here

STATE FARES WELL

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8. Two needed improvements in Philadelphia, a new custom house and a new postoffice, will be forced to await the conclusion of the war, according to the sentiment existing among the members of the Public Grounds and Buildings Committee, of the House of Representatives.

An item of \$750,000 was included in the last public buildings bill passed by the House for a custom house in Philadelphia. This bill never passed the Senate, and the advent of war economy necessitates the discontinuance of appropriations for new public buildings.

Congressman J. Hampton Moore and William S. Vare urged in every way the passage of this measure when it was before the House for action. Congressman George S. Graham had introduced a bill for the erection of a new postoffice for Philadelphia to take the place of the Federal building at Ninth and Chestnut streets. This will have to await the conclusion of the war.

Notwithstanding the necessary abatement of new building appropriations, the Public Grounds and Buildings Committee for completion of buildings already authorized. The following amounts for completion of postoffice and rental buildings in Pennsylvania are included in the estimates to the Appropriations Committee:

Altoona, Pa., complete postoffice, \$51,700. Erie, Pa., complete postoffice, \$11,000. Harrisburg, Pa., complete postoffice, \$142,000. Lewistown, Pa., complete postoffice, \$14,000. York, Pa., complete postoffice, \$12,500.

Members of the Temple University Red Cross Auxiliary, No. 187, today listened to an address by Miss Elizabeth H. Nash, member of the New York committee on Armenian Orphanage Relief, in which Miss Nash gave a graphic and thrilling account of her experiences in the city of Van, Armenia, during the summer of 1915, when 55,000 Armenian men, women and children were massacred in one day.

Miss Nash herself escaped death on three different occasions by a narrow margin. She also related a number of instances of Turkish and German brutality in the Orient. The meeting was held in the Temple University Red Cross Auxiliary.

Continued on Page Seven, Column Two

DESCRIBE TURKS' BRUTALITY

Miss Elizabeth Nash Addresses Temple University Red Cross Auxiliary

Members of the Temple University Red Cross Auxiliary, No. 187, today listened to an address by Miss Elizabeth H. Nash, member of the New York committee on Armenian Orphanage Relief, in which Miss Nash gave a graphic and thrilling account of her experiences in the city of Van, Armenia, during the summer of 1915, when 55,000 Armenian men, women and children were massacred in one day.

Miss Nash herself escaped death on three different occasions by a narrow margin. She also related a number of instances of Turkish and German brutality in the Orient. The meeting was held in the Temple University Red Cross Auxiliary.

CHURCH GIVES COAL TO RELIEVE FUEL FAMINE



Workmen are removing coal from the cellar of the Calvary Presbyterian Church, Locust street west of Fifteenth, for distribution among needy families by the Emergency Aid Committee, which the fuel administration is helping.

VAST RAW SUGAR CARGO NEARS CITY

Two Steamships, Carrying 13,760,000 Pounds, on Way Up River DUE AT DOCKS TODAY

43,000 Bags of Sugar Due to Arrive Today

TWO freight steamships, Bayamo and Otmar, are ploughing their way through the barrier of ice in the Delaware River today bringing sugar.

The Bayamo carries 28,000 bags, or 8,960,000 pounds, of raw sugar. The Otmar is bringing 15,000 bags, or 4,800,000 pounds, of raw sugar.

Both shipments consigned to local refineries. More than six bounds to every Philadelphia man, woman and child, should all this sugar be placed on Philadelphia market.

Somewhere between Reedy Island and the refinery docks of Philadelphia today are two freight steamers carrying 13,760,000 pounds of raw sugar purchased in Cuba by the International Sugar Company. The precious cargo is consigned to two Philadelphia refineries. Both vessels are expected to dock before evening. These cargoes are the first of the new Cuban sugar crop to arrive.

Aboard the Bayamo, of the New York Cuban Mail Steamship Company, from Matanzas, Cuba, there is about 28,000 bags of raw sugar. Each bag holds 320 pounds. The total amount of sugar on this vessel, which reached Reedy Island at 8:10 o'clock, amounts to 8,960,000 pounds. The cargo is consigned to the Franklin Sugar Refining Company and will be taken off at the foot of Reed street.

The second freighter, the Otmar, also heading for Philadelphia, carries about 15,000 bags of raw sugar, or a grand

Continued on Page Two, Column Three

MOTORING YOUTHS ARRESTED

Munitions Makers in "Borrowed" Car Yield to Policeman's Pistol

Three munitions makers en route to Philadelphia in a "borrowed" motorcar were arrested at Gloucester City, N. J., at midnight by Policeman James Smith, who had to use his pistol. The three youths—Harold Edgeward, John Doane and Peter Seeds, all of Atlantic City—appropriated the touring car of Frank Munyon, at Pennsgrove, yesterday. They found the ferry there tied up by ice and said they were on their way to this city to get back to work at the Remington Arms Company plant at Eddystone.

Turned over to the Pennsgrove authorities, the prisoners were held for trial.

Woman Charges Theft

Albert Blind, twenty-five years old, of 2915 A street, was held for trial today by Magistrate Wright, at the Front and Westmoreland streets station, for the alleged theft of a lamp, two umbrellas and a handbag from Mrs. Elizabeth Dickerson, of 3225 E street. The police say that part of the stolen property was found in the man's possession when he was arrested.

WOUNDED SAMMEE BAYONETS BOCHES

Engineer With Shovel Accounts for Two Before Disabled

HEROISM UNDER FIRE

By HENRI BAZIN Staff Correspondent Evening Public Ledger with the American Army in France, Dec. 11.

After reports from a base hospital last night in detail of the fight near Gausecourt, close to Cambrai, wherein American engineers took heroic part. Official information as to the number of casualties as well as the names of the men wounded or killed has not been given out here, and, following usual procedure, will not be until announced first from Washington.

I have been able to get, however, certain information from a few of the wounded men whom I saw today. Their several stories are, tersely, as follows:

In one instance an engineer used his spade for a weapon and put two Germans out of commission before he was bayoneted five times. His wounds are serious.

The most important conference will be between the two housing experts and the Emergency Fleet Corporation, and Owen Brainerd, of New York, a member of the committee, are in conference with Director Batesman, of the Department of Public Works, and Chester E. Albright, chief engineer of the Bureau of Surveys, with regard to the guarantee the city will make.

"The transit proposition is just as important in our consideration of this proposition as the houses, streets, lighting, draining, etc., for these men must not only have a place to live," said Mr. Flannery today, "they must not miss a single day's labor because of inability to reach the plant."

In these words he virtually declared that the P. R. T. can furnish transportation. Mr. Flannery also said that the report that the Pennsylvania Railroad is to build a four-track spur from the proposed settlement in Elmwood, South Philadelphia and Hog Island is "hot air." He intimated that the Pennsylvania and the other railroads will have

THIS CITY OR JERSEY

Whether the colony of workers of the Hog Island plant of the American International Shipbuilding Company, representing a population of about 40,000 persons, will be part of Philadelphia or located across the Delaware from the plant probably will be determined this afternoon. The announcement may not be made today by the Government housing experts, but they undoubtedly will know tonight what they will do, as official figures will be furnished today to show exactly what Philadelphia will do.

DRAFT REJECTED; AUSTRALIAN CABINET FALLS

LONDON, Jan. 8.—The Australian Cabinet has resigned because of the rejection of conscription at the polls, said a dispatch from Melbourne today.

ALLIES NEED 100,000,000 BUSHELS OF U. S. WHEAT

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The United States must supply her allies with 100,000,000 bushels of wheat this year. This is the latest estimate of Herbert C. Hoover, based upon a new survey showing the food situation in Europe to be far more serious than first reports indicated. Mr. Hoover declared that it means Americans must save that amount if, the bread requirements are met.

RAILROADS ASK 15 PER CENT INCREASE

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Increases approximating 15 per cent were asked of the Interstate Commerce Commission by eastern carriers on commodity rates via rail and water, rail, water and rail, and all-rail lines, between Boston and related points and via all water, rail-water-and-rail, water-and-rail and all-rail lines between New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and related points and between Washington, Richmond, Norfolk, Newport News, Old Point Comfort, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Suffolk and Petersburg and points on rail lines south.

FIX 2-CENT RATE ON ILLINOIS ELECTRIC LINES

CHICAGO, Jan. 8.—Electric railroads of the McKinley Interurban system have been authorized by the State Public Utilities Commission to fix a flat rate of two cents a mile for passenger service. The new tariff will supersede old ones made on the zone plan. In another order similar authority was granted the Rockford Interurban Company.

READING'S APPOINTMENT PLEASES ENGLAND

LONDON, Jan. 8.—Universal satisfaction was expressed in all quarters today over the selection of Earl Reading, Lord Chief Justice of England, as British high commissioner and special ambassador to the United States. The appointment is revolutionary not alone in that it is the first time that the second highest judicial official in England has been requisitioned for diplomatic

DYE PROBLEM SOLVED BY WIT OF AMERICANS

German Claim of Sole Possession of Secret Proved "Bunk"

YANKEE INGENUITY WINS

Woolen Manufacturer Shows How Brains and Pluck Have Scored Business Triumph

America's Conquest of the Dye Problem

American brains, pluck and skill have made possible a new industry—dyes. The story that Germany alone possesses the secret of dye manufacture has proved to be "bunk."

American cotton and woolen manufacturers are using today American dyes.

America will not be dependent upon Germany after the war for dyes provided the baby industry is protected by the tariff.

All colors and shades are now being made from American dyes and they are all true as to color, and will not run or be affected by wear or weather.

America has solved the dye problem. This all-important announcement was made today by William H. Folwell, vice president of Folwell, Bro. & Co., 625 Chestnut street, one of the largest woolen manufacturers in this country.

No longer will this country be dependent upon Germany for its dyes, and when it is remembered that dyes are used in thousands of fabrics and articles, woolen and cotton goods of all kinds, leather goods, paints, inks, etc., from the purely economic viewpoint it is one of the most important strides ever made in this country.

Here are only a few of the American concerns which are now making woolen dyes:

Buffalo acid black, National Aniline and Chemical Company, Philadelphia.

Buffalo fast black, National Aniline and Chemical Company, Philadelphia.

Anthraquinone blue, Kuttroff, Pichard & Co., Philadelphia.

Extract of indigo, Kuttroff, Pichard & Co., Philadelphia.

Indigotine, Badische Company, Philadelphia.

Extract of indigo, Badische Company, Philadelphia.

Fast wool green, Commonwealth Color and Chemical Company, Brooklyn.

Fast wool green, Commonwealth Color and Chemical Company, Brooklyn.

Indigotine, the Heller & Merz Company, New York.

Orange A, the Heller & Merz Company, New York.

The Heller & Merz Company also manufacture the following colors: Pheno brown, methylene blue, and without dye, blue, saffranine, naphthol blue, chrysoidine, blue, brown and pheno black.

YANKEE INGENUITY WINS

Yankee ingenuity has solved the dye situation and that much-told story that the Germans alone held the secret of making dyes out of coal-tar products has been proved to be "bunk."

Today thousands of cotton and woolen mills all over the country are making war-colored cloths and the dyes used in them are American-made and, moreover, they are warranted not to run or fade.

While it is realized that according to the figures issued by the Government more than 2,000,000 working men and women are occupied in industries which are directly dependent upon the use of artificial colors, the import of this statement may be realized. Furthermore, there are invested in the cotton and woolen mills alone hundreds of millions of dollars, and without dyes there are big hives of business would go out of business, so it can be readily seen how important the dye question is to the American nation.

War may have found the nation unprepared in many ways, but fortunately, Americans have the happy habit of recovering quickly. A year or so ago a keg of dye was worth more than its weight in gold and the prices paid for it were almost fabulous. Dyes that had been selling before the war at sixty cents a pound went up to \$20, and the man who was fortunate enough to have a keg of dyes could have any sum of money he named. And over night he left the precious keg in his safe. But all this has been changed. Manufacturers and chemists have solved for all time the dye problem and so far as America is concerned it is no longer a bothersome question.

GERMAN PROPAGANDA "BUNK"

And right here it might be said that the statements issued at the time when this country entered the great war, that dye prices were soaring by leaps and bounds, were a part of the German propaganda that we are unconquering every day. It was stated then that Germany alone possessed the secret of dye-making and that it was an impossibility for American chemists to discover any more.

But that has been proved to be "bunk."

Here is what Mr. Folwell has to say about the dye industry from Germany: "Before the war began American manufacturers of all sorts were dependent upon German dyes. Four years ago our American color works produced about 100 tons of coal-tar colors, and largely from German intermediates. Imported more than 25,000 tons of this amount about 23,000 tons came from Germany. In the course of the war dyes were placed under ban and could be imported into this country. Germany eventually agreed to let us have a large quantity and Great Britain finally consented to permit the importation of dyes from Germany."

"In the meantime, any one who says dyes on hand could name the dye-makers and chemists, and the outbreak of the war that Germany had to be fought began the serious events which now make the dye industry dependent for all things upon American brains and pluck."

facturers and chemists, and the outbreak of the war that Germany had to be fought began the serious events which now make the dye industry dependent for all things upon American brains and pluck."

facturers and chemists, and the outbreak of the war that Germany had to be fought began the serious events which now make the dye industry dependent for all things upon American brains and pluck."

facturers and chemists, and the outbreak of the war that Germany had to be fought began the serious events which now make the dye industry dependent for all things upon American brains and pluck."

facturers and chemists, and the outbreak of the war that Germany had to be fought began the serious events which now make the dye industry dependent for all things upon American brains and pluck."

facturers and chemists, and the outbreak of the war that Germany had to be fought began the serious events which now make the dye industry dependent for all things upon American brains and pluck."

facturers and chemists, and the outbreak of the war that Germany had to be fought began the serious events which now make the dye industry dependent for all things upon American brains and pluck."

facturers and chemists, and the outbreak of the war that Germany had to be fought began the serious events which now make the dye industry dependent for all things upon American brains and pluck."