

**VARDAMAN RAPS
"COAL RING" RULE**

**Senator Asserts High Prices
Are Due to Monopoly
of Eight**

**"LAW BROKEN," HE SAYS
Wants U. S. to Eliminate
"Mining and Carrying" by
"Anthracite Combine"**

By the Associated Press
Washington, March 3.—Senator Vardaman, of Mississippi, chairman of the Senate Manufacturers Committee, today inserted in the Congressional Record an address to the committee's investigation of the anthracite coal situation, charging that production of anthracite coal in the United States is controlled by eight large transportation companies, which, through an "almost complete monopoly," were able to fix prices and determine the rate of production.

Chairman Vardaman explained that the committee was unable to present its report here, as not all of the testimony inserted in hearings in Washington and in the Pennsylvania coal fields had been printed. He added, however, that he had "gathered together certain facts" which he trusted would be heard at the next Congress in dealing with the anthracite coal question.

Testimony before the committee, he asserted, had disclosed, in his opinion, that "there is no commodity in the world that is so absolutely monopolized as the anthracite coal production." Shortage of anthracite during the war and the existing high prices for the commodity, he said, were due almost entirely to this monopolistic control.

Names "Coal Rule"

Transportation corporations controlling production of marketable anthracite in North America were named in Senator Vardaman's statement as follows:

"The Reading, the holding company of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, and the Jersey Central, which in turn owns all the stock of the Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre Company; the Lehigh Valley, the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, the Delaware and Hudson, the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company (which owns and controls the Lehigh and New England), the Erie, and the New York, Ontario and Western."

Although controlling only 72 per cent of the actual production of anthracite, the statement asserted, the eight companies had made it "impossible for independent operators to compete with them on any fair basis."

"Notwithstanding the fact," said the statement, "that the constitution of Pennsylvania prohibits a transportation company from engaging in mining, these transportation companies are in this business of not only transporting this coal, but of mining it."

Federal Intervention Asked

Expressing hope that Congress might see the necessity of legislation to protect the people of the United States from what he described as "the greed, cupidity and avarice" of the coal operators, the Mississippi Senator recommended that "if the constitution of Pennsylvania, which forbids the transportation companies from engaging in mining, is dead letter in that state," the federal government, under the interstate provisions, compel the divestment of transportation companies from mining corporations.

The statement made the additional recommendation that the price of coal be fixed by the independent operators. This would guarantee a fair return to the mining companies and "vouchsafes to the people of America an ample supply of anthracite coal at a reasonable price."

While payment of excessive royalties—said to amount in the case of the Locust Mountain Company, to the great Grand estate to \$104 a ton in 1918, constituted the first cause of the high price of coal, the statement said that was "not the full story." The other causes given were the means alleged to have been used by the eight large companies to eliminate the competition of the independent operator. The statement said the companies were able to do this by using the following means:

- High demurrage charges on cars at the water awaiting accumulation of a cargo lot.
- Inability of the independent operator to accumulate temporary surpluses in bins and storage yards, the railroad-producing companies having denied to the independent operators the use of their facilities, and
- The "dog-in-the-manger" attitude of the eight corporations, which, it was charged, continually reach out and obtain all available unmined coal and prevent the independent operator from securing new land. Much of this land, the statement said, is retained in an undeveloped condition by the corporations.

The statement also said millions of tons of coal could have been obtained to relieve the recent shortage had the fuel administration compelled transportation companies to develop culm banks or turn over this accumulation of small-sized coal to many independent concerns willing to reclaim it.

The large corporations also were charged by Senator Vardaman with maintaining the sale price of coal through publication of "circulars" in which the prices, the statement said, were put out by the Reading Company and were "the law of the business."

ITALIANS HERE PROTEST

Jugo-Slav Pretensions to the East Adriatic Opposed

Protest against the Jugo-Slav to the East Adriatic were voiced by more than a thousand Italians of Philadelphia at a mass-meeting yesterday in the Alhambra Theatre, Twelfth and Morris streets.

Representatives of the Sons of Italy, the Italian Liberty Loan Committee, the Committee of Italia Irredenta, "Iris" club, the Fraternal Union of the Province of Benevento and Cascano, as well as from many other organizations attended the meeting.

Judge Eugene C. Bonniwell, of the Municipal Court, was the principal speaker and John Di Silverio presided. Resolutions calling upon President Wilson to recognize the justice of Italy's claims were passed at the meeting.

WILSON STOPS EXECUTION

Commutes Conscientious Objector's Sentence to Fifteen Years

Washington, March 3.—Disapproval by President Wilson of the death sentence imposed by a military court martial on Private Max Sandin, a conscientious objector, at Camp Funston, Kans., was announced today by the War Department. The President approved a sentence of fifteen years' imprisonment instead.

Sandin was found guilty of having refused to obey an order of his superior officer to clean up a pile of refuse at camp.

Major General Leonard Wood, commanding at Camp Funston at the time of the trial, recommended that the sentence be commuted to confinement at hard labor for twenty-five years.

**CITY SOLDIER WOUNDED
FIGHTING IN KIN'S STEAD**

**Private Fred Goldberg Home Again After Taking Brother's Place
in Draft and Being Sentenced to Five Years by Court-
Martial for Refusing to Submit to Operation**

Private Fred Goldberg, who claims to have had more strange experiences than any other soldier from Philadelphia, has returned to his home at 815 Columbia avenue.

To begin with, Private Goldberg wasn't drafted; he enlisted voluntarily in a drafted unit, Company F, 318th Infantry, part of the Liberty Division, trained at Camp Meade. Goldberg was placed in deferred classification because of the dependency of his mother.

When his brother, John J. Goldberg, was drafted and sent to camp, however, Fred Goldberg got busy and obtained permission of the draft board to serve in the place of his brother because the latter had a more lucrative position and was better able to support the mother.

The second big happening was when Goldberg refused to submit to an operation after he became suddenly ill during a march the division made to Baltimore from Camp Meade. His refusal was based on the pleas of his mother, who cited the cases of her husband and another son, both of whom had succumbed to similar operations.

Goldberg was tried by general court-

martial and sentenced to a five-year term in the military jail at Fort Jay, New York. Later, however, he decided to submit to the operation. It was a success and he accompanied his unit overseas, although he was in a weak condition.

The highest and most gratifying of all his experiences occurred after the battle at Montfaucon, when the same officer who had prosecuted Goldberg at the court-martial commended him for bravery.

Goldberg had rejoined his unit for the first time after the operation but a few days before the battle and was shot by a sniper on the first day of the fight. After his wounds had been bandaged he stuck to his unit and aided in the rescue and treatment of others in the company who were wounded.

Now, back in this city, he is proud that he enlisted, proud that he underwent the operation, and proud of his battlefield record and the gold stripe he is privileged to wear on each arm.

"It was hell," he says, "but I wouldn't have missed it for a unit. But don't bother about giving me publicity; give it to some of those brave fellows who really deserve it."

**HEARING ON 'DRY' LAW
STIRS TRENTON TODAY**

**Prohibitionists, Expressing
Confidence, Said to Have
Little Hope for Passage**

Special Telegram to Evening Public Ledger
Trenton, March 3.—All the prohibition forces of the state are concentrated upon Trenton today in an effort to have the New Jersey Legislature adopt the concurrent resolution offered in the Senate by Senator Harold B. Wells, Democrat, of Burlington County, to ratify the national prohibition amendment.

The hearing this afternoon on the measure will be in the Assembly chamber, instead of the Senate, because the House accommodates a greater audience.

The "drys" are making a hard fight to put the resolution over, although they realize their sentiment, in the House at least, is against them. They argue New Jersey should line up with the forty-five other states that have ratified and not become a "slacker state."

The "wets" say that by the defeat of the "dry" ticket in Essex and the election of a straight "wet" ticket in Hudson, Passaic and Middlesex, the most populous counties of the state, because the people of New Jersey have given an expression against prohibition.

The two chief speakers for the "dry" resolution who were scheduled to speak this afternoon were William Jennings Bryan and Wayne B. Wheeler, national counsel for the Anti-Saloon League. Mr. Bryan, however, has notified the league he is ill and cannot be present.

115 TAMPICO OUTRAGES

**Eight Americans Slain Since August
15, 1917**

Washington, March 3.—A chronological statement of bandit outrages in the Tampico oil fields, compiled from official sources, has been submitted to the State Department. The statement deals with the period from August 15, 1917, to the present, and records the killing of twelve men, including eight American citizens; the wounding of otherwise seriously injuring of thirty-one people, including nine women, some of them Americans; the theft of more than \$100,000 in cash, American gold; property destroyed valued at more than \$50,000; and the theft of much livestock.

**WILSON SAYS ALLIES
FAVOR JEWISH STATE**

**President Tells Philadelphia
Congress Delegates Powers
Support Palestine Nation**

Washington, March 3.—President Wilson last night told a delegation from the American Jewish Congress, held recently in Philadelphia, that he was persuaded the Allied nations, with the fullest concurrence of the American Government and people, were agreed that in Palestine should be laid the foundation of a Jewish commonwealth.

The delegation, headed by Judge Julian W. Mack, of Chicago, and including Louis Marshall, Dr. Stephen S. Wise and Bernard G. Roberts, of New York, declared they had found the President sympathetic with the "incontestable principle of the right of the Jewish people everywhere to equality of status." He reminded them that he previously had expressed personal approval of the declaration of the British Government respecting the historic claims of the Jews regarding Palestine.

Great Britain would act as trustee of the new commonwealth on behalf of the proposed league of nations, according to the delegates. They said that organization of a Jewish state would include expresse stimulation that nothing should be done which might prejudice the civil and religious rights of non-Jewish communities in Palestine or the rights and political status enjoyed by Jews in any other country.

The delegation presented to the President a memorial setting forth the present status of the Jews in eastern Europe and the effect upon them of the organization of new and enlarged states growing out of the war. Resolutions adopted by the American Jewish Congress in Philadelphia last December also were submitted.

**CHINESE CONFERENCE
ON PEACE IS MENACED**

**Delegates of Northern Govern-
ment Resign From Par-
ley in Peking**

By the Associated Press
Shanghai, March 3.—The delegates of the northern Chinese government, in session here with representatives of the southern government for the purpose of adjusting differences that led to fighting recently, have telegraphed their resignations to Peking, asking that they be replaced by "more competent representatives who enjoy the complete confidence of the government."

It is understood the actual reason is that the Peking government has failed to enforce satisfactorily the armistice in the province of Shensi, where the military government is reported to have attacked southern forces, and also that Chia Chih-Chien, the chief northern delegate, is considered as a mouthpiece and to be trusted, whereas the decisions of Tang Shao-Yi, the head of the southern delegation, are binding on the south.

If Peking accepts the resignations the peace conference will break up.

Observers here believe that if the conference is dissolved the northern militaries will have won a triumph and that the Chino-Japanese military convention providing for the building up of a new army offered by Japan trained in Japan will go forward.

**BAIL REFUSED DETECTIVE
Jacob Greenwalt Held for Fatal Shoot-
ing of Suspected Robber**

Detective Jacob Greenwalt, of the Twentieth and Berks streets station, was today held without bail to await the action of the coroner, in connection with the death of Monroe Hall.

Hall was shot through the abdomen by the detective during a pistol duel in an alley between Westmont and Edgeley

streets, shortly after the home of Leahah Gibbs, 2927 Edgeley street, had been robbed on Friday night. Hall was suspected of the robbery. He was removed to the Woman's Homeopathic Hospital, where he died on Saturday night.

Slightly Hurt When Hit by Trolley
Stephen Tolbert, thirty-two, was struck by a trolley car today at Frankford avenue and Westmoreland street. He was hurried to the Northeastern Hospital, where he was found to be suffering from bruises and cuts.

**PLAN DEEP SUSQUEHANNA
River Navigable**

Harrisburg, March 3.—A committee representing all of the communities of the Susquehanna valley is meeting in Harrisburg today to consider the project of making the Susquehanna navigable. A congressional appropriation for a preliminary survey was recently made. The committee is the guest of the Rotary Club.

Mawson & DeMany
1115 Chestnut Street
(Opposite Keith's Theatre)

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In Our Great
Removal Sale!**

Reductions of One-Third, One-Half and More

When we move into our new store at 1215 Chestnut Street, we shall not take a dollar's worth of merchandise from our present establishment. All that goes with us is our name and the good will of thousands of customers.

We have therefore disregarded cost and profit and re-priced our entire stock of Fur garments LOW ENOUGH to sell this big storeful of Fur Coats, Muffs, Scarfs, Capes and Coatees, aggregating over \$100,000.00, in the next few weeks.

This Removal Sale Offers the Greatest Values in Half a Century

Purchases Will Be Reserved in Our Storage Vaults Until Next Fall on Payment of a Deposit. Payments to Be Continued Monthly During the Spring and Summer

Fur Coats		Fur Scarfs	
Regularly	Now	Regularly	Now
(3) Marmot Coats.....\$120.00	\$58.00	(4) Taupe Fox Scarfs....	\$22.50 \$10.00
(3) Natural Nutria Coats 195.00	96.00	(3) Hudson Seal Scarfs....	35.00 17.50
(4) Muskrat Coats.....	175.00 98.50	(4) Taupe Fox Scarfs....	39.00 19.50
(4) Taupe Nutria Coats. 245.00	145.00	(4) Black Fox Scarfs....	65.00 22.50
(2) Hudson Seal Coats. 205.00	165.00	(3) Brown Wolf Scarfs....	49.00 24.50
(2) Hudson Seal Coats. 205.00	195.00	(6) Taupe Wolf Scarfs....	45.00 29.50
(1) Leopard Coat.....	450.00 225.00	(5) Brown Wolf Scarfs....	55.00 34.50
(1) Hudson Seal Coat.....	375.00 245.00	(2) Black Lynx Scarfs....	125.00 62.50
(1) Molekin Coat.....	550.00 275.00	(2) Molekin Stoles.....	130.00 65.00
(2) Natural Squirrel.....	475.00 295.00	(3) Hudson Seal Stoles....	190.00 98.50
(1) Mink Coat.....	800.00 495.00	(2) Nat. Squirrel Stoles. 160.00	98.50
(1) Caracul Coat.....	550.00 365.00	(3) Beaver Stole.....	245.00 145.00
(1) Broadtail Coat....	1000.00 695.00	(3) Natural Blue Fox....	250.00 165.00
(1) Mink Coat.....	1500.00 895.00	(1) Silver Fox Scarf....	490.00 245.00
		(1) Hudson Bay Sable...	595.00 375.00

Furs Sets	
Regularly	Now
(2) Pointed Fox Sets....	\$99.00 \$49.50
(4) Black Wolf Sets....	100.00 50.00
(3) Skunk Sets.....	120.00 59.50
(3) Taupe Fox Sets....	140.00 69.50
(2) Brown Fox Sets....	140.00 69.50
(1) Beaver Set.....	140.00 69.50

8 Nutria Muffs	9.50	9 Hudson Seal Muffs	15.00
	Regularly 19.00		Regularly 30.00

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Extraordinary Values in a Specialized Sale!

Suits, Dolmans, Capes & Dresses

\$25

For Women & Misses!

A demonstration of the most unique styles it is possible to buy at Hirsch's at this most popular price.

A better showing of styles would be impossible to find. In fact, identical styles and qualities command much higher prices elsewhere. Every new trimming and mode is expressive.

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The "Bustle" Trimmed Hats Are New
\$3.98

New Silk WAISTS
Of Rich Georgettes and Crepes de Chine
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Women's and Misses' DRESSES \$6.98 to \$12.98

Women's & Misses' NEW SUITS \$12.98 to 16.75

Capes, Coats & Dolmans at \$12.98 to \$19.75

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Girls' Gingham Dresses \$1.98

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(Opposite Keith's Theatre)

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Including every type and character of Hats in combinations of various straw weaves and other styles, in a wonderful variety.

New basket weave Hats, pineapple straw sailors and other fancy weaves with smart quill trims and fetching bows.

We Must Make Room for Hundreds of New Hats That Are Coming in Every Day

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