THE WEATHER
Washington, Nov. 21.—Fair and warmer tonight; Saturday partly cloudy.
TEMPERATURE AT EACH HOUR

| 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 33 | 37 | 39 | 41 | 47 | 50 | 51 | 51 | | |

# Evening Public Ledger

NIGHT EXTRA FINANCIAL

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## LEWIS RAPS P. R. T. PLAN AND CITY-RUN "L" TO FRANKFORD

### Suggests $335,000 Annual Rental and Half of Profits for City Later

### NO EXCHANGE PROPOSAL TO HELP TRACTION LINE

### Figures $251,666 Yearly Gain for Company—Moore Is Investigating Problem

*Moore Investigating Transit Problems*

"Rapid transit is too large a question for me to discuss at length now," said Mayor-elect Moore today. "If it is postponed until the new administration comes in it will be given our most careful consideration.

"I am now busy investigating some phases of the problem and will want the co-operation of a city solicitor when one is appointed."

With the Frankford elevated and the exchange ticket abolition questions thrown into the lap of the Moore administration, which assumes power next January, Dr. William Draper Lewis today made public his objections to the Rapid Transit Co.'s ordinances which were so suddenly withdrawn.

Doctor Lewis's analysis of the company's plans, requested by Joseph P. Gaffney, chairman of Councils' finance committee, was to have been presented at a third public hearing on the ordinances in City Hall this afternoon.

In the face of hostile fire from the city transit department and before replying to ninety-nine questions submitted by Select Councilman Trainer, of the Third ward, the company suddenly asked for the withdrawal of the two ordinances concerned with the Frankford elevated and the elimination of exchange tickets.

The request for withdrawal was made to Mr. Gaffney, who is ill at his home, 2212 South Broad street. The finance chairman immediately cancelled the public hearing scheduled for this afternoon.

**Gaffney and Lewis Confer**

Following a conference this morning between Doctor Lewis and Mr. Gaffney, the former, at the finance chairman's suggestion, made public his objections to the company's withdrawn plans.

The objections advanced by Doctor Lewis were as strong as those raised by Transit Director Twining, but he believes if certain amendments are agreed upon, the ordinances should be passed.

While insisting that a fixed rental paid by the transit company for the use of the Frankford "L" is necessary, the rental estimate made by Doctor Lewis was lower than that of Director Twining.

Doctor Lewis suggested a fixed annual rental of $335,000 for the first two years. After that period, he stated, the amount of rent should be fixed by arbitration on the principle that the amount paid should depend on the operating surplus.

Director Twining's counter-proposal for the operation of the Frankford elevated called for an annual rental of $600,000 under a lease running until 1957.

**Company Proposed $1 Rental**

In contrast with both the Twining and the Lewis proposals was the company's own suggestion calling for an annual nominal payment of $1 for the Frankford high line. The company proposed that after July 1, 1920 it pay over to the city the entire earnings of its system and of the Frankford "L" after the company had set aside $1,500,000 for dividends on its $30,000,000 capitalization.

After the company's stockholders had been cared for, under the company plan, the remaining surplus would be employed in meeting the city's interest and sinking fund payments on its $11,000,000 investment in the Frankford line.

Furthermore, after those interest and sinking fund payments had been met, the company proposed that any additional surplus would be shared equally between the company and the city.

Doctor Lewis, in his report, did not regard as feasible Director Twining's alternative of municipal operation of the city's high-speed lines.

He said he regarded as impracticable a city-built subway in the central district to connect with the Frankford elevated. He regarded joint operation of the Frankford "L" with the Market street subway as the only practical plan.

Doctor Lewis recalled the defeat in the last Legislature of the Salus bill, which was designed, he said, to give the public service commission power to compel the company to allow physical connection with its system if public necessity demanded such physical connection.

**Insists Upon City Supervision**

Insisting that any lease for the operation of the Frankford "L" should provide for city supervision over the service, Doctor Lewis declared that any contract agreed on for the line's operation would establish a precedent for contracts for the city's other proposed high-speed lines.

A fixed rental should be insisted on for the Frankford "L," he continued, because the rental would affect the city's borrowing capacity.

As one objection to the $1 rental plan advanced by the company, Doctor Lewis said he believed such a rental would invalidate the entire contract.

Doctor Lewis took up the proposal

Continued on Page Nineteen, Column One

### DOCTOR FINEGAN BETTER

Harrisburg, Nov. 21.—The condition of Dr. Thomas E. Finegan, state superintendent of public instruction, who has been seriously ill with pneumonia the last few days, is pronounced slightly improved.

State Health Commissioner Edward Martin, who has been one of the physicians in attendance, held a consultation with Dr. Lewellys F. Barker, of Johns Hopkins University, last night.

## CLEMENCEAU'S DAUGHTER HERE

Ledger Photo Service

Madame Clemenceau-Jacquemaire and Dr. Joseph Leidy. The daughter of the French premier was met on her arrival at Broad Street Station by Doctor and Mrs. Leidy, who welcomed her to the city on behalf of the war relief societies

## VETERANS HOLD UP 9TH STREET STORE

### Two Ex-Soldiers Enter Establishment and Order Customers to "Throw Up Hands"

### GUN FIGHT THEN FOLLOWS

Two American soldiers, returned from overseas duty and in Philadelphia long enough to read of the many successful robberies committed here recently, were standing in front of a second-hand store conducted by Louis Barr at 256 North Ninth street discussing just how they would break the window and take their pick of the goods on display.

An enterprising clerk appeared in the doorway and invited them inside. They were thankful and accepted the invitation. Inside they held up three customers and took suits of civilian clothing.

When they walked from the store with their loot, valued at $214, they were surprised when a crowd gave chase. And their arrest that followed a revolver battle was even a greater shock to them. They hadn't read about the arrests of thieves operating in this city.

**Held Without Bail**

Today, after they calmly confirmed this story before Magistrate Grelis, they were held without bail for court. One of them, Allen L. Bridges, nineteen years old, is said to be the son of the day warden at the Birmingham, Ala., jail, and grandson of the night warden. His companion, Michael F. Mullin, twenty-seven years old, of Chicago, Ill., wanted to take all the blame "and let the kid go."

Louis Brennan, the store clerk, testified today that he invited the men into the store at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. They selected clothing, he said, valued at $178, and then refused to pay. When he insisted Mullin took a service revolver from his pocket, it is said, and turned on three customers. One of them was not named. The others are Samuel Goff, 904 Ridge avenue, and Hyman Barken, 620 South Sixth street.

Mullin, it was testified, issued a gruff order for the three customers and the clerk to stand at attention in single file. They did, and the two soldiers are said to have gone through their pockets taking what valuables they found. Then, according to Brennan, he and his customers were bound to chairs with puttees the soldiers took from their legs.

**Crowd Chases Bandits**

Goff, it was said, was not bound very tight, and he succeeded in freeing himself almost as soon as the soldiers left the store. He ran to the street and cried for assistance. A crowd, led by Manuel Rodriquez, 1001 Wood street, and Patrolmen Banks and Sontag, of the Tenth and Buttonwood streets station, took up the chase.

The soldiers ran to Twelfth and Wood streets, where they entered the Wolf paper factory. Rodriquez was close on their heels as they ran up the stairway to the roof. Here they hid behind one of five water tanks, and Mullin, it was testified, opened fire with his revolver. The shots were returned by Rodriquez, but no one was wounded.

When the two patrolmen appeared the soldiers surrendered. Today they admitted the charges to Detective McClure, calmly adding numerous details. They were prompted to rob the store by stories they heard of the many successful hold-ups and robberies, Mullin said.

"Didn't you ever hear of any one being arrested?" the detective asked.

"No," Mullin answered.

### Overheated Oil Stove Causes Fire

Fire causes by an overheated oil stove was discovered in the greenhouse of John Shellum, southwest corner of Seventeenth and Morris streets at 4.20 o'clock this morning. Though residents of the neighborhood were alarmed by thick smoke, damages were slight.

## MME. JACQUEMAIRE LAUDS U. S. WOMEN

### Clemenceau's Daughter Calls American Soldiers 'Beautiful,' 'Stout-Hearted,' 'Fine Fellows'

### WOULD CURB FRENCH DRINK

Praise for American soldier boys was given by Madame Clemenceau-Jacquemaire, daughter of Premier Clemenceau, of France, upon her arrival in this city today.

Both America's women and soldiers were termed "beautiful" by the noted visitor, and she was perfectly willing to talk about all she knew of them.

But Madame Jacquemaire would not discuss the Senate's action on the peace treaty, her father's chances to become president of France in January, the league of nations or woman suffrage. To all questions about these subjects she simply exclaimed, "Politics*" And she refused to discuss politics of any kind.

She knows little of American women, she said, but from those she has seen she believes them beautiful. Twenty American women and girls worked with her at Verdun, she said, "and they were fine."

Of America's soldiers she said:

"They are such beautiful boys, so stout-hearted. And when they came to us they wanted only water. They did not demand strong drink."

**Wears Heavy Black Veil**

Madame Jacquemaire was accompanied here by her secretary, Mlle. Marguerite Metivier. Madame Jacquemaire wore heavy furs and a dark hat and coat and an exceptionally heavy black veil. When she stepped from the train in Broad Street Station she was asked by a photographer to remove her veil.

"Oh, I'm too tired," she said.

Dr. and Mrs. Joseph Leidy met the visitors at the railroad station and escorted them to the Bellevue-Stratford. There Madame Jacquemaire met Mrs. Cornelius Stevenson.

Madame Jacquemaire was asked how her father received the sobriquet of "Tiger." The French leader's daughter explained he had been termed "Tiger"

Continued on Page Two, Column Four

## BELGIAN QUEEN GODMOTHER BY PROXY OF PHILA. BABY

### *Albert Lincoln Hoffman, Jr., Is Formally Christened—Grandson of Mr. and Mrs. James Francis Sullivan. Mother Died Recently*

Queen Elizabeth of the Belgians is godmother to Albert Lincoln Hoffman, Jr., grandson of Mr. and Mrs. James Francis Sullivan, of this city.

The ceremonies of baptism were supplied Sunday in New York by Monsignor Charles Kavanaugh, rector of St. Katherine's Catholic Church at Wayne, who had married Miss Leta Sullivan, widely known in Philadelphia society, to Albert Lincoln Hoffman, son of Francis Burrell Hoffman, of New York, at Wayne early in July of 1918.

Queen Elizabeth was sponsor for the baby by proxy. Before leaving the United States on the George Washington for the return voyage to Belgium, she offered to be the baby's godmother and signed a formal proxy. This document, signed "Elizabeth," was produced Sunday.

Albert Lincoln Hoffman, Jr., was born last August, his mother dying suddenly within ten days of his birth. It was feared at first that the infant might not live, and as is the custom in the Catholic church, he was immediately baptized.

In such cases formal baptism, or at least the ceremonies usually attending baptism, must be supplied at some later date.

Mrs. Hoffman, Sr., mother of Albert Lincoln Hoffman, had been presented to Queen Elizabeth in Belgium, and the Queen of the Belgians and the American matron became friends.

Because of the death of her daughter-in-law Mrs. Hoffman was unable to attend the receptions given Queen Elizabeth during her sojourn in New York. The queen called at the Hoffman residence for tea. Mrs. Sullivan and her daughters, Frances and Elaine, went over to New York to meet the queen informally.

It was on the occasion of this visit that Queen Elizabeth offered to stand as godmother for the Hoffman baby. At the same time she signed her name in the white prayer book carried by the younger Mrs. Hoffman when she was married.

The marriage of Leta Sullivan and Albert Lincoln Hoffman was one of the social events of the summer of 1918. The families of both bride and groom are prominent socially, the Sullivans here, the Hoffmans in New York.

## ST. LOUIS IS WET, DECLARES JURIST IN FEDERAL COURT

### Judge Sounds Call of States Rights in Halting Dry Law Enforcement

### ARGUMENTS COMPLETED BEFORE SUPREME COURT

### Announcement of Decision at Washington Is Expected by December 8

By the Associated Press

St. Louis, Nov. 21.—Beer of 2.75 alcoholic content was declared to be non-intoxicating in a decision handed down today by Judge John O. Pollock, of the United States District Court, in which he granted a temporary injunction restraining United States District Attorney Hensley and Internal Revenue Collector Moore from enforcing the wartime prohibition act against St. Louis brewers.

Judge Pollock enjoins Collector Moore from refusing to issue revenue stamps in respect to beer or malt liquor containing one-half of 1 per cent or more of alcohol, provided the taxes are tendered and paid. The collector is also enjoined from refusing to license the plaintiffs as brewers, even though the beer manufactured contains more than one-half of 1 per cent alcohol, or from revoking such license because of violations of the provisions of the law.

District Attorney Hensley is restrained from arresting or prosecuting the plaintiffs or their agents or customers for their failure to affix revenue stamps, provided the failure is due to the collector's refusal to issue the stamps.

The defendants are likewise enjoined from arresting or prosecuting the plaintiffs or their employes, agents or customers, and from seizing or attempting to seize or in any way interfering with the property, business or affairs of the plaintiffs or their customers on account of alleged violation of the act.

Judge Pollock's decision was in suits brought by two brewing associations and five independent St. Louis breweries to restrain enforcement of the wartime prohibition act. These suits were consolidated by agreement.

The judge asked if the state of Missouri had ever questioned in court the right of Congress to pass the wartime prohibition law. When told that no such action had been taken he said: "It is time for the states to wake up or Congress may usurp all their privileges."

Washington, Nov. 21.—(By A. P.)—Arguments on the constitutionality of the war-time prohibition and the Volstead enforcement acts were concluded today in the Supreme Court. There was no indication when a decision would be rendered, but because of the importance of the question, court officials said the cases might be decided after recess, December 8.

In resuming his argument today before the court, Elihu Root, appearing for Jacob Ruppert, New York brewer, again attacked both acts as a violation of the federal constitution and a usurpation of power by Congress.

Arguing that Congress had no authority to "go out into the country after the war is over, and where soldiers have been merged into the civil life and override the laws of the states," Mr. Root asked:

"Where are you to draw the line if you are to step over the line of absolute necessity into peace? If it is to be within the competency of Congress to regulate the districts because they are permeated by federal officials, then there is no limit to the authority of Congress."

"The fact remains," Assistant Attorney General Frierson said, following Mr. Root, "that we are legally in a state of war and the solemn duty rests on Congress to keep the country prepared to meet any complication that may arise before the conclusion of peace."

"Have we any troops abroad now?" asked Chief Justice White.

"Yes."

"By what authority?" asked the Chief Justice.

"Because the war has not yet been ended," said Mr. Frierson.

Replying to an inquiry by Justice Day, Mr. Frierson said the exchange of the ratification of peace was the test for the ending of the war.

"If that is the test why is it in some acts and not in others?" asked Justice Day.

Mr. Frierson conceded it was omitted in the prohibition act.

"Your contention then is that by intent it was read into that act?" the Jutsice again asked, to which Mr. Frierson agreed.

### *Wets Make Gain, but Drys Are Still Leading*

Score another for the wets.

Federal Judge Pollock today in St. Louis, granted a temporary injunction restraining officials from enforcing the dry law.

But the wets are still behind in Federal Court decisions, 4 to 3, the contestants lining up as follows:

**Dry**

Judge Carpenter, of Chicago.
Judge Hand, of New York.
Judge Knox, of New York.
Judge Rose, of New York.

**Wet**

Judge Evans, of Louisville.
Judge Brown, of Providence.
Judge Pollock, of St. Louis.

This contest, however, is insignificant in comparison with the "big league" fight in the United States Supreme Court. Arguments ended today and a decision is expected by December 8.

## MRS. LONGWORTH STUDENT OF PACT

### Daughter of Theodore Roosevelt More Often in Senate Than Some Senators

### MADE STRIKING FIGURE

"She's a chip off—I mean she grows more like her father every day," said one of the officials outside the Senate chamber this week, as he pointed out Mrs. Alice Roosevelt Longworth to a visitor.

Mrs. Longworth has been a more familiar figure in the Senate chamber for the last eight weeks than some of the senators themselves. She came earlier, stayed longer and did more listening than most of the senators.

Attired in a plain black dress, relieved by a single string of pearls about her neck, and wearing a large brimmed, black velvet hat and black fur, Mrs. Longworth in the Senate chamber was the same striking figure who, by her vigor and originality, made people held their breaths in the Roosevelts' White House days.

Usually poised, she sometimes broke into a broad Rooseveltian smile and sometimes grasped the arms of her chair with the same tenseness that used to show in the clenched fist of her father.

**Accompanied by Mrs. Johnson**

Mrs. Longworth was generally accompanied by Mrs. Hiram Johnson, wife of the senator from California, and together they came prepared to spend the day. Mrs. Johnson wore her hat usually, but Mrs. Longworth laid hers aside and got a pencil ready in case she should want to take notes.

Sometimes Mrs. Longworth leaned across and had an animated conversation with the senator's wife, punctuating her conversation with quick gestures. The two always occupied seats on the first row of the section reserved for the families of senators.

But what Mrs. Longworth's opinion of the treaty is the public doesn't know—that is to say, it doesn't know officially. Perhaps those who sat nearby in the gallery got some idea from the remarks she exchanged with her friends, but she doesn't talk for publication.

"I'm sorry," said Mrs. Longworth in a very deep voice when she was asked for her opinion—and she has a pleasant way of making it sound as though she is really sorry, "but I never give interviews. It's too bad, but it's a rule I made years ago and I've never broken it. But if I ever should I should be only too delighted."

It was very diplomatic and very much like a statement made by Mr. Longworth in 1904 when urged to deny or affirm his engagement to the president's daughter. "Say to the press," said the congressman, "that if it is necessary that I be quoted at all I desire to be quoted as saying that I have nothing to say."

Mrs. Longworth wouldn't even explain how she is able to keep a rule for years at a time, but perhaps that is because the rule is of her own making. And she broke all precedents for endurance in attendance at senatorial debate.

"I don't see how she stood it," said one of the men whose business kept him outside the chamber a large part of the day. "She can certainly listen to more of that talk than I can. How long? Why, she began coming when the real discussion of the treaty and the league started—and she stayed all day."

Mrs. Longworth is easily recognised. Tall, lithe and graceful, she is a woman of great dignity, quick in her action, expressive of countenance. She would stand out in any group of people.

A lifted eyebrow frequently summed up Mrs. Longworth's opinion of a senator's oratory.

Any debate concerning the position of the United States in the league of nations was certain to get Mrs. Longworth's most absorbed attention. Tuesday when Hiram Johnson spoke on his reservation for equal representation of the United States with any other nation in the league, she leaned far over in her seat, so she could see the senator as he talked.

Holding her head in her hands, she occasionally ran her fingers through her hair. She was noticeably intent on any argument affecting the position of America in the council of nations.

But Mrs. Longworth had a good time, too. Some of her friends on the floor made mystic signs to her, and she made an equally mystic reply. A little personal argument between senators was sure to get a smile from her, for she knows the senators' characteristics.

Just why she came every day and how she could stay all day long were two questions that bothered the visitors, who began to nod after an hour's patient listening. And the answer from those about the Capitol is that she went because she was interested, as any Roosevelt is likely to be.

"Is she for the league or against it?" some one asked, but that was really a foolish question, for people in Washington say that Alice Roosevelt "is more of a Roosevelt than any of the late Colonel's other children."

### *As Mr. Bliss Tells It*

*Fair and warmer tonight;*
*Saturday partly cloudy;*
*Moderate southwest winds—*
*Here's a pretty howdy!*

## STEADY EMPLOYMENT CRUX OF COAL DISPUTE

### With Regular Work, Miners Would Accept Smaller Pay Increase and Fuel Distribution Would Improve

By CLINTON W. GILBERT
Staff Correspondent of the Evening Public Ledger

Washington, Nov. 21.—The administration policy with respect to soft coal miners has so far failed. The injunction did not prevent the strike. Even now, after more than a fortnight and after negotiations have been begun between the mine workers' leaders and the operators, only 30 per cent of the miners are at work.

Nor did the administration succeed in protecting the public. The coal shortage is already severely felt in several parts of the country. And even if the miners would go back to work today, the shortage would continue.

The country has been living upon its stored supply and upon the coal which was in transit when the strike began. As it takes weeks in some instances to move coal from the mine to its destination, it will be a long time after the close of the strike before coal will be once more fully available for industry. If bad winter weather should set in soon, the country would see a grave industrial situation.

Delay in reaching a solution revolves now largely around the administration. The miners seek not only higher wages but more regular employment. The operators would like to give them more regular employment, for it would be an economy to them to run their mines more constantly throughout the year.

**Want Regular Employment**

Moreover, the question of wages they will pay depends upon whether a more steady flow of coal throughout the year can be maintained. Some operators say that even the present rate of wages would be adequate if employment were reasonably regular.

This does not mean that the miners would be content to forgo an advance in wages if they could get more regular employment. Certainly they would not, but they would accept a smaller advance if assured of fairly regular work. They might, so the operators think, accept the 20 per cent increase offered yesterday if employment conditions could be improved.

And both sides have virtually put this question of regularizing employment up to the administration.

It has been proposed that freight rates upon the shipment of soft-coal should be made lower in summer than in winter. This would put a premium upon the ordering of bituminous coal by the consumer in summer and the storing of it for winter use.

Anthracite operators have thrown the storage of hard-coal upon the consumer by the device of lowering the price in the spring and advancing it each month until the fall, when winter prices go into effect.

Soft-coal operators say they cannot follow this example because their industry is not organized as is the anthracite industry. It is still in the competitive stage. Moreover, the price of soft-coal at the mines is only a small part of its cost. A bigger element is said to be freight charges.

**Better Distribution Urged**

At any rate, the federal government, through the rate-making powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission, controls the situation. It can make coal rates higher at one season than at the other. The administration stepped into the break and undertook to settle the coal strike.

"All right!" both sides are saying. "Do it by distributing the traffic in

Continued on Page Two, Column One

## *U. S. TAKES OVER SUGAR SUPPLY; RETAIL PRICE 14 CTS.*

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—President Wilson today revived the wartime power of the federal government over the nation's food supply, transferring to Attorney General Palmer the broad authority exercised by Hoover during the war. This power will be exercised only over the sugar supply now, it is understood. Price of sugar, it is understood will be 12 cents wholesale, which will make retail price approximately 14 cents. Sharp curtailments of sugar for candy and soft drinks is indicated.

## WARBURTON TO GET HONOR FROM PRINCE

### Dr. Charles L. Furbush, Another Philadelphian, Also to Be Given Medal

### FOR SERVICE IN THE WAR

In recognition of their service during the war, Major Barclay H. Warburton, of Jenkintown, and Dr. Charles Lincoln Furbush, 4300 Locust street, will be decorated by the Prince of Wales tomorrow morning on board H. M. S. Renown, in New York harbor.

Doctor Furbush will receive the medal of Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, and Major Warburton will receive the Distinguished Service Order.

"Don't know why," said Major Warburton, who is a son-in-law of John Wanamaker. "Don't exactly know why. Perhaps because I served in England for a while. I was for a time assistant military attache at London at the beginning of my two years' work overseas. But then I was taken over to Paris in charge of the American embassy there.

"But go slow on all that stuff. You're not supposed to talk about these things. It isn't etiquette."

Major Warburton went to England in 1917, and returned to America June 16, 1919.

Doctor Furbush has left for New York.

Doctor Furbush is internationally famous as a sanitation expert. He inspected prison camps in Germany as a representative of a neutral nation before this country went to war. During the war he was a colonel in the medical department of the army.

### WON'T ANSWER GRUENBERG

Governor Declines to Discuss Charge Concerning Civil Service Law

"I do not know Mr. Gruenberg, nor whom he represents nor what he is talking about. Therefore, I do not care to get into controversy with him."

This was the reply of Governor Sproul today when asked about the statement of Frederick P. Gruenberg, director of the Bureau of Municipal Research, in an article by Gruenberg, in a weekly bulletin, asserting that the Governor and attorney general were responsible for the failure to include in the new city charter a provision enabling the Civil Service Commission to subpena witnesses at hearings.

The article charges that the Governor and the attorney general conferred over the charter and that the conference resulted in a number of changes, one of which was to drop the part giving the commission subpenaing powers.

What are Bliss's orders, chief of Weather?—Ed.

## WILSON TO DISCUSS TREATY IN MESSAGE

### Will Not Comment on Senate's Action Until Congress Reassembles

### PACT EFFECTIVE DEC. 1

By the Associated Press

Washington, Nov. 21.—President Wilson will take up the whole subject of the treaty of Versailles in his message to Congress December 1, it was stated officially today at the White House. Until then he will have nothing to say concerning the Senate's action in rejecting the treaty.

Before Congress convenes, it was said, administration senators will confer and it is possible that the mild reservationists on the Republican side will participate with a view to working out an acceptable compromise on reservations.

Regardless of who is selected to succeed the late Senator Martin as Democratic leader in the Senate, there will be no change in the leadership in the treaty fight, it was said at the White House. President Wilson considers that Senator Hitchcock, of Nebraska, has conducted the fight ably and sees no reason why he should not again lead the administration forces.

Senator Underwood, of Alabama, whose name has been mentioned prominently in connection with the Democratic leadership, called at the White House today to see Secretary Tumulty.

**Germany Must Begin to Pay**

Action by the Supreme Council at Paris in fixing December 1 as the date for formal proclamation of a state of peace between the powers ratifying the treaty of Versailles fulfilled the expectations of administration officials.

Under the treaty's provisions the exchange of ratifications could have been made as soon as three of the great powers had ratified, but the date was delayed, it was announced, largely because it was desired to have the United States a party from the first. All four of the other great powers, Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan, now have ratified.

For the establishment of the league, no definite time is stipulated in the treaty, but the inference generally drawn is that it will be set up at once. There are many references to subjects upon which it must pass within a few weeks from the coming into force of the treaty.

Definite time limits, to be reckoned from that date, are stipulated, however, for the execution of a great many of the treaty provisions. Thus various commissions, including that which is to take charge of the Saar Basin and that which is to delimit the Polish-German frontier, are to be set up within fif-

Continued on Page Nineteen, Column One

## OPERATORS SERVE ULTIMATUM; MINE MEN SIDESTEP IT

### Owners Declare 20 Per Cent Wage Rise Offer Utmost That Can Be Given

### EMPLOYES FAIL TO MAKE REPLY AFTER CONFERENCE

### Garfield Refuses to Permit Governors to Establish Prices of Fuel

By the Associated Press

Washington, Nov. 21.—Bituminous coal mine operators served what was virtually an ultimatum on the coal miners' representatives here today, telling them that the offer yesterday of 15 cents a ton and 20 per cent day wage increases was the utmost that could be given. The miners went into a conference immediately to consider the offer.

After the miners' conference broke up Acting President John L. Lewis, of the mine workers' organization, who presided, announced that no conclusion had been reached, and that the situation stood as it had been. Miners, he explained, would go into the joint session with the operators in this afternoon without having a definite response to the operators' proposals.

Earlier in the day Lewis had reiterated that the operators' offer was inadequate and unacceptable, but had indicated that it would be given serious consideration by the miners if it could be enlarged to cover the details of working conditions and allowances for dead work for the miners. The operators, however, left the proposal in its original form. Lewis spent a part of the morning closeted with Secretary of Labor Wilson.

**Garfield May Step In**

As any contract agreed to by the operators and miners must receive the approval of Fuel Administrator Garfield some observers believed he would step in before the negotiations between the miners and operators reached an impasse.

There were reports that Secretary Wilson had proposed a wage advance of 30 per cent. The view of some operators was that Doctor Garfield and Mr. Wilson must reach an agreement on the amount of the advance before there could be further progress in the negotiations.

Meanwhile reports received here indicated that the scarcity of coal was becoming increasingly acute. While the enforcement of the priority order of the fuel administration was placed in the hands of regional coal committees, composed of railway directors and representatives of Doctor Garfield, word had been sent out from Washington to clamp on restrictions as tightly as local conditions would permit.

**Refuses Harding's Request**

Fuel Administrator Garfield has sent the following telegram to Governor Harding, of Iowa, refusing to confer on him the power to fix coal prices:

Your messages of November 19 and 20 received. I appreciate the gravity of the Iowa situation. Railroad administration advised that all Iowa requests have been handled in accordance with preference list and records last night showed no domestic or public utility needs unfilled, though demands deemed nonessential have been refused.

I suggest close co-operation with regional coal committees and immediate reference to them for all fuel emergencies. Every effort is being made to protect the situation by preferential movement of coal from eastern points.

**Federal Control Essential**

It is impossible to comply with your suggestion that power to fix coal prices be conferred upon you. If this were done, similar requests from executives of other coal-producing states could not consistently be refused and federal control, which is essential in the national emergency, would be lost.

This control exercised under act of Congress necessarily excludes independent state control of same subject matter. Please note that government price restrictions will be applicable to sales of coal produced in Iowa whoever is in control of mines. I am repeating this telegram to governors of all coal-producing states.

**Cox Urges Seizure**

Governors disagree in the proposal of Governor Harding, of Iowa, that the executives of coal-producing states unite to seize the mines. Governor Cox, of Ohio, telegraphed to Governor Harding that if the federal government does not intervene and operate the mines in case of failure of the present negotiations, states will have to take charge of the pits.

Governor Goodrich, of Indiana, opposes seizure of the mines, fearing it would complicate the pending negotiations. Governor Cornwell, of West Virginia, declares that the Harding proposal would "probably be welcomed by radical leaders who planned the steel and coal strikes and expected a general strike to put them across."

As the bituminous coal miners rounded out three weeks of idleness it became known through a statement from Chicago by the regional coal committee that the big Chicago packing plants "have about two weeks' supply" of coal left and that "when they have used that the committee will not be able to release any coal to them."

### SUN IN ECLIPSE TOMORROW

Moon to Cover Center of "Old Sol" After 7:15 A. M.

A partial eclipse of the sun by the moon will be visible here tomorrow morning from about 7:15 until about 10:30 o'clock.

The eclipse will be what is known as an annular one. The moon, being insufficient in size completely to eclipse the sun, covers the center of that planet, leaving the outside of it visible on all sides of the moon.

This ring of sun will comprise a little more than half of the sun when the eclipse is at its greatest. Along the gulf of Mexico the eclipse will be of a much greater portion of the sun.