

Wilson Ends U. S. Coal-Price Control

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increase on pick and machine mining. His report was transmitted to the operators and miners by the President for their information.

Summary of Majority Report

The general terms of the two reports previously had been published. The decision of the majority—Henry M. Robinson, representing the public, and Rembrandt Peale, representing the operators—is summarized as follows:

Unless otherwise ordered, terms and conditions of the Washington agreement of 1917 continue.

The 14 per cent increase in wages fixed by the fuel administration is eliminated March 31 and replaced by this award (which is on a 27 per cent basis).

The agreements drafted under this award take effect April 1, 1920, and continue until March 31, 1922. (In other words, the miners do not get their demand for termination of contracts in the fall.)

The prices for mining mine-run coal, pick and machine, are advanced twenty-four cents.

All-day labor and monthly men are advanced a dollar a day, except trappers and other boys, who are advanced fifty-three cents a day.

All rates for yardage, deadwork and room-turning are advanced 20 per cent. Fulfillment of all joint and district agreements is to be guaranteed by the officers of the international organization.

The six-hour day and the five-day week are not granted; the eight-hour day is retained.

The practice of car-pushing stands, but with recommendations for careful consideration of ways and means for the introduction of ameliorating practices.

Board to Handle Differentials
A commission is set up for the central competitive field to handle questions of differentials in rates and certain other matters.

If the recommendations of the President's industrial conference are adopted in regard to industrial tribunals and boards of inquiry, the machinery is to be put into use in the coal industry. Otherwise a special board is to be set up.

Departments and federal agencies will buy and store the winter's supply of coal before July 1.

The Council of National Defense is to obtain the support of the general public for coal storage.

The Interstate Commerce Commission is directed to aid in the solution of the transportation problems, with particular attention to the question of seasonal freight rates, car supply and car distribution.

State governors are asked to issue executive orders to state institutions and departments for the purchase and storage of winter coal during the summer.

State railway and public utility corporations are to use their influence with the various utility commissions to induce the purchase and storage of coal by those corporations, reflecting, if necessary, the cost of such storage in the rates.

Railroads Should Co-operate
The railroads are asked to co-operate in coal storage, car construction and distribution and the reduction to a minimum of the practice of commingling coal.

The Federal Reserve Board is to permit Federal Reserve Banks to favor, as eligible for rediscount, paper drawn against coal in storage.

The Interstate Commerce Commission, state railway and public utility commissions within their jurisdictions are to issue rules controlling car distribution among mines, to the end that no particular mine or mines may be permitted to obtain preferential car service.

The practice whereby purchasing agents of carriers can use company control over car supply to force down the price of railway fuel is to be abolished. Camp and housing conditions must be improved.

BITUMINOUS MEN SEE JUMP IN PRICES

Bituminous coal dealers here say that the Washington order abolishing the price-fixing powers of the fuel administration April 1 will mean a big increase in the price of coal after that date.

A. G. Foote, of the Berry-Foote Co., Inc., in the Land Title Building, said a jump of at least \$1 in the price of soft coal can be looked for.

"It is now selling at from \$2.35 to \$2.95 a ton," he said. "The \$1 increase will be temporary, I believe. When the supply catches up with the demand, the price will come down, but not to its present level."

"Oh, boy, I hate to tell you!" was the answer of James Sasse, of the Davis Coal Co., Widener Building, when he was asked how this order would affect the market. "We deal largely in West Virginia gas coal. Cement manufacturers are the greatest users of the grade. They are unable to get coal at present to fill their needs."

The cement men will bid against each other and before April 30 coal now selling at \$2.50 will go to \$3.50 or \$6 a ton. Of course its outrageous. We realize that but can't turn down the highest bidder. If we are able to get a good car supply to transport coal the price will drop somewhat before July, I believe."

P. C. Cameron, of the Cameron Coal Co., Real Estate Trust Building, said many companies are mining coal at a loss just now. "There will be a flurry in the market," he said, "with coal selling at a price about ten or twelve cents a ton above the present level."

At the offices of the Bituminous Coal Co., Commercial Trust Building, it was said that if cars are plentiful and a wage question is settled satisfactorily coal will be obtainable at prices only a little in advance of present quotations.

ANTHRACITE MINERS FOR STRIKE APRIL 1

New York, March 23.—Negotiation for a new wage agreement for anthracite coal miners are virtually at a standstill, pending decision here today by the workers' general scale committee as to whether there is to be a suspension of work on April 1, when the present agreement expires.

Spartan Flank Germans on Rhine

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ists, wearing red brassards and having army rifles slung over their shoulders, are arriving here to strengthen the forces, numbering several thousand men, which are holding this city while awaiting a threatened attack from government troops. The Red army, in which many Communists have enlisted, is now drilling near town.

The peoples of Dusseldorf expect government troops, which were forced to retire to Wesel, thirty-two miles northwest of here, to be re-enforced sufficiently to recapture the city within a week.

Berlin, March 22 (delayed).—(By A. P.)—The city now is becoming normal. The postal services are working, stores are open and electricity is available to enable small factories to operate. The city and circle railroads have resumed operation, but the elevated has not started up. The following provincial reports were received today:

Quedlinburg, Saxony.—There has been violent fighting between troops and

and Gelsenkirchen advanced on Friday, government troops were drawn up on the outskirts of the town. Spartan units overcame the sentinels and heavy fighting ensued, a number being killed. Some estimates placing the losses at 150. One section of government troops became panic-stricken and threw away its arms, but retreated in good order to Westphalia. The red flag was hoisted over the town hall.

Gustav Noske, minister of defense, presented his resignation to President Ebert this afternoon, and the president accepted it. Other cabinet changes are imminent.

It is announced that the Independent today demanded a definite labor cabinet and that the government is considering the demand.

Coblenz, March 22 (delayed).—(By A. P.)—The special train sent from Coblenz at an early hour Saturday to bring away the Americans and other allied nationals in Leipzig returned to Coblenz at 5 o'clock this morning. The train brought only one passenger—J. R. Robertson, a London business man. All the Americans and other persons desiring to quit Leipzig left on a German train Saturday night.

On his arrival in Leipzig Sunday at noon, Lieutenant Bernard Marvin, of the engineers, who was in charge of the American train, canvassed the city, which was then in control of Ebert troops. Except Mr. Robertson, all the foreigners then in Leipzig decided to remain there.

On Saturday Hamm was under control of the Reds. Hanover and Bitterfeld were quiet.

Heavy fighting was reported at Bochum Sunday afternoon and evening. The Sunday agents at Dortmund, Dusseldorf and Oberhausen informed Lieutenant Marvin that cruel treatment had been meted out to government troops, especially officers, captured by the Reds. Lieutenant Marvin estimates the dead in the fighting at Leipzig last week at between 300 and 400.

Assertion is made there is no indication of a reorganized Red army, and it is said the government is doing its utmost to reassure the Berlin public. Spartan proclamations appeared on the streets today. One poster bore the headline, "The Red Flag," and was signed, "The Communist Party." The principal burden of the post was: "Either disarm the troops or give us weapons." Another proclamation was addressed to the Berlin proletariat and exhorting workers to continue the strike.

Crowds in the streets eagerly drank in the usual output of rumors, one of which was that Dr. Wolfgang Kapp, chancellor of the reactionary government set up on March 13, had been arrested while trying to escape from Germany.

Essen is now menaced by famine. A description of the capture of that city by the Reds received today says that when a workers' army from Bochum

ENTENTE TAKING UP RUHR VALLEY CRISIS

London, March 23.—(By A. P.)—The situation in the Ruhr valley, the

stronghold of the German Reds, is expected in diplomatic and military circles here to remain virtually unchanged until the peace conferees in London decide whether or not German Government troops shall be allowed in that district.

The conference had before it yesterday a protest by Czech-Slovakia against such action. It failed to reach a decision, and put over to today the question whether the valley should be allowed to remain as it is or if the Czech protest should be overridden.

This is the only instance where the Entente may take a hand in the German disorders, and then only because Germany, under the provisions of the treaty of Versailles, does not control that section of the country. It is recalled here that the Entente is still maintaining a hands-off policy, notwithstanding the recurring reports that the British mission in Berlin is attempting to dictate to the Ebert government.

War on Governor Menaces Suffrage

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it would have started a preliminary skirmish. It at least would have brought the question squarely to the front at the opening session.

Recalls Old-Time Fights
The situation today is assuming a similitude to the old factional fights of the Delaware of twenty years ago. It also furnishes occasion for the anti-suffragists to talk of the "steam roller" methods of Republican National Chairman Hays. The Hays method is but the naming of a four-cylinder flier compared to the stone-crusher methods of the Wilson administration in attempting to smash its way into first place to save Democracy's face. From this it can be observed that the zone of influence is located in Washington. Absolutely nothing was done by either branch of the Legislature at yesterday's session. The little forty by fifty assembly hall and the Lilliputian Senate chamber exhaled delicate perfumes and glimmered with the brilliancy of spring

millinery. Miss Alice Paul, demure as a governess, was an interested spectator. Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles and Mrs. Henry Ridgely, both suave and smiling, and Mrs. Frank Davis, of Dover; Mrs. Lawrence Lewis, of Philadelphia, and Miss Schuyler, clever writer and speaker from the national bureau of the National Women's party, kept deft fingers on the quickening pulse of the situation.

The red roses on the corsage of the "antis" fairly blazed defiance to the yellow daffodils of the "suffs." For this is not a battle of flowers by several miles. There is a paradoxically No-Mans-Land of contemptuous indifference between the two sets of women. The "antis," serenely self-contained, occupied seats in the lobby, where they received the legislators and fought their battle.

Mrs. Henry Thompson, who is a daughter of General James Wilson, of Wilmington, a Republican independent, who fought John Edward Addicks to the end, was field marshal for the anti-suffragists. The fighting qualities of her forebears has been manifest in her battle here in Delaware.

Both armies have determinedly camped on the trail of the luckless legislators, who will know no peace of mind until a decision is reached. A conspicuous figure here is Senator James F. Allen, Jr., son of former United States Senator J. Frank Allen, owner and editor of the Dover Sentinel. He has not declared himself upon the paramount issue of ratification, and the interest in him is because his vote may decide the great issue.

The presence of United States Senator Heister Ball and Congressman Caleb E. Layton, who, as announced in the EVENING PUBLIC LEDGER yesterday, bring a message for ratification from Washington, did not attract great attention at the State House today, the fight against Governor Townsend over

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Amateur Boxing Tournament under the auspices of the National A. A. Club
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... and at the National Horse Show, New York

fact: During the National Horse Show last fall — considered by many society's most notable function—the best-selling cigarette each day in the smoking-room of Madison Square Garden was Fatima.

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Fatima's leadership here, where expensive straight Turkish cigarettes were once in vogue, is rather conclusive. It indicates that many smokers no longer judge cigarettes by package or price, but by tobaccos. And as a result, more and more of them, the country over, are turning to Fatima's exclusive blend, expertly proportioned between too much Turkish tobacco and too little, Fatima contains "just enough Turkish" to give perfect balance between the delicate aroma of Turkish and the full body of the Domestic leaf.
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