

WEATHER—Fair To-night; Rain or Snow Sunday.

"If It Happens In New York
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WILSON SPEAKS FOR PEACE LEAGUE TRANSPORT FLEET BRINGS 8,000 TROOPS

GIRARD TRUST ROYALTIES ON EACH TON OF COAL MINED RAISE PRICE TO CONSUMER

"Charity" That Cares for 1,600 Boys Costs Outlay of \$1,000,000 a Year.

FUND'S GREAT GROWTH

Started at \$6,000,000 Is Now \$35,000,000 and Based on Coal Prices.

By Sophie Irene Loeb.
Special Staff Correspondent of The Evening World.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., Jan. 25.—At the session of the United States Senate Coal Investigating Committee last night, the trustees from Philadelphia came to tell about the coal operations of the Girard estate, which charges the highest royalties for coal in the United States—royalties that affect the price of coal for millions of people. The testimony developed the following: Stephen Girard of Philadelphia established Girard College in that city for the purpose of annually caring for 1,600 boys. A boy eligible to enter the school is described as "a poor white male orphan" whose mother may be alive.

These boys may enter between the ages of six and 14 and may stay to the age of eighteen. According to the trustees they get a "common school education," with some manual training and "are looked after."

In order to care for these 1,600 orphan boys annually an estate has been built up amounting to \$15,000,000. It costs approximately \$1,000,000 to care for these 1,600 boys.

For \$1,500,000 the city of New York annually cares for fifteen thousand children and five thousand mothers in their own homes under the Widows Pension Act, the Child Welfare Board serving without pay as do the trustees of the Girard College.

TRUST GROWS FROM SIX MILLION TO 35 MILLIONS.
These also have compulsory common school educations with manual training in the higher grades. Thus in order that 1,600 boys may be cared for, a coal trust has been built up from approximately \$6,000,000 until it is now \$35,000,000.

Royalties as high as \$1.50 per ton have been paid by the consumer for coal to maintain this trust.
Not only this but of the output of the Girard estate more than half is operated by the two largest coal railroad companies, namely the Philadelphia Coal and Iron Company, and the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company. Therefore to that extent these two concerns control the mining of the only independent owner of lands outside of the transportation companies. The totals of the Girard estate is 2,778,112 tons and the two railroad companies tonnage 1,961,502.

The large railroad coal companies, whose circulars practically set the price of coal, anticipate absolutely control more than half of the output of their largest "indpendent" competitor.

Col. James Archibald of the Girard estate testified that the royalty estate requires leases, the income from

SENATORS ACCUSE ARMOUR OF HIDING \$10,000,000 PROFIT

Charge Investment in South America Was Figured, But Not Gains.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Senators sharply reprimanded J. Ogden Armour to-day for excluding South American profits from his financial report. They totalled \$10,000,000. Armour included the investment in South America in figuring the percentage of profit, Senators charged.

Warm talks between Francis J. Heney, representing the Senate Agricultural Committee, and Armour, accompanied by his attorney, Levy Mayer, were frequent.

"Why didn't you include the South American profits in this statement?" Senator Norris, Nebraska, demanded. "It includes the capital invested, but not the profits."

Armour's counsel interrupted to say that "Prior to 1917 the South American profits were received by the American company," explaining that since that year profits were re-invested in the plants there.

"I suppose this statement was prepared to influence Congress," Norris said. "Now it develops something is omitted which is of considerable importance. It makes a difference of about \$10,000,000."

"A difference of about 10 per cent," Senator Gore observed.

Heney endeavored to have Armour show whether he went into South American meat to keep it from flooding the United States and lowering the price here.

"Instead of your being in business in South America, along with the four other big packers," Heney suggested, "suppose the South American business had been built up by English packers, would they be sending meat into the United States in competition with you, and wouldn't meat be sold here cheaper?"

Armour said the packers would send meat where it would bring the best price.

BOSTON RAILROAD MAN TO OPERATE THE B. R. T.
Frederick P. Royce Has Been Selected to Fill Place Held by Col. Williams.

INCREASE IN PAY FOR ALL EMPLOYED IN POSTAL SERVICE

Appropriation Bill Reported by Senate Committee—\$200,000,000 for Roads.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Besides recommending salary increases for virtually all postal service employees, the annual Post Office Appropriation Bill, as revised and reported out today by the Senate Post Office Committee, proposes appropriations of \$200,000,000 during the next three years for construction and maintenance of roads.

In providing employees' pay increases, the committee added an amendment to increase the per diem allowance for railway mail clerks from 90 cents to \$2 per day.

Appropriations for rural route and city letter carriers were increased respectively from \$51,500,000 to \$58,800,000, and from \$41,000,000 to \$50,500,000.

The House increase of twenty per cent. in pay of rural carriers on standard routes was raised to twenty-five per cent. Pay increases for inspectors, assistant postmasters at first and second class offices, superintendents of mail and delivery clerks, watchmen and other employes also were approved.

The House appropriation for extension of parcel post "farm to consumer" express routes, was reduced from \$1,000,000 to \$300,000.

A new committee amendment would authorize the Postmaster General to contract for pneumatic tube service in New York City and Brooklyn, and prohibit removal of tubes at Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago and St. Louis until Congress could legislate on the tube question.

To the House bill, which carried \$337,782,000, the Senate Committee added an appropriation of \$50,000,000 this year, and \$75,000,000 each for 1920 and 1921 for road work. The amendment also would provide \$3,000,000 each year for roads in national forests.

In revising the House Bill the Senate Committee made an increase from \$300,000 to \$850,000 in the appropriation for postal airplane service, authorizing the Postmaster General to establish new routes and to obtain airplanes from the War Department.

ALLIES RETIRE IN RUSSIA BEFORE BOLSHIEVİK FORCES; 38 AMERICAN CASUALTIES
Ten Killed, 17 Wounded, and 11 Missing—Foe Stopped Abruptly.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Retirement of the Allied forces holding advanced positions in the Archangel sector before attacks by superior forces of Bolshieviki is reported in an official dispatch dated Jan. 23, the substance of which was made public to-day by Gen. March.

SAILING DATES ARE FIXED FOR NEW YORK DIVISIONS COMING HOME FROM WAR

National Guardsmen to Quit France Feb. 15 and Camp Upton Men on March 5.

OLD 15TH LEAVES FIRST.

Colored Regiment Due to Embark Feb. 12, War Department Announces.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The 27th Division (New York National Guard) will embark about Feb. 15 and the 77th Division about March 5, according to advices to-day. The 369th Infantry, formerly the 15th of New York, is slated to embark about Feb. 12. The 77th Division is composed of New York metropolitan district troops, who trained at Camp Upton.

The 27th Division may be expected to arrive in New York about Feb. 22, and the 77th about March 12, according to War Department estimates.

Demobilization of soldiers in the United States up to Jan. 24 totalled 88,187 men and 37,396 officers. Chief of Staff March announced to-day. Orders for discharge total 1,300,000 men. America has dismissed at a faster rate than Great Britain, for up to Jan. 19 England had dismissed 611,950 men and 12,579 officers.

Gen. March announced for the first time the official figures of the Allied strength on the west front as of Nov. 1. The ration strength—that is the total force to be fed—on the west front was: France, 2,259,000; United States, 1,950,100; British (including Portuguese), 1,718,000.

To meet the problems involved in the mail situation abroad, every soldier overseas has been ordered to mail home a card showing his organization, location and state of health.

Gen. March announced that national army and national guard soldiers can retain their division insignia upon returning to this country but that officers returning to regular outfits will not wear them.

War time punishments for military offense have been suspended. This means that only the maximum peace time sentences can be imposed, but the order has no bearing on men now serving sentences.

Chairman Husley of the Shipping Board has notified Gen. March that assignment of German ships for American use is proceeding satisfactorily. Gen. Pershing, according to Gen. March, has signified no intention or desire of returning home yet.

PERSHING IS NOT COMING.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Secretary Baker said to-day that the story printed yesterday to the effect that Gen. Pershing was coming over with President Wilson is news to him. He said the department had heard nothing of the sort.

Trained Nice to Catch Coolies.
Private W. J. Langdon of No. 431 Herkimer Street, Brooklyn, brought two trained nice saboteurs with him yesterday. He had taught them, he explained solemnly, to catch coolies, and they did the job.

ROCHAMBEAU HERE WITH 883 TROOPS; THEY KICK ON FOOD

Salvation Army Woman Tells of Soldiers' Appetites—7,000 on Other Ships.

After a journey which began seventeen days ago at Bordeaux, during which she encountered many storms, the French liner Rochambeau, with 1,427 men and women and one baby on board—883 of them soldiers—tied up this afternoon at her pier at West 15th Street.

Three other ships following the Rochambeau brought more than 7,000 more soldiers into port.

One of the most prominent passengers was little Miss Jeanne Wilkinson, who came on board the Rochambeau on Sunday last, one day before the ship put in at Halifax, N. S., for food and fuel. Mother and daughter are doing nicely. The father, Lieut. Wilkinson of Whiteville, Tenn., was also on board.

The Rochambeau had 424 cabin and 413 third class passengers, in addition to Nebraska and Dakota soldiers of the 337th and 339th Field Artillery Regiments. There were seven officers and 303 men in the 337th detachment. They reached France on Aug. 17 last and were about ready to enter the trenches when the armistice was signed. The nineteen officers and 533 men of the 339th did not get even that far. They arrived in France on Oct. 14. They were taken to Camp Merritt when they landed.

Many of the soldiers made complaints about the food on the ship. This was quite to be expected, officers said, for soldiers who had been confined in cramped quarters since 5 o'clock in the morning of Jan. 2, must have something to kick about. These soldiers made it the ship's bill of fare. After the severe storms of the first week at sea the Rochambeau's coal ran low. Then the food supply ran low. For five days before putting in at Halifax everybody was on half-rations.

The police boat patrol, with members of the Mayor's Welcoming Committee on board, met the ship down the bay. There was a Red Cross delegation at the pier. A band played "Home Sweet Home," and the soldiers forgot most of their troubles. BRINGS NOTABLE DELEGATION OF MEDICAL MEN.

The Rochambeau brought in a notable delegation representing the physicians and surgeons of the country, including Dr. Greenwood, Dr. James F. McKernon, and Lieut. Col. Eugene H. Pool of New York, Col. George W. Crile, Col. Frederick P. Murphy, Lieut. Col. Arthur W. Elting, Lieut. Col. George S. Derby and Lieut. Col. William A. Fisher.

Lieut. Col. Burton J. Lee of No. 128 East 73d Street, who served eighteen months in the front line hospital directed by Dr. Richard Derby, Col. Roosevelt's son-in-law was back of the marines and regulars of the Second Division from the time of the first American advance on Chateau-Thierry.

"America," Dr. Lee said briefly, "has reason to be proud of her marines and regulars. They gave a good account of themselves as usual."

Aniel T. Brown, auditor for the Y. M. C. A. in France, told of serving as President of the Allied Rotary Club. Mr. Brown reported plans for the exchange of ideas between the Rotary Clubs of France and America.

"The criticism that has been made

WAR COUNCIL COMMITTEE NAMED TO WORK OUT DETAILS OF NATIONS' LEAGUE PLAN

Guardianship of Smaller Nations and Aid in Developing Economics and Finances Said to Be One of the Important Aims of the League

PARIS, Jan. 25.—A special committee was appointed to work out the details of the League of Nations at the second plenary meeting of the Peace Congress this afternoon.

President Wilson opened discussion of the League of Nations at 3:07 P. M.

MILITARY AUTHORITIES SEIZE ST. ENDA COLLEGE IN DUBLIN COUNTY

Institution Was Founded by Patrick Pearse, Executed in Connection With 1916 Rebellion.

DUBLIN, Jan. 25.

THE military authorities have seized St. Enda's College, in Dublin County, founded by Patrick Pearse, who was executed in connection with the Easter Rebellion in 1916.

The meeting of the Irish Unionist Alliance yesterday resulted in a split of that body and the secession of its President, Viscount Midleton, and about sixty members. The cause of the discussion was a resolution proposed by Lord Midleton which, in effect, would exclude representatives of Ulster from the deliberations of the Alliance on any Home Rule scheme involving the separation of Ulster from the rest of Ireland.

The Alliance is an organization of unionists in Southern Ireland, among whom differences of opinion have existed for some time. The meeting applauded a letter from Sir Edward Carson, the Ulster Unionist leader, urging Northern and Southern Unionists to co-operate harmoniously. A new organization to be called the Ulster Anti-Partition League was formed.

"The league should be created as an integral part of the general peace treaty. It should be open to every civilized nation which can be relied upon to promote its object. Members of the league should meet periodically in international conference. It should have permanent organization and a secretariat to carry on the business of the league in the intervals between the conferences."

The French, British, American and Italian associations advocating a League of Nations have decided to elaborate their plan for joint meetings. The first session will be held Sunday and will be presided over by Leon Bourgeois, the former French Premier.

The British and American Delegations are working to hasten the proceedings of the Peace Conference and to obtain early decision which would enable the peace terms to be presented to Germany.

CREATION OF LEAGUE OF NATIONS TAKEN UP.
The second open session of the Peace conference was held to-day and brought into the open the primary object of its labors, the creation of a League of Nations.

David Lloyd George, British Premier, was expected to discuss British plans for a League of Nations, outlines of which were published in the United States for the first time to-day, thereby fulfilling predictions

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

MISERABLE WITH A COLONY
That It Will Take John A. Mearns, agent.

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

5,000 Canadian Troops Home.
HALIFAX, Jan. 25.—The Canadian steamship Aquitania, with more than 5,000 returned Canadian soldiers, docked here to-day.

WORLD RESTAURANT.
Upper New Management.
Special 75-cent Dinner, Saturday, Jan. 25, 1919.
Dinner 75-cent, Sunday, Jan. 26, 1919.
Dinner 75-cent, Monday, Jan. 27, 1919.
Dinner 75-cent, Tuesday, Jan. 28, 1919.
Dinner 75-cent, Wednesday, Jan. 29, 1919.
Dinner 75-cent, Thursday, Jan. 30, 1919.
Dinner 75-cent, Friday, Jan. 31, 1919.
Watch for Monday Special—25c.