

Coal Strike Is Cited in President Wilson's Terms; Drastic Rules to Continue Until Supply Is Normal

Chicago Gets Republican Convention

National Committee Sets June 8 as the Date, and, Confident of Victory, Finishes Its Business

Watson Withdraws Name as Candidate

No Bolt Threatened by "Old Guard" if Wood Wins the Nomination

By Carter Field

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—With more enthusiasm and less discord, more unity and less underlying fear of developments, more confidence in victory in electing a President and less intensity that any one man should be selected than probably has ever characterized its meeting in a Presidential year, the Republican National Committee finished its business to-day.

Chicago was selected as the convention city, and June 8 as the opening day.

Chicago was easily, 44 to 9, over St. Louis, the only competitor to get any votes at all.

One of the favorite son candidates, Senator James E. Watson, withdrew from the race to-day, leaving the Indiana situation in the hands of Governor Goodrich, who probably will have the support of the delegation.

"We Won't Be Hoodwinked Again"

A feature of the open session was the declaration of Mrs. Medill McCormick, retiring head of the woman's section of the committee, that "men and women in the same proportion were not men and women in the same proportion as they were in the past."

That is the underlying reason for the tremendous confidence felt by the Republicans. They do not think the Democrats are possibly "foot the country again." They feel they were cheated out of the last election on the "kept us out of war" cry, which proved to be untrue, and they do not believe anything can happen to the Democrats again.

No Threat to Bolt

There is an entire lack of any threat to bolt if any particular candidate should be nominated. Even the combination of all the candidates against General Wood which is quite obvious, does not mean that the "Old Guard" crowd might not decide to support General Wood. No does it mean that the Wood supporters are embittered by the combination against them, and are threatening to revolt if any candidate too reactionary is put up.

Wood Fire Centers on Lowden

One "Old Guard" leader cautioned some of the more enthusiastic by saying: "You know we don't pick Presidential candidates while the snow is on the ground."

It is obvious, also, that while the situation is Wood against the field the Wood people are centering their fire on Governor Lowden. Every few minutes, during any conversation with a Wood boomer, he injects some little dig at the Illinois candidate. It is usually some reference to his hanging on to the situation so that he can be renominated as Governor if he fails to land the Presidency, or to his being the "favorite son-in-law of George Pullman," or to the failure of the Lowden people to make any particular dent in South Dakota.

The Wood supporters are not bothering to make these little attacks on the other candidates, showing that it is Governor Lowden whom they really fear.

Treaty Not Feared as Issue
Another interesting development was that the Wood people, while they do not think the peace treaty will be an issue in the campaign, are not afraid of it. They would be willing, if some of their men are to be believed, to line up on any position the Republican leaders may determine, if necessary

Suffrage Wins Republican Aid

National Committee Urges the State Legislatures to Ratify Amendment

National Committee Sets June 8 as the Date, and, Confident of Victory, Finishes Its Business

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—An earnest recommendation to the woman suffrage amendment was adopted by the Republican National Committee to-day. At the executive meeting of the committee this afternoon Senator Reed Smoot introduced the following resolution, which was adopted unanimously:

"The Republican National Committee recommends to the Republican legislatures the ratification of the Federal woman suffrage amendment. It congratulates the eighteen Republican states included in the twenty-two which already have acted, and urges that special sessions in the other states be called before February 1 to complete the ratification."

"Dry" Drive Begun On Cuban Oasis

Church Forces Are Determined Havana Shall Not Be a Monte Carlo

America's nearest and most promising "oasis" is the target of the latest and most determined prohibition movement.

Cuba, which is charged with endeavoring to become the Monte Carlo and the "wettest" spot in the New World, will be made dry and more conservative in its amusements if the efforts of a campaign by the Interdenominational Church World Movement can accomplish this purpose.

With 86,000 applications for passports already in the hands of the State Department at Washington, and a probability that this total will reach 100,000 before January 1, members of that organization declare that Cuba's allurements have become the menace of the United States.

English-speaking residents of Cuba are prepared to contribute \$100,000 toward such a campaign, said S. Guy Inman, secretary of the Interdenominational Committee of the churches in co-operation in Latin America.

Members of the organization assert that cracker gambling, poker, roulette and other games of chance are running wild on the island.

"There is a very definite attempt being made," said Dr. Inman, "to make Cuba, particularly Havana, the Monte Carlo of the Western World. The winter season in Cuba generally is gay, but this year efforts will be made to add new attractions. Horse racing and new forms of gambling and worse will be in full blast."

Get Rid of Ex-Kaiser, Uneasy Dutch Urge

Parliament Called Upon to Surrender Fugitive, Who Is Called Peril

THE HAGUE, Dec. 10. (By The Associated Press.)—"I previously we have regarded him as a danger to our country," said Deputy Sannes in the Chamber of Deputies to-day, referring to a former Emperor William of Germany.

The Deputy was dealing with a book written by Carl Kautsky, a German Socialist, which, Sannes declared, showed the former Emperor was the cause of the world war. The data in Kautsky's book is said to have been obtained from official archives in Berlin.

British Unions Demand Peace With Bolsheviki

Lifting of Russian Blockade and Survey of Conditions Urged by Congress

LONDON, Dec. 10. (By The Associated Press.)—The Trades Union Congress, in session here, adopted a resolution to-day calling upon the government immediately to consider the peace overtures, and to raise the blockade between Russia and the outside world, and demanding the right for an independent inquiry into political, industrial and economic conditions in Russia. The resolution also instructs the Parliamentary committee to appoint a delegation to visit Russia.

No Nobel Peace Prize Awards

CHRISTIANIA, Dec. 10.—The Norwegian Parliamentary Nobel Committee has decided not to award the Nobel peace prizes for 1918 and 1919.

Mexico Seizes Oil, Menacing U.S. Shipping

Chairman Payne of Federal Board Tells Wilson Fuel Supply Depends on Protection of Americans

Three Protests by Lansing Ignored

Representative Gould Alleges Carranza Plots Big Oil Famine Here

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Another memorandum on the Mexican situation was sent to-day to President Wilson. It deals with interference by the Mexican government with the operation of American-owned oil properties in Mexico and was prepared by Chairman Payne of the Shipping Board, after representatives of the Associated Mexican Oil Producers, headed by F. R. McLaughlin, of New York, had presented the situation to him.

At the same time Mr. Payne prepared and sent to Secretary Lansing a letter urging the importance of protecting the American supply of Mexican fuel oil, upon which the Shipping Board is almost solely dependent for fuel for its 500 oil-burning passenger and freight steamers.

U. S. Notes Ignored

It developed that the State Department has been continuing to protest to the Mexican government against its decrees forbidding the drilling of new wells on privately owned property in the Tampico fields and other decrees affecting the oil interests of Americans and other foreigners in Mexico.

Three notes have been dispatched within six months, but it was said that President Carranza had not replied to any of them. The first went forward on June 18, the second on October 1 and the third on November 18. In the first two the State Department specifically protested against the action of the Mexican government in preventing the drilling of new wells on property owned by Americans and insisted upon more adequate protection of Americans working in the Tampico oil fields.

The note of November 18 was dispatched after receipt of official information that Carranza soldiers had seized another American-owned well on November 18.

Drilling Operations Halted

It was learned to-day that Mexican military forces at various times during the last month have stopped drilling operations of American companies on the pretext that "permits" to drill had not been obtained. To obtain the "permits" foreign oil companies must agree that such wells as may be drilled would become the property of the Mexican government.

Certain American-owned companies desiring to increase oil production to meet the existing fuel shortage in the United States, it was said, have drilled wells without admitting the loss of their property by such acts.

The State Department, both in formal notes and in informal communications, was said to have informed the Mexican government that this action by the American companies was not a defiance of the Mexican authorities, but only the exercising of rights acquired under Mexican law.

Oil Shortage Acute

It is understood, however, that the chairman informed the President that a stoppage of oil production in Mexico seemed threatened, and that should this occur the board would be seriously embarrassed in operating its vast fleet of steamers. Reserve supplies now on hand, the President was said to have been told, would last only a few weeks, and with the Mexican supply cut off most of the oil-burning ships would have to be laid up, as the companies under contract to supply the board would be unable to bulk of their supplies from Mexico.

The oil shortage has become so acute, it was said in official circles, that the Shipping Board is withholding a call for bids until the companies are able to increase their available supplies. The Navy Department and railroad administration also were said to be facing a more or less serious situation.

In his statement on the situation, Representative Gould said: "While in the grip of a coal famine, the seriousness of which can hardly be exaggerated, the country has been brought face to face with a further curtailment of its fuel supplies through a deliberately planned and timed act of the Mexican government."

"In an attempt to force American oil companies to relinquish their legally acquired Mexican properties, the Mexican government, by force of arms, is preventing all drilling for new wells on these lands. Existing wells, involving approximately 60 per cent of the total Mexican production, recently have started to go to water."

Liner Carmania In Crash at Sea

Slightly Damaged in Collision With a Steamer 500 Miles Off Halifax

HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 10.—The steamer Carmania was damaged above the water line of the starboard quarter in collision with the steamer Maryland to-day, according to wireless messages intercepted here. The Carmania suffered only slight damage. The Maryland, which has a large number of passengers aboard, many of whom are Americans, is expected to reach this port on Friday.

Immediately after the collision, which occurred about 500 miles off Halifax, the Carmania sent out SOS calls. The Cunard liner Carmania picked up the calls and started to her assistance, but when it was learned that the damage was not serious the Carmania flashed word that she was not in need of help and would proceed on her voyage from Liverpool for this port and New York.

The Maryland, in a message to the Carmania said that the steamer was not badly damaged and would resume her course from Baltimore for London.

POSTON, Dec. 10.—Messages intercepted at the naval radio station here to-night told of a collision between the British steamers Carmania and Maryland, about 500 miles east of Halifax, N. S. The Carmania was slightly damaged. The messages did not indicate the extent of the damage to the Maryland. The position in which the collision occurred was given as latitude 45:40 north, longitude 52:17 west.

The Carmania is bound from Liverpool for New York and the Maryland for London. One of the messages from the Carmania, declining a proffer of aid from another steamer, said assistance was not needed, as the damage suffered did not affect the ship's safety. Other messages said the Carmania was "proceeding all right."

Dansey Death Clew Seen in Handwriting

Note Telling of Kidnap Plot and Disposal of Body Compared With Letter of Condolence to Parents

MAYS LANDING, Dec. 10.—John P. Wilson, chief of Atlantic County detectives, indicated to-day that there was no evidence to show whether three-year-old Billy Dansey was killed accidentally or was the victim of a premeditated murder. It was Wilson who signed the complaint charging Charles White, the Hammonton dahlia grower and neighbor of the Danseys, with the boy's murder.

Mrs. Blanche White, wife of Charles, declared this proved that Prosecutor Gaskill had no evidence against her husband and that his arrest on the charge of murder was simply a form of third degree intended to frighten him, in the hope that he would confess he had killed the child accidentally.

Two experts are said to have furnished important evidence against White. They are credited with informing Prosecutor Gaskill that the handwriting in the note signed "J. P.," informing Mrs. Dansey that her son had been kidnapped, was almost identical with that of the note signed by Mrs. Edith Jones, a housekeeper employed by White's father. She is held as an accessory after the fact.

Mrs. White, an attractive, slender young woman, who left her home in Philadelphia seven years ago to come to Hammonton as the bride of Charles White. She left Hammonton in an automobile today with a sister and daughter of Mrs. Jones and drove eighteen miles to the county jail here.

When she entered the office of the jail the prisoner's wife was told that she could not see her husband. A deputy there said that Sheriff Perkins was out of town and that he could not get in touch with Prosecutor Gaskill, who is ill in his home in Atlantic City.

Mrs. William Dreisack, of 1400 Kaighn Avenue, Camden, the sister of Mrs. Jones, and Mrs. Robert Heney, 2514 Shields Avenue, West Philadelphia, Mrs. Jones's daughter, were also invited to receive her.

The jail authorities remained obdurate in the face of Mrs. White's pleas. Comforted by the motherly Mrs. White and her husband and most of their lives, the young woman, who is the mother of "Bunny" White, Billy Dansey's playmate, denounced the jailers. The sun had set before Mrs. White and the two women gave up hope of seeing the prisoners. Policeman E. A. Burdick, of Hammonton, and his wife had accompanied them. A horse pulled into the little car Mrs. White said:

"My husband is locked up because of a piece of bad guesswork. Some person must have killed Billy Dansey, but it wasn't Charles White. My husband is innocent and all Hammonton knows it."

Hiding of Body Denied
"Nothing could be more silly than the idea that the child's body could have been concealed in our home of near it. Everybody in Hammonton knows, and Prosecutor Gaskill should know, that a police dog was brought from Philadelphia the day after Billy disappeared."

France Seeks New Alliance With England

League of Nations Is Considered Dead, and Italy May Be Invited to Join in a Triple Entente

Prepared to Act Without America

Lloyd George, Scialoja and Clemenceau Take Up the Issue To-day

LONDON, Dec. 10.—Responsibility for the peace of the world henceforth rests upon the shoulders of England and France. Such is the meaning of the historic interview which will take place to-morrow in London between the Premiers of France and Great Britain. Since the departure of America from the peace councils, the fate of the world hangs chiefly on the decisions of these two countries. Italy's Foreign Minister, Vittorio Scialoja, will take part in the discussions affecting the country, but, to all intents and purposes, England and France are now left to settle the world's affairs alone.

These two countries have not always seen eye to eye. Many European problems pressing for settlement, and there is much disappointment in England that America and England are not working together. The peace has developed upon England and France.

U. S. Has Left Breach

Before the British and French can negotiate a settlement of the treaty of peace, many outstanding matters remain to be settled. America's failure to ratify the League of Nations is a matter of great importance. It has left great scars in the peace fabric, notably in the Near East where the interests of Great Britain and France chiefly clash.

Premier Clemenceau's sudden decision to visit England, taken to indicate his being friendly to the peace, has been interpreted as a sign of the French Premier's desire to see an early settlement of the outstanding problems.

In spite of the reports from Germany, France is likely to be the beneficiary of the peace. The European situation, as affected by America's withdrawal from the peace councils, will be one of the chief topics under discussion at the Anglo-French conference.

France's urgent need of coal for domestic industrial purposes as well as for the export of coal to England and other reasons impel the French Premier to seek an early settlement of the outstanding problems.

In the opinion of French newspaper writers, notably "Paris," in the "Echo de Paris," and "St. Brice," the necessary replacement of the Anglo-French conference by the Anglo-French conference, the Italian Foreign Minister. The general subject for discussion, it is said, will be the measures to be taken for the protection of the common interests of the three nations in case the United States does not ratify the peace treaty, or the league of nations does not begin functioning shortly.

League Viewed as Dead

Premier Clemenceau, who left Paris to-night, is accompanied by Generals Mordacq and Berthelot and Sir Eyre Crow, British delegate to the peace conference.

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Kreiser Hooted in Ithaca

Violinist Plays in the Dark

Ithaca, Dec. 10.—Police were called out to-night to quell a disturbance which attended the concert given by Fritz Kreiser, Austrian violinist, under the auspices of the Cornell University music department.

In the middle of the performance the electric light wires to the hall were cut by an angry crowd of members of the American Legion and their friends who had been driven by the police when they tried to force an entrance into the building. Kreiser continued playing for forty minutes in the dark, while the audience "hunted Hunt" from the crowd outside.

Coal Restrictions Will Stand Until Conditions Are Improved

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Fuel Administrator Garfield on receipt of word that the miners in Indianapolis had agreed to accept President Wilson's proposal, declared that immediate removal of regulations on soft coal consumption was not to be considered.

Director General Hines issued a formal statement that included the following warning: "The dislocation which the strike has created in the production, transportation and distribution of coal cannot be instantly remedied, and pending readjustment it is highly important for the public to continue to exercise great caution in the consumption of coal, and it is hoped there will be a due appreciation of the difficulties which cannot be immediately overcome."

Plans Laid for Stricter Fuel Rules in City

Protest Against Six-Hour Heating Period Filed at Washington by Stores; Would Cut Illumination

Settlement of the bituminous coal miners' strike made little difference to New York City yesterday. Not a single display light was permitted to wink in celebration of the event, and to-day an even more drastic enforcement of the Federal fuel conservation regulations is threatened.

Public Service Commissioner Lewis Nixon, made fuel administrator for New York City by Governor Smith, fired up the Police Department in his efforts to have the restrictions enforced. He conferred with Acting Commissioner Leach and arranged for a daily report by the police to him on the carrying out of the regulations.

At the office of A. T. Hardin, regional director of railroads, it was said that the Lever rule would be used against violators of the fuel administration's mandates. This act, a war-time measure, provides for a penalty of \$5,000 fine or two years' imprisonment, or both, for offenders.

Both Mr. Nixon and Mr. Hardin denied stories of disagreement as to the placing of restrictions. They conferred twice by telephone, and each time were in complete accord.

Many Fail to Obey Order
The confusion, which has characterized the fuel situation since the restrictions were first promulgated, on Monday, was not relieved yesterday. Few changes in customary lighting and heating schedules were made by department stores and office buildings yesterday, pending the result of conferences with Mr. Nixon.

It was evident last night that many of the office buildings had not complied with the fuel-saving order.

The new local Fuel Administrator made an effort to clarify the situation yesterday by issuing a supplementary fuel order.

It is advised that industrial plants would not have to be closed three days a week as provided in the original order. Referring to the rescinding of the order, he said:

"J. W. Lieb, of the National Committee of Gas and Electric Industries, has been appealed to by the industries using power in this city.

Can Operate on Old Coal
"This morning he received the following ruling from G. W. Elliott, secretary of the Central Coal Committee at Washington:

"Central Coal Committee has given the following interpretation of the necessary replacement of the public utility power restrictions. Clause 1: Public utilities may continue to furnish power to manufacturers as usual, without any restrictions, if power is generated from bituminous coal which is actually on hand. Power restrictions not operative until the public utility is furnished coal by or through Fuel Administration."

Regulations Clarified
He then made clear the following regulations: Six hours permitted to use six hours of lighting. This can be added to as much daylight as they may wish to use.

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Miners Will Resume Work To-morrow

Shipments to Begin Monday; Operators Promise Co-operation to Hasten End of Fuel Shortage

Peace Call Wired To 4,000 Unions

Board to Survey Situation May Consist of Brewster, Lewis and McAdoo

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 10.—The coal strike is ended.

With but one dissenting vote the general committee of the United Mine Workers of America in session here this afternoon voted to accept President Wilson's proposal for immediate return to work at a 14 per cent wage increase, pending final settlement of their controversy with operators by a commission to be appointed by him.

Telegrams were sent out to-night to the four thousand locals of the union by international officials instructing the men to return to work immediately. Full instructions with regard to the agreement will be sent out to-morrow morning.

Mines to Resume To-morrow

Operators to-night predicted full resumption of operations on Friday and shipment of coal from the mines beginning on Monday morning.

Miners, operators and government officials alike were highly gratified over the settlement to-night and all sides appeared confident of a final satisfactory settlement of the fight by the commission.

The action ends a tie-up of the coal industry of more than five weeks' duration, and one which was more far-reaching in its effects than any other in the history of the country. As a result of the strike the country was fast approaching a complete shut-down of industry and widespread suffering among its 100,000,000 inhabitants.

Radicals Loudly Oppose Peace

The decision of the miners came after many hours of debate, in which the radical element in the general committee and in secondary speeches against operators and operators in return threatened to defeat efforts to settle the strike at this time. The conservative element, led by Acting President John L. Lewis and Secretary Treasurer William Green, gained control of the situation this morning and succeeded in putting down virtually all opposition by the time the question came to a vote.

One concession was made to the radicals. The convention agreed to the calling of a general convention of the miners at a future date, to represent the action of and reasons for the general committee will be fully explained. The opponents of acceptance of the President's plan made their fight principally on the ground that only a general convention of the mine workers had power to call off the strike.

It was declared here to-night that the appointment of the commission of three to be selected by President Wilson may have an important bearing on the action to be taken by the reconvened international convention when it meets. It is also believed that before the union leaders decided to accept the Wilson compromise the members had excellent reasons to believe that the third man on the commission would be William G. McAdoo.

By the terms of the agreement a miner and an operator are to be included on the commission. The most probable selection of the commission points to Mr. Lewis and Mr. Green for the miner, and Mr. Brewster, of St. Louis, or F. S. Peabody, of Chicago, for the operator, and William G. McAdoo as third member. It was said here to-night that his appointment would be received with enthusiasm by the membership of the organization.

Members of the general committee to-night steadfastly refused to make public the name of the delegate who cast the one dissenting vote.

Palmer Statement Issued
Two statements were given out following adjournment of the conference by Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer, who first submitted the President's proposal to Acting President Wilson. It was said here to-night that a conference in Indianapolis Monday to await the outcome of consideration of the plan by the miners' general committee.

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