voted for and against the measure without regard to party or any other consideration apparently than their own convictions. Representative Webb of North Carolina led the dry Democrats opposing Representative Gard of Ohio at the head of the Democrats opposed to the resolution. Representative Volstead of Minnesota was the Republican leader favoring the amendment while Representative Graham of Pennsylvania directed the fight of the Republicans opposed to submitting the amendment to the States.

More than half a hundred speeches were made during the six hours debate. The amendment was denounced as being an invasion of the powers and rights of the States and because it might impose the will of a minority upon the people of the country. It was defended by its advocates as being a vote for a referendum rather than a straight out prohibition vote.

Galleries Packed.

The galleries were packed from long before the time for the opening of the session until the vote was announced. For the majority of onlookers were workers for the dry cause. They joined in the roar of applause which greeted the announcement of the vote on the resolution.

After explaining the purpose of the amendments made to the resolution as it passed the Senate Representative Webb said in opening the debate: "Samuel Gompers never did and never will speak for the American Federation of Labor in opposition to the National Prohibition amendment. As Mr. Bryan said in answer to Mr. Gompers it would be a slander to intimate that the great laboring classes of this country have to measure their patriotism by the quart or schooner. It is not so. Mr. Gompers says he does not represent the American Federation of Labor in his letter to me opposing this amendment and that is so."

Mr. Webb then read to the House several letters he had received from labor leaders all over the country, who urged the passage of the dry amendment.

"Intelligent labor has risen up and repudiated the Gompers idea that we ought to keep laborers drunk in order to keep them at work while we keep our soldiers sober to keep them in condition to fight," Mr. Webb said. "That would be the attitude that Congress would put labor in if we failed to pass this resolution."

Attacked by Chandler.

Prior to Mr. Graham's speech opposing the resolution Representative Chandler of New York attacked it on the ground that through its operations a majority of the people of the country might have to submit to the will of a minority and indicated in what way this might be brought about.

"The first attempt that we have ever made in the history of this republic to invade local or State legislative action is the amendment that we have before us now," he said. "I submit that nothing more radical and revolutionary has ever been suggested in the way of substituting Federal power for the police power of the States which heretofore has been a matter of State legislation. This is to take out of the hands of the State the police power and confer it on the Federal Government.

"I am opposed to this resolution also because the present method of amending the Federal Constitution is archaic and undemocratic and tends to subvert rather than promote the rule of the people in the affairs of the Government. The inevitable result is that a minority of the people living in a majority of the States will enforce their will upon a majority of the people living in a minority of the States.

"I will not, as a Representative of the State of New York, vote for a proposition which will permit twenty States of this Union whose total population is less than that of New York to have twenty votes against her one."

In answer to Representative Dupree of Louisiana Mr. Chandler said that he intended to vote for the submission of the suffrage question to the people of the country because New York with an enormous population had voted for it.

Kahn Leads Opposition.

Representative Kahn of California led the opposition to the amendment among the members from the Pacific coast. He pointed out that more men die every year from overeating than from too great indulgence in drink and asked if Congress therefore would prohibit eating.

"More men are killed each year from drowning than from drinking," Mr. Kahn added. Would the House then put a stop to all swimming?

Representative Lea of the same State attempted to amend the resolution so as to exempt beer having less than 3 per cent. of alcohol and light wines containing less than 14 per cent. of alcohol from the general prohibition which the amendment will provide. On a standing vote this proposition was lost 132 votes to 107.

Representative Fitzgerald of New York appeared on the floor probably for the last time to oppose the proposed dry amendment.

"You cannot legislate to control the behavior of people and make it effective if their behavior is not along lines inherently bad," he said. "I will refer to the report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for the year ended June 30 last to illustrate this fact.

"The report shows that in Alabama, a dry State, 374 illicit distilleries were found during the year. In Georgia, a dry State, 472 were discovered. In North Carolina, the home of the distinguished leader of the Democrats in the House, no less than 880 were discovered. In South Carolina 308 distilleries were found; in Tennessee 192, and in Virginia revenue officers found 192. It shows that if people want to drink they will drink in spite of all the laws which can be made."

Mr. Fitzgerald urged the House to profit by the example of Great Britain, where it had become necessary to authorize the brewing of millions of additional gallons of beer. This beer, he pointed out, "in many cases contained but 30 per cent. of the alcohol in the favorite tipple of our greatest prohibition advocates."

Representative Gallagher of Illinois made a vicious attack on the dry agitators. "Professional agitators and handsomely paid reformers constantly keep the prohibition wrangle before Congress," he said. "There is a lobby here now for prohibition, and there is more unfairness and deceit in the prohibition movement than in any other that I know of and a secret ballot in this House would show that I speak the truth."

Uncle Joe Votes Aye.

During the voting only one vote apparently caused surprise. When the name of Joseph G. Cannon of Illinois, former ironhanded Speaker of the House, was reached in the roll, the veteran surprised every one by voting "Aye." A ripple of applause ran through the House.

The vote in the House follows:

Democrats for the amendment—Adamson, Alexander, Almon, Ashbrook, Aswell, Ayers, Bankhead, Barkley, Barnhart, Beakes, Bell, Beshlin, Black, Booher, Borland, Brand of Georgia, Brodbeck, Brumbaugh, Burnett, Byrnes, South Carolina; Byrns, Tennessee; Candler, Mississippi; Caraway, Carlin, Carter, Oklahoma; Clark, Florida; Claypool, Collier, Connally, Texas; Connelly, Kansas; Cox, Crisp, Decker, Denton, Dickinson, Dill, Dixon, Doolittle, Doughton, Drane, Evans, Ferris, Fields, Fisher, Flood, Foster, Gandy, Garrett, Tennessee; Garrett, Texas; Glass, Godwin, Gregg, Hamlin, Harrison, Mississippi; Harrison, Virginia; Hastings, Hayden, Helm, Helvering, Hensley, Hilliard, Holland, Hood, Houston, Howard, Hull, Tennessee; Humphreys, Jacoway, Johnson, Kentucky; Jones, Texas; Jones, Virginia; Keating, Kehoe, Kelley, Pennsylvania; Kettner, Kincheloe, Kitchin, Larsen, Lee, Georgia; Lever, Littlepage, Lobeck, Lunn, McClintick, McKeown, Mays, Montague, Moon, Nicholls, South Carolina; Oldfield, Oliver, Alabama; Olney, Overstreet, Padgett, Park, Polk, Delaware; Price, Quin, Ragsdale, Rainey, Raker, Rayburn, Robinson, Rouse, Rubey, Rucker, Russell, Sanders, Louisiana; Saunders, Virginia; Sears, Shackleford, Shallenberger, Shouse, Sims, Sisson, Snook, Steagall, Stedman, Stephens, Sterling, Pennsylvania; Stevenson, Sumners, Taylor, Arkansas; Thomas, Thompson, Tillman, Venable, Vinson, Walker, Walton, Watkins, Watson, Virginia; Weaver, Webb, Welling, Whaley, White, Ohio; Wilson, Louisiana; Wingo, Arkansas; Wise, Young, Texas. Total Democrats, 141.

Republicans for the amendment: Anderson, Anthony, Austin, Bland, Indiana; Bowers, Browne, Browning, Burroughs, Butler, Campbell, Kansas; Cannon, Carter, Massachusetts; Cooper, Ohio; Cooper, West Virginia; Cooper, Wisconsin; Copley, Costello, Cramton, Currie, Michigan; Dale, Vermont; Dallinger, Darrow, Dempsey, Denison, Dillon, Dowell, Dunn, Elliott, Ellsworth, Elston, Emerson, Esch, Fairfield, Farr, Fess, Focht, Pennsylvania; Fordney, Foss, Frear, French, Fuller, Illinois; Good, Goodall, Gould, Graham, Illinois; Green, Iowa; Griest, Hadley, Hamilton, Michigan; Hamilton, New York; Haugen, Hawley, Hersey, Hicks, Hollingsworth, Hutchinson, Ireland, James, Johnson, South Dakota; Johnson, Washington; Kearns, Kelley, Michigan; Kennedy, Iowa; Kiess, Pennsylvania; King, Kinkaid, Knutson, Kraus, Indiana; Kreider, La Follette, Langley, Lenroot, Little, Lundeen, Minnesota; McCormick, McCulloch, McFadden, McKenzie, McKinley, McLaughlin, Michigan; Mapes, Miller, Minnesota; Mondell, Moores, Indiana; Morgan, Mott, Nelson, Norton, Osborne, Paige, Parker, New York; Peters, Platt, Powers, Pratt, Purnell, Ramseyer, Mississippi; Miss Rankin, Reavis, Reed, Robins, Rose, Rowe, Rowland, Sanders, Indiana; Sanders, New York; Scott, Iowa; Scott, Michigan; Sells, Sinnott, Slemp, Sloan, Smith, Idaho; Smith, Michigan; Snell, Steenerson, Sterling, Illinois; Stiness, Strong, Sweet, Switzer, Temple, Timberlake, Towner, Treadway, Vestal, Volstead, Wason, Wheeler, White, Maine; Williams, Wilson, Illinois; Wood, Indiana; Woods, Iowa; Woodyard, Young, North Dakota; Zihlman. Total Republicans, 137.

Independents for the amendment—Baer, non-partisan; Fuller, Massachusetts, independent; Randall, Prohibitionist; Schall, Progressive. Total independents, 4.

Total vote for amendment, 282.

Democrats against the amendment—Blackmon, Bruckner, Buchanan, Caldwell, Campbell (Pennsylvania), Cantrill, Carew, Church, Coady, Crosser, Dale (New York), Dent, Dewalt, Dies, Dominick, Dooling, Doremus, Dupre, Eagan, Estopinal, Fitzgerald, Flynn, Gallagher, Gard, Garner (Texas), Gordon, Gray (Alabama), Griffin, Hamill, Hardy, Heflin, Huddleston, Hulbert, Igoe, Key (Ohio), Lazaro, Lea (California), Lesher, Linthicum, Lonergan, McAndrews, McLemore, Maher, Mansfield, Oliver (New York), O'Shaunessy, Overmyer, Phelan, Pou, Riordan, Rouse (Kentucky), Sabath, Sherley, Sherwood, Slayden, Small, Charles B. Smith, Thomas F. Smith, Steele, Sullivan, Talbott, Van Dyke, Welty, Wilson (Texas). Total Democrats, 64.

Republicans against the amendment—Bacharach, Britten, Cary, Chandler, New York; Clark, Pennsylvania; Classon, Crago, Davidson, Davis, Drucker, Dyer, Edmonds, Benjamin L. Fairchild, Francis, Freeman, Garland, Gillett, Glynn, Graham, Pennsylvania; Gray, New Jersey; Greene, Massachusetts; Greene, Vermont; Haskell, Heaton, Hull, Iowa; Juul, Kahn, Kennedy, Rhode Island; Lehlbach, Longworth, Lufkin, McArthur, McLaughlin, Pennsylvania; Madden, Magee, Meeker, Merrett, Moore, Pennsylvania; Morin, Mudd, Nicholas, Nichols, Michigan; Nolan, Parker, New Jersey; Porter, Ramsey, Roberts, Rodenberg, Sanford, Scott, Pennsylvania; Siegel, Snyder, Stafford, Swift, Templeton, Tilson, Vare, Voigt, Wisconsin; Waldow, Walsh, Ward, Watson, Pennsylvania, Winslow Massachusetts. Total Republicans, 62.

Independents against the amendment—London, Socialist; Martin, Progressive. Total independents, 2.

Total vote against amendment, 128.

Pairs of absentees—Stephens, Nebraska, and Neely, West Virginia, for amendment, with Gallivan, Massachusetts, against it; Goodwin, Arkansas, and Miller, Washington, for amendment, with Tague, Massachusetts, against it; Taylor, Colorado, and George W. Fairchild for amendment, with Curry, California against it.

Total membership of House with one seat vacant, 434.

How Constitution May Be Amended

THE constitutional provision relating to amendments is contained in Article V., section 1, and is as follows:

"The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution or, on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of this Constitution when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress; provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article, and that no State without its consent shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate."

SAYS WAR TAX BILL WON'T BE REDRAWN

Senator Simmons Assures That Changes Will Be Minor.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The war tax bill will not undergo general reconsideration at this session of Congress, Chairman Simmons of the Finance Committee announced to-day in the course of an attack upon the measure by various Republican Senators. Senator Simmons admitted the imperfection of the bill and said some legislation might be needed to correct inconsistencies. The special object of to-day's attacks was the "occupational" clause of the bill, which taxes the income of business and professional men in excess of $6,000 a year and in addition to the regular income tax.

Senator Kenyon of Iowa to-day introduced a bill to reduce the salaries of all Senators and Representatives from $7,500 to $5,000 for the duration of the war. It was referred to the Resolutions Committee.

The House Ways and Means Committee agreed upon legislation subjecting all Federal officials except the President and the members of the Supreme Court to the income tax. The House agreed by unanimous consent to debate the question to-morrow for one hour and then vote upon it. Passage of the measure is believed certain.

PROMOTION IN U. S. ARMY FROM RANKS

Gen. Pershing Devises System to Encourage Our Men in France.

CHOICE FROM NON-COMS

"Marshal's Baton" Soon to Be in Knapsack of Every American Soldier.

By the Associated Press.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Dec. 17.—The orders just issued by Gen. Pershing providing for a system of promotion from the ranks, under which any private who demonstrates his ability may win a commission, make all non-commissioned officers, even corporals, eligible for a school which is being established at a large training centre for the instruction of candidates for commissions. Privates who desire to become officers must first demonstrate their efficiency by earning appointment as non-commissioned officers.

The non-commissioned officers will be sent to the training school on recommendation of their superiors, which will be forwarded by the commanders of divisions or other separate units and by the chiefs of departmental staffs to the commander in chief. Before submitting such recommendations the officers charged with this duty are instructed by Gen. Pershing's orders to give the most careful consideration to the record of those recommended, having in view, in the case of non-commissioned officers of the line, only the fighting efficiency of his unit, and in all other cases only the ability to perform duties efficiently.

Unlimited Second Lieutenants.

When candidates attending the training school have been found to be proficient they will be assigned to vacancies as Second Lieutenants of replacement divisions. Thence they will go to fill vacancies occasioned by casualties and other causes in combat divisions. There will be no limit to the number of Second Lieutenants in the replacement divisions. On the contrary, it is recommended that there be at least three times as many in a given organization as in a corresponding combat division.

Within the combat units vacancies to the extent of one-third of the total will be filled in this manner, and two-thirds by promotion within the combat unit itself.

In the replacement divisions vacancies from the grade of First Lieutenant to Colonel will be filled by officers recovering from wounds and officers who have received no assignments. Those fully recovering from wounds will be assigned to the combat units. Arriving depot battalions hereafter will be considered part of the replacement divisions.

Experts Eat Soldiers' Fare.

Representatives of the United States Food Administration now know just how the American soldiers in France live. Saturday night the party of six split up and joined different units. Several units were on practice marches and the visitors had the experience of standing in the rain at the mess line and eating from the mess tins without shelter. They were billeted for the night with soldiers who were sleeping in lofts and in rooms of farmhouses.

Yesterday morning one of the visitors wanted to wash, and as the sergeants had been instructed to show them no favors he was directed to the nearest muddy stream, where hardy artillerymen were standing in mud and ice, busy with soap, brushes and frigid water. It appeared to be too much for one member of the party, so the captain allowed him to share his billet, which had a stove.

All the members of the party agreed that even under the most trying circumstances and sometimes without a single apparent comfort, except possibly a cigarette, the morale and demeanor of the soldiers was the finest possible.

German and Austrian cigarettes are being smoked by the American Expeditionary forces. There are two varieties being sold in the army commissaries, and they are known by the soldiers as "boche smokes." One variety bears the name of a Berlin firm, while the other was made by a concern in Sarajevo.

The appearance of the cigarettes caused considerable speculation until it was learned they had been turned over by the French when they discovered the American cigarette supply was running short. The French captured the cigarettes in the early days of the war and since they have been stored in a warehouse.

FOOD CONSERVATOR ON JOB.

Dr. Frederick E. Breithut Also Secretary of People's Council.

Dr. Frederick E. Breithut of the College of the City of New York assumed his duties yesterday as director of food conservation and information for New York city. The bureau of conservation is the official agency representing governmental authority in the city, and as such will carry on an active educational campaign.

Dr. Breithut also has been appointed executive secretary of the People's Council, an organization of citizens, societies, clubs and restaurateurs of the city.

ITALIANS DRIVE FOE FROM COL CAPRILLE

Austro-German Attack From Direction of San Marino Also Is Repulsed.

PARIS, Dec. 17.—Not only did the Italian forces maintain their positions yesterday but they achieved slight successes. Both the Italians and British troops fighting in Italy have engaged in several offensive operations within the last twenty-four hours.

The Austro-Germans made a strong attack on the lines to the north, from the direction of San Marino, but were driven back in disorder. In the Col Caprille the Italians attacked and then were counter attacked, finally forcing the enemy to withdraw to his recently won positions in this region.

Berlin announces what appears to be participation on a large scale of British troops in the Italian fighting. A British offensive thrust aimed at the enemy lines south of Monte Fontana Secca is said to have broken down, according to the German official statement.

A Rome official statement in regard to Saturday's operation says there was little infantry fighting between the Brenta and the Piave, but that artillery engagements in the north were severe. The Italians put down an intense barrage on Col Caprille, from which they withdrew the day before. The Italian storming platoon destroyed a small Austro-German bridge in the Piave delta. Airmen several times recently have conducted successful bombardments of enemy lines of communication.

ARMISTICE HALTS FIGHTING IN RUSSIA

Russo - German Agreement Calls for Cessation of Activities Until Jan. 14.

TROOPS MAY FRATERNIZE

Full Text of Document Is Made Public by Petrograd Government.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 17.—Dr. Richard von Kuehlmann, the German Foreign Secretary, says a Berlin despatch, is proceeding to Brest-Litovsk during the course of the week to take part in peace negotiations with Russia.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 16 (delayed).—The terms of the Russo-German armistice, according to a statement issued here, obligate no transference of troops until January 14, no increase of troops on the fronts or on the islands in the Moon Sound or a regrouping of forces. The Germans are not to concentrate troops between the Black Sea and the Baltic east of the fifteenth degree longitude east of Greenwich. Intercourse between the troops may be allowed from sunrise to sunset. Groups are limited to twenty-five persons at a time, who may exchange newspapers and unsealed mails, and who may carry on trade and exchange articles of prime necessity.

A special agreement will be made by the Naval General Staff regarding the extension of the armistice to the White Sea and the Russian coast in the Arctic zone. It is agreed also that attacks on war and commercial vessels must stop in these regions to avoid attacks in other seas.

The armistice on the naval fronts embraces all of the Black Sea and the Baltic Sea east of the meridian 15 degrees east of Greenwich. The demarcation line fixed for the Black Sea is from the lighthouse of Slinka to the estuary of the Danube to Cape Caros. In the Baltic the line runs from Reoguel to the western coast of Worms Island to the Island of Bagsher to Khegarne.

Vessels Must Not Cross Line.

Russian war vessels must not cross south of this line and the other parties must not go north. The Russian Government guarantees that the Entente war vessels will obey the rules of this provision and that Russian warships will not be allowed to sail among the Aland Islands. The text of the armistice agreement follows:

"Between the representatives of the higher command of Russia on the one hand and of Bulgaria, Germany, Austria-Hungary and Turkey on the other hand, for the purpose of achieving a lasting and honorable peace between both parties, the following armistice is concluded:

"The armistice shall begin on December 17 at 2 o'clock in the afternoon and continue until January 14. The contracting parties have the right to break the armistice by giving seven days notice. Unless notice is given the armistice automatically continues.

"The armistice embraces the land and aerial forces on the front from the Baltic to the Black Sea and also the Russo-Turkish front in Asia Minor. During the armistice the parties concerned obligate themselves not to increase the number of troops on the above fronts or on the islands in Moon Sound or to make a regrouping of forces.

No Transfer of Troops.

"Neither side is to make operative any transfers of units from the Baltic-Black Sea front until January 14, excepting those begun before the agreement is signed. They obligate themselves not to concentrate troops on parts of the Black Sea or Baltic Sea east of the fifteenth degree of longitude east of Greenwich.

"The line of demarcation on the European front is the first line of defence. The space between will be neutral. The navigable rivers will be neutral, their navigation being forbidden except for necessary purposes of commercial transport or on sections where the positions are at a great distance. On the Russo-Turkish front the line of demarcation will be arranged at the mutual consent of the chief commanders.

"Intercourse will be allowed from sunrise to sunset, no more than twenty-five persons participating at a time. The participants may exchange papers, magazines, unsealed mail, and also may carry on trade in the exchange of articles of prime necessity.

"The question of release of troops freed from service who are beyond the line of demarcation will be solved during the peace negotiations. This applies also to Polish troops.

"Naval fronts: The armistice embraces all the Black Sea and Baltic Sea east of the meridian 15 degrees east of Greenwich, applying to all naval and aerial forces. In regard to extension of the armistice to the White Sea and the north Antarctic Russian coast a special agreement will be made. Attacks upon war and commercial vessels must cease in the above regions and attacks in other seas must be avoided."

Commercial Navigation Permitted.

After fixing the lines of demarcation in the Black and Baltic Seas and limiting the movement of warships the agreement stipulates that commercial navigation of these seas will be permitted under rules to be formulated by a commission.

Immediately after the signing of the armistice peace negotiations are to be begun. It is provided that measures shall be taken for the exchange of civil prisoners, invalids, women and children under 14 years, and for the amelioration of the condition of war prisoners. The treaty concludes with these words:

"With the purpose of facilitating the conduct of peace negotiations and the speedy healing of the wounds caused by the war the contracting parties take measures for reestablishment of cultural and economic relations among the signatories. Within such limits as the armistice permits postal commercial relations, the mailing of books and papers, will be permitted, the details to be worked out by a mixed commission, representing all the interested parties, at Petrograd."

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NEW YORK
5th Ave at 27th St.
Booksellers to the World
Books FOR Xmas Gifts

CITY GETS COAL FOR DAY'S NEEDS

Continued from First Page.

and grade. When buying in 100 pound lots, as the poorer classes are forced to do, they are paying 70 cents a hundred pounds, which figures about $14 a ton.

At the office of traffic department of the Erie Railroad it was stated that there are about 200 cars containing about forty tons each at their Undercliff yards ready to be unloaded. Most of this coal is frozen in the cars and will have to be steamed out. This process sometimes takes from six to ten hours for each car.

An official of the company said that coal was running slowly, but with fair weather the situation ought to clear within a few days. He explained that most of the coal, when loaded into the cars at the mines, is wet and with zero weather in the Scranton district for more than a week past the condition of the cars upon arrival at tidewater has presented extreme difficulties in the way of prompt unloading.

He said the facilities of the Undercliff docks with their new unloading machine could take care of from 400 to 500 cars a day, but under present conditions the capacity depended entirely upon the rapidity with which the cars could be thawed out.

This official said he had noted charges in certain newspapers that the railroads were "lying down" in this crisis in the coal situation. He described such a charge as ridiculous. He explained that the price of coal had been fixed, that the freight rates had been fixed and that the receipts of the roads depended upon their capacity to carry on business.

"Leaving a string of loaded cars in our yards pays us no revenue," he said. "What we are after is to load the cars at the mines, get them to destination as quickly as possible and then unload them with all speed so that they can again be rushed back to the mines."

Asked for an opinion as to the cause of the shortage, the official said 10,000,000 more tons of coal were mined up to the present time this year than in 1916 and that to the best of his knowledge no arithmetic, algebra or other form of figuring could compute how a nine hour working day in the mines could supply a twenty-four hour working day in the vast number of factories throughout the country.

Loomis Is Optimistic.

E. E. Loomis, president of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, issued the following statement last night:

"There is certainly enough coal now in New oYrk or close at hand to relieve any shortage which may have existed.

"In my opinion there never was great cause for alarm over the situation. The agitation, however, led many who would ordinarily have been satisfied with the supply of coal in their cellars to go out and order more.

"This has naturally tended to make the situation worse and create an actual shortage in some cases.

"The Lehigh Valley Railroad has increased the amount of anthracite it brings to New York this year over last year by from 85,000 to 90,000 tons, so some one must have been getting coal."

The Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company is shipping large quantities of coal to Boston in accordance with instructions from the Federal Fuel Administration, but owing to the heavy seas and recent snows it took one of its barges nine days to make the trip from New York.

At the office of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company an official explained the difficulty of the railroads in transporting coal from the mines to this city in the recent storm. He said the roads had been swamped. They have not been purchasing locomotives during the past year and the motive power has therefore been greatly weakened. He said the yard men had been working day, night and Sundays in order to get the coal moving toward New York.

It was further explained, and the information was manifestly the same from all the railroad offices, that an explanation of the comparatively small quantity of coal at tidewater was found in the fact that to ship vast numbers of cars from the mines to New Jersey points during the recent storm, even were it possible, would be disastrous, as the congestion in the New Jersey yards would be such as to practically tie up unloading facilities.

Richard T. Davies of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company stated that the greatest difficulty of the railroads recently has been in frozen switches and coal being frozen into a solid mass in the cars. He explained as an instance that it took eight men more than an hour to unload fifty tons from one car owing to its frozen condition.

At the offices of the Lehigh Valley Railroad it was stated that during the forty-eight hours ended at 7 o'clock yesterday morning 10,000 tons of coal had been delivered at Perth Amboy. It was said that the company has about 45,000 tons at this point ready for transportation to points to be designated by the Federal Fuel Administration.

G. I. Moore, engineer of maintenance and way, and F. N. Hibbits, superintendent of motive power, are in personal charge of the unloading of this coal. They are living in a special car at the Perth Amboy yards, where a special mess and kitchen cars have been provided for the men who are doing the unloading.

May Send Coal East.

Relative to the situation on the great lakes, a representative of the Lehigh said that now that the lakes are closed to transportation he was of the opinion a large quantity of coal at lake points would come East. He added that one reason for the shortage here was due to the vast shipments to the Northwest.

One of the Burns Bros., who are among the largest dealers in the greater city, lays the blame for local shortage to shipments to the West and Northwest. He said:

"The situation is serious. There is no doubt about that. If the Government had not shipped so much coal to the West we would not be in the position we are in now."

Asked about the condition of the poor, he said that they were getting from a bushel to a ton at a time, according to their purse. He said the hotels could make a great saving by the conservation of lights. He added that the Government had gambled on the weather and lost. The Burns Bros. supply was said to be 50 per cent. in excess of what it was on Saturday.

In The Bronx, Federal Fuel Administrator Joseph H. Hall stated the supply yesterday morning was 2,700 tons, 1,300 tons short of the normal demand. By 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon this had been cut down to about 300 tons, but a fresh supply was expected to arrive during the night.

The situation in The Bronx, while relieved, is said to be serious still.

Albert H. Wiggin, Federal Fuel Administrator, could not be located yesterday. He was not at his office in the Chase National Bank and at the office of the Fuel Administration on the twenty-third floor of the same building, 61 Broadway, it was stated he had not been there during the day. His assistant, S. R. Flynn, was too busy to see representatives of the press.

Fuel Administrator Schley when asked if he had requested Police Commissioner Woods to make a coal census of the city replied that he had not, but would undertake the problem himself. Work along these lines he hoped to start within the next few days.

Jersey City Needs Fuel.

Members of the Chamber of Commerce of Jersey City yesterday estimated that about 40 per cent. of the residents of the city are without coal. State Fuel Administrator R. C. Jenkinson of Newark has been appealed to and is expected to do something to remedy the situation. Local dealers have received only about 20 per cent. of their usual supply since the middle of November.

Hoboken inaugurated a coal card system yesterday and by to-day hopes to have it in full operation. The coal situation became so serious on Sunday that Mayor Patrick R. Griffin and Health Commissioner Stack opened two coal stations yesterday where city employees sold coal at the rate of 100 pounds for 45 cents. Five thousand cards will be ready for distribution to needy families this morning.

During the sale yesterday it was found that there were many "repeaters" and enterprising youths who were buying at 45 cents and selling it at a profit a few blocks away. The inauguration of the card system was the result.

The Board of Health reported yesterday that there had been a decrease in the number of deaths from pneumonia during the period from Saturday noon until Monday noon as compared with the same period of the previous week. The deaths for the period ending noon yesterday were 177, of which thirty-seven were from pneumonia.

The report by boroughs for the period was:

Manhattan—Deaths, 68; from pneumonia, 10.

Bronx—Deaths, 20; from pneumonia, 4.

Brooklyn—Deaths, 62; from pneumonia, 16.

Queens—Deaths, 18; from pneumonia, 5.

Richmond—Deaths, 9; from pneumonia, 2.

The highest percentage of deaths from pneumonia continues to be shown in the reports from Brooklyn.

GREED TO BLAME.

Operators Break Philadelphia Contracts to Increase Profits.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 17.—Independent operators who are diverting coal that should come to this city to other points for a gain of 75 cents a ton are responsible in a large measure for the acuteness of the coal crisis in Philadelphia, according to Francis A. Lewis, the local Fuel Administrator.

The railroads brought only 7,000 tons into this city over the week end and the shortage of coal caused plants engaged on war orders to shut down or operate on restricted schedules, while many families moved from their homes to hotels. Women garbed in rich furs drove in their automobiles to buy a bushel of coal and carried it home in their machines, while poor women in the southeastern section of the city broke windows of a coal yard office in their frantic efforts to buy coal from a dealer with empty bins.

Because they were unable to get a pound of coal, although they have hundreds of tons somewhere on the railroads, Henry Disston & Sons had to shut down their plant, throwing 4,000 employees out of work, to-day. The company is making bayonets for the Government.

The plant of the Allen Wood Iron and Steel Company at Conshohocken is working on part time in some departments because of fuel shortage. Thirty other plants engaged on war orders are on the verge of shutting down.

Mr. Lewis said yesterday that he had entered priority orders for coal for all these concerns. The inability of the railroads to bring more coal into this city has decreased the entire available supply to the minimum amount consumed in two days. Railroad men said to-day they were hopeful of being able to deliver more coal here to-morrow if the weather remains clear.

Mr. Lewis said to-day he knew of one independent coal operator who was 20,000 tons short of his contract to supply dealers in this city. Some time ago this operator contracted to supply coal at a certain price a ton to the dealers here. Later prices were fixed by the Government that were 75 cents a ton above his contract price.

Although the price fixing schedule of the Government did not affect existing prices apparently it does not compel operators to supply coal on the contract prices.

However, it is known to the Fuel Administrator that these operators are shipping coal to points outside this city at prices that net them 75 cents a ton more than they would get if they only shipped coal to contract customers. Their names will be given to the National Fuel Administrator to-day.

The independents usually shipped about 20 per cent. of the coal consumed in this city annually; this is estimated at 5,000,000 tons. When operators ceased shipping here the demand was transferred to other companies who were mining up to their capacity and made it impossible for them to meet the extra demand fully.

At Darby the Walnut street school is closed, and the Ridge avenue school is open half time.

WIGGIN GETS FREE HAND

Can Cut Off Fuel From "Non-essentials" if Necessary.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Albert H. Wiggin, Federal Fuel Administrator, hereafter will have full authority to use his own judgment and initiative in handling emergency coal problems in New York. A new policy was announced by Dr. Garfield to-day to meet the pressing local problems which have arisen in New York and other localities, particularly in the industrial sections of the United States.

The various Federal fuel administrators are to be empowered to cut off supplies from halls, public meeting places, theatres, schools, churches and even "non-essential" industries if in their judgment such a course should become necessary to protect the householders and factories engaged on war work.

Instructions to this effect were issued to-day to W. K. Prudden, Federal Fuel Administrator for Michigan, who reported an acute situation in that State. Mr. Prudden was told to go the limit in his handling and distribution of supplies to care for the interests of war industries and householders. Authority was given him to cut off halls, amusement places and even industries that were in his judgment least essential to the national and local welfare.

Left With Mr. Wiggin.

In answer to questions Dr. Garfield said that such orders had not been issued as yet to Mr. Wiggin, as he had not asked for them. He said, however, that the orders to Prudden marked the inauguration of a new policy of decentralization that would be extended throughout the United States.

So far as the National Fuel Administration is concerned there is nothing new in the New York situation, but Dr. Garfield expects immediate relief in the metropolis.

Under the new Fuel Administration policy it will be up to Mr. Wiggin to keep Father Knickerbocker warm and the essential industries going even if amusement places and other such are closed.

L. A. Snead, commissioner in charge of distribution for the United States, is to keep promised supplies of coal going to New York. Through Mr. Wiggin shipments ordered from the mines to meet the needs of the metropolis will be checked up and kept under way.

Holiday Work Asked.

Through the new policy Federal Fuel Administrators in a measure may revive the list of "non-essential" industries which was pigeonholed by the priorities committee and the Council of National Defence in Washington. Their powers of curtailment of coal supply will not constitute a policy and are only to be used in time of dire emergency. The general policy for the United States of preferred treatment for the "essential" or actual war industries and the householders is to be continued.

To help meet the coal situation that is acute in many sections of the East Dr. Garfield has appealed to the miners of the country to forego the usual Christmas holidays. Assurances of compliance have been received through the labor leaders who transmitted Dr. Garfield's appeal. It has been usual for the miners to take two or three days holiday Christmas and again at New Year's. This year they will take only Christmas Day off.

Every day the country's mines are idle cuts production nearly 2,000,000 tons. A prolonged holiday season, if observed, Fuel Administration officials said to-day, would cause serious distress in many States where fuel supplies are low.

RELIEF FOR CLEVELAND.

Several Thousand Tons of Lake Coal Distributed.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 17.—Relief from the fuel shortage that has caused intense suffering here for more than a week was pouring into Cleveland to-day. Thousands of manufacturing plants which had been forced to close down resumed work.

More than 6,000 tons of bituminous coal from the lake steamship Otto L. Reiss, which reached here from Lorain, was unloaded. This coal will be delivered to the Cleveland Electric Illuminating Company, which supplies power to thousands of manufacturing plants.

The steamship G. J. Grammar, carrying 7,000 tons of anthracite, also arrived yesterday, and was being unloaded today. This coal will be distributed to domestic consumers, one ton to a family.

Mayor Davis wired President Wilson and Gov. Cox to-day urging authority to exercise an iron hand in dealing with the tense fuel and food situation.

"The city has had its hands tied long enough," said the message. "If the Government expects the cooperation of the officials of this city we must be empowered to act."

Commissions appointed by the Government to handle the food situation here have asked the city's war board for an appropriation, but the Mayor said that the board will not appropriate a dollar until assurance is had that city officials may have some hand in dealing with the threatening situations.

DIAMONDS
EMERALDS
SAPPHIRES
RUBIES
—as rare in quality as our Pearls
DREICER & Co
Jewels
FIFTH AVENUE at FORTY-SIXTH
— NEW YORK —

CHURCHILL'S
More Than A Restaurant—A Broadway Institution
Special Luncheon With Dancing, 75c
Churchill's popularity for luncheon is but natural in view of the unusual excellence of its *Special Luncheon* at 75c, combined with the superior conditions under which Dancing is enjoyed.
Broadway at 49th Street

SHORTAGE OF COAL NOT DUE TO MINES

Production for 1917 Estimated as Greatest in History of United States.

OUTPUT ON INCREASE

Nearly 45 Per Cent. of World's Fuel Mined Here, Bank's Statistics Show.

That the present coal shortage in the United States is due to causes other than lack of mine output is indicated by a compilation by the National City Bank of New York, which estimates our total output of 1917 as greater than in any earlier year and shows that the United States actually produces nearly 45 per cent. of the coal of the world. In 1916 the percentage was 44, in 1910 it was 43, in 1890 34, in 1880 21, and in 1870 15. The coal production of the United States has grown from less than half a million short tons in 1830 to 590,000,000 tons in 1916, and an estimate of 650,000,000 short tons in 1917.

The United States has been for many years the world's largest producer of coal. In 1913, the year preceding the war and the latest normal year for world production, the United States produced 570,000,000 short tons, against 322,000,000 in Great Britain, 266,000,000 in Germany, 60,000,000 in Austria-Hungary, 45,000,000 in France, 26,000,000 in Russia, 25,000,000 in Belgium and 24,000,000 in Japan.

Pennsylvania is by far the largest coal producing State, her total aggregating nearly 250,000,000 tons, compared with 80,000,000 in West Virginia, 60,000,000 in Illinois, 23,000,000 in Ohio, 21,000,000 in Kentucky, 17,000,000 in Indiana and 15,000,000 in Alabama. Practically all of the anthracite produced in the United States is mined in the State of Pennsylvania, where it forms one-third of the total output. Present indications are that the anthracite production of 1917 will aggregate about 100,000,000 short tons, out of a total coal production of approximately 650,000,000 short tons in the entire United States.

Notwithstanding the fact that we have by far the world's largest supply and are also the world's largest producers of coal, our exports are much less than those of certain other countries having a much smaller supply. Great Britain's coal exports in 1913, the latest normal year, amounted to 82,000,000 short tons and Germany's about 37,000,000 short tons, while the United States in the fiscal year 1913 exported only about 23,000,000 short tons. The 1917 exports were valued at $82,000,000, compared with $65,000,000 in 1913. Of this, $58,000,000 went to Canada, $5,000,000 to Cuba, about $