

WEATHER FORECAST.
Fair and somewhat colder to-day; to-morrow fair and colder.
Highest temperature yesterday, 54; lowest, 47.
Detailed weather reports on editorial page.

IT SHINES FOR ALL

VOL. LXXXVII.—NO. 73.

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PRICE TWO CENTS.

U. S. RESERVE BOARD— T-PLACE BRAKES ON SPECULATION HERE

Harding and Strauss Confer With Local Bankers on Situation.

NO ALARM IS FELT

Liquidation of Bank Loans Is Said to Be Going On Satisfactorily.

FIRM GRIP NOW TAKEN

Money Rate Jumps to 25 Per Cent., Highest Rate Since Panic of 1907.

W. P. G. Harding, governor of the Federal Reserve Board, and Albert Strauss, a member of that body, held a series of conferences with the leading bankers yesterday at the offices of the Federal Reserve Bank and at the close of the day it was made clear:

- 1.—That speculation either for the long or short account is to be curbed.
- 2.—That speculation has a bad effect on the entire country.
- 3.—That speculation has led to much unrest.
- 4.—That unbusiness as to the credit situation will disappear with a reduction in speculative activity.
- 5.—That the best remedy is a quieter market.
- 6.—That bullish activity can be checked by high money rates.
- 7.—That investment buying based on intrinsic values should check abrupt declines except in the case of inflated issues.

Names of Bankers Not Disclosed.

Both Gov. Harding and Mr. Strauss refused to give the names of the bankers who had been consulted on the ground that they had come here to seek information rather than to disclose it. Gov. Harding declared that there was nothing alarming in the situation and he did not think that any immediate further action was contemplated. He said that the liquidation of banking loans is proceeding satisfactorily and that the entire situation is well in hand.

Gov. Harding gave as the reason for the New York visit a desire to get first hand information, and he said he had obtained some interesting insights. Excusing himself with the remark that he had just time to catch the train for Washington, the Governor said that he was on his way back to Reserve Board headquarters to discuss the speculative and credit situation with his colleagues. All that Mr. Strauss would say was that the fever of speculation had caused some uneasiness in Washington, that the Federal Reserve Board wished to see the facts at the closest possible range and that he and Gov. Harding had come to New York to discuss the general condition of stock market speculation and credit and to be in a position to inform the entire board of conditions at present.

Strong Denies Rumors.

The directors of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York will hold their regular weekly meeting to-day, and rumors were afloat to the effect that there would be a further rise in discount rates. In reply to inquiries respecting these rumors, Benjamin Strong, Jr., governor of the Federal Reserve Bank, stated that there was no basis for them. The bears, however, needed no rumor ammunition, for the action of the money market furnished sufficient guide for the liquidation of security holdings.

At the opening, the money market there was not a single dollar available, but in response to telephone calls some \$15,000,000 was supplied on condition that the renewal rate be 14 per cent. That was the lowest rate of the day, and there was an immediate attack on market values. Around 2 o'clock the rate jumped to 15 per cent. and shortly before the close \$1,000,000 or thereabouts was loaned at 25 per cent., the highest rate since the 1907 panic.

DEADLOCK REMAINS OVER RAIL WAGES

Time and a Half Plan Proves Obstacle.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—After a four hour conference to-day agreement between the Railroad Administration and the four railroad brotherhood leaders was as far away as ever. The demands for time and a half overtime in road service and revision of working conditions were laid before Director-General Hines several months ago.

Active Stocks Tumble as Money Rates Rise

WHILE money rates advanced yesterday to the highest figure reached since the 1907 panic, stocks yielded materially. Declines recorded among the more active stocks were as follows:

- General Motors, 3 1/2%
- Texas Company, 14
- Mexican Petroleum, 13
- American Tobacco, 11 1/4
- Baldwin Locomotive, 8 1/2
- Pierce-Arrow, 6 1/4
- Pan-American Petroleum, 6
- Atlantic Wool, 4 1/4
- American Gullf, 3 1/2
- Sinclair, 3 1/2

BRITAIN TO BID FOR VAST FUNDS

Bank of England Likely to Raise Interest Rate to 7 Per Cent.

FOR EXPANSION OF TRADE

Policy to Dominate in World's Markets Detected—Exports Show Big Increase.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
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LONDON, Nov. 11.—Bankers in the financial district here told the correspondent of The Sun to-day that there is a likelihood the Bank of England's rate will be raised again, this time to 7 per cent. American bankers will not overlook the significance of these heavy increases. The yield from Treasury bills has been raised to 5 1/2 per cent., but the real meaning is much deeper than a mere plan to attract money into Treasury bills.

These increases mean that England officially puts her stamp on a higher level of money rates and intends to enter the international money markets in order to command all the funds she can get for the development of her trade. The financial district is against the increase, contending that money already is too high in comparison with the rates during the war, but the Treasury apparently is determined to establish interest rates that will prevent all unnecessary borrowing and put a stop to the practice of borrowing cheap money in London and re-lending it at higher rates in New York.

Three objects were achieved by raising the bank rate: money for the Treasury is assured; British business is free to explore the world as of yore, and England notifies the world she wants its money to help in the exploration and is willing to pay a high rate of interest for it.

The statement that England is determined to get all the money she can is not a mere generality; it is fully corroborated by an analysis of the factors surrounding the increase in the bank rate. In New York a rise of 1 per cent. would be forgotten overnight, but in London an increase of 1 per cent. in the bank rate is regarded as the next thing to an earthquake, and such increases never are made here except with the most far-reaching motives.

Increase of Exports.

The trade returns for the first nine months of this year showed that England's exports were roughly more than \$2,000,000,000, an increase of 50 per cent. over the same period in 1918. This means that an extra \$1,000,000,000 of capital will be needed to finance the increase in exports for the year. Where is the capital to come from as further growth is made?

The Government's expenditures are going on at the war rate and the sales of Treasury bills keep home funds busy; therefore it is necessary to have foreign capital to finance them. It seemed a few weeks ago that England did not want any foreign capital when she abolished the special 4 1/2 per cent. interest rate on foreign balances, but that was merely preparatory to the broader step that she is taking now. At that time the restriction limit was in force against new private issues of capital and the British investor had then no alternative; he was compelled to keep his money home because of the heavy discount on sterling exchange and there was no demand for it here because no new shares were coming on the market.

Treasury bills were comparatively easy and the 4 1/2 per cent. for foreign balances served to attract outside funds, but that did not promote British trade. Almost every other nation, especially the United States, was branching into new fields, getting new markets. Of course in America the United States Government was not a heavy borrower and there was no need for restricting capital issues there. One new international enterprise after another came out in the United States and was capitalized successfully.

Continued on Fifth Page.

SHONTS TERMS OF SEPARATION ARE REVEALED

Agreed to Pay Wife's Debts of \$30,000 and Give Her \$20,000 a Year.

FUNDS FOR DAUGHTERS

Couple Covenanted to Act Toward Each Other for Life as if Unmarried.

WILL CASE POSTPONED

Attorneys Are Anxious About \$50,000 Worth of Goods That Are Missing.

Details of the 1917 agreement between Theodore P. Shonts and his wife, Milla D. Shonts, were made known yesterday, although the argument of the motion before Surrogate Fowler to oust Mrs. Shonts as temporary administratrix was postponed for one week.

At the time Mr. Shonts signed the agreement, July 29, 1917, he was president of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company and living apart from his wife. In consideration of paying her debts and of the other provisions contained in the private agreement Mr. Shonts agreed to allow Mrs. Shonts to live the balance of her life "as if unmarried," and she agreed to allow him the same freedom of action.

Mrs. Shonts agreed also not to "harass, molest or annoy" her husband or any of his friends or associates, and she guaranteed she would not begin any action or proceeding of any kind against him and would relinquish all her former interest in his estate if he performed the covenant he had made in the agreement. She also agreed to sign any necessary deeds or other papers to perfect the release of her dower or any claim upon his estate.

The agreement recites the fact of the Shonts marriage and the birth of their two children, Theodora, now the Duchess de Chaulnes, and Marguerite, wife of Rutherford Bingham, son of Gen. Theodore A. Bingham. "Divers disputes" having arisen between husband and wife, it continues, the parties to the agreement, Mr. and Mrs. Shonts, agreed to the contract.

Agreed to Pay His Wife's Debts.

In consideration of Mr. Shonts's desire to provide for his wife and two daughters he agreed to pay his wife's debts, which she then estimated at \$30,000. As a part of the agreement Mr. Shonts agreed to pay for her attorney, Warren Dixon and George F. Files, say that this part of the agreement was broken by Shonts, as he paid only about \$10,000 of her debts.

Mr. Shonts also agreed to pay his wife \$20,000 a year during their joint lives. This provision of the agreement expired upon his death. During her lifetime he kept up these payments in monthly installments and, it is said, exceeded the amount at times.

The second paragraph of the agreement provides for the establishment of a \$100,000 trust fund with the Guaranty Trust Company for the benefit of the two daughters. This is entirely separate and apart from a similar arrangement made for their benefit in his will and Mrs. Shonts's attorney contends there is in addition to the trust fund of \$100,000 in his will. The agreement provided, as it will also does, that the surviving daughter might have the entire income of either fund without having to pay for the maintenance of her children. Their children will receive the principal.

In addition to this provision for the daughters the agreement provides that \$7,500 a year shall be paid by Shonts to each daughter until she is married, and also to each daughter, until the total amount of the agreement, shall not exceed \$100,000 each year.

Mr. Shonts acknowledged an indebtedness of \$100,000 to his wife for money loaned by her to him, and agreed that this debt matured upon his death and might be collected from his estate within six months after his death. The provision is identical with the will in which he acknowledges that he owes his wife \$100,000.

Agreed to Live on \$20,000 a Year.

Mrs. Shonts agreed to support herself from the \$20,000 annual allowance and not to contract for any more debt upon her husband's credit.

Bankers Trust Company Leases Hotel in Paris

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun from the London Times Service. Copyright, 1919; all rights reserved.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—The Hotel Bristol in Paris has been acquired by the Bankers Trust Company of New York.

ALLIES BOW TO RESERVATIONS

Europe Fears Peace League Will Be Impotent Unless U. S. Is in It.

FRENCH GET ASSURANCES

The "Temps," Government Or- gan, Says G. O. P. Course Shouldn't Cause Fear.

By LAURENCE HILLS.
Special Correspondent of The Sun.
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PARIS, Nov. 11.—Evidence continues to accumulate that the European Government is getting ready to accept some, if not all, of the American reservation to the peace treaty. While it was denied to-day in American circles that any real discussion took place at yesterday's meeting of the Supreme Council of the Peace Conference in regard to the attitude to be assumed toward reservations, as was reported, the fact seems to be that many informal conversations are going on now on this subject, all tending to support what has been affirmed repeatedly in these despatches, that these Powers see that the peace treaty would be virtually meaningless without the admission of the United States.

To obtain the cooperation of the United States in the execution of the treaty, which is regarded generally as vital, these Powers are preparing to accept the terms of the United States respecting its responsibilities in connection with the League of Nations.

A remarkable editorial article in last night's issue of the Temps, an almost complete reversal of former utterances, is the most significant evidence that has appeared yet in regard to the attitude of the French Government, of which this newspaper is the organ. Maintaining that the reservations were not acceptable while they were in committee, this paper, after the vote in the Senate on the first two, now sees no serious obstacle even in the Shantung reservation, which it calls the gravest of all.

Nullification View Scouted.

The Temps takes issue flatly with those who have insisted that reservations would nullify the treaty, a view which it says is explained perhaps by the electoral campaign, but which the facts and the text of the treaty do not justify.

"In rejecting all amendments," it says, "the Senate has shown clearly that it does not require any modification of the treaty, but demands simply that the Allies accept the construction it places on certain clauses regarding its own participation. If these seem to restrict the sense of the treaty, it is so only in theory, for in fact the reservations limit themselves to setting forth restrictions which already exist in reality."

Discussing the reservations the Temps bears out The Sun's despatch of October 25. While the first reservation regarding withdrawal from the League of Nations diminishes in theory the powers which have been accorded to the council of the league, now in practice, the paper asks: "The desire of the French to curry favor with the Republican party of the United States in the league if the American people were in such a spirit that both houses would vote to denounce the covenant?"

It advances practically the same argument regarding the reservation on Article X. Regarding the Shantung reservation it says: "China has not signed the treaty; therefore the question of Shantung remains in suspense, and if the United States reserves provisionally its acceptance of this, is there really any change made in the domain of realities?"

The desire of the French to curry favor with the Republican party of the United States is reflected in this paragraph: "Some may say that the Republican party, which now actually is master of the legislative power of the United States and which perhaps will be master of the executive power in sixteen months, wishes to destroy the League of Nations, a wish to which the French are ready to accede, but this would be an interpretation absolutely contrary to what we know."

The Temps gives excerpts from the papers of various Secretaries of State, including Secretary Knox, to show that the Republicans are actuated by principles of which France need have no fear.

Makes Plea to Save League.

Perhaps equally significant of the anxiety of the French Government to please the Republicans is the demand of the Liberty, another Government organ, that Senator Hitchcock should not prevent the ratification of the treaty because the Democrats were defeated on the reservations.

SNIPERS SKILL 4 VETS IN PARADE; I. W. W. LYNCHED

Quarters of Radicals in Cen- tralia, Wash., Wrecked and Set Afire.

MANY RUSHED TO JAIL

Service Men Send Poses to Nearby Camps in Gen- eral Roundup.

60 NABBED IN PORTLAND

One Leader of Crowd Attack- ing Soldiers Taken From Prison and Hanged.

Special Dispatch to The Sun.

SEATTLE, Wash., Nov. 11.—Four former soldiers were killed and several others were severely wounded in Centralia this afternoon when members of the Industrial Workers of the World fired on an Armistice Day parade of the American Legion from the windows and roofs of the I. W. W. headquarters in the Avalon Hotel Building. As a result of the shooting a mob led by former soldiers broke into and wrecked the radicals' headquarters, and later in the night another mob took Britt Smith, local secretary of the I. W. W., who had been arrested, rushed him out of the city and hanged him to the timbers of a bridge on the old Chehalis military road.

The dead and wounded are: ARTHUR McFLEESH, Centralia, manager Prigmore & Sears's drug store; killed instantly. WARREN O. GHEM, Centralia, attorney and former football star at the University of Washington; died of wounds. BEN CASAGRANDA, Centralia real estate dealer; died of wounds. DAVE HUBBARD of Centralia, lumberman; died of bullet wound in the heart. GEORGE STEVENS of Centralia, shot through the leg. FRANK WATT of Chehalis, shot in arm.

The parade had just debouched into Tower street, the main thoroughfare of the village, from Second avenue, and the band was playing a spirited marching tune when the firing began from the roofs and a burst of bullets poured into the ranks of the former soldiers. The wounded men dropped to the pavement. The parade was in confusion and abandoned toward the headquarters of the radicals. The three rooms occupied by the I. W. W. organization were entered, and the books, literature and furniture were overturned and carried into the street. The radical headquarters were set on fire and burned. Torches were applied to the building, and it was only with difficulty that the fire department saved the structure. As it was the entire front of the place was practically wrecked.

Arms and Ammunition Found.

When the former service men entered a large quantity of arms and ammunition was discovered, which was later found to be the property of the four men in the rooms and a fifth was discovered running from the building. He was pursued by Hubbard and another lumberman, Howard Bonner. The radical ran toward the Chehalis River and turned at intervals to fire at his pursuers. Reaching the banks of the river, he sought refuge behind a stump, and Hubbard and Bonner tried to rush him. He fired, wounding Hubbard, but as the latter fired Bonner jumped on the man from behind and knocked him senseless with a blow of his fist.

The mob then pounced on the prisoner and with a rope about his neck and led him back to town, shouting that they were going to hang him and all the other Reds to lampposts. The Chief of Police met the crowd and succeeded in getting the prisoner away from them. He was locked in jail with four who had previously been captured. Stevens was shot while taking a gun away from another radical at the hotel and the man was captured.

Former service men surrounded the jail later in the afternoon and declared that while they would make no effort to reach the prisoners, they would make an attempt on the part of the police to move them to another city. Many were armed with rifles and shotguns.

A crowd of 500 persons gathered at the jail later in the afternoon and threatened to hang every Red they could find, and volunteer possees scoured through the city and the lumber camps near by in a search for radicals. Every posse carried ropes and most of the members had guns.

City Lights All Go Out.

For two or three hours late in the afternoon there was quiet throughout the city, but at 7:30 all light suddenly went out and a volley of shot was fired down Pearl street.

During this period the mob rushed the jail guards and dragged out Smith, who was later rushed to the bridge and hanged. His body was still dangling from the timbers at a late hour tonight, a grim warning to other radicals.

Despatches received here to-night have begun a roundup of all men suspected of belonging to the I. W. W. Sixty men were arrested in a raid on I. W. W. headquarters, and it is understood that a squad of special police has been detailed by Mayor George Baker to search Portland for Reds.

The parade in Centralia was in celebration of Armistice Day, and was just debouching into the main street when the rifles began to crack and bullets poured into the marching ranks from roof tops. Practically all of the city's 3,000 population had turned out to do honor to the men who fought in France. The shooting came in the midst of tumultuous cheering as the men came in slight wearing the uniforms in which they had done duty in France. All the killed and injured were in the military section of the parade.

SECRETARY WILSON CALLS OPERATORS AND MINERS FOR NEGOTIATIONS FRIDAY

BIG FRAUD SEEN IN WAR CLAIMS

Millions Involved in Settle- ment of Army Contracts, Says Report to House.

DEMANDS SPEEDY REVIEW

Resolution Is Urged to Aid Re- covery of Vast Sums—Eight Firms Named.

Special Dispatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—Evidence indicating fraud, involving millions of dollars in the settlement of eight big war contracts of the War Department, has been found by the House Committee on Expenditures in the War Department. Representative W. J. Graham (Ill.), chairman of the committee, charged in a report to the House to-day.

The committee, in the report, recommended to the House the adoption of a resolution calling upon the Secretary of War to review the settlements and, if the Government has been defrauded or if money is due it on the contracts, to take immediate steps to recover the amounts. The action is the result of an investigation extending over several weeks by the sub-committee on ordinance whose report was approved by the full committee.

"In some of the cases investigated," the report says, "they obviously seem to be tainted with fraud. In some also the committee is of the opinion that constructive if not actual fraud occurred, vitiating the settlements."

"The committee is of the opinion that millions of dollars are involved in these settlements, which the Government might have a right to recover if a proper review of such settlements were made. Part of the blame for this condition is due to the rules adopted for the settlement of these claims and the laxness and inefficiency of the Government representatives."

Some Claims Investigated.

"The sub-committee among other things has investigated the following settlement of war claims and contracts, to wit: American Can Company, New York; contract for hard bread cans; Stein-Burnt Camp and Field Equipment Company, Chicago, contract for fireless cookers, cooks' chests and bread boxes; Henry Moss & Co., Chicago, contract for branding iron; Briar Hill Steel Company, Youngstown, contract for 364 240-millimeter mortar shells; National Enameling and Stamping Company, Baltimore, contract for boilers and kettles; Standard Steel Company, Hammond, Ind., contract for 364 240-millimeter mortar shells; Jones & Laughlin Company, Pittsburgh, contract for by-product coke ovens, and United Metals Selling Company, New York, contract for copper.

"In all these cases except the last two named salvage values were fixed by Government agents and army officers on special facilities furnished by the Government, sometimes buildings and some-time machinery and equipment, which the committee believes to be insufficient, unjust and to the Government."

"In the last case cited, that of the United Metals Selling Company, the salvage values were fixed by the producers of the metal, which was a combination aided and encouraged by the Government, although in violation of the law of the land."

Report Covers 500 Pages.

"The resolution originates in the sub-committee on ordinance, and is the result of a very considerable investigation of settlements of claims made by the War Department, or by the various claim boards under its jurisdiction since November 11, 1918.

"This investigation as shown by the hearings of said sub-committee has taken a wide range. It has included investigation of the rules that have been formulated by the War Department for the settlement of such claims and the machinery that has been devised. It has gone into a few of the great mass of claims that have been adjusted, all of which is incorporated in 500 printed pages of committee hearings, and is too voluminous to be even briefed in this report.

"The act of March 2, under which the claims are settled, has never been tested in the courts. It is manifest, however, that Congress had in consideration when this act was passed the probability or at least the possibility that some board or body might desire to review them. The select committee has been created since the passage of that act, but there remains some doubt whether it is such a reviewing committee of Congress as is intended by the language of such act. If it is, it has no right to bring action to recover the moneys now due the Government on said settlements, which, through the Department of Justice, can institute the proper proceedings."

HARD CIDER DECLARED LEGAL.

Does Not Contravene Dry Act, Says Revenue Official.

BOSTON, Nov. 11.—The manufacture and sale of pure apple cider, whether fermented or not, is permissible under the prohibition regulations, acting Collector of Internal Revenue Andrew J. Casey announced to-day. The statement was in response to inquiries about the use of apple juice for Thanksgiving. Cider, either sweet or hard, Mr. Casey said, may be sold at the present time without regard to alcoholic content, although nothing may legally be done to increase its percentage of alcohol. After January 15, 1920, however, cider can be manufactured and sold commercially only when the alcoholic content is under one-half of 1 per cent.

Order Calling Off Strike Reaches Kanawha Field

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Nov. 11.—The 42,000 striking mine workers in District No. 17, which includes the greater part of West Virginia and a section of eastern Kentucky, were ordered back to work by C. F. Keeney, district president, in telegrams received at district headquarters of the United Mine Workers here to-night from Indianapolis. The telegrams, which were received by Fred Mooney, district secretary, and W. M. Blizzard, president of Sub-district No. 2, said:

Strike order rescinded. Order men back to work.

More than a score of miners from outlying sections who were waiting at headquarters for the news, immediately started out to notify the men. The order was relayed also by telephone to the various local presidents of the Mine Workers' Union.

COAL MINERS END WALKOUT

Strike Leaders After Tense Conference Decide to Obey Court.

NEXT MOVE IS UP TO U. S.

Men Believe Their Case Is Strengthened for Coming Negotiations.

Special Dispatch to The Sun.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 11.—When the United Mine Workers, attesting their American devotion to law and order, called off the bituminous strike in obedience to the mandate of the Federal court here to-day they put the next move in the most serious industrial complication in the nation squarely up to the Government and to the coal operators.

To-night they accepted the invitation of Secretary of Labor Wilson to a conference in Washington on Friday, in which the operators will take part. They have made no response to the invitation of Thomas T. Brewster, president of the operators' association, for a conference on Monday of the scale committees of the central competitive field. The demands in this field for a six hour day, a five day week and a 60 per cent. increase in pay brought on the strike.

The action of the miners in these two respects is read as presaging new demands that will embrace the entire bituminous industry. Both operators and miners are not averse to such a declaration. Representatives of both declare that it will settle working conditions in the coal fields for years to come.

Miners Strengthen Case.

With the breaking of the three day tension while the officials of the miners were gathering and deciding whether or not to obey the order of the court—a break that came just before dawn this morning at the end of an eighteen hour meeting of the miners' leaders—the miners believe that their position has been strengthened to a tremendous tactical degree.

Miners' officials make no secret of the fact that now that the miners have complied with the law by moving on their part any obstruction to the production of coal, criminal under the Lever act, will expect the Government to see to it that the operators are held to an equally close line. Though the miners will go into the new conferences shorn of their strike weapon they will ask, and they believe they will get, substantial Government backing for their demands.

The agreement of the mine workers to obey the mandate of Judge Anderson and recall the strike order came at the end of a meeting savage in its intensity. There can be no doubt of the fact that the miners' officials have felt that a case has been outrageously put upon, first by the operators, whom they charge with making huge profits out of war conditions from which the miners benefited little if at all, and second, by the Government in interfering in a struggle which many of the leaders still conceive to be nobody's business but their own.

Conservative Leaders Win.

The meeting represented a struggle first of all by the safe and sane leadership of John L. Lewis, acting president of the United Mine Workers, and William Green, secretary-treasurer, against the counsel of the radicals who, in the first place, forced the extreme demands. At one point of their deliberations Lewis and Green came from the meeting room and held a strenuously whispered conversation in an ante-room. Lewis broke off the talk to pace nervously up and down the floor, his hands locked behind his back, while Green sat with his head bowed. After perhaps half an hour Lewis returned to the meeting room and a little while later, at 4:15 this morning, he came from the room and said:

Gentlemen, we will comply with the mandate of the court. We do it under protest. We are Americans. We cannot fight our Government. That is all.

His face was white and lined and his hair rumpled. Most of his colleagues presented the same worn and disheveled appearance. They hastened to their own rooms to match a little sleep, while

Big Emergency Supply Held.

It developed to-day that the Railroad Administration through its distributing system has something like 15,000,000 tons of bituminous coal in cars. This with the production that was coming

Attempt Will Be Made to Settle Differences Over Wages and Hours.

LONG SESSIONS LIKELY

Diggers and A. F. of L. Leaders Oppose Arbitra- tion and Compromise.

NON-UNIONISTS INVITED

Gompers Organization Sullen Over Strike's End and Assails Palmer Again.

Special Dispatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—Negotiations to settle the differences between the coal miners of the country and the coal mine operators are to be begun here on Friday, probably at 11 A. M. After the calling off of the coal strike in Indianapolis to-day Secretary of Labor Wilson, as Government conciliator, sent telegrams to Thomas T. Brewster, chairman of the executive committee of the operators of the central competitive field; to Harry N. Taylor, representing the operators affected outside of the central competitive field, and to John L. Lewis, acting president of the United Mine Workers of America, asking them to meet here for a conference. Negotiations will be resumed just where they were broken off in the conference which preceded the strike and which ended abruptly when the miners refused to countermand the strike call as a preliminary to such negotiations.

The Wilson message urges all parties to approach the conference with an open mind, forgetting the past. Before the message was sent out, however, Mr. Brewster, as chairman of the operators' executive committee, sent a telegram to Acting President Lewis urging the miners to meet the operators for settlement next Monday. This telegram was despatched at 2:30 o'clock, as soon as information came of the formal action of the court. It was two hours later when Secretary Wilson's message was sent out after conferences with Government officials and labor leaders.

A. F. of L. Leaders Are Sullen.

Though the strike is called off and new negotiations are to be undertaken, officials realize that the situation in the coal fields of the country is still far