

WEATHER FORECAST.  
Rain and warmer to-day; to-morrow  
partly cloudy and colder.  
Highest temperature yesterday, 41; lowest, 29.  
Detailed weather reports on editorial page.

# The Sun.

IT SHINES FOR ALL

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## FRICK LEAVES \$120,000,000 FOR COLLEGES AND PUBLIC USES; ART GIFT IS \$65,000,000; FAMILY AND FRIENDS GET \$25,000,000; MINERS' CHIEFS AGREE TO COMPROMISE TO END COAL STRIKE

### UNION LEADERS WILL BALLOT ON PLAN TUESDAY

Wilson's Suggestion Is Put  
Before Lewis and Green  
by Palmer.

LONG CONFERENCE HELD  
Details of Proposed Settlement  
Withheld by Attorney-  
General.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Attorney-General Palmer announced after midnight that an agreement was reached here early this morning (Sunday) between Government officials and John L. Lewis, acting president, and William Green, secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers, under which a compromise proposal for termination of the soft coal strike will be submitted to a meeting of the executive committee of the mine workers at Indianapolis next Tuesday.

The compromise, which is not described in the statement, was proposed by President Wilson "looking to a speedy termination of the strike situation and adjustment of the entire controversy," the statement says. Mr. Lewis and Mr. Green will urge acceptance of the proposal.

Statement by Palmer.

Mr. Palmer's statement follows: A conference was held at the Department of Justice in Washington on Saturday at which were present the Attorney-General, Mr. Tumulty, secretary to the President; John L. Lewis, acting president, and William Green, secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers of America, with a view to reaching an understanding between the Government and the miners which would result in a settlement of the coal strike situation.

At this conference there was submitted a definite, concrete proposition from the President looking to a speedy termination of the strike situation and an adjustment of the entire controversy. The officers of the United Mine Workers, in response to the suggestion of the President, agreed to meet and have called a meeting of the general scale committee, the representatives of all the district organizations and the International Executive Board of the United Mine Workers to be held in Indianapolis on Tuesday, December 9, at 2 o'clock P. M., at which time the President's proposal will be considered and its acceptance by the miners urged by Mr. Lewis and Mr. Green. The Attorney-General will be in Indianapolis on Tuesday.

The announcement came as a complete surprise, as Government officials had not made known the fact that the union leaders had been called into conference or that new proposals were under consideration. The presence of Lewis and Green in the city had been rumored during the day but could not be confirmed.

It was known that Mr. Palmer talked on the coal situation with President Wilson in the course of the day, but no intimation of the nature of the conference was obtainable either from Mr. Palmer prior to his announcement or at the White House.

When the announcement was made officials would not comment as to the nature of the proposals to be submitted at Indianapolis. The text of the statement as well as the general attitude of Government officials indicated clearly, however, that acceptance by the miners was anticipated.

PRICES WILL NOT GO UP, SAYS GARFIELD  
Fuel Administrator Assures  
Coal Consumers.

Special Despatch to The Sun.  
WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The coal strike is to be settled upon the basis agreed upon by the Cabinet, a 14 per cent. increase in wages for the soft coal miners and no increase in price of coal to the consumer. The Government's course has been determined and will not be changed. This answer will be given to the State Executives and all others who seek local agreements or any dodging of the issue. It was made plain to-night in official quarters.

Continued on Fourteenth Page.

### 540 MINERS' OFFICERS IN W. VA. ENJOINED IN STRIKE

Bill Charges Conspiracy to Restrict Coal Production in  
Defiance of Order of U. S. Court in Indianapolis

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Dec. 6.—Five hundred and forty miners' officials and members of mine committees in Districts 17 and 29 of the United Mine Workers of America, which embrace almost all organized mines in Southern West Virginia, are named in a temporary restraining order issued to-day by Judge Benjamin F. Keller of the United States District Court.

The order enjoins the defendants and all other persons from unlawfully conspiring, combining, agreeing or arranging to keep the strike order in effect. The order was issued after Lon H. Kelley, Federal District Attorney, had filed a bill of complaint asking for a temporary injunction. Hearing of the application was set for December 22.

The bill names as defendants also two members of the international board of the union, B. S. Scott, District 17, and Lawrence Dwyer, District 29.

The bill was brought to "restrain the defendants and other persons unknown to the plaintiff from further engaging in and carrying out, and from encouraging and participating in a conspiracy, combination, agreement and arrangement to restrict the supply and distribution throughout the United States of a necessary within the Act of Congress of August 10, 1917."

The bill declared that certain officers of the international union recalled and rescinded the general strike order and that certain of the miners, not defendants, resumed work of producing coal after the Federal Court at Indianapolis had issued an injunction against the United Mine Workers' officials.

But the defendants named, the bill charged, continued to act in furtherance of the conspiracy to restrict the production of bituminous coal. Another charge made was that certain of the defendants, particularly treasurers of various local unions, supplied funds and furnished provisions to miners and their families when the diggers remained away from work.

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### BIG INDUSTRIES HAMPERED BY COAL SHORTAGE

Unemployment Grows as  
Plants Close—Detroit  
Is Hard Hit.

SURVEY OF THE NATION  
Reports to "The Sun" Show  
Critical Situation Embraces  
a Wide Territory.

Industries throughout the United States are beginning to feel the full pinch of the shortage of soft coal due to the strike of the miners. The *Sun* yesterday wired to the chief industrial cities of the country for a report on the fuel and working conditions, and almost invariably the report was that factories were closing or were about to cease operations. In some sections industries have a supply of fuel on hand for a short period and are running, but adjacent places already have been forced to close because of the lack of coal.

Special Despatch to The Sun.  
DETROIT, Dec. 6.—Detroit's electric light, power and heat and gas consumers, classed as non-essential, will go under war time fuel conservation restrictions to-morrow.

Business hours are to be reduced, train service cut and street cars to go unheated in mid weather in this city's fight to conserve fuel in the national coal strike crisis.

Rather than chance exhausting the two weeks fuel supply of the Detroit Edison Company, Alex Dow, president, has ordered reductions in the amount of current consumed, effective at midnight.

Facing the situation stoically, members of the Employers Association of Detroit offered Mr. Dow their unrestricted cooperation, assuring him that Detroit employers will help in every way to avert a serious shutdown of industries.

"With what coal we have now," Mr. Dow said, "our company could keep operating, but it is likely to run into the hundreds of thousands. The Detroit Edison supplies 70 per cent. of the city's power."

All the Detroit plants of the Studebaker Corporation, employing 5,000 men, must close without electric power. The Hudson Motor Car Company announced that it would close this evening and remain closed until further notice. This leaves out the Timken-Detroit Axle Company. This will release between 5,000 and 6,000 workers.

Dodge Bros., employing 15,000 men; the Lincoln Motor Company, one department employing 800, and the Northway Motor and Manufacturing Company are ready to close.

Officials of the Hupp Motor Car Company declare an effort is being made to put its own power plant into operation before Monday to avoid the necessity of laying off 1,500 men.

It is announced at the Ford Motor Company that sufficient coal was now on hand to operate "for the immediate future."

Branch plants in the city, however, will suffer either partial or complete shutdowns.

Some Still Optimistic.  
The Fishbe Body Corporation, which employs 14,000 men, closed most of its plants to-day. The decision was reached this forenoon at a conference of the company's executives. A few of the company's smaller plants will remain open. This company is dependent on the Detroit-Edison Company for power.

The Maxwell Motor Company plant has been closed for a week on account of annual inventory, but will reopen next Wednesday, as their supply of coal—if not confiscated for essential use—is sufficient to last for several weeks.

The Packard Motor Car Company officials say they will not be immediately affected by the coal shortage, having a "several days supply" on hand. These officials, however, are very optimistic and count on the acute situation being relieved before their available fuel is exhausted.

The Wilson Body Company officials think they will be able to keep going, as they get their power from outside sources and are augmenting their store of coal with wood.

SOME OHIO PLANTS  
FACING SHUTDOWN  
Good Reserve Supply Ameliorates  
Situation for Many.

Special Despatch to The Sun.  
CINCINNATI, Dec. 6.—So far there has been little reduction in the operation of industrial plants in Cincinnati and vicinity.

A steel mill in Newport, Ky., and a

### JENKINS BOND IS SUBJECT OF U. S. INQUIRY

State Department Will Insist  
on Fullest Details  
of His Release.

DIPLOMATIC COUP SEEN  
Compliance With U. S. Order  
Demanded His Unconditional  
Release.

Hansen Volunteered  
Bail for Jenkins

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 6.—J. Salter Hansen, who furnished the bond of \$500 for the release of William O. Jenkins, the American Consul Agent at Puebla, arrived at Mexico city about ten days ago. He conferred with Secretary of the Treasury Cabrera, it is understood, relative to the Mexican loan. Later he went to Puebla and negotiated Consul Jenkins's bail.

Mr. Hansen said upon his return to Mexico city that his action had been entirely voluntary. He was reticent regarding his mission to Mexico.

Special Despatch to The Sun.  
WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—So far as the State Department knows, Consul Agent William O. Jenkins was unconditionally liberated from the Puebla penitentiary by order of the Mexican Government, for the following communication was given out here to-day:

American Consul Agent Jenkins at Puebla has reported that he was released from the penitentiary at midnight December 4, but that he was not advised regarding the reasons for his release. It is evident from Mr. Jenkins's reports that he had no knowledge of bail being furnished. The Department is investigating the facts regarding the furnishing of the bail and at whose instance it was furnished.

Other than this statement, no official information was forthcoming on the Mexican situation to-day, except that the State Department was informed of the arrest by the Mexican authorities of the Mexican Federal soldier who shot and killed James Wallace, an American employee of an oil company near Tampico.

The facts regarding the report that Jenkins had been released on the deposit of \$500 cash bail by his friend J. Salter Hansen are awaited by the State Department, for if this is true it indicates a diplomatic finesse that may not be overlooked by the United States.

It was pointed out to-day that Jenkins's release under these circumstances did not necessarily mean even a technical compliance with the requirements of this Government in Secretary Lansing's last note, but that the future attitude of the Mexican Government in the Jenkins case might cause the situation no far as Mexico is concerned. However, all the circumstances are being investigated and on the result of these will depend the next move in connection with the sending of Gen. Pablo Gonzalez by Carranza to Puebla to look into the Jenkins case was considered the proper thing for Mexico to do and it is not proper that Gonzalez might have had a hand in the alleged killing of Jenkins. The State Department prefers to think that Jenkins was let go because of his diplomatic representations.

It is true that Jenkins had his release thrust upon him it is also considered true that Jenkins is conducting an investigation on his own behalf, for officials to-day expressed their continued belief in Jenkins's sincerity, and it is apparent that his cooperation with the State Department in refusing to give bail when offered the chance met with satisfaction, for had the bail been given it would have been considered as at least a willingness to allow his guilt or innocence to be determined by the Mexican authorities.

Hansen is said here to have had business relations with Luis Cabrera, brother of Gov. Cabrera of Puebla and Mexican Minister of Finance, but officials would not discuss this or whether Hansen and his status in Mexico was being looked into.

Meanwhile the American Embassy in Mexico city is continuing its labors particularly regarding the Jenkins kidnapping, but the State Department had nothing to report on this matter to-day.

HOUSE BILL CUTS  
NEWSPAPER SIZE  
Daily Limit of 24 Pages Proposed  
to July, 1921.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Size of newspapers and periodicals would be limited until July 1, 1921, under a bill that Representative Anthony (Kan.) announced to-day he would introduce next week in an effort to relieve the news print shortage. Violation of the restrictions would bar the publications from the mails.

Daily newspapers would be limited to twenty-four pages, Sunday editions to thirty-six pages, weekly and bi-weekly periodicals to twenty-five pages and monthly periodicals to 100 pages.

Continued on Eighth Page.

### Germans to Evacuate Lands Given to Poland

WARSAW, Dec. 6.—Evacuation of the territory ceded to Poland by Germany, according to the terms of the German-Polish accord concluded a few days ago, will start at 6 A. M. on the seventh day after the signature in Paris of the ratification protocol of the peace treaty.

Occupation by the Poles will begin at once.

### ANNUNZIO PLANS DALMATIA COUP

Bulgarians Urged to Attack  
Jugo-Slavs While Feet  
Seizes Spalato.

SERB FRONTIERS CLOSED  
Efforts Made to Create Trouble  
in Albanian—Situation  
Grows Intense.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Athens under date of Thursday 29.12.19 is reported that the Serbian frontier has been closed.

Gabriele d'Annunzio, the insurgent Italian leader at Fiume, and his adherents in Italy have arranged the most startling and ambitious scheme for the advancement of their cause yet undertaken, revolving about an attack on Spalato in the immediate future, according to private advices from Dalmatian sources which are usually well informed.

Efforts are being made, it is declared, to instigate uprisings in Montenegro and Albania coincident with the Spalato assault, while the Bulgarians are being urged to attack the Jugo-Slavs. Those favoring the annexation of Dalmatia are said to have sent missions into Albania and Montenegro to foment trouble, but the success attending these projects is unknown.

At the same time it is stated guns and war material have actually been delivered in Bulgaria for use against the Jugo-Slavs.

Observers express the belief that the projected campaign reported is not entirely D'Annunzio's plan but is conceived and supported by his adherents in Italy.

Meanwhile 30,000 Jugo-Slav troops in Dalmatia are said to be ready to fight on the slightest sign of aggression from the Italians.

It is believed further that Serbia is ready to employ all her resources to defend what she considers her rights in the situation. The position is extremely tense, and despatches from Paris indicate that the peace delegates in particular are making every effort to solve the Adriatic problem speedily.

### SERBS THREATEN TO FIRE ON ITALIANS Notify Supreme Council of Their Intention.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun from the  
London Times Service.  
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By G. S. ADAM.

PARIS, Dec. 6.—The Serbians have called the attention of the Supreme Council to the very grave state of affairs on the Adriatic and have formally acquainted the council with their intention to fire upon any Italian volunteers who may cross the line laid down.

The information which was sent recently to D'Annunzio's intentions and the possibility of raids upon Spalato, Cattaro and Antivari has now been supplemented by news reaching the Serbians in Paris to the effect that some kind of coup may be expected Sunday.

According to the Serbians Italian volunteers at Fiume have left the town and their places have been taken by others. Recently an Italian warship with all lights out entered and reconnoitred. The Serbians, although aware of the presence of the vessel, took no action. It is pointed out that the Austro-Hungarian fleet lying in the roadstead is disarmed and it is feared that this reconnaissance points to possibility of some naval coup on D'Annunzio's part.

The Serbians claim to have come into possession of correspondence between King Nicholas and his Ministers showing that the removal of Nicholas and his Cabinet from Paris to Cap Martin is preliminary to a flight into Italy should the Italian filibusters succeed in their Montenegrin projects.

Continued on Eighth Page.

### ALLIES BELIEVE GERMANS WILL SIGN PROTOCOL

Confidence in Paris That  
Military Measures Will  
Be Unnecessary.

NEW NOTE DESPATCHED  
Americans Departing in Con-  
viction That Berlin Will  
Disavow Lersner.

By LAURENCE HILLS.  
Staff Correspondent of The Sun.  
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PARIS, Dec. 6.—Despite the appearance of gravity that has been given to the present situation in regard to the signing by the Germans of the protocol to the peace treaty the American delegates are convinced absolutely that it will be signed and that the ratifications of the treaty will be exchanged. So are the British and so are the French.

This conclusion is founded upon a careful analysis of the situation based upon confidential reports from Germany which show that, as in previous situations of a similar kind, the German people are not in a mood to tolerate resistance measures on the part of their Government.

Everything indicates that at the proper time the German Government will disavow the utterances of Baron von Lersner here and will crawl, as it did last June. The Americans are leaving here next week absolutely confident that the treaty is to be put into effect and that no military measures will be necessary.

In order to bring the Germans to terms, however, a note was drawn up to-day in which is contained a military threat. It will be handed to-morrow probably to Lersner. It fixes a time limit within which the protocol must be signed under penalty of a military advance. Before approving the text of this note the Supreme Council received a report from Marshal Foch and Field Marshal Sir Harry Wilson which outlined the nature of this military threat. The ultimatum will be signed as usual by Premier Clemenceau as the president of the Peace Conference, but will go forward in the name of all the Allies and associates.

This means that the United States still stands as a party to these proceedings. The Americans have not been in favor of quite such a vigorous action, it appears, and have contended, among other things, that a threat of a blockade alone would be sufficient. But approval of the note containing the military threat is stated officially to have been unanimous, which means that the Americans waive their objections.

The French already had begun ostentatiously moving some heavy guns across the Rhine. In French circles it is asserted that American troops would participate in any necessary forward movement, but this assertion does not appear to have been based upon anything official. The Americans do not think this will be necessary, and any way the question would have to be solved by Washington, no orders having come as yet.

Preparing for Departure.  
The American are packing up for their departure and nothing now can change their plans. Under Secretary Polk has informed the French officials that he is returning to America a friend of France and that his sojourn in Europe will enable him and the other Americans to view Europe's problems more sympathetically. But no American now is making any promises of continued participation by the United States in a material way in these troubles of Europe. Her essay in European politics is drawing to a close. It would appear, and Europe is accepting it as such.

A British-French-Belgian-Italian alliance to hold the German power in check is advocated openly now in the French newspapers and America is being left out of consideration. "The United States has refused to be the arbiter of the world and it depends upon us to remain masters of Europe. Justice will be done." This is the way that Genesee in *L'Atelier*, one of the best commentators, sums up the new situation and it is indicative of opinion in general.

### ALLIES PREPARING FOR RHINE ADVANCE

Heavy Artillery Reported  
Sent Across the River.

By the Associated Press.  
PARIS, Dec. 6.—In a note drafted by the Supreme Council to-day it is demanded that Germany sign the protocol providing for the carrying out of the peace terms.

The note recalls that making the treaty effective means the immediate release of the German prisoners. It leaves the reply to the German representation regarding the claims for the sinking of the German fleet at Scapa Flow to be dealt with in a further special note.

The note closes by directing Germany to sign the armistice protocol, failing which action the council declares it will be constrained to adopt measures of coercion of a military order.

Notwithstanding the discussion of preparations for the military eventuality, the impression among the Peace

Continued on Fourth Page.

Princeton Receives \$15,000,000; Harvard and Mass. "Tech" \$5,000,000 Each.

PARK FOR PITTSBURGH  
New York Residence and  
Art Works Valued at  
\$50,000,000.

TO PUBLIC USE FOREVER  
\$15,000,000 Fund Provided—  
Foundation to Be Known as  
"Frick Collection."

Henry Clay Frick's will was made public yesterday. He not only gave his art collection and home, now valued at \$50,000,000, to the people, but provided an endowment of \$15,000,000 to maintain and increase what is to be known permanently as the Frick Collection. And that is only one feature of a testament which Lewis Cass Led-ward, who revealed it yesterday, calls "one of the most wonderful wills, in view of its public and charitable benefactions, ever heard of."

Mr. Frick's estate is worth about \$145,000,000. He has left all except \$25,000,000 of it for public, charitable and educational purposes. That \$25,000,000 is distributed in a long list of specific bequests among his wife, his son and daughter, his four grandchildren, other relatives, friends and employees. The city of Pittsburgh receives a public park of 151 acres and \$2,000,000 for its maintenance. The residue of the estate, estimated at \$50,000,000, is divided into 100 shares of \$500,000 each. The distribution of these shares is as follows:

Princeton University, thirty shares, estimated at \$15,000,000.  
Harvard University, ten shares, \$5,000,000.  
Massachusetts Institute of Technology, ten shares, \$5,000,000.  
Education Fund Commission of Pittsburgh, ten shares, \$5,000,000.  
Mercer Hospital, Pittsburgh, ten shares, \$5,000,000.  
New York Lying-In Hospital, three shares, \$1,500,000.

One share, \$500,000, apiece to these Pennsylvania institutions, several of them in Pittsburgh: Children's Hospital, Kingsley House, Allegheny General Hospital, Home for the Friendless, Pittsburgh Free Dispensary, Pittsburgh Newsboys Home, Western Pennsylvania Hospital, Central Y. W. C. A., Uniontown Hospital, Cottage State Hospital, Conestoga, Westmoreland Hospital, Mount Pleasant Hospital, Braddock General Hospital, Homestead Hospital.

The remaining thirteen shares, valued at \$6,500,000, to the daughter, Miss Helen C. Frick. Mr. Ledward explained that the benefactor intended to award every one of the 100 shares by his will, but as he died with children, the shares had not been decided upon their use along the contemplated lines was left to the judgment of Miss Frick, in whom her father had full confidence.

Few "Strains" Tied to It.  
Throughout the will the broadest discretion is given to the trustees or other who will administer the bequests. It is doubtful if a large estate was ever bequeathed in such a way as to give Mr. Frick more than equals the endowment of \$145,000,000 which the Princeton alumni are trying to raise and has added \$5,000,000 to the Harvard endowment of \$15,250,000, which is also in process of subscription.

Princeton men who heard of the provision of the will last night were delighted beyond words. "They had rather expected some time ago that Mr. Frick would give \$2,000,000 for a chemical laboratory building and equipment, and as he did not do this because the war came on they suspected he might do it in his will. But the real fact—\$15,000,000—quite took their breath away."

Mr. Frick's only son, Childs Frick, is a Princeton graduate. He himself was one of the university's trustees.

In all the bequests of known value, assuming that each of the residuary shares is worth \$500,000, for which statement Henry C. McElidowney of Pittsburgh, president of the Union Trust Company and one of the Frick executors, is the authority, total \$142,000,000. An estimate of \$3,000,000 as the value of the park given to Pittsburgh brings the whole estate up to \$145,000,000, which is not far from the earlier estimates of those best informed.

House and Art Works' Value.  
Mr. McElidowney said that the New York house and art collection, exclusive of the \$15,000,000 maintenance endowment, are worth approximately \$50,000,000. This is away beyond the most conservative guess of \$30,000,000 for the collection and \$20,000,000 for the house, unofficially made after Mr. Frick's death, which occurred last Tuesday.

The Frick residence is to be held by the widow for her lifetime. Upon her death, or earlier if she so elects, it and all other buildings owned by Mr. Frick on the block in which the residence stands, go to a corporation to be known as the Frick Collection. Meantime, and this immediately, the corporation is to be formed under the laws of New York State by these trustees: Mrs. Frick, Helen C. Frick, the daughter;

Continued on Fourth Page.