

WEATHER FORECAST.

Rain and colder to-day; fair and colder to-night and to-morrow. Highest temperature yesterday, 52; lowest, 41. Detailed weather reports on editorial page.



IT SHINES FOR ALL

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# MINE CHIEFS FAVOR ENDING STRIKE, BUT BALK ON METHOD; WILSON PROMISES SPEEDY WAGE INQUIRY; 14 P. C. INCREASE; FUEL AUTHORITY CLASH BEWILTERS CITY; BROADWAY DARK

## BRITISH APPEAL FOR U. S. CREDIT TO SAVE EUROPE

Paish Says Collective Effort Is Needed to Avert Great Disaster.

## OUR TARIFF IS OPPOSED

Foreign Nations Can Repay Debts Here Only by Shipping In Goods, He Declares.

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—Sir George Paish, editor of the London *Statist* and well known financial authority, writes in the *Globe* appealing urgently for American commercial and financial cooperation with Europe. "It is becoming clearly evident," he says, "that unless the entire problem is seen in all its aspects a complete breakdown of credit, of exchange, of commerce and of trade must occur in the not distant future." The collective effort required to avert disaster, he asserts, is the greatest the world has ever been called upon to make. "The people of Europe," he writes, "cannot support themselves without the continued grant of credit for the purchase of urgently needed food and raw materials."

Referring to Secretary of the Treasury Glass's statement that the problem of financing the restoration of Europe belongs primarily to American exporters, the writer says that it is much too big for the American exporters to deal with; they cannot go beyond the limits of their own credits, which are already nearly reached. Sir George holds that the protective tariff is primarily responsible for Europe's inability to pay America for American goods. Those laws, he points out, are designed to keep out foreign goods, and only by selling goods to America can Europe pay for American goods.

"Although the question of the American tariff and American policy is one of the American people alone," he continues, "the claims of humanity demand that America in one way or another, by banking credit, by private loans or Government loans, should supply Europe with the food and material she needs in this great emergency." The *Globe* says the question will be raised in the House of Commons to-morrow why the United States has not been asked to accept in payment for Great Britain's debt an equivalent amount of British credit and reduce the cost of living.

## FIUME PROBLEM NEARS SOLUTION

D'Annunzio and Rome Authorities Exchange Proposals.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN from the London Times Service. Copyright, 1919, all rights reserved. ROME, Dec. 9.—Proposals and counter proposals have been passing between D'Annunzio and the authorities of Rome and Trieste and it is hoped that a solution of the Fiume question is not far off. It is more and more clear that the rift between two factions among D'Annunzio's lieutenants is widening. The latest information shows that the extremists have lost much ground and that moderate elements have increased their influence.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—An Exchange Telegraph despatch from Rome says it is understood in connection with the Ministerial Council held in Rome yesterday that a settlement with D'Annunzio was reached.

Premier Clemenceau is expected to arrive from Paris to-morrow. It is believed his visit is connected with the solution of the Fiume question, which is being discussed here by Lloyd George and Foreign Minister Scialoja of Italy.

## BETHMANN-HOLLWEG IN ROYALIST PLOT

In Switzerland to Aid Hohenzollerns and Hapsburgs.

GENEVA, Dec. 9.—Dr. Theobald von Bethmann-Hollweg, the former Imperial German Chancellor, is reported to be at Geneva. He is credited in Swiss diplomatic circles as being at the bottom of a monarchist movement in favor of both the Hohenzollerns and Hapsburgs, the nucleus of which he is said to be attempting to establish in Switzerland with the aid of German and Austrian refugees.

## SEPARATE PACT NOT SOUGHT.

Bonnar Law Says There Are No Negotiations With France.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—Andrew Bonar Law, the Government leader in the House of Commons, informed the House to-day that no negotiations were proceeding for a separate Anglo-French treaty.

## Reds Seek to Establish Soviet Rule in Britain

LONDON, Dec. 9.—John L. Baird, Unionist member of Parliament from Warwickshire, announced in Commons to-day on behalf of the Home Secretary that the Government was aware that certain persons, some of them of foreign origin, were carrying on revolutionary propaganda in Great Britain with the object of abolishing the present government and substituting therefore government on the lines of the Soviet system in Russia. Mr. Baird added that it was known that money had been brought from abroad for this purpose. Britons also had subscribed to the fund.

## PEASANTS, RICH, SPURN LENINE

Side With Capitalism Against Bolshevism When They Become Landowners.

PROPAGANDA IS PLANNED Agrarians Who Refuse to Sell Grain at Fixed Prices to Be Punished.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN from the London Times Service. Copyright, 1919, all rights reserved.

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 9.—Premier Lenine, addressing the All Russia Soviet Congress at Moscow, complained that Communistic principles were utterly disregarded by the Russian peasantry. "The peasants," he said, "have become landowners and now side with capitalism against Bolshevism. The peasants must not be treated with violence, which might cause rebellion, but by better organization and propaganda they must be converted to the Communistic idea. I propose an organization of special missions to be sent throughout the countryside to teach the peasantry that Communistic agriculture must and will be enforced. "Peasants who refuse to sell their corn at fixed prices must be punished; they must learn that the days of free trade are over and that exclusive profits cannot be tolerated. No concessions to private dealers would be allowed, otherwise Bolshevism will be sapped at its very foundations."

## BRITAIN AND RUSSIA FAIL IN AGREEMENT

Red Proposals for Exchange of Prisoners Halted.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—No agreement has been reached with Soviet Russia on the exchange of prisoners, according to an announcement to-night by Lord Stanmore. The conditions proposed by Maxim Litvinoff, the Bolshevik plenipotentiary, were too comprehensive to be accepted by the British Government, Lord Stanmore said.

By the Associated Press. DONRAZ, Estonia, Dec. 8.—An official communication concerning the conference between the representatives of the Baltic States and emissaries of the Russian Soviet Government indicates that the Estonians and Bolsheviks have found a basis for a continuation of the discussions. The Bolshevik delegates acceded to the demands of the Estonians for the discussion of an armistice. The Soviet representatives requested that the question of military guarantees for a cessation of hostilities be decided before the discussion of the peace treaty was continued. The Estonians, however, insisted upon, and carried their point, that these guarantees be discussed along with the treaty. Recognition of Estonian territory and the fixing of boundaries were cleared away and referred to a sub-committee.

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## AMERICA ENDS PEACE COUNCIL PARTICIPATION

Polk and Associates Bid Adieu and Leave Europe to Its Own Course.

PROBLEMS STILL FACED Britain and France to Say if Foch's High Command Is to Be Maintained.

By LAURENCE HILLS. Staff Correspondent of THE SUN. Copyright, 1919, all rights reserved.

PARIS, Dec. 9.—With the ending of to-day's sessions the Supreme Council of the Peace Conference, as an association of five great Powers of which the United States is one, comes to an end. The United States, as represented by Under Secretary Polk and his associates, took formal leave to-day of its associates in peace making and reverted to its former policy of taking what part it sees fit in European disputes as seen from the vantage point of Washington. Thus is finished finally a chapter in American diplomacy whose consequences must be left for the historians of the future to weigh. If the Supreme Council continues here, and this it may do for a few weeks, it will be a Supreme Council of European nations. The extent of the participation of Ambassador Wallace in whatever is taken up in connection with the present German situation, the Hungarian treaty and certain adjustments of the Bulgarian treaty remains in doubt. But if Ambassador Wallace assists at all it will be only when such matters as these are discussed. As a directing agency for European affairs in general America no longer will be a member.

## Europe Left to Itself.

Militarily and now diplomatically the United States has left Europe to itself in accordance with what European commentators now admit seems to be the plain desire of the American people, whatever assurances President Wilson may have given to the contrary. The notes delivered to the Germans last evening are believed almost certain to be accepted. While the notes contain the military threat they indicate that the Allies have no intention of going too far with the Germans and really amount to a concession that some of their points have been well taken. The Allies make plain that their armies are not to invade Germany in years to come on every seeming infraction of the treaty. The last act of the United States here seems to be directed to obtaining some modification in the British and French viewpoints.

One question which the European nations must decide themselves is whether they are to continue for the allied high command, with Marshal Foch at its head, for the purpose of enforcing the German treaty. The Americans showed that they did not approve this plan, but now they are leaving it to the British and French to decide for themselves. This again marks a complete separation of American interests. Here are some of the questions left over and their disposition:

## U. S. PEACE ENVOYS START FOR HOME

Supreme Council Decides on Division of German Fleet.

PARIS, Dec. 9.—The chief members of the American peace delegation left Paris this evening on the first stage of their return journey to the United States. Frank L. Polk, Henry White and Gen. Tasker H. Bliss were bid farewell at the station by Premier Clemenceau, Marshal Foch, Ambassador Wallace, Earl of Derby, the Japanese Ambassador, the Marquis of Chamberlain and others. A large crowd of spectators shouted "Long Live America!" as the train departed. The Supreme Council decided to-day

## LONG SEES SOLUTION OF IRISH QUESTION

Settlement Near for First Time in History, He Says.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—For the first time in history there is every prospect of the Irish question being settled satisfactorily, according to a statement made in a speech to-night by Walter Hume Long, First Lord of the Admiralty. Premier Lloyd George will introduce the new Irish home-rule bill in Parliament Monday, according to the *Daily Mail*. The newspaper adds that the bill provides for two Legislatures with a coordinating Senate, but that the powers to be allotted to the Senate have not yet been defined. It says the fate of the bill will depend on the Government's generosity in this respect.

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## Hunts for Dictographs Where Grand Jury Sat

A brisk young man approached a group of reporters outside the door of the District Attorney's office in the Criminal Courts Building the other day.

"I'm from the Audiphone Company of America," he said. "I came up to repair that system of interior telephones, those dictographs. Where are they?" He was directed to Mr. Foster, head of Mr. Swan's anteroom force. The visitor was passed from one person to another in the anteroom and finally was told to "go to the library, next floor above, on the other corner of the building." This is the room where the Extraordinary Grand Jury has been sitting.

## WILSON AGAINST A COMPROMISE

Hitchcock Denies, However, President Forbade Steps for Treaty Bargaining.

FRENCH PACT FAVORED Senate Sentiment for Its Ratification Increases—Peace Declaration Slumbers.

Special Despatch to THE SUN. WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Senator Hitchcock (Neb.), Democratic leader, today denied the published story that he had been forbidden by the President to conduct any negotiations looking to a compromise for the ratification of the treaty of peace with Germany. He said the President merely said he would not accept any compromise.

The story persisted, nevertheless, that the President during the Fall-Hitchcock conference with him last week did declare that he wished no negotiations to be inaugurated by the Democrats. The Foreign Relations Committee will allow the matter to rest for the time being.

If the President does not see fit to withdraw the treaty and send it back to the Senate with some indication of his desires the majority Senators are content to let it remain where it is. They regard it as dead unless the President shall devise some means of putting life into it anew.

Likewise the proposal to declare peace by legislative process is hanging fire, no effort will be made to do anything with it until after the holiday recess unless something new entirely unexpected develops to change conditions.

Some recrudescence of interest in the Franco-American alliance treaty has been noted this week, and one Senator—himself a last ditch opponent of the German treaty—declared to-day there was a considerable increase of the disposition to ratify the Franco-American alliance.

To-morrow is the date for the regular meeting of the Foreign Relations Committee, but members said to-day there was no prospect of developments in the Franco-American affairs. The understanding is that a good deal of communication is taking place between the State Department and the European foreign offices regarding their attitude toward the treaty proposed reservations to the peace treaty.

It is persistently reported that some of the governments on the other side have indicated their willingness to accept the peace reservations. If this is true, however, no intimation of it has come from the State Department.

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## NIXON'S ORDERS CONFLICT WITH HARDIN'S STAND

Commissioner Directs Curtailment of Light and Ifs Rival Does Not.

THEY MAY CONFER TO-DAY Regional Director Contents Soft Coal Restriction Is Not Necessary Here.

A conflict of authority over the enforcement here of the drastic Federal regulations for the saving of fuel issued because of the coal strike broke the city into bewilderment yesterday.

Both A. D. Hardin, Eastern Regional Director of Railroads, and Lewis Nixon, Public Service Commissioner, asserted that they were in charge of the situation. At Mr. Hardin's office it was said that no orders had been issued for any specific curtailment of light and that it was extremely probable that none would be.

Almost at the same time this statement was being given to reporters Mr. Nixon was sending broadcast a duplication of the fuel conserving edict promulgated in Washington Monday night by Dr. Harry A. Garfield, Federal Fuel Director, through the Railroad Administration. Mr. Nixon also sent to Mayor Hylan a request that he name some official or commission to look after the enforcement through police channels.

Broadway Virtually Dark. Mr. Nixon's order was issued so late in the afternoon that its general observance was not expected to-day. As a matter of fact, however, Broadway was in comparative darkness last night.

The big electric advertising signs were not running, nor were those in front of the shops. The only lights still on were the street lights and the lights of the soft coal and coke. Power for these signs comes from low tension wires and is generated by hard coal.

A majority of the shop windows were illuminated as usual. The lights are furnished by high tension wires charged by power developed from soft coal. By far the larger proportion of the power furnished by the New York Edison Company is used in the city.

Office lights must be out by 4 P. M. Business buildings may use only enough heat to maintain a temperature of 68 degrees.

Manufacturing plants may operate but their lights only six last night. Elevator service must be curtailed. Electric railways must reduce schedules to a minimum, with no heat during rush hours.

All hands are to cooperate in arranging schedules, days and hours of work.

Nixon Tries to Confer. It was said at Mr. Nixon's office that he had made an effort to get into touch with Mr. Hardin over the telephone during the day. When it became apparent that these efforts would fail Mr. Nixon sent a letter to the Regional Director asking the conditions might be delivered this morning and Mr. Nixon hopes to arrange a conference during the day at which an understanding can be reached.

There was no misunderstanding whatever concerning the cutting of railroad traffic and, beginning at one minute past midnight this morning about 500 trains in the Eastern district were cancelled. This action is not only expected to save fuel but to aid in relieving the present freight congestion because many shipments which would be dumped at freight stations under normal conditions now will be withheld.

At Mr. Hardin's office optimistic views were entertained concerning the situation. Should the coal strike be settled between now and Friday, it was said, the shortage here would be relieved by the latter part of next week and no restriction of light or power would be necessary. It was admitted that if the strike continued conditions might become such that Mr. Hardin would consider it necessary to order the Garfield restriction into effect here. But that situation had not yet arisen, it was explained, and no demand for conservation was advised but not demanded.

According to the view entertained at Mr. Hardin's office Dr. Garfield had entrusted that enforcement of his fuel rules to the Railroad Administration, which in order to centralize authority, had placed the matter entirely in the hands of the Regional Directors throughout the country, giving them discretionary authority to deal with conditions in their territories as they thought best.

It was explained that comparatively little soft coal was used in New York city and that the shortage here was no where near as acute as in the middle West. Immediately upon the settlement

## MARYLAND MINERS WANT TO GO TO WORK

Wish to Be 100 Per Cent. Americans, Leaders Declare.

Special Despatch to THE SUN. CUMBERLAND, Md., Dec. 9.—Miners in the soft coal fields adjacent to Cumberland are demanding a settlement of the strike and an immediate return to work. Several attempts have been made by individual groups to get together and take action which would lead to resumption of work despite the action of district leaders. Thus far the miners have lost forty days pay and have no funds for Christmas.

Miners in Loudonville, in the heart of the Georges Creek district, issued this statement to-night: We, the miners of the Georges Creek region, should get together and have an understanding among ourselves in regard to returning to work. Now we have been on strike forty days and what have we done? We have done nothing but sit around and look at one another; we should come together and try and do something. The only thing we are doing is fighting our Government. West Virginia has 13,000 men back at work.

The miners of Georges Creek are the most comfortable and well situated in the United States because 100 per cent. of them are American born citizens, no foreign people to disturb us, and therefore we can understand our situation. Let us get together, have a settlement and return to work like men and be 100 per cent. American.

## RAIL SCHEDULES CUT 200,000 MILES A DAY

Still Further Curtailment May Be Authorized.

By the Associated Press. WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Railroad travelers were brought face to face to-day with the most severe curtailment in passenger service that the nation ever has known. While on many of the Eastern roads service was reduced sharply yesterday it was not until to-day that the orders of the Railroad Administration began to be felt in other parts of the country. In still other sections many trains made their last trips to-night.

Railroad Administration officials estimated from informal reports received from regional directors that approximately 200,000 train miles will have been cut from the passenger schedules each day before the end of the week. The saving of fuel, based on this estimate of the reduction in service, was placed at about 1,000 tons a day. Exhaustive study is being made to ascertain whether additional curtailment can be effected without causing the public too much discomfort.

In view of this reduction it is necessary, officials said, even though the holiday season is at hand, to check the drain on the nation's rapidly dwindling coal reserves.

## Text of President's Proposal to Miners.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 9.—The text of the proposal of President Wilson for a settlement of the soft coal strike, as submitted to the General Committee of the United Mine Workers of America here to-day, reads:

I have watched with deep concern the developments in the bituminous coal strike and am convinced there is much confusion in the minds of the people generally and possibly of both parties to this unfortunate controversy as to the attitude and purposes of the Government in its handling of the situation.

The mine owners offered a wage increase of 20 per cent. conditioned, however, upon the price of coal being raised to an amount sufficient to cover this proposed increase of wages, which would have added at least \$150,000,000 to the annual coal bill of the people. The Fuel Administrator in the light of present information has taken the position, and I think with entire justification, that the public is now paying as high prices for coal as it ought to be requested to pay and that any wage increase made at this time ought to come out of the profits of the coal operators.

In reaching this conclusion the Fuel Administrator expressed the personal opinion that the 14 per cent. increase in all mine wages is reasonable because it would equalize the miners' wages on the average with the cost of living, but he made it perfectly clear that the operators and the miners are at liberty to agree upon a larger increase provided the operators will pay it out of their profits so that the price of coal would remain the same.

The Secretary of Labor, in an effort at conciliation between the parties, expressed his personal opinion in favor of a larger increase. His effort at conciliation failed, however, because the coal operators were unwilling to pay the scale he proposed unless the Government would advance the price of coal to the public, and this the Government was unwilling to do.

The Fuel Administrator had also suggested that a tribunal be created in which the miners and operators would be equally represented to consider further questions of wages and working conditions, as well as prices of operators and proper prices for coal. I shall, of course, be glad to aid in the formation of such a tribunal.

I understand the operators have generally agreed to absorb an increase of 14 per cent. in wages, so that the public would pay not to exceed the present price fixed by the Fuel Administrator, and thus a way is opened to secure the coal of

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which the people stand in need, if the miners will resume work on these terms pending a thorough investigation by an impartial commission which may readjust both wages and prices.

By the acceptance of such a plan the miners are assured immediate steady employment at a substantial increase in wages and are further assured prompt investigation and action upon questions which are not now settled to their satisfaction. I must believe that with a clear understanding of these points they will promptly return to work. If, nevertheless, they persist in remaining on strike, they will put themselves in an attitude of striking in order to force the Government to increase the price of coal to the public so as to give a still further increase in wages at this time rather than allow the question of a further increase in wages to be dealt with in an ordinary manner by a fairly constituted tribunal representing all parties interested.

No group of our people can justify such a position and the miners are it to themselves, their families, their fellow workmen in other industries and to their country to return to work.

Immediately upon a general resumption of mining I shall be glad to aid in the prompt formation of such a tribunal as I have indicated to make further inquiries into this whole matter and to review not only the reasonableness of the wages at which the miners start to work, but also the reasonableness of the Government prices for coal. Such a tribunal should within sixty days make its report which could be used as a basis for negotiation for a wage agreement. I must make it clear, however, that the Government cannot give its aid to any such further investigation until there is a general resumption of work.

I ask every individual miner to give his personal thought to what I say. I hope he understands fully that he will be hurting his own interest and the interest of his family and will be throwing countless other laboring men out of employment if he shall continue the present strike, and further, that he will create an unnecessary and unfortunate prejudice against organized labor which will be injurious to the best interests of workingmen everywhere.

WOODROW WILSON.

## SEVERE COLD GRIPS THE COALLESS WEST

40 Below in Nebraska and Wave Is Moving East.

CHICAGO, Dec. 9.—Frigid weather, accompanied by heavy snow, continues to-night to cripple train service and to aggravate the situation caused by the scarcity of coal in the States west of the Mississippi River.

The lowest temperature reported officially to-day was at Billings, Mont., where the mercury dropped to 28 deg. below zero. Denver was shivering in the coldest weather since 1913, with the temperature ranging from 20 deg. below zero in northwestern Kansas to a few degrees above in Oklahoma and the Texas Panhandle.

The cold wave was eastward bound to-night.

## SNOW TO-NIGHT, OUTLOOK.

Thirty Below in Montana; Cold in the South.

Mist and rain bordered the seacoast yesterday from Virginia to Maine and out in the West and Northwest things were frozen up. The cold had extended last night to Texas, and Galveston, Tex., had a summer temperature of 74 in the afternoon, was shivering under 43 last night. In Montana it was 30 below zero.

The prophets say this neighborhood may get a snow storm and wintry gloom to-night and that it will be clear and colder to-morrow.

## \$50,000,000 IN FRICK TAXES ARE CLAIMED

Penna. Will Fight Any N. Y. Claim to Residence.

Special Despatch to THE SUN. HARRISBURG, Dec. 9.—Almost one-third of the \$150,000,000 estate of Henry Clay Frick will be paid out in Federal and State taxes, according to Auditor-General Snyder, who held a conference with Register of Wills Conner of Allegheny county to-day.

Mr. Snyder said no doubt attaches to establishing the Frick legal residence in Pennsylvania and that the will is to be probated shortly in Allegheny county. The first step will be to appoint an expert appraiser and extra clerks to make an inventory. This work will take several months.

In addition to the State inheritance taxes of 2 per cent. on direct bequests to blood relatives and 5 per cent. on all other bequests, Auditor-General Snyder says the estate will be subject to a Federal tax of 22 per cent.

The State will contest any attempt on the part of New York to dispute the legal residence of the late ironmaster.

## Indianapolis Meeting to Consider Wilson Plan Adjourned Until To-day.

LONG DELAY IS FEARED Hitch Results From Insistence on Reconvening Cleveland Delegates.

RADICALS ARE 'HOLDOUTS' Lewis and Green Advise Return—Hearing of Contempt Cases Postponed.

Special Despatch to THE SUN. INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 9.—The conference of leaders of the United Mine Workers of America, which met here to-day to pass on President Wilson's proposal of a settlement of the bituminous coal miners' strike, adjourned at 6:30 P. M. without having reached a decision. The mine leaders are to meet again at 9:30 to-morrow morning.

While the majority appeared to be in favor of approving the settlement which John I. Lewis, acting president, and William Green, secretary-treasurer, recommended as a result of a conference in Washington on Saturday night, a question arose as to methods of carrying a settlement into effect.

The chief question that postponed action on the settlement proposal was whether the Cleveland convention, which met last September, should be reconvened to pass on it.

To radical elements among the leaders of the miners was laid the responsibility for the split. In the caucuses of the miners to-night every effort was made to get the radicals to change their views, and in some quarters it was said that the Wilson plan would be accepted when the conference was reopened in the morning.

According to this information the radical element is not strong enough to prevent the ratification of the proposal.

As the Cleveland convention had instructed that a strike be