WEATHER FORECAST.
Fair and continued cold to-day; to-morrow cloudy and not so cold.
Highest temperature yesterday, 50; lowest, 24.
Detailed weather reports on editorial page.

The Sun.

IT SHINES FOR ALL

VOL. LXXXVII.—NO. 102. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1919.—Copyright, 1919, by the Sun Printing and Publishing Association. PRICE TWO CENTS.

MINERS ACCEPT WILSON'S OFFER AND CALL STRIKE OFF; MEN ARE ORDERED TO RETURN TO THEIR WORK AT ONCE; WAGE QUESTION LEFT TO BOARD PRESIDENT WILL NAME

REPUBLICANS NAME CHICAGO; COMMITTEE ON POLICY SELECTED

Illinois City Wins Over St. Louis for Convention of 1920.

WILL OPEN ON JUNE 8

Women Leaders Attend Sessions and Make Addresses.

TO BE FEWER DELEGATES

Senator Watson Announces He Is Not Candidate for Presidency.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Chicago was named overwhelmingly over St. Louis as the choice of the Republican National Committee for the convention. As predicted, June 8 was named as the opening day. Only nine votes were cast for St. Louis. They were Connecticut, Georgia, Iowa, Missouri, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Kansas and Hawaii.

Summed up, the committee did little else than select committees, hear speeches by Gov. Sproul of Pennsylvania, Gov. McKelvie of Nebraska and Mrs. Medill McCormick of Illinois, name committees and adopt a resolution on suffrage.

Mary Garrett Hay of New York was present throughout the entire committee meeting, holding the proxy of Committeeman A. J. Sweet of Maine and voting on everything that came before the committee.

Senator Smoot (Utah) proposed the suffrage resolution and it was adopted unanimously. It provides that "the National Republican Committee recommends the Republican Legislatures to ratify the woman suffrage amendment." It congratulates the eighteen Republican States included in the twenty-two which have already acted and urges that special sessions in the other States be called before February 1 to complete the ratification.

Policy Committee Named.

An innovation occurred to-day in the naming of a committee to consider policies and platform. This committee was selected with the idea of having it study problems confronting the United States and make suggestions for action by the resolutions committee at the convention.

Also a council was created consisting of twelve members of the committee and twelve from outside of that organization. Four women are included in its membership. The jurisdiction of the council will be to consider all matters touching party welfare and make recommendations for the consideration of the National Committee itself.

In the open meeting of the national committee Will H. Hays, chairman, made a report on the work he has done, and it was indorsed unanimously and enthusiastically by a rising vote of members. Gov. Sproul, Gov. McKelvie and Mrs. McCormick spoke before the executive session **began.**

Unlike the meeting four years ago the convention city was chosen in secret, but the vote was made public immediately. The convention date was chosen in executive session also.

It was explained by party leaders that the purpose of the special committee on policies was to overturn the usual practice of writing the party platform in a few all night sessions of the resolutions committee at the convention. The new body, it was said, was not intended to supplant that committee but was calculated to bring to it the result of six months of concentrated thought in which all elements of party opinion would be represented. Chairmen of the Senate and Congressional campaign committees will take part in the work of the policies committee, which will include twelve members of the national committee and probably a score or more of others.

The same twelve committeemen will sit also on the new council, together with twelve others, four of whom will be women. The purpose of this body, it was said, was to deliberate on matters touching party welfare and to make recommendations to the national committee itself.

The committees follow:

Committee on Policies and Platform—Committeemen Bursum, New Mexico; Crane, Massachusetts; Crocker, California; Highland, West Virginia; Howell, Nebraska; Kellogg, Minnesota; MacGregor, Texas; Morehead, North Carolina; Parsons, New York; Penrose, Pennsylvania; Smoot, Utah, and Warren, Michigan.

The Advisory Council.

Advisory Council Committee (composed both of Committeemen and leaders not members of the National Committee)—Walter F. Brown, Ohio; W. Murray Crane, Massachusetts; H. O. Bursum, New Mexico; William H. Crocker, California; Eustace Cullinane, California; Mrs. Mary Gibson, California; Miss Mary Garrett Hay, New York; V. L. Highland, West Virginia; R. B. Howell, Nebraska; Senator Kellogg (Minnesota); H. F. MacGregor, Texas; John M. Morehead, North Carolina; Herbert Parsons, New York; Senator Penrose (Pennsylvania); George W. Perkins, New York; Raymond Robins, Illinois; Elihu Root, New York; Julius Rosenwald, Illinois; Henry L. Stimson, New York; Mrs. John G. South, Ken-

Continued on Sixth Page.

SAYS MEXICANS CUT U. S. FUEL

Shipping Board Chairman Charges Collusion by Southern Authorities.

DRILLING IS HALTED

History of Troubles Shows Attempt to Interfere With American Property.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—John Barton Payne, chairman of the United States Shipping Board, sent to President Wilson to-day a memorandum declaring that the Mexican Government is trying to interfere with the operation of American owned oil properties in Mexico and particularly in the Tampico fields.

At the same time Mr. Payne sent a letter to Robert Lansing, Secretary of State, in which he said that the question of protecting the supply of Mexican fuel was of the utmost importance as the Shipping Board depended almost entirely upon this supply for the operation of its 500 oil burning passenger and freight steamships. The memoranda were prepared after representatives of the Associated Mexican Oil Producers had informed Mr. Payne of the situation.

In the last six months three notes have been sent to Carranza by the American Government, but all of them have been ignored by the Mexican Government. The last note of this series was sent on November 18 and the others on October 1 and June 18. The November note was despatched after the State Department had been informed that Carranza troops had seized another American owned well only a few days before.

Mexicans Halt Drilling.

During the last month Mexican soldiers at various places have halted drilling operations on land owned by American companies, giving as the pretext that permits to drill had not been obtained. It has been the Carranza custom, before giving one of these permits, to insist that the owner of the land agree that after the well has been drilled it shall become the property of the Mexican Government. It is said that certain American companies, desiring to increase the production of oil to relieve the shortage in the United States, have agreed to these demands.

Representative Norman J. Gould (N. Y.) issued a statement to-day in which he charged that the Mexican Government, through its hostile attitude toward American oil interests, was deliberately trying to add to the seriousness of the coal famine and aggravate industrial unrest in the United States. He declared that these methods had curtailed production to a considerable extent.

"The President now has before him," said Mr. Gould, "Senator Fall's expose of the Bolshevistic activities of the Carranza Government in this country, and Judge Payne's memorandum showing one of the practical effects upon our economic life of Carranza's neighborly intentions.

"In view of this information it will be hard for one of President Wilson's alert intellect to escape the suspicion that the Mexican Government deliberately seeks to aggravate the existing industrial unrest in this country by adding to the seriousness of the fuel famine here.

"The situation thus created has a vital bearing upon our industrial life and affects every business and every home and school in the United States. The coal strike has brought us to a crisis of fuel scarcity.

Shortage to Hurt Industry.

"In a conference with Judge Payne, chairman of the Shipping Board, this morning, I learned that there already exists a shortage of fuel oil reserves along the Atlantic coast, and that a cessation of receipts of Mexican fuel oil in a very few weeks will embarrass the operation of our merchant marine. Over 90 per cent. of all the fuel oil used on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, both for bunkering ships and for industrial purposes, comes from Mexico.

"The responsibility for the whole situation rests with President Wilson. He has full information now, if he has not had it before, both as to the facts and seriousness of the situation."

The Senate sub-committee on Mexico, headed by Senator Fall (N. M.), is arranging to continue its investigations, and to-day gave out the printed testimony of W. F. Buckley, an American lawyer long resident in Mexico. The Buckley testimony was a sort of preliminary statement, outlining a mass of material which he and his associates, after long investigation in Mexico, will present to the committee in detail. Some of it is highly sensational.

Mr. Buckley declares that the Mexican constitution of 1917 is Bolshevist in

Continued on Third Page.

Which for President?
A philosophic, serene, kindly, judicial intellectualist or an energetic, efficient, aggressive peremptory realist. See the two portraits on the front page of next Sunday World's Gravure Section.—Adv.

WILSON IN NEW LEAGUE FIGHT TO COMPROMISE

Hitchcock Forecasts Renewal of Battle When President Recovers Health.

RESERVATIONS CONCEDED

Administration Now Willing to Allow Numerous Qualifications.

Gilbert M. Hitchcock, minority leader in the Senate and member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, announced last night that President Wilson will renew his fight for the peace treaty and the League of Nations as soon as the state of his health permits. Senator Hitchcock, who with Senator Fall saw the President on Friday, also set forth the "reasonable reservations" which the Administration forces will be willing to accept when consideration of the treaty is resumed.

"There are forty Senators," he said, "ready to take the treaty as it is without any reservations. But in order to meet the objections of the suspicious, the fears of the timid, and to silence the tongues of enemies, the friends of the treaty in the Senate are willing to subscribe to reasonable reservations.

"Reasonable" Reservations.

"Such reservations should make it clear beyond peradventure:

That the domestic affairs of the United States are never to be taken under jurisdiction of the league.

That the Monroe Doctrine is to be unaffected by the provisions of the league.

That if the United States is engaged in a dispute with any nation having self-governing colonies, dominions or parts, each with a vote, all of those votes are to be disqualified just as the vote of the United States is to be disqualified.

That the powers of Congress to declare war remain unimpaired.

That the league has no control over the American army and navy.

And, finally, that the United States if it should desire to withdraw from the league is to be the sole judge of whether it has performed its obligations so as to give it the right to withdraw.

"All of these things," Senator Hitchcock added, "can be covered in reservations and are not objected to by any friends of the treaty, because every supporter of the treaty knows that that is the real meaning of the Covenant of the League of Nations and that there is no objection to making it clear."

Predicts Treaty's Passage.

Senator Hitchcock was the principal speaker at the annual dinner of the Southern Society of New York at the Waldorf-Astoria. The foregoing sentences were not spoken by him, but were in his prepared speech, copies of which he gave to the press. Also in the prepared address was this:

"The people know that President Wilson has fought a good fight for a great idea. They know that he has sacrificed his health and strength to bring peace to the world. They know that as soon as he regains his health and strength the fight will be renewed, and they have high hopes that the outcome will be a triumph of the great ideal for which he has fought so hard and sacrificed so much."

His actual spoken words were: "The people . . . are looking forward to the time when with renewed strength the great idealist will rise from his bed and take the leadership again."

He predicted that the peace treaty, with reservations acceptable to both sides, would soon be passed. It might possibly be made a political football in the next campaign, he said, but if so those who made it so would not profit by it.

A Heckler Ejected.

At the outset the Senator pictured the fate of the world as hanging on the ratification of the treaty.

"While the whole world shakes with unsettled war," he was saying when a diner with a big voice, who sat beneath the east gallery of the grand ballroom, boomed: "How can you say that, Senator?"

"I beg your pardon?" said Senator Hitchcock, not catching the point of the interruption.

"How can you say that?" the diner repeated.

Dead silence for a second, then, "Because it's true," answered the speaker.

With that there was cheering all over the room, mixed with a lot of cries, "Put him out!" Oscar Tschirky, manager of the hotel, happened to be standing right back of the heckler. Oscar grabbed him more or less gently and led him out of the banquet room. There the inquisitive guest said that he was Walter Evans Hampton, lawyer, of 17 Battery place, home Montclair, N. J. He said he was not a member of the Southern Society but was a guest of Frank L. Dyer. When he was asked why he shot the question at Senator Hitchcock he said, "Because I'm a Republican and wasn't going to sit there and let him get away with that stuff."

Senator Hitchcock pictured the world as being in a dire state, because the treaty brought home by the President five months ago, "still rests in the Senate unamended and unratified." He said that the failure to ratify left the United States at the end of a costly

Continued on Sixth Page.

No Nobel Peace Prize Awards for 1918-1919

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

EUROPE SEEKING PEACE BALANCE

With Departure of Americans Combination of Nations Is Sought.

BACK TO FORMER ORDER

Mr. Clemenceau's Conception Which Provoked Indignation of President Wilson.

By LAURENCE HILLS.

Staff Correspondent of THE SUN.

Copyright, 1919, all rights reserved.

PARIS, Dec. 10.—With the departure of the American mission to-day from Brest America finishes her peace labors in Europe almost a year to the day after President Wilson landed at the same French port with his idealistic peace plans. As if by a cruel irony of circumstances Premier Clemenceau went to London to-day to discuss with Premier Lloyd George the best means of preserving peace in Europe by a combination of European nations which will hold Germany in check and give stability to affairs here in place of the confusion in which the peace conference left them.

Whether the hand of fate is thus writing finis to the hopes of a year ago cannot be determined yet, but it seems plain that this conference of the Premiers of France and England, following as it does a similar interview that Signor Sclaloia, Italy's new Foreign Minister, has just had in London, marks a return more or less to the old order.

Plan Turkish Conference.

To some of the world's practical diplomats it seems like awakening from a dream. Plans for the Turkish conference are to be discussed at the London meeting of the Premiers, but more important even than this for the moment, in the eyes of the French, is the question of an alliance of France, Belgium, Italy and England in order to give that feeling of security and stability to Europe which is necessary for the further readjustment of its affairs, politically and economically.

Thus the "Tiger of France" sees opinion swinging back to his original conception of the duty of peace, the announcement of which in the Chamber of Deputies just about a year ago provoked the indignation of President Wilson. England, France and Italy now will get on without America, and it is for the purpose of framing a policy to accomplish this that the London conference is to be held.

The Turkish conference is to meet in January, although France still is objecting somewhat to the selection of London as the place of meeting. If the United States by that time has not ratified the treaty and become a member of the League of Nations probably it will not be represented, it is believed here.

Another question brought up was in regard to payment of the expenses of the armies of occupation. The French want to have the troops paid on the basis of the French army pay, which is very low, with payments in excess of that amount, such as would be required by the American standard, held up until the other reparation payments had been made. This aroused American objection instantly and was referred to Washington.

SAYS SENATE ACTION ALTERS PEACE ISSUE

London "Times" Sees No Chance of Aid From U. S.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN *from the London Times Service.*

Copyright, 1919, all rights reserved.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—The *Times*, commenting editorially on the visit of Premier Clemenceau to London, says: "The rejection of the League of Nations for an indefinite time by the United States has altered almost every feature in the peace settlement, and has altered all of them for the worse. By the desire of President Wilson the covenant of the League of Nations was made the cornerstone of peace. Steps were taken in the faith that America would ratify the arrangement conducted by its President. Had it not been for this faith the principal allies would have taken quite different precautions for their own protection and for the protection of the peace of the world. The league will exist, but it will not for the present be the league which President Wilson contemplated and which he urged and persuaded the Allies to accept as a sufficient substitute for the other guarantees that some of them desired.

"A year ago the Allies looked forward with confidence to the close cooperation of America in the solution of all questions raised by the war, and they look forward with confidence still to valuable assistance from her great financiers and business men in the solution of some of them. But they recognize with regret that they cannot count upon the counsels and recommendations of her statesmen and upon the aid of her Govern-

Continued on Sixth Page.

PEACE PARLEY NOW ASKED BY RUSSIAN REDS

Litvinoff Sends Copy of Soviet Resolution to the Allied Powers.

PAY SHARE OF WAR DEBT

Lenine Will Insist There Be No Interference With Internal Affairs.

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 10.—M. Litvinoff, the Russian Soviet representative, now engaged in negotiations here, has addressed to the representatives of the allied Powers a copy of a resolution adopted December 5 by the seventh congress of soviet at Moscow, authorizing peace negotiations with the Allies.

In a covering letter M. Litvinoff states that this should be taken as a formal offer authorizing him to enter into preliminary negotiations.

Litvinoff some few weeks ago said the Soviet's peace terms would not differ much from those which W. C. Bullitt received from Lenine last March and brought back to Paris and submitted to Col. House. The London *Herald*, the labor organ, recently published an outline of what it said were Lenine's peace terms. There was a marked similarity in the two statements of terms.

Lenine was credited with being willing to reduce the Red armies to a peace footing which would cause a cessation of fighting within the Russian areas. Lenine did not propose to recognize the foreign debt obligations of the former Russian Empire, but said if the debt were apportioned among all the parts of the former Empire the portions under Soviet control would agree to pay its share. He also insisted that no interference with internal affairs of Soviet Russia or propaganda to undermine Bolshevist principles would be admitted.

BRITISH LABOR FOR PEACE WITH SOVIETS

Trades Union Congress Wants Blockade Lifted.

By the Associated Press.

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

James Henry Thomas, Labor member of Parliament for Derby and general secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, reported to the congress the details of the interview he had with Premier Lloyd George on Monday. Regarding Russia the Premier said the policy he outlined was the Government policy and that when the $75,000,000 last voted were spent no support of any kind would be given for Russian intervention.

With respect to the demands for the abolition of conscription, Mr. Lloyd George pointed out that peace had not yet been ratified, and declared that it would be madness to abolish the conscription act while any danger in connection with evasions by Germany existed.

Thomas said the Premier admitted it was the duty of the State to find work or provide subsistence for the unemployed, and looked upon society failing in that respect as barbarous. The Premier intimated that the iron moulders' strike was having paralyzing effect not only on the iron trade but also at the Woolwich Arsenal.

The Premier expressed the opinion that continuance of unemployment would prejudice a scheme to be submitted ultimately. This had reference to the proposed national unemployment insurance bill.

REDS REPULSED IN NEW DRIVE ON NARVA

Esthonians Inflict Heavy Losses, Says Report.

REVAL, Esthonia, Dec. 10.—The Bolsheviki have made a new offensive on the Narva front. After terrific artillery fire ten assaults were delivered upon the Esthonian positions. All the attacks were repulsed the reports state with heavy losses to the Bolshevik forces.

Red prisoners declare they were ordered to capture Narva. The chief of the Esthonian General Staff, Col. Rink, reports that the situation on the whole of the Esthonian front is absolutely firm and that there is nothing to fear. He asserted also that the Bolsheviki losses were so great in the last fighting that he expected they soon would abandon their attempt to cut the Esthonian defenses.

The failure of the Narva plans of the Bolsheviki are declared to have created a bad impression among the Reds peace delegation at Dorpat.

Although negotiations between the Esthonians and the Russian Soviet Government looking to the making of peace are now in progress at Dorpat, no armistice between the opposing forces has been arranged.

DEERFOOT FARM SAUSAGES
Back on the market. Same flavor and quality you used to get. Made at the Farm at Southborough, Mass. All Designs.—Adv.

ASSURED OF SQUARE DEAL, SAYS MINERS' STATEMENT

President's Plan Accepted as "Definite, Concrete and Practical Method" of Wage Adjustment.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 10.—*Following the settlement of the soft coal strike the general committee of the United Mine Workers of America to-day issued this statement:*

The United Mine Workers' representatives agreed to accept the President's proposal as a basis of settlement of the coal strike. They did so because it provides a definite, concrete and practical method by which adequate consideration and a proper adjustment of their claim for an increase in wages and improved conditions of employment may be brought about. The United Mine Workers have full confidence in the President of the United States and a profound regard for his will and judgment.

The President's proposal differs from any proposal heretofore proposed in that it leaves nothing in doubt so far as a plan of adjustment and the details thereof is concerned. The scheme proposed by Dr. Garfield left no hope for the mine workers other than the acceptance of an increase in mining prices of 14 per cent. The President's proposal provides that this amount of advance is preliminary, and that the tribunal which he will set up will have full authority to consider further questions of wages and working conditions, as well as profits of operators and proper prices for coal, readjusting both wages and profits if it shall so decide. It further provides that the commission will have authority to settle internal questions peculiar to each district, all of which are of very great importance to the mine workers.

The commission will make its report within sixty days, unless some insurmountable difficulties arise which prevent it from doing so, and the commission will have authority to fix the date when any award it makes will become effective.

The President's plan further provides that upon a general resumption of operations the status quo will be maintained; that is, that all mine workers will return to work with an increase in wages amounting to 14 per cent., upon the same basis which obtained on October 31, 1919. Neither operators nor miners will be allowed to change the basis, and no discrimination by the coal operators will be permitted.

It was these specific features of the President's proposal which made it acceptable to the international officers of the United Mine Workers when submitted to them through Attorney-General Palmer and Secretary Tumulty in Washington on Saturday, December 6.

We are accepting the President at his word, feeling confident that he will appoint a tribunal composed of fair minded men who will give full and complete recognition to the justice of the mine workers' claims. Besides it is fair to assume that the public will not only insist that full justice be accorded the mine workers but also will accept the finding of the tribunal appointed by the President of the United States as a fair and equitable determination of all the issues involved.

COLD AND FLOOD BRING MISERY

Zero Weather in Middle West—Coal Shortage Intensifies Suffering.

RAINS DELUGE SOUTH

Crest of Cold Wave Passes Eastward Over Mississippi Valley.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

CHICAGO, Dec. 10.—The cold wave that suddenly swooped out of the Northwest yesterday gave Chicago the severest sting it had to-day, sending the mercury down to 8 degrees below zero. To-night the crest of the wave was moving eastward.

The swift descent of the cold spell caused untold suffering among the poor, and many others in better circumstances suffered equally for lack of coal. Chicago fire fighters were called to seventy-five fires to-day, many of which resulted from desperate efforts to provide heat through improvised methods.

All day long lines of ill clad, hungry or shivering persons besieged the doors of charitable institutions for shelter or coal. The United Charities Organization, which had been taxed to its limit in succoring the poor who were hit by the coal shortage, was so overwhelmed with petitions to-day that it was said that its financial resources were sufficient only for a few days. A plea for $100,000 immediately was sent out.

Parts of the country in the West reported similar conditions. Colorado and Wyoming were digging themselves out of the deepest snowfall in years. Train service there was paralyzed by the high banks of snow driven by the blizzard.

Oregon was gripped in one of the worst snowstorms in the history of the State. Train service was badly crippled. The temperature at Portland dropped to 16 above, the coldest weather ever experienced there.

Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma and parts of Arkansas and the Texas Panhandle reported temperatures ranging from 14 below in northwestern Kansas to 10 above at Amarillo, Tex.

Atlanta, Ga., reports that freezing weather has added to the misery of thousands made homeless in the South by floods following torrential rains. West Point, Ga., was reported to be submerged to-day, with the water at three to five feet in the business section.

NORTHWEST BLASTS MAKE CITY SHIVER

Colder To-day, With Temperature of 18 Predicted.

That frigid blast from the Northwest, heralded by the forecasters arrived yesterday, sending the mercury from the pleasant altitude of 47 deg. at 8 o'clock in the morning down to 24 deg. at 8 last night, a drop of 23 deg. in twelve hours. Late in the morning and early in the afternoon the northwester reached more than sixty miles, moderating in the evening to a stiff breeze. More than half of the upper part of the continent was in the grip of the cold wave.

It is probable that this day in these boroughs will be the coldest of the fall, with a minimum temperature of less than 18 deg.

SAVING OF COAL STILL IS NEEDED

Restrictions Placed Here Will Not Be Removed Until Supply Increases.

HINES ASKS CAUTION

Col. House May Be Member of Commission to Hold Railway Certificates.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Acceptance by the officials of the United Mine Workers of America of President Wilson's proposals for the settlement of the coal strike was heralded in Washington to-day and instantly plans were set on foot through the United States Railroad Administration for the accommodation of the vast flood of bituminous coal which will be rushed to the centres of greatest shortage at the earliest possible moment.

Dr. Harry A. Garfield, the Fuel Administrator, issued a warning to the public that the drastic restrictions curtailing the use of soft coal would not be relaxed for the present and that immediate removal was not to be expected by the public.

At the White House it was said that President Wilson would appoint the three members of the tri-party commission to investigate miners' wages and working conditions immediately on the return of Attorney-General Palmer to Washington. It was intimated that the President already had made definite selections for the appointments.

Hines Asks Saving.

Director-General Hines made public a statement of the conditions confronting the carriers who will be now called upon to supply with all possible despatch the needed fuel all over the land. Recognizing the fact that the dislocation of production, transportation and distribution of coal cannot instantly be repaired, the Director-General urges the public to proceed with caution and at a minimum of waste in the use of the coal in hand. Mr. Hines said:

The dislocation which the strike has created in the production, transportation and distribution of coal cannot be instantly remedied, and pending readjustment it is highly important for the public to continue to exercise great caution in the consumption of coal, and it is hoped there will be a due appreciation of the difficulties which cannot be immediately overcome.

During the strike the weekly production of coal was cut from 11,000,000 to 12,000,000 tons to about 5,000,000 tons, and this much reduced tonnage was mostly mined in Pennsylvania and West Virginia. Widely distant portions of the country which were ordinarily dependent upon other coal fields had to be supplied from these and other unusual sources of supply. The result has been that the Railroad Administration has been compelled to transport coal over the most unusual routes and for distances far in excess of the normal haul.

Continued on Second Page.

Convention Will Be Called to Ratify Action of the Committee.

MINES RESUME FRIDAY

Expectation That 400,000 Strikers All Will Return to the Pits.

BUT ONE DISSENTING VOTE

Lewis Says Executive Board Is Confident of Just Consideration of Demands.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 10.—With only one dissenting vote, the general committee of the United Mine Workers of America voted this afternoon to accept President Wilson's proposal to end the strike of more than 400,000 bituminous miners. The conference of the leaders of the miners instructed the international executive board to call a convention of the union as soon as the mines were opened to ratify the action to-day. Following this the conference adjourned.

Immediately after adjournment telegraph instructions were prepared and sent out to all local unions, notifying them of the action taken and instructing them to go back to work at once. More detailed instructions of the agreement will be mailed to the heads of the 4,000 local unions in the morning.

On all sides, miners, operators and Government officials, there was gratification to-night over the ending of the strike on terms which appeared satisfactory to all. All also appeared confident that satisfactory settlements would be reached later of questions which were left to the commission of three, to be appointed by President Wilson, to decide.

Normal Shipments Next Week.

Resumption of operations in the mines after a shutdown of five weeks is expected by Friday morning, and the operators to-night predicted that shipments of coal would reach a normal stage by the first of the week. From the spirit displayed here the miners and the operators will make every effort to relieve the country from the present crisis in the coal supply.

John L. Lewis, acting president of the miners and one of the men largely responsible for the acceptance of the proposal of President Wilson by the men, issued this statement after the ending of the conference:

The conference of members of the international executive board, the scale committee of the central competitive field, the presidents and associate representatives of all districts in the United States, agreed with only one dissenting vote to accept the President's proposition of settlement as recommended by Secretary Green and myself.

We have taken this action conscious of our responsibility to our nation during this acute industrial crisis and firm in the conviction that the word of the President of the United States will secure for the mine workers just consideration of their merited claims.

An immediate telegram will be sent out to all of our 4,000 local unions advising our membership of this action and instructing them immediately to resume work in the mines. This telegram will be later followed by an official order fully explanatory and carrying the signatures of the international officials and presidents of all the districts in the organization.

We have confidence that immediate compliance will be given this order, that our men will forthwith return to work and supply an adequate supply of fuel.

After the mines all resume normal production the international convention will be reconvened in Indianapolis, when a supplemental explanation will be given the delegates from all local unions, which will enable them to see the justification for the action taken. The action taken today should demonstrate to the people of our country that the United Mine Workers of America are loyal to our country and believe in the perpetuity of our democratic institutions. No greater demonstration of such fact could be given than our action in accepting the proposal of the President of the United States.

We hope and shall expect that the public spirited citizens of our nation will recognize the importance of the sacrifice that the miners have made and will lend their influence to the end that justice and consideration in wages and working conditions shall be given to the miners, who produce the coal, upon which is predicated our entire social structure.

The miners everywhere will await with such patience as is possible the award of the President's commission

Instructions to Resume.

Immediate steps were taken to get the miners back to work and to the producing of coal at once. Instructions were sent out as follows:

Conference of all district representatives United Mine Workers of America decided to-day to accept proposition submitted by President Wilson providing for immediate increase of 14 per cent. on mining prices, day work and dead work, and appointment of commission to decide upon our demands for further increase in wages and settlement of other questions in dispute. In view of