to the night Dr. Garfield, fuel administrator, had declared emphatically there would be no compromise in the coal strike situation. He added that while he was in office as fuel administrator, no increase in the price of coal to consumer would be permitted to provide for increased pay for the miners. If the 14 per cent pay advance suggested by the government was exceeded, he said, it would have to be at the expense of the mine operators to be taken from their profits.

Dr. Garfield indicated after the announcement that he did not know that the conference had been held.

"I have no knowledge of any compromise proposed to settle the coal strike," he said. "That is all I can say at this time."

Efforts to locate Lewis and Green following the announcement of the attorney general were without success. No information as to their movements could be obtained at the hotel where they have stayed heretofore and officials of the American Federation of Labor apparently were not aware they were in the city during the day.

The coal strike cannot be compromised with the consent of the federal government in any fashion that will make an advance in the price of coal to the public, Fuel Administrator Garfield declared tonight.

"The cabinet stands back of me on the industry involved," Dr. Garfield said, "though I am responsible for the presentation of the facts which moved their decision."

The fuel administrator's statement was made after a day spent in hearing conference proposals from delegations of business men and others from various parts of the country.

Using the most emphatic language Dr. Garfield left no doubt that he regarded compromise proposals as a "monkey wrench" thrown into machinery which he believes will operate to solve the situation, with justice both to the public and the mine workers.

"The position of the government is that no wage advance in excess of 14 per cent is possible under the price of $2.40 per ton, mine run, fixed as coal by the fuel administrator. At the same time it was pointed out that the government had no authority to fix wages and that no objection could be interposed if operators favorably situated should be able to pay more than the 14 per cent advance from their own profit without charging the increase to the public. It is not the opinion of the fuel administration that enough mines to supply the country with coal can be operated on this basis.

Production of Coal on Increase

Discussing restrictions imposed in the use of coal, Dr. Garfield said tonight that local differences in the severity of the application of the curtailment orders soon would disappear under measures now being taken by the railroad administration, which is acting as the fuel administrator's agent in distributing coal. He said further that the production of coal had increased every day this week and indicated his belief that a majority of miners would sooner or later accept the settlement basis which the union leaders have rejected.

Another step taken today by the fuel administration to restrict coal consumption by resuming the fixed prices on coke established during the war period. Distribution of coke also will be regulated. Gas coke, however, will not be affected.

While Dr. Garfield was conferring with delegations today and receiving numerous tele grams suggesting a compromise in the strike situation, Attorney General Palmer conferred with President Wilson on the general coal situation and took steps to prosecute oil producers in the west, who are charged in a complaint made by Senator Capper of Kansas, with increasing the price of oil from $1 to $4.50 a barrel since the inception of the coal strike.

Embargo Placed On Fuel Oil

At the same time the railroad administration announced an embargo on oil, effective Monday, which is designed to make available a full supply of locomotives in the West and thus make it necessary to haul less coal to that section from the East. Factories in the East using oil may obtain their supply as heretofore, through a permit system and shipments in transit or otherwise.

Figures made public today by the geological survey showed that despite the Thanksgiving Day lay-off miners remaining at work since the strike began produced 5,478,000 tons during the week ended November 23. This output was about 45 per cent of normal and one per cent greater than the output the week before, when the men worked the full six days.

Total production from the beginning of the strike on November 1 to the end of the month was placed at 19,915,000 tons, compared with 36,270,000 tons in October, or about 54 1-2 per cent. The October production, however, was far greater than the average as the mines were operated at full time throughout the week preceding the strike, when coal cars were rushed to the mines as rapidly as possible.

Coal Dealers Dissatisfied

Charges of the American Wholesale Coal Dealers' Association that the railroad administration was refusing to pay for coal confiscated or diverted were denied at administration headquarters. Officials there said there had been some delay in making payments but that this had been obviated by the plan of arranging credits through the federal reserve banks.

The wholesale association, in its statement said none of the coal taken by the railroads had been paid for because the railroad administration did not consider the price fixed by Dr. Garfield as a fair one and that unless payments were made, all of the mines would have to close down within a week.

Railroad administration officials denied that the government fixed prices had been mentioned by them.

It was said authoritatively that there was no likelihood of the export ban being lifted until the crisis in this country had passed.

House Seeks Income Data

Senator Harris, democrat, Georgia, introduced a resolution today asking the secretary of the treasury to inform the Senate regarding the income and profits of coal operators during 1917 and 1918 as shown by their income tax returns. The measure went over under the rules.

CIRCUMSTANCES OF RELEASE OF JENKINS ARE STILL UNSOLVED.

(Continued from Page One.)

afternoon conference of republican members of the foreign relations committee, and it was decided not to press the proposal for action until President Wilson had sent to the committee the memorandum of advice he promised Senator Fall yesterday at the White House conference.

It was indicated that there was some difference of opinion among the republican senators as to the expediency of the resolution and that if the president expressed disapproval, it might not be pressed for action. The full committee will meet again Monday.

Jenkins May Be Out on Bail.

In trying to establish the facts behind Jenkins' release the state department is running down a suspected connection between J. Salter Hansen, and to have furnished bail for the consular agent, and the Mexican government. Officials said Hansen was reported to have had some association with Luis Cabrera, Carranza's finance minister, and that bail might have been forwarded to Puebla as the least embarrassing method by which the Mexico City officials could extricate themselves from the situation.

While the department's investigation is proceeding, officials here still are waiting for Carranza's reply to the last American request for Jenkins release. Reports some days ago indicated that it was in preparation, but tonight it had not been received at the department.

There are More Fish in the Sea—

Four-year-old youth ready to play the breakers with his new surf board.

"Aw, gee! What'd I give to have a fish like that! Lookit! Eyes n'everything!"

It's safe to wager that if one "sea urchin" yearned after that fashion, at least a score of his comrades did the same when they saw this four-year-old with his new surf board, playing in the breakers.

It's real name is "surf sport," and it is made of the lightest wood in the world, called "Balsa," which is lighter than cork. It is so light that this youngster carries it to and from the beach easily. The sport performs double duty, riding the breakers and at the same time acting as a life preserver.

But what really pulls the heartstrings of the boys is its fishiness. Decorated after commonplace fashion, it appears as a giant fish of bright fins and scales and "goggle" eyes.

MEXICAN GOVERNORS HOLD CONFERENCE.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6—The conference of Mexican governors called by President Carranza for December 20, is said by advices from Mexico City, reaching here, to have wider aspects than first was indicated. In issuing the call, according to information received here, the Mexican president is said to have informed the governors that it was imperative to pacify the country if American intervention were not ultimately to be expected. A plan will be outlined at the meeting for the organization in all the Mexican states of rurales, home guards and militia, it was added.

Those who are openly hostile to Carranza profess to see a different purpose in the move than one to pacify the country. The first, they contend, is to place Mexico on a war footing so far as possible and to supplement the federal troops with an army organized in the various states, and the second, it is charged, is to make the unpacified condition of Mexico so apparent as to warrant a suspension of the presidential elections next July when Carranza's term expires.

Elections Can Be Postponed.

There is warrant in the Mexican law, it is said, for postponing elections when the country is not fully at peace.

Those who support Carranza, however, contend that his plan is entirely to pacify the country, hand down bandits, restore order and remove the causes for difficulty with the United States.

The most of the governors called to the conference, it is said, are Carranza supporters, while a smaller number of them are adherents of General Obregon, the most formidable candidate on tap for the Mexican presidency. Armed clashes between the two factions already have been variously reported.

HOUSTON SAYS U. S. FARMER LEADS THE WORLD.

(Continued from Page One.)

than 49 per cent of the total, the report states. Expansion is limited, however, by the supply of capital and labor.

No step to promote farmers' co-operative associations along the right lines should be omitted, the secretary said. It is estimated that these organizations market annually approximately $1,500,000,000 worth of commodities.

Included in Mr. Houston's recommendations were the following:

The building up, primarily under State law, of a system of personal credit unions for farmers whose financial status and operations make it difficult to secure accommodations through the ordinary channels; extension of facilities for aiding in marketing, especially extension of the market news and loan products inspection services; continuation of Federal participation in road building through an appropriation of $200,000,000 for each of the next four years; regulation and control of stockyards and packing houses; Federal legislation to protect consumers against adulteration of foods and fertilizers; increased State support for rural schools and more definite instruction as to rural problems and conditions; legislation to improve rural sanitary conditions and provide hospital and medical facilities.

SECRETARY LANE RGES BROADER UTILIZATION U. S. RESOURCES

(Continued from Page One.)

by the swamp, convert millions of acres of idle cut-over lands to profitable use and raise from the dead the once vigorous agricultural life of our abandoned farms."

Soldiers Apply for Lands

This does not mean more federal appropriations, the report explains, but assistance to local districts which will provide funds by pledging the value of lands within them.

Mr. Lane says that 150,000 demobilized soldiers have applied for public lands. He re-asserts his belief that the government is justified in doing for soldiers what it would do for no other class, as he has proposed in pending measures.

The Alaska railroad, Secretary Lane says, has been well and solidly built, for "as little money as private builders could build it." Though total costs have been rising, due to general price situation, the report places expenditures at $70,000 and $89,000 per main line mile so far as compared to $151,000 per mile reached recently by some private roads in the United States.

In a summary of the department's work the report shows that the Osage tribe of Indians collected last year $17,000,000 in returns from oil and gas land leases. Up in Alaska the department mined 55,000 tons of coal. In Washington the patent office issued 37,259 grants to inventors, while the pension office paid out $222,158,787 to veterans of the Civil War and Spanish-American War.

At the national parks 735,557 visitors were recorded during the year, and questions as diverse as the feeding of elk in Wyoming and the control of vitriolic gases around Hawaiian volcanoes came up for settlement.

On irrigated lands last year, $36,000,000 in agricultural products were grown, and Mr. Lane remarks that a total expenditure of $160,000,000 has added close to $500,000,000 to the tax valuation of western states. The Salt River project of Arizona, where crop values totalled $16,183,000 was the banner producer of the Reclamation Service.

Statement On Oil Price is Made by Company Official

By The Associated Press.

TULSA, Okla., Dec. 6—Declaring that the members of the Western Petroleum Refiners Association propose to meet the representatives of the government and the public more than half way in the investigation of the charges of profiteering as authorized by Attorney General Palmer, President Pat Malloy of the association Saturday night issued a statement setting forth the various angles of the fuel oil situation. Mr. Malloy says:

"A survey of the field will prove that the average price of fuel oil at the refinery for the past ten days has been less than six cents instead of nine cents a gallon as charged by our critics. A train or two of fuel oil may be moved at 9 cents but that would not establish a market for the one hundred thousand barrels of fuel oil made every day by the refiners in this field, and even if the refiner did receive nine cents a gallon for his fuel oil for the three months of the year, and only got three cents for the other nine months, the average price for the year would be a little over 4 cents a gallon or $1.68 per barrel—the cost of two dozen eggs on the present market.

"The government and public must be reminded that in the last three months crude in the fields that supply our present plants has advanced from 25 to 50 cents per barrel. Tank car rentals have gone up from $55 to $90 per car per month. Gasoline declined from 2 to 3 cents per gallon. Kerosene declined 1 cent per gallon. The cost of lubricants has gone off 3 cents per gallon but the cost of labor and materials has increased from 50 per cent to 100 per cent. As a result 29 refiners in Oklahoma were forced to close their plants during the present season.

"Upon behalf of the association I desire to say that we propose to meet the representatives of the government and the public more than half way in trying to arrive at a solution of the problem. We desire earnestly to serve the government; to save the fuel situation as best we can. We are prepared to do our part."

HAIR TONIC SOLD BY BARRELS TO BARS.

NEW YORK, Federal authorities have arrested a band of five, now charged with manufacturing hair tonic, with high alcoholic content, which they have sold by the barrel to saloon keepers.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

Corpus Christi National Bank

OF CORPUS CHRISTI, TEXAS

Made to the Comptroller of the Currency at the Close of Business November 25, 1919

RESOURCES

Loans	$1,054,563.30
U. S. Bonds and Other Government Securities	701,219.25
Other Bonds, City Warrants, etc	92,245.00
Banking House and Real Estate	122,923.18
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank	10,500.00
Cash and Exchange	764,149.64
	$3,385,605.95

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock	$ 500,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits	192,757.09
Circulation	100,000.00
Notes Due Fed. Res. Bank Secured by U. S. Treasury Certificates	500,000.00
Deposits	2,392,853.86
	$3,385,605.95

The Corpus Christi Cattle Loan Company, organized September 1, 1919, is closely affiliated with the Corpus Christi National Bank.

The Cattle Loan Company is prepared to take care of desirable, well margined, cattle loans, at prevailing rates.

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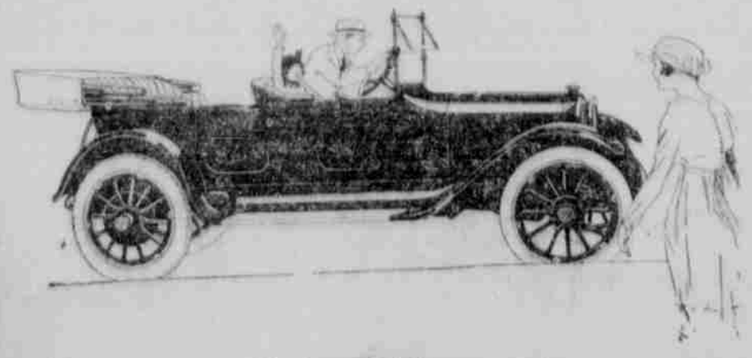

Shop Early This Christmas

And At HARREL'S

One who desires to select Christmas Gifts—gifts bearing the atmosphere of good taste and who desires to evidence keen perception in choosing good values, would do well to inspect our stock of gift suggestions.

Never before have we assembled, or do we believe anyone has assembled, a more comprehensive or higher grade of gifts than we have to offer.

Here are merely a few suggestions for Christmas shoppers:

NUNNALLY'S CANDY—

The Candy of the south—the Candy whose very goodness reflects the good old Southern hospitality. Sure, a box would please "HER"

STATIONERY—

A selection of writing paper, correspondence cards, etc, awaits you here that merits your inspection. This department will solve the gift-seeker's problems.

MANICURE SETS—

These sets are of the highest quality, and are shown mostly in ivory. They are very reasonably priced.

CIGARS—

If a man smokes at all, a box of Cigars would please him, the best ever. We have all the popular brands in stock.

IVORY—

There will be a big shortage of Ivory just before Christmas, and we strongly advise you to make your purchases now if you wish to avoid disappointment.

FOUNTAIN PENS—

Here is a gift suitable for either man or woman. A new shipment has just been received.

CUT GLASS—

This department shows a wide variety of pieces, mostly small. It is the highest quality.

FANCY TOILET GIFT BOXES—

One of these boxes would be a welcome gift to mitady's dressing table. We have a beautiful selection to show you.

—and many other items

Harrel Company, Drugs