DR. GARFIELD QUITS HIS JOB

Dissatisfied With Settlement Made With Miners

HE WAS NOT CONSULTED

Resignation In President's Hands—Did Not Want Commission To Have Power To Fix Prices To The Public.

Washington.—National Fuel Administrator James R. Garfield's resignation is in the hands of President Wilson, given because he disagrees on principle with the coal strike settlement proposal arranged by the government and the mineworkers' union.

Dr. Garfield himself refused to confirm, deny or discuss the report, but at the White House it was said that a personal letter from him had been transmitted to the President.

Men close to the fuel administrator understand that he believes the work of the commission authorized under the settlement to be made up of one coal mine operator, a coal miner and a third person named to represent the public, will result in an increase in the price of coal to the consuming public. Against this form of settlement Dr. Garfield has been unalterably opposed. It has been learned on good authority that he took no part in the negotiation with the mineworkers' union chiefs during the last week and that though informed and consulted after their initiation the terms laid out as finally accepted contravene his conception of the main principle involved.

It was recalled in connection with the resignation that in suggesting a 14 per cent. wage increase as fair for the miners and possible to be paid from present profits of mine owners, Dr. Garfield suggested a commission representative of the industry to review the findings, but expressed the conviction that such a body should not have power to fix prices. His belief is said to be that with this power granted, a combination of the employer and employe in the industry to mulch the public by raises is certain to result.

Whether the President will accept the resignation is not known. Members of the Cabinet, however, are known to be supporting the settlement program as put through by Attorney General Palmer. President Wilson sent a telegram of congratulation to Acting President John L. Lewis, of the mine-workers, at the action taken at Indianapolis.

There was considerable doubt individually and difference of opinion, but no meetings were held to formulate definite decisions of policy and none would be, it was said, until the government call came. All were interested in hearing from home as to the action of the miners' locals upon the union order calling off the strike, but received little information. Only one minor change in coal-saving orders came from the Railroad Administration allowing retail stores to remain open nine instead of six hours on Saturdays. The six-hour schedule will be maintained on other days. Well-informed officials hold the opinion that many of the restrictions now ordered will have to remain effective until about January 20, even should the miners go back at once in a body.

The War Finance Corporation was called into a discussion of methods of financing mines whose product is not promptly paid for under existing systems of distribution and which may not be able to continue operation without aid. Plans for granting relief were considered.

TO BRING HERO DEAD HOME.

War Department Sends Commission To Prepare Bodies.

Washington.—Appointment of a commission to investigate the advisability of bringing home from France the bodies of American dead was proposed in a joint resolution introduced by Senator Frelinghuysen, Republican, New Jersey. It would appropriate $3,000,000 for the use of the commission, which would be charged also with looking after the proper marking of graves of soldiers whose bodies would remain abroad.

Meantime the War Department has ordered two officers and a detachment of 58 men of the Graves Registration Service to Europe, sailing from New York December 16 on th etransport Martha Washington for Southampton, England to inaugurate the work of preparing the bodies for shipment. Capt. W. H. Robertson is in charge.

ALEXANDER CONFIRMED.

Senate Approves Appointment Of New Commerce Secretary.

Washington.—The nomination of Representative Alexander, Democrat, Missouri, to be Secretary of Commerce to succeed William C. Redfield, who recently resigned, was confirmed by the Senate following unanimous approval of the appointment by the Senate Commerce Committee.

BURIAL OF A $5,000 CAT.

All Employes Of The Heredias Estate Attend The Funeral.

Lenox, Mass.—Hyacinth, late lamented pet Persian cat belonging to Carlos de Heredias, of New York, buried here with funeral rites by all the employes of Whatsome female maltese, $5,000, died Tuesday. ere embalmed and New York by auto ot.

COAL STRIKE ENDS MINERS RETURN

Plan Offered By President Wilson Formally Accepted

LEAVES NOTHING IN DOUBT

14 Per Cent. Raise To Go Into Effect Other Issues Involved Are Left To Commission Of Three.

Indianapolis. — The coal miners' strike is ended. With but one dissenting vote, the general committee of the United Mine Workers of America voted to accept President Wilson's proposal for immediate return to work pending final settlement of their wage controversy with operators by a commission to be appointed by him.

Telegrams were sent out to the 400 locals of the union by international officers of the mine workers instructing the men to return to work immediately.

Miners, operators and Government officials alike were highly gratified over the settlement and all sides appeared confident of a final satisfactory settlement of the fight by the commission.

The action ends a tie-up of the coal industry of more than five weeks' duration and one which was more far-reaching in its effects than any other in the history of the country. As a result of the strike, the country was fast approaching a complete shutdown of industry and widespread suffering among its 100,000,0000 inhabitants.

The decision of the miners came after many hours of debate, in which the radical element in the general committee made incendiary speeches against operators and others interested in settlement of the strike and for a time threatened to defeat efforts to settle the strike at this time. The conservative element, led by Acting President John L. Lewis and Secretary-Treasurer William Green, gained control of the situation and succeeded in putting down practically all opposition by the time the question came to a vote.

One concession was made to the radicals. The convention agreed to the calling of a general convention of the miners at a future date, at which time the action of and reasons for the general committee will be fully explained. The opponents of acceptance of the President's plan made their fight principally on the theory that only a general convention of the mine workers had power to call off the strike.

Washington.—Expressions by Government officials of satisfaction and relief at the settlement of the nation-wide strike of bituminous coal miners were coupled with warnings to the American people that early relaxation of the drastic restrictions on the consumption of coal must not be expected.

BULGARS TO TRY EX-KING.

Premier Says Demand Will Be Made For Ferdinand.

Geneva.—Determination to bring former King Ferdinand of Bulgaria to trial was expressed by M. Stambuliwsky, the Bulgarian Premier, in passing through here on his way home to Sofia from the Paris Peace Conference. The premier said he would immediately demand the ex-King's extradition and would press the prosecution of the members of the former Bulgarian cabinet who were recently arrested on the charge of betraying Bulgaria into a disastrous war.

SLAVS TAKE DEFENSIVE STEPS.

Two Army Corps Are Moved Toward Dalmatia.

Vienna.—Telegrams from Agram report that the First and Fourth Jugo-Slav Army Corps are moving toward Dalmatia and Northern Albania. The Serbian Government, the messages state, has explained that this movement is a precautionary measure against any attempt at occupation in Dalmatia or Albania by the Italians, which Jugo-Slavs would be obliged to resist forcibly.

NOTABLE BANK COMBINE.

Charter Of One Drawn By Hamilton, The Other By Burr.

New York.—One of the most interesting combinations in the banking field which have been effected in years was announced here. The Merchants' National, the charter for which was drawn by Alexander Hamilton, is to be absorbed by the Manhattan Company, whose charter enabling it to enter the banking business, was drawn by Aaron Burr.

ALASKA AS WINTER RESORT.

Seattle, Wash.—Thermometers in Ketchikan, Alaska, registered 22 degrees above zero Wednesday, the coldest day of this season, according to a dispatch received here. "Alaska regrets," said the message, "the cold being endured by the people in Northwestern States who have not such a sunny clime."

SAYS HUSBAND USED ROUGE.

Also Had Affinities, Asserts Woman Who Gets Divorce.

New York.—After having testified that her husband had several affinities and had a daily habit of "painting and rouging his face and was addicted to the use of an eyebrow pencil and face powder, which he kept for his own use, Mrs. W. Knorr Nordin was granted an absolute decree of divorce from Wallace P. Nordin by Vice-Chancellor Foster in Newark. Nordin made no defense.

BIG NAVY FOR U. S. URGED BY BOARD

America's Sea Force Should Equal That of Any Nation

NEW PROGRAM OUTLINED

Construction Of Two Battleships, Ten Scout Cruisers, Five Destroyer Flotilla Leaders And Six Submarines Favored.

Washington.—Recommendations of the Navy General Board for the building program for 1921 include two battleships, one battle cruiser, 10 scout cruisers, five destroyer "flotilla leaders" and six submarines.

"The navy of the United States should ultimately be equal to the most powerful maintained by any other nation of the world," not later than 1925, the report adds.

The statement of policy as to the ultimate strength of the navy and the time when it should be achieved is a reiteration of the board's position as carried in its report to Secretary Daniels each year since 1915.

Contrary to his custom for the last few years, Mr. Daniels did not make public the board's recommendations when his own annual report was released, although it was attached to that document as it went to the President. Mr. Daniels did not himself recommend any building program, withholding this for later presentation.

In its recommendations just made public at the department, the General Board urged a policy of naval expansion that will guarantee protection of coast lines and the rapidly expanding merchant marine against any naval power in the world. Such protection, the board declared, can be had only by increasing American sea power to a point where it is "second to none," and maintaining it at that level.

The board further asserted that the war having demonstrated that possession of a fleet powerful enough to protect its sea-borne commerce is vital to any nation in time of hostilities, the maintenance of such a navy by the United States would be "a great preventive of war, for no nation would lightly provoke hostilities when her own commerce would thereby be imperiled." The necessary future strength of the American Navy, therefore, must depend, the board said, upon the naval strength of the "powers in a position to challenge our legitimate commercial expansion upon the high seas."

Declaring the greatest naval lesson of the war was the immense advantage of uniformity in speed and armament of first-line ships, the board asserted it already was evident that first-line ships of the American Navy must have heavier armament than the 12-inch guns of the first dreadnaughts. These ships, the board said, were rapidly assuming the same relationship to the navy's super-dreadnaughts that the older battleships bear to the first dreadnaughts themselves, with the time approaching when they can no longer be considered as effective first-line ships. The German fleet, the board declared in this connection, was handicapped and not strengthened by the presence of predreadnaughts of slower speed and lighter armament in the battle of Jutland, because they reduced "the maneuvering and fighting powers of the entire force."

Emphasizing the deficiency of the American navy in scout cruisers, the board, recommending the construction of 10 of these ships, cited the value of such craft to the British fleet during the war and declared them to be essential to "any well-balanced navy."

For development and construction of aircraft during the year the board recommended an appropriation of $27,000,000, with $6,000,000 to be used for experimental construction.

PARIS WOULD BAR THE JAZZ.

Mardi Gras Masque Opposes American Step.

Paris.—Jazz music, the shimmy, the fox trot and one-step will be barred from the Mardi Gras masque ball at the Grand Opera House on February 17, 1920, the first revival of the ball since the war began, if the Parisian Anti-Jazz Association has its way. The association sent an appeal to the French Academy to deny admission to jazz bands and recommended that couples be warned from doing the objectionable American steps.

CONGRESS TO RECESS DEC. 20.

Christmas Holiday Will Continue Until January 5.

Washington. — Republican Senate and House leaders agreed tentatively for a recess of Congress for two weeks, from December 20 to January 5. Meantime, it is planned to have the Senate pass and send to conference the pending railroad bill, with final enactment awaiting reconvening of Congress in January.

BARRED FROM CHURCH.

Women Whose Skirts Do Not Reach To The Ankles.

Pari —Acting on the pastoral letter of Cardinal Amette, archbishop of Paris, protesting against the present style of the dress of women, the vicar of Not ne d'Avenieres, a pilgrimage ch Laval, has posted the follow "Entry into this churc en to women wearing low- s or those not reaching in

COAL BAN ORDERED BY DR. GARFIELD

Country Put Under Restrictions Like Those of 1917

TO CLOSE UP PLANTS

Street, Store And Office Lighting Curtailed—Street Cars Must Curtail —To Continue Even If The Strike Ends.

Washington.—Viewing with alarm the steadily dwindling bituminous coal supply due to the miners' strike, Fuel Administrator Garfield by an order restored for the entire nation most of the drastic restrictions on lighting and heating which were in effect during the coal shortage of 1917-18.

The limitations which are applicable to consumers of bituminous coal and coke were made effective Monday night with issuance of the order, and are to be enforced by the Railroad Administration. Consumers of anthracite, gas and other fuels are not affected by the order.

All street lighting, other than that necessary for the safety of the public, must be curtailed, and stores, office buildings and industrial plants, with a few exceptions, are put on a reduced ration as to both lighting and heating.

Another of the restrictions provides that all manufacturing plants, except those engaged in the making of necessary products, shall reduce their operations not to exceed three days in any one week.

Electric railways are required under the fuel administrator's order to reduce schedules to minimum requirements and no heat shall be provided in electric cars during the rush hours.

Although the announcement issued by Administrator Garfield did not make it clear, it was presumed that the restrictions would not be enforced for industries and business places which have sufficient coal on hand. When the first rationing measures were taken Dr. Garfield said that limitations would not be placed on consumers having a sufficient supply of coal. Accordingly the restrictions will be applied only to the designated consumers dependent on the Railroad Administration distributory system for their supply.

WAR RISK COST $269,500,000.

$191,128,900 Paid To Families And $43,798,000 As Insurance.

Washington.—Expenses of the War Risk Insurance Bureau for the year ended last June totaled $269,500,000, including $191,128,90. paid as allowances to families of soldiers and sailors and $43,798,000 as insurance. Director R. G. Cholmeley Jones reported to Congress. Insurance premiums paid to the bureau for the year aggregated $172,557,215. Congress appropriated $126,183,500.

A detailed report on operations of the bureau was asked for in a resolution by Senator Poindexter, Republican, Washington, adopted today by the Senate. The Secretary of the Treasury was requested to advise whether the bureau should be continued or its work distributed among other Federal agencies.

CHICAGO DAILIES TO REDUCE

Move Made To Prevent Paper Shortage And Save Coal.

Chicago.—Announcement was made here by publishers of all daily newspapers that beginning Monday there will be a voluntary curtailment in the size of the publications. The action was taken to meet the shortage of white paper and to contribute toward the saving of coal. The curtailment will be on a uniform basis and will effect a reduction 10 per cent. greater than that imposed by the War Industries Board.

8,697 KILLED ON RAILROADS.

64,144 Injured In 1918, Commerce Commission Says.

Washington.—Casualties on steam railroads in connection with the operation of trains totaled 8,697 killed and 64,144 injured for the calendar year of 1918, the Interstate Commerce Commission announced in its annual report.

During the year ended June 30, 1919, the commission investigated 79 train accidents which resulted in 336 persons being killed and 1,333 injured.

These accidents included 53 collisions, which weer due to engineers failing to obey orders and observe signals, and negligence by flagmen. Twenty-five derailments were investigated and the causes of these were defective equipment and track conditions, the report said.

SECRETARY TO CONFERENCE.

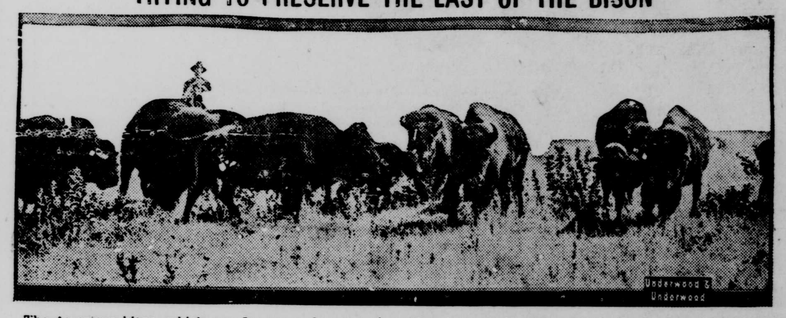
Washington.—Prof. Henry R. Seager, of Columbia University, was appointed as executive secretary of the industrial conference now in session here, the conference held only one session Monday, continuing its discussion of general principles to be applied in restoring industrial peace to the country.

PRESIDENT GETS BETTER.

Washington.—President Wilson is getting better and his progress is causing satisfaction, Rear-Admiral Grayson, the President's physician, said, adding that from his standpoint, everything was going fine with the President.

The regular Saturday consultation with Dr. Dercum, the Philadelphia specialist, will be continued for some time, and Dr. Grayson said he might make a statement every Saturday hereafter bas on Dr. Dercum's report.

TRYING TO PRESERVE THE LAST OF THE BISON



The American bison, which was for years the prey of ruthless hunters, has now practically become extinct and a last effort is being made by American rangers to preserve the few remaining specimens. This photograph shows the only herd which is roaming our western plains.

YANKS ARE MAKING GOOD IN FRANCE

Have Not "Americanized" Country, but Meet Success in Business.

SOME HAVE BECOME WEALTHY

Several Thousand Discharged American Soldiers Remained in France to Try Their Fortunes—Newspaper Men Land on Feet.

Paris.—Several thousand discharged American soldiers who remained in France to try their fortunes are faring as must fare all pioneers. A few have become reasonably wealthy; some are "reporting progress;" the majority, however, are flying rather lower than they were when they set out to "Americanize France."

Nearly 9,000 American expeditionary force men were released here, and it is estimated a fourth of these have settled down to work here. The others are visiting, sightseeing or have gone home after a discouraging look at business prospects.

Several hundred found employment with large concerns, chiefly American firms preparing to do business in the devastated regions. Another group took various small places to pay their way while studying. The majority, it was said, started to make good by capitalizing American methods. But most of them agree that easy money is not one of the natural resources of France, but a few have proved that it is. A negro made 125,000 francs (normal value, $25,000) buying and selling army and navy supplies at Brest. His case is vouched for by a well-known American commercial executive.

Chicago Press Club Driver Wins.

The most striking success reported is that of "the fox-trot kings of Paris," as they term themselves, Gerald Kiley, who drove the Chicago Press club ambulance, and Harold Fitch of St. Paul, who was at the wheel of one of Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt's ambulances and later went to the front. Kiley and Fitch, the former said, got their start over here when the wife of an American banker "pressed 500 francs (about $100) on us" when they played in a three-man jazz band at a dance she gave. They organized a Wilson welcome ball at a leading hotel when the president arrived in Paris and netted more than 10,000 francs on the affair. This success, they said, they often duplicated at "the Dixie club" dances they organized.

Knowing that good things must not be overworked, the men took over the ice cream making equipment of the Y. M. C. A., which has a capacity of a thousand gallons an hour, and late in October began wholesaling "Dixie" ice cream.

Some of the most interesting of the American business experiences here are those of men who married French girls. Three of these are farming east of Paris, "making more money than they ever thought possible in the United States," their business adviser said. One man married into a dairy shop. Another returned to his trade of tailoring in the same way. Scores of American boys are in business with their French fathers-in-law.

Rebuilt typewriters, familiar to Americans, have been introduced to the French by Lieut. J. L. McCann of Tuscaloosa, Ala., and George E. Howard of Pasadena, Cal. Their difficulty is too much business. Isadore Court, who was a paperhanger, boldly set himself up in the decorating business in a fashionable suburb. Lieut. S. L. Tyler of Memphis, Tenn., became a merchandise broker. Harry L. Drucker, photographer, returned to his trade.

One man who wanted to bring in carloads of automobiles and bicycle tires turned defeat into success by opening a tire sale and repair shop. Another one with the same idea is awaiting arrival of a real steam vulcanizing plant to give Paris a taste of fast work. He said virtually all tube repairs here now are made with cement patches instead of vulcanizing, and take a week instead of an hour.

Newspaper men seem to have landed on their feet most quickly. Nearly all of those who stayed are developing some "idea" outside of office hours.

Ideas for wealth may result in the establishment of a chain of hotels and restaurants along the battle-front towns. One young man who missed the American "shine" is negotiating a lease for a shoe-shining parlor.

Brothers, G. A. R. Vets, Meet After 50 Years

Dayton, O.—Stepping off a train to make a change of routes, J. A. White, seventy, Xenia, O., and George White, seventy-six, Seattle, Wash., returning from the G. A. R. encampment at Columbia, were introduced by a fellow veteran.

They recognized each other as brothers who more than half a century ago left Towanda, Pa., one going into the Black Hills of the Dakota Territory and the other coming to Ohio.

Bolshevism Hits Snag

"Reds" Unable to Gain Converts in Denmark.

Tendency Is to Regard Them as Mere Anarchist Rabble—Merchants Not Helpless.

London.—Bolshevism has not obtained so strong a hold in Denmark as it has in Norway, writes a Copenhagen correspondent of the widely-read British weekly, Common Sense. In Denmark the syndicalists strive to play much the same role as do the left-socialists in Norway, who are reported to be supporters of the Russian brand of socialism.

"The syndicalists, however, make no show in the Danish parliament," says the correspondent. "Since the riots in Copenhagen last November, when the Grontory district in the center of the city was wrecked and many scores of civilians and policemen were injured, there has been a tendency to regard them as a mere anarchist rabble. But, as everywhere in Scandinavia, their power over the wage earners is greater than their voting strength, and they have succeeded, usually against the Association of Trades Unions, which has a large majority behind it, in bringing about prolonged strikes.

"The Danish syndicalists, by violent attacks on the majority socialist party and denunciation of its leaders, Stauning and Borgbjerg, have gained a certain pull among the wage earners.

"The syndicalists' connection with the Russian bolsheviki has been repeatedly indicated. This gave the cabinet a good excuse for repression so that arrests, press prosecutions and expulsions take place on a scale inconceivable in Sweden or Norway, where the left-socialists have the rank of recognized parties.

"Further, the Danish employers are not helpless. They threaten a great lockout, declaring if the wages demanded go beyond a certain point, they will cease manufacturing and will import and sell cheaper foreign goods."

Goes Armed to Church.

Kansas City.—Frank Darms, of Kansas City, Kan., a negro, started to church Sunday morning armed with a revolver and a razor just to "m— a friend," he said. It cost him $5 in the Kansas side court. "He done me wrong," Darms told Judge A. L. Harrod. "Ah couldn't fin' him all dat Sattidy, but Ah knew he'd go to church last night. Ah tuck the gun and razor alon' fer protection." "Fifty dollars will do, Darms," said the judge.

WHOLE WORLD HARD HIT

High Cost of Living Is Felt Around Globe.

England Has Experienced Increase in Prices as High as 135 Per Cent.

Washington.—That the whole world is struggling with the increased cost of living is indicated in reports to the state department. The increases in Europe are particularly high, although in Latin America the governments are anxious over the situation and are trying to find means of combating the difficulties presented by the high prices of commodities deemed essential.

In Portugal the government, in an attempt to lower the cost of living, has placed, through the minister of finance, a part of its gold reserves in the banks of Lisbon.

In England the cost of living above pre-war level is figured at 115 per cent for September and 120 per cent for October, as to actual necessities of life and based upon average living conditions of wage-earners. A more distinct rise has occurred in the cost of commodities so far as the other elements of population in England are concerned, being unofficially estimated by some at approximately 135 per cent with a steady upward trend.

In Sweden figures furnished by the Swedish government indicate that the cost of living has increased 157 per cent over the cost in June, 1914. In the cities the increase has been very much greater than the average for the country.

Th Argentine government has suggested to other South American countries and discussed with them an international arrangement with a view to doing away with import duties on unmanufactured food products as one means of cutting down the high cost of living.

MAN'S BOTTLES HIS UNDOING

John Paluso Had So Many It Seemed to Be Sign He Expected a Long, Hard Winter.

New Kensington, Pa.—Whisky everywhere and every drop to drink, was the motto of John Paluso of this city until the state troopers swooped down on his cache and despoiled him of his hoard. The troopers were looking for red propaganda. They found "red" liquor.

Every stove in Paluso's house, and there were three of them, was filled with bottles of bonded whisky. The stove pipe had its quota, the chimney its share, more bottles reposed in Paluso's bed, at least thirty were immersed in the rain barrel, the half-filled barrel of pork in the cellar had not been neglected and the old-fashioned clock had no room for the long pendulum to swing, for a bottle was there, too.

The reason more men don't succeed is because there are too many of us who want to win without effort.

AND THE DOG GOT AWAY

Canine Participant in Disastrous Mix-up the Only One Left Alive When It Ended.

Klamath Falls, Ore.—A dog chased a cat; the cat climbed a pole, two horses were killed, a fire alarm started and one man was made penniless. And all because the dog saw the cat. Here's how it happened:

A prowling feline disturbed the slumbers of Tige. He chased her up a telephone pole and, poising high on a crossarm, she switched her tail in anger. Her tail touched another wire. A circuit was thus completed between the two wires, burning them through and killing the cat. One wire fell to the ground, came in contact with a team of horses belonging to C. V. Berry and killed both horses.

A transformer was burned out and a fire alarm turned in. All the male residents of the town jumped from their beds—'twas in the dead of night —and dashed madly around with many yards of garden hose searching for the fire.

Berry recently came from California and had bought the team with his last dollar, hoping to do road work.

SWEDEN PLANS WOMAN LAWS

Provision for Their Employment by the Government One of Proposed Measures.

Washington.—The Swedish government has announced a number of important legislative measures to be taken up by the 1920 riksdag, the state department has been advised.

Improvement of the status of married women, provision for the government employment of women, development of the principle of the arbitration board, penal law reforms, electrification of railroads and open voting in the riskdag are mentioned in an official communique issued by the government.

Tokio has more than thirty daily newspapers.

LAW CASE RUNS 63 YEARS

Illinois Court Dismisses Suit That Was Begun in Courts in 1356.

One of the oldest law suits known in Lake county was settled recently when, on motion of Attorney Eugene M. Runyard, the chancery bill of Catherine Hunson against Rhoda A. Rogers, filed in 1856, was dismissed by Judge C. C. Edwards. Since the bill was filed the plaintiff has died.

Saw Well at Once.

Milwaukee.—Nathan Israel claimed a sure cure for blindness in his "re dium stone glasses, price $30." On patient saw "so well" through 'em once. They were mere window glas

Overlooked Valuables.

Los Angeles.—Burglars who br into the Southwest Dairy compa plant early today only got $30 cash, overlooking quantities of uable milk stored on the prem

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