

INDUSTRIES OF NATION PREPARE TO OBEY ORDER FOR SHUTDOWN—VOICES RAISED IN PROTEST

SENTIMENT DIVIDED ON CLOSING ORDER

Many Leading Men Disposed to Await Results Before Criticizing

VARE ATTACKS METHODS

State Senator Believes Garfield Did Not Take Up Problems Till Too Late

Sentiment of public men was somewhat divided today on the new Fuel Administrator Garfield has taken in closing down industry. While some agreed readily that he had done the right thing, many of them questioned the wisdom of the step.

"While I do not want to criticize the Administration in war time or in any way embarrass those in power in Washington it certainly seems to me that Mr. Garfield should have been able to get coal distributed without closing down industries," said Senator Edwin S. Vane.

"It strikes me," he continued, "that the coal administration did not begin meeting the situation until it was too late. There must now be plenty of cars and equipment to distribute coal if they were only efficiently used."

Senator Vane said the order would close down about 100,000 jobs in the coal industry. He also recalled the advice given by Mr. Garfield last summer against people buying coal and said that the order would have a similar effect.

"It is impossible to say in advance what effect the order will have on the coal industry," said E. L. Greenwood, a member of the Federal employment bureau.

"So far as I can see," said Superintendent Condon of the State Employment Bureau, "about the only result of the order will be to increase the number of unemployed. It will probably have a run of applications from people who will be answered at having an enforced lay-off and will be sent to get other jobs giving steady employment without any lay-off. We will refuse to entertain applications from employees now having positions with industrial plants who want to be transferred to any other industry."

Mayor Smith said he believed the order a wise one, open to be followed by other orders along the lines of fuel conservation, such as, for instance, that these plants should try to equip themselves with sufficient fuel to run themselves for some time to come. It might be very desirable to shut down the shipping of everything except coal. I can see how it might be done. Mr. Garfield might quickly produce very favorable results. With good weather it might be possible for the railroads to clear up in three or four days much of the accumulation of freight that consists of manufactured products.

"It is a bad situation at best and one that requires very delicate handling. Since every one has a different solution for the difficulty, but the responsibility rests after all with the Fuel Administrator, and I have confidence in his ability to handle it. As a matter of fact, the building of the new shipyard at Philadelphia, who might not understand who their factories were closed by them. We are busy today, he pointed out, closing the national industries in a small price to pay.

Both agreed the shipping program could not be successful. Mr. Hand said some of the building of the new shipyard at Philadelphia, who might not understand who their factories were closed by them. We are busy today, he pointed out, closing the national industries in a small price to pay.

Ernest T. Trigg, president of the Chamber of Commerce, I presume the decision was made only after the whole subject was given consideration, and if it was found necessary to do so, the thing we can do to accept it. It will have a serious effect on our business, and will no doubt affect organizations. It is difficult under ordinary circumstances to keep employees together with the attractive being being offered, and in some places the order will have a tendency to break up organizations. I assume that the machinery of the Chamber of Commerce, which has members in all counties, Wilmington and Covertown and other cities, will be used in carrying the order into effect.

W. NELSON MAYHEW, first vice president Master Builders' Exchange—Of course, the order will hit up the men in the building industry. I have no accurate knowledge of how many men it may affect—possibly 50,000 to 100,000 of course, the wages of men when they are not actually working, mechanics in the building trades being paid by the hour.

JOSEPH B. GRUBB, president of the Pennsylvania Manufacturers' Association—Pennsylvania has approximately 27,000 manufacturers, including those in the food industry. What percentage of the total will be affected because of food manufacture has not been ascertained, but it is probably about 5 per cent. It is purely a war measure and therefore I cannot comment upon it either one way or the other.

NATHAN T. FOLWELL, president of the Manufacturers' Club—All establishments manufacturing clothing for the troops ought to have been exempt from the order in view of the advertised shortage of clothing. Neither as I see how the curtailment will affect the soft coal situation in any case. I do not believe that the coal shortage is a real one. The railroads gave out the total arrivals in the twenty-four hours up to midnight.

Potter Asks Obedience to New Coal Order

Continued from Page One

These four men are in conference working out the exact definition of the government order as it affects Philadelphia and the extensions that may be granted. They are also considering the appeals of several manufacturers who are working on government contracts.

The order, which affects every plant in Philadelphia, throws them back upon Philadelphia for the arrangement during that period. The process of the order will close.

The loss in earnings, based on the low average of the past few years, would be about \$1,500,000 for the city of Philadelphia.

In no other city in the United States would the effect of the order be so great. For the week beginning next Monday, the plants must remain closed on all Mondays and Wednesdays.

Under the order during the emergency period, shops and stores will be permitted to operate during the emergency period. They will be permitted to operate during the emergency period.

Whether other classes of workmen will be affected is a matter for consideration in manufacturing and labor circles. It was suggested by Doctor Garfield, however, that workmen's wages should be paid.

Ernest T. Trigg, president of the Chamber of Commerce, said he could not predict whether employers would accept the order. He expressed the hope that the majority of firms would comply with the recommendation.

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NATION ROCKED BY GARFIELD ORDER; PROTESTS POUR IN

Continued from Page One

Monday, January 21, will be observed as one of the ten Monday holidays, though it will also be one of the five days during which all industry is suspended. Doctor Garfield forbids both delivery and use of coal in establishments affected.

Even coal on hand must not be used. Speeding up after the five-day rest will be guarded against by the fuel administration. Orders for coal shipments after the five-day period will be determined by the priority established today.

Domestic consumers must be kept warm and other absolutely necessary commodities must be supplied. Doctor Garfield stated, "All industry must be equally restricted in its use of coal in order that the available supply for the remainder of the winter may be properly distributed and made plentiful for the essential needs during the winter."

No attempt was made to allow industries and war work to continue. Doctor Garfield stated that it would be impossible to separate essential from non-essential industries for this purpose. Shipping coal to the cities is so great that cessation of war work will not hamper the delivery of supplies, he stated, for vast stores of finished goods are piled on wharves awaiting shipment, and stopping of manufacture for this period will enable transportation, congestion to be cleared.

Exception is made in the case of such plants as from their nature must be continuously operated seven days each week to avoid seriously injury to the plant or its contents. Blast furnaces or similar establishments would be excepted under this provision.

Provisions for newspapers are excepted by the following provision: Newspapers or publishers of daily papers may print full as usual except on Monday from January 21 to March 27, inclusive, on which days they may print full as usual on an extra page if necessary to keep their editions up to date.

The order is stamped down hard on early Monday and on Monday, January 21, and on Monday, January 22, to such extent as is necessary to lower current numbers of magazines and other publications periodically issued.

Business or professional offices, except offices used by the United States, State, county or municipal governments, transportation companies or which are exempted by law and local ordinances, or of physicians of scientists, must close.

Wholesale or retail stores or any other stores or business houses or buildings, whatever may close except those maintained for the purpose of selling food only, for which purposes stores may maintain necessary food stock, and for the purpose of selling drugs and medical supplies only may maintain necessary stock throughout the day and evening.

Theatres, moving picture houses, bowling alleys, billiard rooms, public or public dance halls, or any other place of amusement, used for the purpose of public entertainment, shall be closed on these Monday holidays.

Street cars, including surface, elevated, subway and trolley cars and trolleys, cannot run on these days in excess of amounts used on the Sunday previous.

Buildings used in production or distribution of fuel are not affected in any way.

Special provisions to prevent injury to health, suffering, destruction of property by freezing of fire and other special application for relief may be made by State fuel administrators, where they deem such suspensions of the fuel administration's orders imperative.

Order of preference in allotment of coal, both during the suspension period, and on all occasions until further notice, is substantially as follows: First, Railroads.

Second, Domestic consumers, hospitals, charitable institutions, army and navy contingents.

Third, Public utilities, telegraphs, telephones.

Fourth, Ships and vessels for bunker supplies.

Fifth, State governments for necessary public uses, NOT including orders from factories working on contracts for the United States.

Sixth, Manufacturers of perishable food or of food for necessary immediate consumption.

No fuel shall be delivered, according to the order, to any person or firm for use not specified in the list during the period beginning this morning and continuing until Tuesday night.

The order is designed to distribute with absolute impartiality the burden of patriotic duty. All classes are to be treated alike," Doctor Garfield explained.

Every person in the entire United States, and especially in the eastern half, must make his sacrifice in this regard. It was pointed out. Every effort will be made, Doctor Garfield said, to carry out the order without undue interference with the ordinary course of business, but the fuel administration counts on complete patriotic co-operation of every individual, firm and corporation affected by its order.

NEWSPAPER VIEWS ON COAL CUT

Philadelphia Inquirer

The emergency must indeed be great which has necessitated the extraordinary measures for the conservation of coal.

More than 25,000 workers in and around Chicago will feel the effects of Garfield's order. In the south Chicago district there are 2,500 employees. Gary district, 20,000; Pullman district, 12,000; East Chicago-Indiana Harbor district, 50,000; Whiting, 25,000; Chicago Heights, 25,000; Hammond, 25,000; Houshonor, 15,000; Rollington, 15,000.

The Union stockyards packing plants closed an order today closing at one of the departments not engaged in the production of war material and fertilizer plants. Other departments will continue to operate unless specifically ordered to close by the fuel administration.

Three thousand Illinois district workers and Indiana coal miners in conference with the fuel administrator William W. Clegg yesterday when news of Garfield's order was received.

Salvatore Maritano, president of the Illinois district, addressing a group of his men and workers, said:

"I think that a resolution be made to Washington expressing our regret at the necessity for this action and our sympathy for the government's conservation and war material production of a patriotic duty."

The resolution was passed unanimously.

Washington (AP)—The coal industry is protesting against the order to close down the coal mines for five days.

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THEATRE MEN WANT HOUSES OPEN MONDAYS

Managers' Association Here Will Ask for Change in Day

Philadelphia theatre managers will protest against National Fuel Administrator Garfield's order closing their houses one night a week, but they will protest against the closing on Monday nights, according to Fred H. Nixon-Nix, president of the Philadelphia Theatre Managers' Association.

"We are as patriotic as anyone," said Mr. Nixon, "and we are willing to do our part and bear our share of any burden. We are willing to close one night a week if it is necessary, but we should be required to close some other night than Monday—say Wednesday or Thursday. Monday is the heart of the theatrical business and because of theatrical traditions, Monday would be the worst day of the week for us to close. We should have to protest, but while we protest we will be always willing to abide by the decision of the Government and its duly constituted officers."

A meeting of the Philadelphia Managers' Association, to consider a protest will be called for today or tomorrow, in all probability, by Thomas Lave, secretary of the association.

When troops are moving from one town to another they have to rush in order to get in on time and sometimes even then they have plenty of time and will not lose a minute. This will be the case with the theatres. The tradition against dark Monday nights is a very strong one in the theatre and it is based on good reasons. If the week doesn't start well it is generally all through. The gloomy Monday demoralizes things. It affects the actors' work and interest and it dampens the public's interest, too.

Stables at Mantham, head of the motion picture interests, which operate the Stables and other theatres, protested Monday closing to Federal State Fuel Administrator Potter today.

He told Mr. Potter that the motion picture houses were willing to do their part in fighting the war by closing one day a week, but the day ought not to be Monday. He asked Potter to exercise his authority as Federal State fuel administrator to change the closing day to Tuesday.

He urged that a greater saving of coal would be effected by closing the motion picture houses Tuesday than closing them Monday.

Manufacturers in Pittsburgh and vicinity, for the most part, expressed the belief that the order from Washington will do much toward relieving the congestion of the railroads, provided that the Government has some plan for clearing up the congestion at the eastern ports. Unless the mass of finished product and raw materials are cleared up, it will mean a loss of business for the railroads.

In the Pittsburgh district there are seventy-five blast furnaces, and between thirty-five and forty of these furnaces are banked and have been for the last three days. These furnaces were banked because of the scarcity of coal and the congestion on the railroads.

A million and a half men and women in Illinois will be affected by Fuel Administrator Garfield's "workless Monday" order, authorities estimated today. At an average wage of \$2 a day this will mean a loss of income amounting to \$3,000,000 a day.

More than 600,000 workers are affected in Chicago alone. More than half of these are engaged in manufacturing their products for the Government for the whole day—five, in addition, shutting them up for five days, is quite a great disaster as the one it sought to avert.

"We had not been able to grasp the lessons brought to us by the situation sent here by allied belligerent nations when we entered the war."

"It is a very drastic order," said former President William H. Taft, who was in the city for a speech, "and I can only hope that it has been issued on expert evidence."

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NEW ORLEANS TIMES-PIEYUNE

This draconian edict takes the country in general by surprise. President Woodrow Wilson has promised himself that drastic actions are required. The sensational order will startle the country and seems likely to cause greater alarm and anxiety than the situation probably warrants.

The coal order issued by Fuel Administrator Garfield last night is the greatest disaster that has befallen the United States in this war. Unless it is reversed forthwith by President Wilson it means the loss of hundreds of millions of dollars in wages and in products, and a demoralization of industry that can be nothing short of calamitous.

Mr. Garfield's plan to increase the supply of coal by shutting up the United States is an act of blind and senseless folly which there is no need to say. We can only imagine what Mr. Garfield was thinking of when he issued this order. We can only imagine why President Wilson permitted him to issue it.

The order is itself a confession of impotence. There can be no more maintaining of industry by a fuel administration than the wholesale suspension of industry is an act of a temporary shortage of coal in a country that has more coal than any other.

The restricted order would be null and void if it applied to industries that actually average production of coal. It is included. President Wilson should not lose an hour in nullifying the Garfield order. That does the most duty to the country.

Probably the Fuel Administrator's order to shut down the greater part of the nation's industries, trades and business.

TONIGHT



DONALD BRIAN Star of "Her Regiment," now playing at the Lyric Theatre, will act as auctioneer at the second

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