FUEL CHIEF BACKED BY WILSON—CONGRESS OPPOSITION CREATES CRISIS FOR ADMINISTRATION

BIG MANUFACTURING PLANTS IN CITY IDLE

With Few Exceptions Important Industrial Firms Comply With Garfield Edict

BALDWIN WORKS OPEN

Some of Philadelphia's largest manufacturing plants failed to signalize the beginning of a day's work today by the shrill of the "factory whistle." These were the plants that are closed for the next five days in compliance of the order laid down by the national fuel administrator, Doctor Garfield. At some plants employes showed up for work. When told that they were laid off they walked away with a perplexed look. There were a few who in arguments backed up Doctor Garfield. Others thought the order was too drastic.

The first firm to make an announcement that its employes will be paid during the five days is the John B. Stetson Company. At this plant 4800 employes have been laid off. Officials of the company notified the employes last evening that they needn't report for work today and were assured that their pay would continue. But, on the Mondays, when the new order relating to shutting up plants is enforced, the pay will be deducted. This will be, however, just for the day when employes are not working.

PLANTS CONTINUE WORK

The Baldwin Locomotive Works in this city, which employs about 20,000 men, was in operation today. At the plant it was said today that officials of that concern were in Washington conferring with Doctor Garfield.

Another firm which was in operation today was the Link Belt Company, at Nicetown. This concern has many Government orders. An official of the company today said:

"We have received no official order as yet. All that we know is what we have read in the newspapers. There seems to be a general confusion in the order from Washington."

The Bement-Niles Company, of the Niles-Bement-Pond Company, manufacturers of machine tools, Twenty-first and Callowhill streets, is operating today pending a definite decision from Washington regarding exemption.

"We first issued orders to close last night," said W. Loughridge, an official of the plant, "but then we heard, unofficially, of course, that the Garfield order had not been signed, but would come later. We then instructed the men to return to work today to await developments.

"We believe we are exempt, although we have no ruling as yet. The tools we are making are for the Government, to be used in the manufacture of guns and other munitions of war. Government officials have been urging us to greater speed, as these tols are sorely needed, but we cannot get them out on time if we close now for the five-day period.

"We may close tonight. We will do what the other machine tools companies are doing which are working on Government contracts."

$500 OUT AT DISSTONS

Thirty-five hundred men have been laid off at the plant of the Henry Disston & Sons, Inc., Tacony. The employes at this plant will not be paid during the five days that they are not working.

The Cutter Electrical and Manufacturing Comany, Nineteenth and Hamilton streets, through its general manager, W. M. Scott, announced that all of its 1000 employes who have been laid off will be paid.

The Harrison Safety Boiler Works, Seventeenth street below Allegheny avenue, is closed. About 200 men are laid off.

Denial was made by the American International Shipbuilding Corporation that next Monday men employed at Hog Island would receive double pay. It was also stated that during the next few days no new applications would be received.

EDDYSTONE WORKS CLOSED

Between 3000 and 4000 men employed at the plant of the Eddystone Ammunition Corporation at Eddystone, Delaware County, are idle today. The salaries of these men, it was said by an official today, would be discontinued during the time that they are not working.

Only the clerical force remained on duty at the plant of the Vim Motor-truck Company today. About 600 men employed in the factory were notified last evening their services would not be required for the next five days.

More than 1000 men employed in the clothing manufacturing plant of A. B. Kirshbaum Company have been laid off. The only persons at that place who were working today were a few watchmen and some of the clerical staff.

SIX BIG BREWERIES STOP

Six of the large breweries stopped brewing beer today in obeyance to Doctor Garfield's order. Up to a late hour last evening the brewers had hoped that permission would be granted them that they could continue to brew beer. Then word came from Washington that they must stop brewing. Many of the men employed i nthat capacity were kept abeut the breweries today performing odd jobs, for which they received their regular day's wages.

The breweries whose furnaces were not heated today were the American Brewing Company, Thirty-first and Master streets; Arnholt & Schaefer Thirty-first and Thompson streets; J. & P. Baltz Brewing Company, Thirty-first and Thompson streets; Bergner & Engle Thirty-second and Master streets; Commonwealth Brewing Company, Twenty-seventh and Cambridge streets, and the Peter Schemm & Son Brewing Company, Twenty-fifth and Poplar streets.

H. O. WILBUR & SONS COMPLY

H. O. Wilbur & Sons, Inc., announced today that they will meet any and all suggestions of the fuel administrators by closing their departments affected on the days specified, paying in full all employes so affected.

In an effort to relieve the railroad and steamship congestion, the full force and equipment of their receiving and shipping departments will be employed to remove all consignments at once.

"This company will place their autos, trucks, men, etc.," said an official of the firm, "at the disposal of the proper authorities to be used to relieve the freight congestion, although Wilburs will pay the wages of the men and other expenses."

POWDER PLANT EXEMPT

The Hercules Powder Company, which operates three large plants at Kenville, N. J.; Parlin, N. J., and Valley Fals, N. Y., received word from Washington early today that they were exempted from the ruling of Doctor Garfield. Before they had been notified that they were exempted 3000 men employed at these plants had been laid off. Many of the workmen had made arrangements to visit their relatives in nearby cities. Before these men had a chance to get leave they were notified and they promised to return to work at once.

Some of the large plants which were in operation because they had been granted exemptions, was the Aldrich Steel Company, Aetna Powder Company at Wilmington, Del.; Remington Arms Company, of Delaware County; the E. I. Dupont de Nemours Powder Company at Chagrin Point, N. J.; William Cramp and Sons Ship and Engine Building Co., and the Camden Forge Company.

400,000 Idle as City Heeds Mandate

Continued from Page One

order. They met in the Parkway Building to arrange a massmeeting.

Complaints and protests were give short shrift by the Federal authorities.

"This is no time to criticize anything the Government does," declared United States District Attorney Francis Fisher Kane. "I myself do not know that the situation required such action, but the Government at Washington is in direct touch with the situation and we must abide by its decision."

Hundreds of protests, appeals and inquiries made the District Attorney's office a besieged place today. All were referred to State Fuel Administrator Potter.

"My position is a thankless one, but I am going through with it if it kills me," said Mr. Potter. "It is my Government I am working for."

The Philadelphia industrial district, because of its vat and vital war program, wa granted liberal exemption.

All the hipyard worked at full blat. The flour, baking, sugar, milk, oil and cold-storage industries were unaffected by the shutdown order.

IMPORTANT EXEMPTIONS

Important plants exempted in a special order were the Midvale Steel and Ordnance Company, Link Belt Company, Remington Arms Company, of Delaware; Bethlehem Steel Company, Camden Forge Company and the huge explosives works of the du Pont, Hercules and Aetna companies.

Sections of other plants working on shipyard supplies and other special needs also were in operation.

Others did not lay their men off, but put them to work at making deliveries or on odd jobs that did not require the burning of fuel.

Many plants will continue paying their workmen's wages, according to announcement by firms. Of the 400,000 thrown out of work in the Philadelphia district—which includes all the territory within a twenty-mile radius of City Hall—at least 100,000 will be paid in full, it was estimated at the fuel administrator's office this morning from reports received.

Mr. Potter, who is president of Thomas Potter, Sons & Co., oilcloth and linoleum manufacturers, has not announced yet whether or not the workers there will be paid in full.

MANY CONTINUE SALARIES

Virtually all of the department stores announced that the salaries of their employes would continue. Several announced their intention of keeping the shipping and receiving department at work to remove all consignments.

It is expected that many other firms will follow this lead. H. O. Wilbur & Sons, Inc., one of the biggest chocolate manufacturers in the country, announced today that the wagons of the company are at the disposal of the fuel administration and the express companies to be used to relieve congestion at freight terminals in addition to removing their own consignments.

Officials of the Pennsylvania and Philadelphia and Reading Railroads are still somewhat uncertain as to the part the roads are to play in the handling of freight under the new scheme of things. They are awaiting instructions from Secretary McAdoo, director general of the railroads.

P. R. R. DEVISING NEW SCHEDULE

Pennsylvania Railroad officials met today to devise a Monday holiday schedule.

One thousand of the 1800 city saloons are expected to remain open, Neil Bonner, president of the Retail Liquor Dealers' Association, said.

Bars in hotels will close, J. Miller Frazier, manager of the Bellevue-Stratford, said. A meeting of the Hotel Men's Association at the Bellevue-Stratford this afternoon will discuss the matter. Club bars also are expected to close.

To prevent the possibility of any disorder or rioting resulting from the confusion incident to the closing down of the plants, Superintendent of Police Robinson has instructed every police lieutenant to hold every available policeman, not engaged in active duty, in reserve. This order affects two-thirds of the force. The men are subject to call at a moment's notice.

Mayor Smith will today issue a proclamation warning owners of big buildings in which fire sprinkler systems are installed to take all steps to prevent the possibility of these systems freezing in case of a sudden cold snap. He will point out the grave danger that might result if fire started in a congested section of the city.

Any violations of the order will be the signal for prompt and vigorous prosecution, it was announced at the office of United States District Attorney Francis Fisher Kane. Agents of the Department of Justice and the Secret Service force in Philadelphia will see that firms or individuals ignoring the proclamation are "brought to the bar of justice." The municipal police will also aid in this work.

LIMIT CAR SERVICE MONDAY

The Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company, on the Monday holidays ordered by Doctor Garfield, will provide a two-third service on surface, elevated and subway lines.

What is expected of all classes of industry on the Monday holidays is apparently clear. The outstanding features are that the grocery stores, drug stores, bakeries and all other places supplying necessary food articles will remain open. It is possible that many of them will close at noon, as they are only permitted to heat the stores until that time

MACHINISTS TO MAKE EMPHATIC PROTEST

Conference of Locals Considers Plans for Mass-Meeting to Denounce Closing Order

Plans were discussed for a mass-meeting of protest against the industrial embargo at conference of representatives of locals of the machinists' union at its headquarters in the Parkway Building this morning.

The conferees represented more than 10,000 machinists of Philadelphia and vicinity, hundreds of whom have been forced to remain idle on account of the closing-down orders from Washington.

W. A. Kelton, business representative of District No. 1, said that a meeting would probably be held in some large hall, whether it was heated or not, in order to voice the protest of the men against the Garfield edict.

Films Wanted for Bahamas

A communication has been received by the American consulate from a citizen of Nassau, stating that a movement is on foot to obtain motion pictures of a high character for use in that city. The persons who are interested desire to get in touch with supply firms in New York with a view to securing pictures of a thoroughly satisfactory character, both optically and morally.

The kinds of film desired are animated weekly, adventures, scenic and natural history, well-known books, plays, folk stories, etc., and humor without vulgarity. Catalogues will be welcomed.

It is proposed that pictures shall be supplied fortnightly, with a reserve of two weeks in stock to cover irregularities of delivery.—Commerce Reports.

Official Order Halting Coal Consumption

United States Fuel Administration, Washington, D. C., Jan. 17, 1918.

REGULATION making provision for a more adequate supply of fuel for railroads, domestic consumers, public utilities and other uses necessary to the national security.

The United States fuel administrator, acting under the authority of an executive order of the President of the United States dated 23 August, 1917, appointing said administrator, in furtherance of the purposes of said order and of the purposes of the act of Congress therein referred to, approved 10 August, 1917, and finding it essential effectively to carry out the provisions of this act, to make provision for a more adequate supply of fuel for railroads, domestic consumers, public utilities and for other uses necessary to the national security in certain parts of the United States, hereby makes and prescribes the following regulation:

Section I. Until further order of the United States fuel administrator, all persons selling fuel in whatever capacity shall, in filling their contracts or orders now on hand, give preference to necessary current requirements of: Railroads, domestic consumers, hospitals, charitable institutions, army and navy cantonments, public utilities, byproduct coke plants supplying gas for household use, telephone and telegraph plants, shipping for bunker purposes, the United States for strictly governmental purposes (not including factories or plants working on contracts for the United States), manufacturers of perishable food or of food for necessary immediate consumption, and municipal, county or State governments for necessary public uses, any tonnage remaining after the foregoing preferred shipments have been made may be applied in filling any other contracts or orders.

Sec. II. On the following days, namely, January 18, 19, 20, 21 and 22, 1918, the State fuel administrators and their accredited representatives in the various communities in the territory in which this regulation applies are hereby empowered and directed to divert such fuel as arrives in such communities in carload lots to meet the current requirements and to provide an adequate and normal supply for such consumers of fuel as are specified in Section I hereof.

Sec. III. On the following days, namely, January 18, 19, 20, 21 and 22, 1918, and also on each and every Monday beginning January 28, 1918, and continuing up to and including March 25, 1918, no manufacturer or manufacturing plant shall burn fuel or use power derived from fuel for any purpose, with the following exceptions:

(a) Plants which necessarily must be continuously operated seven days each week to avoid serious injury to the plant itself or its contents may use only such quantity of fuel as is necessary to prevent such injury to the plant or its contents;

(b) Manufacturers or plants manufacturing perishable foods or foods for necessary immediate consumption;

(c) Manufacturers of food not perishable and not necessary for immediate consumption may burn fuel to the extent authorized by the fuel administrator of the State in which such plant is located or by his duly authorized representative upon application by the United States food administrator;

(d) Plants necessary to the printing and publication of daily papers may burn fuel or use power derived therefrom as usual, except that on every Monday from January 21 to March 25, 1918, inclusive, they may burn fuel or use power derived therefrom only to such extent as is necessary to print and publish such editions as such plants customarily print and publish on legal holidays other than the Sabbath; or, if such plants do not customarily print or publish any editions on such legal holidays they may burn fuel or use such power to such extent as is necessary to issue one edition on the said Mondays;

(e) Printing establishments may burn fuel on January 18, 19, 20, 21 and 22, 1918, to such extent as is necessary to issue current numbers of magazines and other publications periodically issued.

Sec. IV. On each Monday beginning January 21, 1918, and continuing up to and including Monday, March 25, 1918, no fuel shall be burned (except to such extent as is essential to prevent injury to property from freezing) for the purpose of supplying heat for;

(a) Any business or professional offices, except offices used by the United States, State, county or municipal governments, transportation companies, public utility companies, telephone or telegraph companies, banks, trust companies, physicians or dentists;

(b) Wholesale or retail stores, or any other stores, business houses or business buildings whatever, except that for the purpose of selling food only, stores may maintain necessary heat on any of the specified days until 12 o'clock noon; and except that for the purpose of selling drugs and medical supplies only, stores may maintain necessary heat throughout the day and evening;

(c) Theatres, moving-picture houses, bowling alleys, billiard rooms, private or public dance halls or any other place of public amusement.

Sec. V. On each Monday beginning January 21, 1918, and continuing up to and including March 25, 1918, no fuel shall be burned for the purpose of heating rooms in which intoxicating liquor is sold or served on those days.

Nothing in this regulation shall be construed to forbid the heating of restaurants, hotels or other places in which meals are served, but in which no intoxicating liquor is sold or served on the said Mondays.

Sec. VI. No fuel shall be burned on any of the Monday's specified in the foregoing section for the purpose of supplying power for the movement of surface, elevated, subway or suburban cars or trains in excess of the amount used on the Sunday previous thereto.

Sec. VII. Nothing in this regulation shall be construed to apply to or affect the operation of any mine or plant producing fuel, nor shall this regulation be construed to forbid the heating of such rooms or offices, or such portions of buildings, as are used in connection with the production, transportation or distribution of fuel.

Sec. VIII. State fuel administrators and their representatives specifically authorized so to do are hereby empowered to grant such relief as may be essential to prevent injury to health or to prevent destruction of or injury to property by fire or freezing.

Sec. IX. This regulation is effective throughout the United States east of the Mississippi River, including the whole of the States of Louisiana and Minnesota.

Any person, firm, association or corporation which violates or refuses to conform to the above regulation may be liable to the penalty prescribed in the aforesaid act of Congress.

H. A. GARFIELD,
United States Fuel Administrator.

POTTER IS BESIEGED BY FACTORY OWNERS

Fuel Administrator Passes on Pleas for Exemption Rapidly as Possible

Federal State Fuel Administrator Potter's offices in the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel were thronged today with manufacturers and manufacturers' representatives clamoring for exemption from National Fuel Administrator Garfield's order closing plants for five days beginning today.

As rapidly as possible Potter and his assistants passed upon the pleas, but the number on hand increased slowly. There were more than the office could cope with.

Mimeographed form letters granting and denying exemption were prepared and signed by Potter as rapidly as the pleas were passed upon.

About 300 manufacturing plants were exempted yesterday, and 300 applications are expected to be disposed of one way or another today.

Of about six hundred manufacturers who have pleas in Potter's offices today, about half are operating their plants pending action on their pleas and the other half are keeping closed pending such action. Thos that are operating say their materials and half finished manufactures would spoil if they did not continue and they may as well pay penalties for violating the law as suffer the loss of materials and half-finished merchandise.

Administrator Potter today planned prosecution of those that are ignoring the order, but he would not say whether or not he will prosecute those who sought exemption and decided to operate pending action on their appeals.

Administrator Potter sent for Assistant United States District Attorney Harvey, who came with a lot of ponderous law books. He went into conference with Potter and soon two expert court stenographers were sent for. It was intimated that an important statement on the action that will be taken against hose who ignore the Garfield order would be issued this afternoon.

All Industries Quit in New York City

Continued from Page One

in clearing away the record snowfall in this section still blocking many railroad switches, mines and manufacturing plants.

The matter of wages being paid to idle employes will be determined by various industries individually. The State food administration urged formation of welfare clubs to aid employes and suggested advancement of wages to persons receiving less than $3 a day, but it was indicated early today that the majority of employers will be unable to pay workers who are laid off.

The same situation that prevailed in Chicago was general throughout the Middle West.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 18.

More than 100,000 men and women here were affected by the order of the fuel administrator to close industrial plants. The order was being obeyed to the fullest extent, officials said.

The shipbuilding plant of the Bethlehem Steel Company was exempted and was in full operation. The School Board announced that all schools will be closed for two weeks, beginning Monday, in order to save fuel.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 18.

Two hundred thousand workmen were idle at 10 a. m., reports received from Pittsburgh indicated, and 50,000 more will be added to this total by noon.

The Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing plants shut down at noon. There were several things to clean up

WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 18.

Although orders of Fuel Administrator Garfield, closing manufacturing plants not engaged in munition work, was obeyed here today, many employers had their workmen clearing or repairing the various plants. Others announced that only by paying men their wages for the five days would they be able to keep their employes from rushing to shipyards for work, where help is badly needed.

The Bond Bottle Seal Company, employing 500 girls, will donate the services of the young women to the Red Cross and they will make bandages during the suspension period.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 18.

Virtually every industrial concern in this section using steam power obeyed the order to close today. No violations of the order had been reported up to 9 o'clock. Retail and wholesale mercantile establishments were open for business as usual. The suspension order was principally evident in slackening of street car traffic in the early hours.

RESULTS OF "HEATLESS" ORDER UPON WORLD'S BUSIEST NATION

CAUSES a virtual industrial shutdown east of the Mississippi.

Theatres and other amusement places must go fuelless on the Mondays from January 21 to March 25.

Department stores will be heatless Mondays, but buildings containing Government offices, banks, doctors' and dentists' offices will be exempted.

There must be washless laundries on the workless days, as they are deemed manufacturing plants.

Grocery and drug stores can be heated, and likewise schools.

A select list of vital war plants are exempted. Railroads, shipping, public institutions, houses and apartments strictly Government plants but not United States war-contract factories, public utilities are allowed to have heat.

Trolley service will be made to conform to holiday schedules on the workless Mondays.

Saloons will be cold on workless Mondays.

Papers will print as usual, but on Mondays cannot run more editions than they do on legal holidays. If the paper does not issue on a holiday it may publish once on Monday.

WHEELS OF INDUSTRY HALTED; GARFIELD ORDER TAKES EFFECT

Continued from Page One

entitled to regular heat and some of which are not? Can a sawmill using its own sawdust for fuel operate as usual?

These and hundreds of other queries which gave the fuel administration pause were recorded. Each district had its own particular difficulty for solution.

"POSER" FOR WATER-POWER COMPANIES

Water-power companies were given a "poser" when the fuel administration stated their power did not come under the order, and Garfield told the Senate he would ask water-power users to suspend the same as others, though admitting he had no power to enforce them to.

All departments are referring inquiries to the fuel administration and that organization is swamped with work, trying to straighten out the tangle precipitated upon the country.

As the confusion continued there was marked disposition to criticize what was generally regarded as a bungling handling of publicity—a failure to take the public into the Administration's confidence and prepare it for the shock of the Garfield order.

On the "dodging responsibility" charge it was noted that at first the order was generally labelled as a "coal" measure, while Garfield was saddled with the burden of complaints for it. Last evening Secretaries Daniels and Baker and others began to talk of it as a transportation problem—an order designed to free ships tied up in ports. This was after Garfield had been the center of a storm all day, though the tide was veering to criticism of the railroad system under Director McAdoo.

Then last night, when Garfield openly revealed that the order was to release transports mainly, there was a tendency to say Garfield placed the burden on McAdoo.

TENDENCY TO BLAME BAKER

McAdoo's friends said he knew virtually nothing of the scope of it, though he and Garfield had been in touch. Some took occasion to cast the blame upon Secretary Baker, harking back to the time, months ago, when he disagreed with Secretary Lane's tentative price-fixing arrangement on coal.

In the matter of publicity—and confidence in the public—it was noted that Garfield originally planned to let shipyards and munitions factories operate, but not to say anything about it. Then late Wednesday night, at a conference with Secretaries Daniels and Baker, this plan was ditched and the shipyards and munition plants were included. Yesterday, under pressure of bureau chiefs and industrial firms, modification was sought and granted to Baker and Daniels.

Garfield planned to put the order into effect at midnight yesterday, thereby not giving the country any time to prepare. Newspaper men counseled him not to do this, and he waited. This move was characterized in many quarters as an attempt to "put something over" ahead of the criticism which was destined to come.

Last night Administration chiefs began taking the public fully into their confidence regarding the situation, and in this wise they hoped criticism would be stilled and that the nation would accept the burdens of the order patriotically.

RUSH ARMY UNIFORMS DESPITE COAL CUT

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Fuel restriction will not interfere seriously with the uniforming of the National Army in the opinion of Julius Rosenwald, chairman of the section on supplies of the Council of National Defense.

"We are on top of the job now," Mr. Rosenwald said, "with sufficient reserve on hand and in sight to take care of whatever new men are called.

Mr. Rosenwald presented his latest reports, showing that up to January 12 there had been delivered 2,742,000 overcoats, 10,600,000 pairs of shoes, 5,000,000 woolen breeches, 2,700,000 woolen coats, 8,000,000 flannel outer shirts, 4,700,000 cotton breeches, 2,500,000 cotton coats, and 2,000,000 rubber coats. Up to January 5 there had been delivered 6,400,000 blankets, more than 1,000,000 comforts and more than 8,000,000 suits of heavy underwear.

"The difficulty in this job was getting the reserve supply necessary to take care of the first big draft of men," Mr. Rosenwald said. "For instance, in order to supply 500,000 men with three khaki suits each, we had to have not 1,500,000 suits, but 4,000,000, in order to insure proper sizes at the many cantonments scattered throughout the country. This reserve, of course, still is available so that for the next 500,000 we need add only the actual number of uniforms necessary. We have provided adequate covering for 2,000,000 men.

"Supplies are coming forward steadily and the interruption that may result from the fuel order should not embarrass our program."

Mr. Rosenwald, head of one of the country's most extensive mercantile systems, said he did not think the closing of retail stores would work injury to the merchants. Goods must be bought, he said, and the buying will be done on other days.

Bolsheviki Now Face Dangerous Crisis

Continued from Page One

very carefully worded in an effort to cloak her real annexationist intentions.

While refusing to give up occupied Russian territory, the German Government protests that the Bolshevik terms contain no spirit of compromise, but are "onesided."

The internal situation in Russia goes fro mbad to worse. Civil strife, instead of waning is on the increase. There has been another outbreak of street fighting at Odessa, while Bolshevik troops have captured Irkutsk, in Siberia after a battle lasting ten days.

An army of "fighting workmen" is being organized in Petrograd by the Red Guard (Bolshevik), according to information from there. It will be known as the Socialist volunteer army and the men will wear their working clothes instead of military uniforms.

"OBEY ORDERS," SAYS U. S. COMMERCE BODY

Doubts Wisdom of Plan, but Contends Loyalty Demands Compliance

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.

Following a conference with Fuel Administrator Garfield, the war service executive committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States issued a statement criticizing the fuel restriction order, but announcing that since it had been issued "it is clearly the duty of business men to do all in their power to carry out its spirit and purpose." It continued:

"This sudden and extraordinary action, in the opinion of your committee, is but an illustration of the hurried decisions which must be expected when there is lacking some machinery for central planning and control over the separated war activities of the Government, for which the business men of the country have declared, and in behalf of which your committee appeared before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs on yesterday."

The committee, of which Waddill Catchings is chairman, said it was told by Doctor Garfield that the order was in line with recommendations made by State coal administrators in the East to P. B. Noyes, head of the conservation division of the fuel administration, who reported to Doctor Garfield on the results of his trip to New York and Boston. It continued:

"Doctor Garfield thereupon discussed the subject with Director General McAdoo, Secretary of War Baker and Secretary of the Navy Daniels and determined upon the course outlined in the order published, believing it to be the only cure for the situation. He stated that he recognized the hardship to industry and to workers involved in the step, especially without notice, but he considered that, as in a surgical operation, quick action was the easiest to bear."

THINK BARS IN HOTELS WILL BE DRY MONDAY

Proprietors in Session This Afternoon to Discuss Situation

SALOON MEN DIVIDED

Some Will Serve Drinks Without Heat, Other Will Close Doors

To decide definitely how Philadelphia hotels will observe the Monday holiday law—whether they can keep the bars open, and otherwise conduct their business—the Hotelmen's Association will meet at 3 o'clock this afternoon in the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel.

Present indications point to the closing of hotel bars on Monday and on the nine Monday holidays thereafter. Under the ruling of Pennsylvania fuel administrator Potter, hotels must be heatless if the bars are to remain open.

Hotelmen, however, thought there was no doubt as to the closing of the hotel bars. As the hotels have the alternative of either closing the bars and running the rest of the buildings, or keeping the bars open and having other parts of the buildings heatless, it is pointed out there is little doubt as to the decision that will be reached at this afternoon's meeting.

J. Miller Frazier, manager of the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, said definitely that the bar there would be closed. He expressed the opinion that other hostelries would fall into line.

More than half of the 1900 saloons in Philadelphia are expected to remain open on Monday. Superintendent of Police Robinson, fearing that the opening of the saloons might cause disorder on the part of the many hundreds of idle workers, has ordered that every available policeman be held in reserve, ready to answer any call at a moment's notice.

In all station houses one-third of the force will be on street duty, the remainder being detailed in the building, alternating shifts sleeping.

The saloons are permitted to remain open provided no coal is burned. Those that do business as usual will serve their customers in frigid quarters.

The whole liquor situation in respect to coal conservation will be discussed at a special meeting of the Philadelphia Retail Liquor Dealers' Association on Monday, according to Neil Bonner, president. Mr. Bonner is authority for the statement that a least 800 saloons will remain open. At the meeting plans will be made for the future guidance of the liquor trade.

At the Union League the drinking room, the billiard rooms and the bowling alleys will be shut down Monday, and on each of the nine Mondays thereafter. Although this decision has been reached, it was said that legal opinion is being sought to determine if the correct interpretation of the order has been made.

At the Manufacturers' Club it was said that the bar will remain open, so far as is known at present. As the building is heated with exhaust steam used to run the elevators and power plant, it is believed that the club is not affected by the order. It is being considered, however, by the house committee and changes in the plan may be made. The club has postponed the usual Monday night dance until Wednesday for the ten-week period, and curtailed all lighting.

Governor Brumbaugh said that when he received an official notification of the order he may request the Judges to order saloons closed on fuel conservation days. Judge J. Willis Martin, president Judge of the Court of Common Pleas No. 5 and senior Judge in that License Court, said he had received no word from the Governor. He said he would have to be shown what authority he has to order such a move before putting it into effect. "I would rather not comment on it further until I hear from the Governor," he said.

Combination Heater Stove

Because the heating member is mounted on a pair of trunions, a recently introduced heater can be used either as a radiator or stove. The heating element is placed in a copper reflector, and is readily removed so that all parts can be reached and cleaned. When placed in a horizontal position, the device is suited to general cooking, such as boiling eggs, making tea or coffee, toasting bread and other light grill work.—Scientific American.

MANY COAL LINES BLOCKED BY SNOW

Scores of Trains and Miles of Rail Buried by Drifts

RUSH EASTERN CARS

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.

For the next few days deliveries of coal will be small through the entire storm-swept section of the country, and probably elsewhere, railroad officials declare after receiving reports of continuing cold weather and snow. Despite the fuel administration's restriction order and the extraordinary efforts of always to mov ecoal, it will be physically impossible to haul a normal daily winter supply for probably three or four days even if the weather moderates rapidly.

Lines to the larger coal mines have been opened by snow plows, but the way is still blocked to scores of small ones. Freezing weather and snow not only prevented loaded cars being hauled away as fast as usual, but has hindered the return of empty cars. This reduced loading will become most apparent the first part of next week.

Fresh snows and high winds in the Pennsylvania mountains buried scores of coal trains and rails previously opened to coal mines again were covered with high drifts. In the Middle West tracks to mines were opened, but the supply of empty cars was reduced to a fraction of normal. Indications are that the loading of coal in the Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia, Kentucky and Indiana fields will not be restored to normal for three or four days.

SEAL MEAT CANNED AND AID TO CONSERVE FOOD

The latest project of the United States Bureau of Fisheries for increasing the national food supply is the canning and corning of seal meat. The meat of the seal, fresh, salted and smoked, is a regular article of diet among the natives of the Pribylov Islands.

The shoulders are said to be especially palatable and, when properly cooked, to resemble swan breast in flavor and appearance. This dish is regularly served at the mess of the Government employes on St. Paul and St. George Islands.

A small experimental canning outfit is to be installed in the islands. It is also proposed to utilize the bones of the seal in making fertilizer, to obtain oil for dressing skins from the surplus blubber, to make leather from the throats or gullets, and possibly to use the intestines for casings, and various glands for medicinal or food extracts. The prospective resumption of commercial sealing at an early date will yield a great number of seal carcasses for these various purposes.—Scientific American.

Have You Heard the Brown Bros.' Sextette?

The six boys that made such a hit in "Jack o'Lantern" with their saxophones.

Their records are just as good and every Victrola owner will want to hear these records.

We will gladly play them for you.

G. W. HUVER CO.
The Home of Service
1031-33 CHESTNUT
Pianos *Players*

The House that Heppe built

FOUNDED IN 1865—ADOPTED ONE-PRICE SYSTEM IN 1881

C. J. Heppe & Son—2 Stores 1117-1119 Chestnut St. 6th and Thompson Sts. 'Phones Bell—Filbert 2580 Keystone—Race 1008

A "Victory" Household

is one where you use the Victor Victrola and Victor Records and stay home for entertainment.

And it is real wartime economy, because you can have a changed program every night—vaudeville, opera, symphony, etc.—at a cost of about 3 cents per night.

At Heppe's you may rent a Victrola and apply all the rent toward the purchase—through the Heppe Rental-Payment Plan.

Heppe War-Time Outfits

VICTROLA IV-A $20.00
Records your selection 3.00
Total cost $23.00
Pay $3 down, $2.50 monthly

VICTROLA VI-A $30.00
Records your selection 3.75
Total cost $33.75
Pay $4 down, $3 monthly.

VICTROLA VIII-A $45.00
Records your selection 4.00
Total cost $49.00
Pay $4 down, $3.50 monthly

VICTROLA IX-A $57.50
Records your selection 5.00
Total cost $62.50
Pay $5 down, $4 monthly

VICTROLA X-A $85.00
Records your selection 5.00
Total cost $90.00
Pay $5 down, $5 monthly

VICTROLA XI-A $110.00
Records your selection 8.00
Total cost $118.00
Pay $8 down, $6 monthly

VICTROLA XIV $165.00
Records your selection 10.00
Total cost $175.00
Pay $10 down, $8 monthly

VICTROLA XVI $215.00
Records your selection 10.00
Total cost $225.00
Pay $10 down, $10 monthly

Call, 'phone or write for illustrated catalogues and particulars of our Rental-Payment Plan.