

WILSON BACKS GARFIELD'S ACT

Vital Need to Coal 250 Ships Loaded With Supplies for General Pershing.

IS A NECESSITY OF WAR.

Objects Are to Put Coal in Homes, Fill Bunkers of Supply Ships and Speed Up Work in Munition Factories.

Washington. — President Wilson backed up the Garfield order closing down the industry of the nation declaring ten Monday holidays, which theaters, barrooms, offices, stores are to be cut off from the use of fuel.

The President stood pat in the face of the action of the senate, which by a vote of 50 to 19, had adopted a resolution requesting Doctor Garfield to suspend the coal order for five days in order that protests might be heard.

It can be stated authoritatively that President Wilson is satisfied that the order suspending certain forms of industrial enterprises is right and proper. He believes it will be effective in correcting conditions that, left untouched, would work a national calamity. He is standing squarely behind the action of the fuel administrator, which was taken only after an extended conference participated in by the President, Doctor Garfield, Secretary of War Baker and Secretary of the Navy Daniels. He believes that three great objectives will be achieved:

First, that the population of the eastern sections will be kept warm and given the means of cooking their food.

Second, that the hundreds of ships now awaiting coal will be enabled to carry their supplies to American forces and America's friends abroad.

Third, that industries directly affecting war preparations will be enabled to proceed under full steam, as all the important ones in this class are specially exempted from the operations of the act.

The administration's attitude may be defined as regarding the order as a check up on the use of coal by non-essential industries, which action had been advocated for some time. The difference is a difference of degree and not of principle, in the view of the President's advisers. Instead of specifically singling out industries that are not to be coalled, the terms of the order indicate those which are to be given a full allotment. In other words, the terms are stated positively instead of negatively.

The administration gave consideration to these points in issuing the order:

That the President stands behind it unqualifiedly.

That it is an act necessitated by war and as such it will be accepted by the nation cheerfully and without blinking.

That it will immediately and favorably affect our war preparations.

That it will save the people from hardships; coal and food ships for France; give fuel to needed industries, and, of first importance, clear the railroad congestion.

That a careful examination of the act will show it to operate only against enterprises which in time of necessity can most readily be spared.

That by increasing production it will bring about a great synchronization between production and distribution, which has been interfered with by the blocking of the railroads and the ships.

And, finally, that the order is irrevocable.

PITH OF THE WAR NEWS

Austrians were seriously defeated east of Capo Sile, losing many prisoners to the Italians and the ground being covered with their dead.

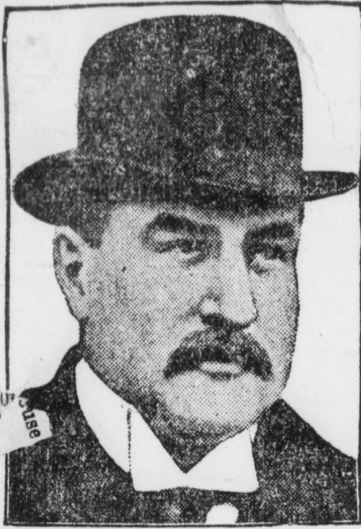
The central powers have again refused to quit occupied Russian territory, but will make another effort to reach a compromise with the Bolsheviks. Thirty of the 75 Zeppelins built during the war were reported to have been destroyed, and few were said to be now in active service.

Another mutiny has occurred among the Kaiser's naval forces. Crews of submarines at Kiel are said to have revolted and killed 38 officers. Secretary Lansing has published dispatches sent by Count von Bernstorff to Berlin showing very damaging references to the French government made by Joseph Caillaux and advising that he be treated with courtesy by Germans if captured.

Sinkings of British vessels by mines and submarines last week showed a marked decrease, only ten vessels of all kinds being lost, six of which were merchantmen of 1,600 tons or more. German soldiers play dead and are captured by French. "Hello, Jim!" calls one captive to an American officer whom he knew in Boston.

J. P. MORGAN

Head of N. Y. City Banking Firm Says War Measure is Necessary.



J. P. Morgan & Co. have issued the following statement: "The administration, with all the facts before it, has decided that this is the best way of meeting a situation which was rapidly becoming a serious menace to all the work of the country, and therefore to the successful carrying on of the war. The only right course, therefore, is for all the people to co-operate to the extent of their ability to make the measure effective."

CAPTURE SPY RED-HANDED

SPORSMAN, GERMAN CAPTAIN, ABOUT TO BLOW UP MAGAZINE.

Incriminating Letters Connect Him With Plots Launched by Captain Boy-Ed.

Norfolk, Va.—Held on the technical charge of trespassing on government property and with being an enemy alien, Walter Sporman, a lieutenant in the German navy, was taken to Washington, where he will be confronted with evidence that government agents assert, will prove he is the most dangerous spy in the country. Sporman was arrested near the government aviation field at Hampton by an agent of the Naval Intelligence Bureau, who had been on his trail for two weeks.

Sporman is believed to have been landed in this country from the German submarine U-53, which touched at Newport months ago. His uniform of a German lieutenant, together with other military equipment, was found in his apartment in Baltimore.

Sporman is accused of having attempted to blow up the government magazine at the Hampton aviation base. He was fired on by guards, but was not hit.

Te near the base Sporman obtained a position as timekeeper with a government contractor engaged in construction work at Newport News. He was assigned to duty near the aviation field. On the night of January 1, about eight o'clock, Sporman struck a match near the magazine at the aviation field. He was in an isolated spot, but was challenged by a sentry. He failed to answer, and the guard opened fire. Sporman escaped, was not identified and returned to work next day.

Sporman's established headquarters were in Baltimore, and a search of his rooms has revealed papers showing that he had been operating a campaign of sabotage under the direction of Count von Bernstorff when the latter was German ambassador to Washington and that he had received as much as \$90,000 at one time from the German embassy before the United States declared war.

POISONOUS POLLEN FOR CROPS.

California Defense Council Tells of New German Plot.

San Francisco.—Germany's latest attempt to destroy the wheat crop of California and other states has taken the form of shipment to this country of poisonous pollen to be distributed by German agents here in such a manner as to kill the entire output of the state of California.

A bulletin issued by the State Council of Defense makes this announcement.

FOR POSTAL WAGE INCREASE.

Bill Soon to Be Reported Favorably, Chairman Moon Says.

Washington.—A bill providing for salary increase of approximately 15 per cent. for all letter carriers, post office clerks, railway mail clerks and other post office employees will be favorably reported in the house, according to Chairman Moon of House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

An effort will be made to date the increases back to July 1, 1917, to make them apply to whole fiscal year 1918.

TO LICENSE FISH MEN FEB. 15.

Food Administration Determined to Bring Down Prices.

Washington.—The United States food administration will not let the price of fish stay up. It is going to bring sea food prices down through a system of licenses.

This, it was explained, is one purpose of the President's latest food proclamation. Under it all salt water fishermen and distributors, after February 15, will be required to operate under food administration licenses.

INDUSTRIES TOLD TO SHUT DOWN

Fuel Administrator Garfield Issues Edict Affecting Plants East of Mississippi.

FOR NINE IDLE MONDAYS.

All Classes of Industry Treated Alike. No Plant Allowed to Operate Even if It Has Coal on Hand.

Washington.—For five days, beginning Friday, every industry in the United States east of the Mississippi river, including even the war industries, must close down. The states of Minnesota and Louisiana are included.

The text of the order closing down industries for five days, beginning Friday and on Monday thereafter until March 25, inclusive, is as follows:

Until further orders of the United States fuel administrator all persons selling fuel in whatever capacity shall give preference to orders for necessary requirements:

(A.) Of railroads.

(B.) Of domestic consumers, hospitals, charitable institutions and army and navy cantonments.

(C.) Public utilities, telephones and telegraph plants.

(D.) Of ships and vessels for bunker purposes.

(E.) Of the United States for strictly governmental purposes, not including orders from or for factories or plants working on contracts for the United States.

(F.) Of municipal, county or state governments for necessary public uses.

(G.) Of manufacturers of perishable food or food for necessary immediate consumption.

The order further provides that on January 18, 19, 20, 21 and 22 of 1918, no fuel shall be delivered to any person, firm, association or corporation for any uses or requirements not included in the foregoing list until the requirements included in the list shall have been first delivered.

On January 18, 19, 20, 21 and 22 of 1918 and also on each and every Monday beginning January 28, 1918, and continuing up to and including March 25, 1918, no manufacturing plant shall burn fuel or use power derived from fuel for any purpose except:

(A.) Such plants as from their nature must be continuously operated seven days each week to avoid serious injury to the plant itself or its contents.

(B.) Manufacturers of perishable food.

(C.) Manufacturers of food not perishable and not immediately in demand who may burn fuel to such extent as is authorized by the fuel administrator of the state in which such plant is located or by his representative authorized therefor, upon application by the United States fuel administrator.

(D.) Printers or publishers of daily papers may burn fuel as usual excepting on every Monday from January 21 to March 25, 1918, inclusive, on which days they may burn fuel to such extent as is necessary to issue such editions as such papers customarily issue on important national legal holidays, and where such papers do not issue any editions on a holiday they are permitted to issue one edition on the said Mondays.

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

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 or which are occupied by banks and trust companies or by physicians or dentists.

(B.) Wholesale or retail stores or any other stores, business houses or buildings whatever, except that for the purpose of selling foods only, for which purposes stores may maintain necessary heat until 12 o'clock noon, and for the purpose of selling drugs and medicinal supplies only, stores may maintain necessary heat throughout the day and evening.

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

On the above specified Mondays no fuel shall be burned for the purpose of heating rooms or buildings in which liquor is sold on these days.

WORLD'S NEWS IN CONDENSED FORM

WASHINGTON.—Secretary Baker has advised the Senate Military Committee the war department favors discharging from draft liability men who have passed the age of thirty-one since registering on June 5, 1917, and without having been called to the colors.

LADY ENID VANE

Member of British Nobility Devotes Time to War Work



Lady Enid Vane, wife of Major Henry Carroll Vane of the Yorkshire Hussars, heir of the ninth Baron Barnard, was formerly Lady Enid Victoria Fane, daughter of the Earl of Westmoreland. She has been devoting practically all of her time to war relief duties, and she has accomplished a great deal of good. Lady Enid is one of the most beautiful ladies in the British nobility.

GERMAN TURMOIL OVER PEACE

GREATEST SHAKEUP SINCE BISMARCK'S DAY EXPECTED.

Kaiser and His Generals Haunted by Fear Bolsheviki Will Corrupt the Army.

Amsterdam.—Germany's internal political crisis is fast approaching its end. Any moment may bring the greatest governmental shakeup the empire has known since the days of Bismarck.

Count von Hertling, the imperial chancellor, and Dr. von Kuehlmann were considered in Berlin virtually out of office, the only question being who would succeed them.

Everything points to a ruthless annexationist stamped upon the responsible official positions of the empire. Every man in the government who does not unqualifiedly adhere to the gospel of a "strong peace," a "general peace," is to be hit by the militarist ax, and a militarist will step up to take his place.

The Kaiser, his generals and those of his advisers, who swear by annexation and even indemnities, are haunted, it is said, by the fear that a back-down before the Russians now will open the empire's eastern gates to a tide of terrorism, that it would be a matter of weeks, perhaps of days, before Bolshevism would undermine the army and navy and re-enact the story of the Russian revolution in Germany.

Thoroughly in the grip of that fear, the Kaiser and many of his advisers hitherto leaning to the moderate cause have been definitely converted, it is said, to the Hindenburg-Ludendorff doctrine of "blood and iron," and the fate of the crown itself is at stake.

The decision has been reached, therefore, it is reported, to defy the Reichstag's majority, come out openly for the gospel of "might is right" and to enforce it if necessary by a military dictatorship.

BIG ICE FAMINE NEXT SUMMER!

Food Administration Warns It Will Equal Coal Crisis.

Washington.—The present widespread fuel shortage will be paralleled by an equally acute shortage of ice next summer unless every community immediately makes provision for cutting and storing ice. Great demands for ammonia by the army and navy, with the prospect that railroads will be bearing the greatest burden of their history next summer, will cut down production and delivery of ice.

SUGAR \$5 A POUND IN GERMANY.

Deserter Tells Greeks Mutinies Are Frequent in Kaiser's Army.

Washington.—Bread is selling at \$2.50 a pound and sugar at five pounds for \$25 in Germany, says a German aviator who deserted recently.

Questioned by military authorities at Athens, the aviator declared the morale of the German army was declining daily. "Mutinies and threats against officers are frequent occurrences," he said, "and soldiers are deserting by the hundreds."

O. K. BOYCOTT OF GERMAN TRADE

Congressmen Approve Referendum of United States Commerce Chamber.

Washington.—The referendum of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States for blacklisting German commerce unless the German government becomes a responsible instrument of the people after the war strikes a responsive chord in Congress. While some members are reluctant to discuss the situation, others are outspoken that Germany fears commercial defeat worse than she does military defeat.

... Minor Events Into Quickly Graphs. ... ON'S CAPITAL. ... Caused a Stir ... Bulletins About the Gigantic and Abroad. ... LLETINS. ... submarine crews at ... of Kiel on Jan- ... an Exchange Tel- ... Geneva. Thirty- ... aid to have been ... alty announces the ... boat destroyers in ... heavy snowstorm ... nd. ... Monday's action ... succeeded in de- ... servation posts as ... ny prisoners and ... mouth, England, ... the sea, it is an- ... about 20 shells fell ... rsons were killed ... vacuate the Bal- ... gh the Russians ... ed territory and ... s from Persia. ... begin a quarrel ... ver President ... Berlin publica- ... alist organ for ... pelessness. ... sed two German ... un, forcing the ... nder fire. ... the German ... ared null and ... offered to Rus- ... conference on ... tion original- ... eace, but ... nte allies had ... opsals of the ... was no longer ... n of a general ... rate peace with ... ON. ... ral fuel admin- ... ulations closing ... ve days. ... nistrator is- ... r of the war, ... dries and ... e makers and ... and paper indus- ... ral Trade ... an ... nate, ... use of ... amment ... Summing but ... the Senate ... tee merges ... s of the war ... actor of pur- ... h ... arate and house ... the autumn ... n which they ... e democratic ... attacked for ... and incom- ... arranged to ... ownership ... ing held to ... federal fuel ... ed the coal ... for another ... e nation that ... ail consump- ... W regulation of ... rties, in or- ... tion with new ... drafted and ... an Congress. ... of Illinois in- ... Gibit gambling ... ed. ... ed a ... n ... assailing the ... building pro- ... must send ... in order to ... at. ... boy Committee ... and inquiry ... posed leg- ... ur of muni- ... I X Committee ... d a Navy Con- ... ed. ... with present ... s menus to ... deral food ... country to ... been taken ... s to Con- ... bills for ... e of them ... d add 500, ... n the con- ... killed on ... ate last ... y will ... be Rev. ... e Salem ... will also ... the even- ... Four ... Shirts. ... lets, 10 pr. Soc.