

MAY ABANDON "HEATLESS" DAYS

McADOO AND GARFIELD ISSUE STATEMENT SAYING THEY ARE CONSIDERING MATTER.

MAY ALSO LIFT EMBARGO

Two of Ten Heatless Mondays Have Been Observed—Will Hold Another Conference Soon.

Washington.—Abandonment of the heatless Monday program was predicted at the close of a prolonged conference between Fuel Administrator Garfield and Director General of Railroad McAdoo.

A final decision was not reached and a further conference will be held but there was every indication that both officials, as well as President Wilson, who has been consulted, feel that the purpose sought can be accomplished from now on by continuance of preferential coal transportation and distribution and by railroad embargoes now in force.

At the conclusion of the conference the following statement was issued jointly by Dr. Garfield and Mr. McAdoo.

McAdoo-Garfield Statement.

"We have had under consideration the question of suspending the Monday closing order. We have not reached a final conclusion about it. We shall have another conference when the results of the Monday closings and of the railroad embargoes up to that time can be fully considered, and shall be able to make an announcement as to whether or not a suspension of the Monday closing order may be made."

Ten heatless Mondays were decreed by the fuel administration January 17 as a measure to save coal and to relieve railroad transportation. The Monday holidays were preceded by a five-day industrial shut down at the close of which eastern railroads at the direction of Director McAdoo, put on embargoes against the movement of general freight.

The Monday closing has brought the most vigorous opposition from commercial interests, particularly the big department stores. The small stores, too, have opposed it as have the owners of office buildings. Theaters succeeded in having the day as applied to them changed to Tuesday.

WARNING GIVEN TO ALL FLOUR DEALERS

Must Not Take Advantage of Shortage in Other Cereals.

Washington.—Unwarranted price increases in wheat flour substitutes will not be permitted. The food administration gave warning to dealers that they must not take advantage of temporary shortages in other cereals brought on by the heavy demand the new baking regulations has caused.

Many complaints reached Food Administrator Hoover that dealers in the substitutes already have begun to lift their prices.

"Mills of the country," said Mr. Hoover, "are prepared to meet the greater demand of housewives and bakers for other cereals during the next few months. Lack of transportation is the only factor that will stand in the way of proper distribution throughout the country."

"At least one of the substitutes is produced in quantity in almost every part of the country. If any shortages occur they will be local. The supply of substitutes is ample to meet our needs and it is confidently expected that with the freer movement of grains to the mills and of the finished product to the consumer lower prices than those now prevailing will result."

"The normal tendency of local scarcities would be to advance prices out of line with the cost of production and distribution. Under the food control act this will not happen. All licensees dealing in food commodities who do not give their customers the benefit of fair and moderate prices, selling at no more than a reasonable profit above cost, will have their licenses revoked."

TURN OUT ONE BOAT EVERY DAY

Washington.—Production plans for the navy's new anti-submarine craft contemplate the delivery of a finished boat every day when the cycle of production is complete. The first vessel has already been started in the fabricating shops at the Ford Motor Company plant at Detroit.

Construction will go by stages. To turn out a boat a day after the elapse of several months requires that a boat a day be started.

REITERATES OBJECTIONS OF WAR CABINET

Washington.—In emphasizing his opposition to the senate military committee's bill for a war cabinet and a munitions director, President Wilson urged upon another group of Democratic senators called to the White House the necessity of avoiding as far as possible agitation in Congress that might encourage the enemy and give the impression of discord.

The president reiterated his objections to the war cabinet.

CHARLES W. DYSON



Charles W. Dyson is one of the American navy officers recently promoted to the rank of rear admiral. He is head of the designing room of the bureau of steam engineering in the navy department.

MAY CALL MILLION MEN

SENATE COMMITTEE REFUSED TO EXEMPT MEN REACHING 31ST BIRTHDAY.

Those Reaching 21 Will Be Registered, Most of Whom Will Fall Into Class One—Number Called Depends on Conditions Abroad.

Washington.—Expansion of America's fighting forces beyond their present strength depends upon such factors as events abroad and the shipping situation, Secretary Baker said tonight in disclosing that the war department has not fixed a date for another draft nor even determined how many new men shall be called.

When Mr. Baker told the senate military committee the United States would have half a million men in France early this year and that in all a million and a half could go across if ships could be found to carry them, he referred to the divisions now in training camps and those already in Europe. Future developments will decide what additional forces will be sent.

The secretary made clear today his opinion that if events made it necessary to call out more than another increment of half a million men the executive's authority to draft men for fighting units other than reserves would be exhausted and further legislation by Congress would be necessary. He said, however, that under the authority to call two increments of line soldiers of 500,000 each and such additional numbers for recruit battalions and special units "as the President may deem necessary," the second draft might bring out in all as many as a million men.

The senate committee tentatively approved legislation proposed by the war department to provide for the registration of youths attaining the age of 21 years since June 5, authorizing the fixing of quotas on the basis of Class I of the new classification and empowering the President to call men needed for special industrial or other work. Provost Marshal General Crowder, appearing to explain the bills, told the committee it was proposed to hold a new drawing to establish the order of liability of the new registrants. When the new men have been given their serial numbers their names will be inserted in the classes to which they may be assigned according to a plan now being worked out.

APPALACHIAN DIVISION OF SOUTHERN IS CUT

Bristol.—No trains will operate on the Appalachian division of the Southern railway for at least this week on account of the washing away of more than 15 bridges and trestles and numerous slides and washouts, following heavy rains and the thawing of snow on the mountains. This division operates into the coal fields and is the main fuel feeder for the Southern system.

More than 600 feet of trackage through the Natural tunnel is entirely washed away. Two trestles at this point also are gone. At Ironton one bridge is gone and a 50-foot slide destroyed the track. Another bridge is gone near the Iron furnace at Big Stone Gap and between Big Stone Gap and Appalachia there is a 500-foot slide and five bridges washed away.

CABLE AND TELEGRAPHIC LINES TO RUSSIA CUT.

Washington.—Cable and telegraphic lines to Russia have been cut, American Minister Morris at Stockholm reported, and the only remaining routes of communication with Petrograd are now through Persia and Vladivostok.

The land telegraph lines were severed, Mr. Morris reported, at Haparanda and the cables at Viborg. He gave no indication of the significance.

THIS YEAR WILL DECIDE THE WAR

PRESIDENT WILSON SAYS THAT CULMINATING CRISIS HAS COME.

IN MESSAGE TO FARMERS

Says We Are Fighting For Liberty Now as Truly as in the American Revolution—Task Demands Supreme Sacrifice.

Washington.—In a message to the nation's farmers delivered to an agricultural conference at Urbana, Ill., President Wilson said he thought statesmen on both sides of the water realized that the culminating crisis of the war had come and this year's achievements would decide it.

The message, which the president intended to present personally until attacked by a cold several days ago, was delivered by President James, of the University of Illinois. Recounting the aggressions of Germany, the president said:

"We are fighting, therefore, as truly for the liberty and self-government of the United States as if the war of our own revolution had to be fought over again and every man in every business in the United States must know by this time that his whole future fortune lies in the balance.

"Our national life and our whole future development will pass under the sinister influences of foreign control if we do not win. We must win, therefore, and we shall win. I need not ask you to pledge your lives and fortunes with those of the rest of the nation to the accomplishment of this great end.

"You will realize, as I think statesmen on both sides of the water realize, that the culminating crisis of the struggle has come and that the achievements of this year on one side or the other must determine this issue."

The president recalled that farmers fired the first shots at Lexington that set aflame the American revolution for liberty, and expressed the hope and belief that American farmers now will willingly and conspicuously stand by to win this war. He said the farmers did not want themselves exempted from military service as a class, but that the attention of the war department was centered upon the task of interfering with farm labor as little as possible, and he believed that in the next draft the farmers would find their labor much less seriously drawn upon than in the first.

SUBMARINE FIGHTERS IN LARGE NUMBERS

Contracts for "Several Scores" Awarded to Ford Plant.

Washington.—New submarine fighters of a powerful type are about to be turned out in the United States in large numbers. After testifying before the house naval committee on the naval appropriation bill, Secretary Daniels authorized the statement that contracts for "several scores" of the new craft have been placed with the Ford Motor company of Detroit. He described them as "half-way between a destroyer and submarine-chaser," 200 feet long and equipped with the latest discoveries the coming summer are assured.

All parts of the ships except the engines are to be fabricated in Detroit and the parts shipped to Seaboard, where they will be assembled. Changes in the Ford plant to permit the handling of the work have progressed so swiftly, Mr. Daniels said, that deliveries on the contracts during the coming summer are assured.

The new vessels are expected to prove far superior to the chasers now in use, including those of the 110-foot class. They will have steam power with a greater radius of action, will be more seaworthy and will be able to carry heavier armament. It has developed that the latest German submarines are equipped with guns which outrange those of small chasers and even some merchant ships.

RAILROAD SITUATION IN MOUNTAINS CLEARING

Bristol, Tenn.—A clear, spring-like day completed the melting of snow and ice in the mountains, which has done much damage to railroads and property, gave encouragement for early restoration of normal conditions. Large forces of workmen are hurrying repairs on wrecked bridges on the Appalachian division of the Southern railway and officials state they hope to resume operations soon.

TWO AMERICANS ARE KILLED IN FIGHTING

On the fighting fronts, the most important event has been another attack by the Germans on a small American post in which two Americans were killed and four wounded. Another soldier is believed to have been captured by the enemy. This position on the French front daily has been searched out by shells from the Germans for several days, but, aided by a heavy fog and covered by an artillery barrage, the Germans decided to attack.

SIR ROSSLYN WEMYSS



Sir Rosslyn Wemyss, who was appointed first sea lord of the British admiralty to succeed Admiral Jellicoe. He is a man of great executive ability.

ANOTHER MILLION AVAILABLE

EARLY THIS YEAR, ACCORDING TO A REVIEW BY SECRETARY OF WAR BAKER.

Secretary Baker Before Senate Committee Bares Much That Heretofore Has Been Carefully Guarded With Nation's Military Secrets.

Washington.—America will have an army of half a million men in France early this year, with a million trained and equipped ready to follow as quickly as ships can be provided to carry them, and the outlook for this is not unpromising.

From early morning until late afternoon the secretary addressed the committee and a crowd, including many members of both houses of Congress, gathered in a big hearing room of the senate office building. He spoke extemporaneously, beginning with details of the mammoth task of building an army of a million and a half, answering such complaints of inefficiency as were cited by Senator Chamberlain in his recent speech and declaring that such instances were isolated and not general. Some questions were asked, and Mr. Baker, from time to time, had assistants go to the telephone for reports on specific questions.

Toward the close of his speech, Secretary Baker delivered a dramatic general statement of the American war plan, telling of the coming of the allied missions, of the day and night conferences with men from the scene of battle in which the plans now being executed were adopted, and of success beyond the most sanguine expectations in building the army and its industrial support at home, transporting men across the ocean, constructing railroads in France and preparing to strike the enemy with every resource at the country's command.

When Mr. Baker closed, it was apparent he had created a profound impression. Chairman Chamberlain said so before the left the stand. There was no attempt at cross-examination. The chairman proposed that the secretary be given a rest, and it virtually was agreed to recall him for further examination later after the committee has completed its hearing of officers of the medical corps, aviation section and other branches of the service.

GERMAN PAPER OPENLY CALLS FOR A REVOLT

"Germany Too Has a Judas," Says The Deutsches Tages Zeitung. London.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Amsterdam says The Deutsches Tages Zeitung openly calls on the German people to revolt against the present regime. "We, too," says this pan-German organ, "have a Judas among us today. He appears in the red coat and mantle of Germany's hangman. Who will save Germany from these traitors but the German people? It is now 'Germans help yourself, and God will help you.'"

WOULD REDUCE NUMBER OF STREET CAR STOPS

Washington.—A plan for saving more than a million tons of coal a year by reducing in all cities the number of street car stops and by limiting the use of power for heating cars has been proposed to the fuel administration. It is receiving attention but there is no indication as to whether fuel administration officials view it with favor. The number of stops would be held to eight in each mile.

GERMAN EMPIRE IS A PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT

CONCLUSION OF GENERAL PEACE WITHOUT ANNEXATIONS OR INDEMNITIES DEMANDED.

ULTIMATUM IS DELIVERED ASKS TWO WHEATLESS DAYS

Nearly Half Million in Berlin Are Reported Idle—Likewise at Kiel Workmen Leave Jobs to Join in Strike.

Transcending in interest even the great victory of the Italians over the Austrians on the northern Italian battle front is the political and economic situation in Germany.

Here, apparently, a large part of the country is in the throes of a great labor upheaval, due to dissatisfaction by the working classes over the progress of the peace negotiations and over internal political conditions generally. Throughout the country thousands upon thousands of the working classes—both men and women—have struck and many of the great manufacturing and industries are affected.

In Berlin alone nearly half a million persons are reported on strike, and hourly those who have quit work are receiving reinforcements. Likewise, in Kiel, the great shipyard center, at the Hamburg Iron works, and in the Rhenish Westphalian mine region workers have thrown down their tools and left their jobs.

Led by Socialists. Leaders of the socialists—both of the independent and the majority factions—evidently are in control of the movement and for their pains a number of the independents have been ordered imprisoned. Hugo Haase of the independents, and Philipp Scheidemann, majority socialist leader in the reichstag, are heading their respective followers.

Ultimatum Delivered. The socialist paper Vorwarts announces that the Berlin strikers have now become more numerous and threatening. They have addressed to the government an ultimatum of which the following are the principal demands:

- "First, accelerated conclusions of a general peace without indemnities or annexations.
- "Second, participation of workingmen's delegates of all the countries in the peace parliaments.
- "Third, amelioration of the food situation by better distribution.
- "Fourth, immediate abolition of the state of siege and restoration of the right of public meetings, suspended by the military authorities.
- "Fifth, abolition of militarization of war factories.
- "Sixth, immediate release of all political prisoners.
- "Seventh, fundamental democratization of state institutions.

COAL FAMINE NOW THREATENS THE EAST

Snow and Ice Storms Still Hamper Transportation.

Washington.—Large sections of the east face a coal famine within the next few days as a result of further hampering of railroad transportation by snow and ice storms. Reports reaching the railroad and fuel administrations showed New England, parts of Pennsylvania and districts along the Atlantic seaboard in worse condition, and there were indications that many industries would be forced to stop operations for a few days for lack of fuel.

No new orders for a general industrial shutdown are planned by the fuel administration, but the preferential treatment of coal shipments for domestic consumption, for ships and essential industries will continue. An extension of the freight embargo might be considered by the railroad administration to assist railroads to move coal, it was explained, except for the fact that very little general freight is now being accepted for eastward movement by any lines.

HINDENBURG WARNS GERMAN STRIKERS

Amsterdam.—The Rheinische Westfälische Zeitung, of Essen, a copy of which has been received here, reports that Field Marshal von Hindenburg has warned the strikers in Berlin to cease their movement immediately. He said: "Every hour you lose means the weakening of Germany's defense. You are committing a crime against our army and an act of cowardice against your brethren in the front trenches."

RAILROAD RATES ARE TO BE INCREASED.

Washington.—In deciding the intermountain rate case the interstate commerce commission authorized transfer from eastern points to Pacific seaport cities to the level of the rates now prevailing to inter-mountain points. Then simultaneously the commission refused to allow railroads to cancel existing commodity rates and shipments of less than a carload and apply higher class rates.

ASKS TWO WHEATLESS DAYS

President Calls Upon Housewives to Observe Orders of Food Administration—Substitution of Potatoes and Other Vegetables.

Washington.—The following proclamation by President Wilson on food conservation was issued:

A Proclamation. Many causes have contributed to create the necessity for a more intensive effort on the part of our people to save food in order that we may supply our associates in the war with the sustenance vitally necessary to them in these days of privation and stress. The reduced productivity of Europe, because of the large diversion of man power to the war, the partial failure of harvests and the elimination of the more distant markets for foodstuffs through the destruction of shipping places the burden of their subsistence very largely on our shoulders.

The Food Administration has formulated suggestions which, if followed, will enable us to meet this great responsibility without any real inconvenience on our part.

In order that we may reduce our consumption of wheat and wheat products by 30 per cent—a reduction imperatively necessary to provide the supply for overseas—wholesalers, jobbers and retailers should purchase and re-sell to their customers only 70 per cent of the amounts used in 1917. All manufacturers of alimentary pastes, biscuits, crackers, pastry and breakfast cereals should reduce their purchases and consumption of wheat flour to 70 per cent of their 1917 requirements and all bakers of bread and rolls to 80 per cent of their current requirements. Consumers should reduce their purchases of wheat products for home preparation to almost 70 per cent of those of last year, or when buying bread, should purchase mixed cereal breads from the bakers.

How to Control Wheat Bread. To provide sufficient cereal food, homes, public eating places, dealers and manufacturers should substitute potatoes, vegetables, corn, barley, oats and rice products, and the mixed cereal bread and other products of the baker which contain an admixture of other cereals.

In order that consumption may be restricted to this extent, Mondays and Wednesdays should be observed as wheatless days each week, and one meal each day should be observed as a wheatless meal.

Meats and Sugar.

In both homes and public eating places, in order to reduce the consumption of beef, pork and sheep products, Tuesday should be observed as meatless day in each week, one meatless meal should be observed in each day, while in addition, Saturday in each week should be further observed as a day upon which there should be no consumption of pork products.

A continued economy in the use of sugar will be necessary until later in the year.

Eliminate All Waste.

It is imperative that all waste and unnecessary consumption of all sorts of foodstuffs should be rigidly eliminated. The maintenance of the health and strength of our own people is vitally necessary at this time, and there should be no dangerous restriction of the food supply but the elimination of every sort of waste and the substitution of other commodities of which we have more abundant supplies for those which we need to save, will in no way impair the strength of our people and will enable us to meet one of the most pressing obligations of the war.

Appeals to People.

I therefore, in the national interest, take the liberty of calling upon every loyal American to take fully to heart the suggestions which are being circulated by the food administration and of begging that they be followed. I am confident that the great body of our women who have labored so loyally in co-operation with the food administration for the success of food conservation will strengthen their efforts and will take it as a part of their burden in this period of national service to see that the above suggestions are observed throughout the land.

WOODROW WILSON
The White House.

BIG MUNITIONS SHIP IS FOUND ON FIRE

An Atlantic Port.—Loaded with war supplies for the Italian army, some of them highly inflammable, a ten thousand-ton American munition steamship, armed fore and aft and making ready to sail caught fire shortly before 2 o'clock while tied up at her pier. Among the cargo are several hundred barrels of glycerine and benzine, tons of tar paper, army blankets and other supplies.