

# NATIONAL FUEL ORDER CREATES CONSTERNATION

## Unexpected Stringency of Garfield Decision Causes Criticism, But U. S. Administration Stands Firm—Workers May Be Paid for Monday Legal Holiday.

Washington, Jan. 17.—Suspension of operation of America's manufacturing industries east of the Mississippi and in Louisiana and Minnesota for a period of five days beginning tomorrow was decreed by the fuel administration in an order issued today designed to relieve the serious coal shortage. The order even includes munition plants and excepts only industries producing food and those requiring continuous operation to maintain their business.

A preferential list of consumers of coal in whose interest the order was drawn is prescribed, including railroads, households, ships, hospitals, charitable institutions, army and navy cantonments, public utilities, and utility government enterprises, public buildings and food manufacturers.

As a means of additional relief the order provides that industry and business activities generally, including stores, schools, saloons, theatres and office buildings shall observe holiday or Sunday conditions each Monday thereafter for 10 weeks. Even street cars will be run on a Sunday basis on Mondays, beginning Jan. 21, and up to and including March 25. Daily newspapers may burn fuel as usual, except on Mondays from Jan. 21 to March 25 inclusive. On such days they may burn fuel to such extent as is necessary to issue such editions as the national legal holidays. When a newspaper does not customarily issue an edition at all on such a holiday it may issue one edition on these specified Mondays.

Concerns selling food will be permitted to operate until noon on the heaviest Mondays and stores selling drugs will be allowed to remain open as usual. State fuel administrators in whose hands the execution of the order is placed may close banks and

trust companies if they think necessary. While the order does not mention establishments in which they will be permitted to continue operations. This exception was made because of the great need for vessels to move supplies ready for shipment over seas.

The fuel administration's move came entirely without warning after the stringent measure submitted by Administrator Garfield had been approved by President Wilson. It was decided hurriedly by the president and executive heads as a necessary remedy for the fuel and coal situation in the eastern states.

Inclusion of munition plants in the order came as a surprise but fuel officials said that war plants have been producing more material than the railroads could handle and war supplies also had moved to ports of shipment faster than they could be transported overseas with ships tied up for lack of bunker coal.

Exceptions made of plants requiring continuous heat to maintain their efficiency led to the belief today that steel mills and blast furnaces might be permitted to use fuel during the five day period. Fuel officials declined, however, to interpret various phrases of the order, which provoked a multitude of questions and many doubts that probably will be thrashed out before it is put into effect tomorrow.

The Lever bill under authority of which the order is issued provides a fine of \$5,000 or imprisonment for violation of its provisions and warning was given that it would be strictly enforced.

Unsettled industrial unrest it was said that the government might make a formal request that affected industries pay their employees during the time they were idle.

New York, Jan. 17.—Surprise and in many instances frank criticism that greeted the first news in New York of the drastic measures promulgated by the national fuel administration for the conservation of coal found officials, employers and employees studying today the provisions of the order, their possible effects on the city's industries and the manner in which they would be enforced.

Fuel administrators frankly admitted that they were not prepared for such a startling announcement from Washington and that it would be some time before they could familiarize themselves with the complex details of the plan. Opinion among business men and officials as to whether results would be beneficial or otherwise was widely divergent. Many criticized the order as unnecessary and as furnishing no real solution of the problem, while others were inclined to the belief that stern measures were needed to cope with the situation and that the saving of coal, while working hundreds of thousands, would be worth the sacrifice.

In the opinion of industrial statisticians approximately 3,000,000 wage earners in New York state will be affected by the temporary shut down of industry. Of this number, more than 1,000,000 live and work in this city. The wage loss for the 15 days, according to conservative unofficial estimates, will be \$102,528,150.

Many large establishments, it is said, are preparing to pay their employees in full or in part, as a patriotic effort. Small industries, unable to carry their employees on the pay roll during the days of idleness, will be forced to bear the brunt of the burden here.

Chicago, Jan. 17.—Nearly 400,000 workers in the Chicago industrial district it was estimated today by statisticians, are affected by the order of the national fuel administrator, operative for five days beginning tomorrow. This number will be largely augmented on the 10 holiday Mondays by employees of stores, theatres and other business concerns. The number of manufacturing plants in the Chicago district which will shut down in compliance with the order to conserve coal is approximately 8,877. Besides the city, the Chicago district includes outlying townships in Cook county and Calumet and North townships in Lake county, and northern Indiana, where great steel plants are located.

The order forestalled a plan which the state fuel administration was to announce today, making the Saturdays and Mondays of the next two weeks holidays. It was believed by the local fuel administration officials that four days' lapse in business would have been sufficient for Illinois, which has a fuel shortage of about 500,000 tons.

Philadelphia, Jan. 17.—Industrial and labor leaders in Philadelphia, although regarding fuel administrator Garfield's order halting business activity as an extremely drastic, expressed their willingness today to co-operate in every way possible. Most of them said the order would mean the loss of thousands of dollars; that some working forces might be disbanded, and that some unrest among working men might result, but that the main consideration was to win labor leaders commenting today on the fuel administrator's order for coal conservation declared the situation did not seem to them to demand the hardships that they pointed out would follow the five-day closing of industrial plants. Thomas F. Anderson, secretary of the New England Shoe & Leather association, said: "More than 100,000 workers will be affected in the shoe shops alone, while in the allied industries another 30,000 will be forced into an idleness that they can ill afford at this time. More than 10 per cent of the shoes in the United States are made in this vicinity and the loss in wages will be

the war, "no matter what the cost." Alva B. Johnson, president of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, said that "whatever is done, we will take our medicine." He added that the closing of the Baldwin plant would mean the loss of 17 locomotives for each day of idleness.

It is estimated that 10,000 industrial establishments and 200,000 workmen in Philadelphia will be affected by the order, with a wage loss of \$1,000,000.

Boston, Jan. 17.—Many business and hard to estimate. The situation is much more serious on account of the apparent lack of necessity for such action.

Herman M. C. Comerford, president of the Massachusetts state branch of engineers, said: "Our members have bought Liberty bonds and our sons have enlisted in the army and navy of the United States to protect the country; how are we to keep paying for those bonds and continue to subscribe for war funds if they are going to take away a large percentage of our earnings. We feel that incompetent men are handling the fuel situation and for the interests of the country and our families we demand that these incompetents be removed and their places filled by competent and practical and competent men who understand the coal and transportation systems."

Frederick C. Hood, general manager of the Hood Rubber Co. declared: "The order is nothing short of a war tax. Still, it appears that we must obey. Still, it appears that we are receiving arbitrary orders from persons who have not studied all issues."

## SENATE VOTES TO PUT LIMIT ON NEWSPAPERS

Washington, Jan. 16.—The Senate yesterday voted twice upon an amendment to the news print paper bill of Senator Jones of Washington, which would limit the size of newspapers, daily or Sunday, to 16 pages. The amendment was carried in the first instance. Then, upon reconsideration, the proposition was defeated by a vote of 53 to 4. Those who voted for the limitation were Senators Jones, McPherson, Randall and Sherman.

## STEAMER TEXAN IS PROCEEDING ON OWN STEAM

An Atlantic Port, Jan. 17.—Reports received here today from the steamer Texan, damaged in a collision with another vessel on Monday, said she was proceeding to port under her own steam.

# RECREATION FOR PEASING'S MEN BEING PLANNED

## Boys Will Have Playtime Period Every Four Months.

With the American Army in France, Jan. 16.—A general order issued yesterday announces the grant of a week's leave to every soldier for each four months of service at the front.

The seven days are to be spent in special recreation centres now being established "somewhere in France." These are being built solely with the idea of furnishing the fighting men holiday entertainment and rest.

It is hinted that the period of leave will be lengthened after the soldiers have acquired themselves heroically in future heavy fighting.

The necessity for proper conduct is emphasized in the order, and it is asserted that subsequent leave depends largely on strict observance of decorum.

Paris is only to be visited when special permission is granted.

Shrapnel "Pursues" Officer. How one American officer was "pursued" by shrapnel and how another lay prone in the mud for an hour while enemy machine gun fire spat-tered all around him was told yesterday on the return from certain French sectors of a number of visiting American officers.

Of the group three were at one time walking in a shallow trench on a long lying part of the French line where the trench and enemy fire were in a dominating position across the way.

The Germans spotted the American party from the observation post and immediately hurled trench bombs by way of greeting. One of the missiles struck slightly in front of the party, killing an accompanying French interpreter and wounding a soldier. None of the Americans was hurt.

Target for Machine Gun. Again, a certain tall American soldier was walking along another shallow trench only a hundred yards from the Germans. He cautiously stood up straight at one point. Instantly a machine gun scattered bullets all around him, throwing snow and mud in every direction. He lay there a full hour, while the bullets sang and spat around him every time he attempted to crawl away. He finally escaped under cover of darkness.

Another young officer, a Texan, was walking on high open ground when he saw and heard shrapnel burst over his head. He ducked and ran. The shrapnel burst and scattered all around him. They kept getting closer. The Texan put on full steam, racing for a half-hidden dugout a half mile distant. He just managed to keep an average distance of 50 yards between himself and each successive shell.

"That's the fastest half mile I ever ran. I got away just as the shells," he patently explained to the occupants of the dugout.

## MAY VOLUNTEER SERVICES FOR SHIPBUILDING

Washington, D. C., Jan. 16.—Arrangements for the formation of a volunteer shipyard reserve of 25,000 workers have been outlined in a message sent out by Edward N. Hurley, chairman of the Shipping Board, to the chairmen of all State Defense Councils. The workers are to be recruited through the defense councils and companies of the Federal Reserve established by the Department of Labor in many parts of the country, and will be put into the yards as rapidly as their services are needed.

Workers will be recruited from the ranks of those not now engaged in government work. The four minute men of the country, traveling information will assist in the recruiting by speaking in the theatres of the country.

At present lack of housing facilities at most of the yards prevent the employment of many more men. A bill probably will be introduced in Congress which would provide for housing of 100,000,000 for housing purposes.

Within five months at least 100,000 will have been put to work, Mr. Hurley said. By that time some housing system will have been arranged and many of the yards will be in position to put in double shifts. Later a three shift arrangement is contemplated.

The "four minute speakers" will give two weeks to the work, beginning January 26.

## PACKERS GIVEN PRESENT CLAIMS PROBE WITNESS

St. Paul, Jan. 16.—The St. Paul Union Stock Yards Company gave to Swift & Co. \$1,000,000 in stock in 1902, in addition to a complete packing plant, to induce them to locate here, according to testimony today of C. A. McKee, secretary of the St. Paul concern, in the Federal Trade Commission's investigation.

That L. F. Swift also owns three-fourths of the stock of the Terminal Railroad serving the local stock yards was admitted by William Magnivy, president of the Stock Yards Co. Arthur & Company acquired stock in a bank serving live stock men, according to Magnivy.

In his plan to show that the "Packers' Trust" owns virtually every business connected with the packing industry, Commissioner Joseph Davies brought out in testimony here that Swift & Company even control the Union Rendering Company and set the price paid the farmers for animals that die on the way here.

## U. S. INSURANCE FOR CREWS UPON MERCHANT SHIPS

Washington, Jan. 15.—Because of the extension of the submarine warfare Secretary McAdoo today ordered government life insurance in force for officers and crews of American merchantmen traveling between American port and the Cape Verde islands and points on the western coast of Africa, north of Sierra Leone. Sailing vessels will not be insured.

# LAW IS OFF FOR HUNTING UNIONS, HAYES COMPLAINS

## Willard and Baruch Support New Suggestion to Senate Committee.

Washington, Jan. 16.—One-man control of all war supplies in the United States was advocated before the Senate military committee by Daniel E. Willard, chairman of the war industries board, and Bernard M. Baruch, head of the board's raw material division.

Both favored creating what virtually would be a munitions administration with full power, directly responsible to and securing his authority from the President, but not a member of the cabinet, to control procurement and distribution of war supplies, including those for the army, the navy, shipbuilding and the allies.

Neither Mr. Willard nor Mr. Baruch favored a separate department of munitions with a cabinet officer at its head, the plan proposed by Senator Chamberlain, chairman of the committee, and opposed by both President Wilson and Secretary Baker. Mr. Willard endorsed the war department and government supply purchasing re-organization plan submitted last week by Secretary Baker, though he said it does not go far enough in centralizing authority and is weak in reliance upon voluntary co-operation.

Mr. Baruch favored even more highly centralized authority over munitions in an individual, advocating a plan broader than that employed in England. He frankly disagreed with Secretary Baker regarding the reorganization proposed by the latter and insisted that individual control is essential.

In details only did Mr. Willard and Mr. Baruch differ. Their arguments made a profound impression on the committee. Tomorrow the committee will hear Director Gifford of the council of national defense on the same subject and will proceed very soon to consider legislation. Today's testimony apparently strengthened determination of committee members to recommend legislation for a change despite the unfavorable attitude of the President.

Praising accomplishments of civilians volunteering to aid the government in the war, Mr. Willard said the new centralized authority was necessary as the conduct of national defense and its subsidiaries were not born members to become American citizens. He recommended the appointment by local unions of committees on naturalization to carry on this work.

London, Jan. 15.—The Rumanian minister in Petrograd and his entire staff have been arrested by the Bolsheviks, the Rumanian legation here announces.

The filing of Rumanians toward the Russians is embittered greatly. The Rumanians feel that they have been thrice betrayed by Russia, first by the czar's government; next by the provisional government; and, now, worst of all, by the Bolshevik government.

France has loaned the Ukraine 2,000,000 roubles in gold, says an Odessa dispatch to the Times. The French mint also has printed Ukraine paper money.

Gen. Vinnichenko, president of the Ukraine secretariat, it is added, informed the rada that France, the United States, Great Britain, Belgium and Rumania were interested in the organization of the Ukraine republic.

"As circumspect people they hesitate to recognize the republic completely, but when they find it expedient they will extend us their hands which we shall accept if we think it necessary."

## THRICE BETRAYED BY RUSS, ASSERT THE RUMANIANS

Madison, Jan. 16.—Mrs. Jennie May Eaton Ainsworth, charged in a secret indictment by the Norfolk, Mass., county grand jury 14th having abandoned in Brookline, Mass., her grandson, who has since died, is under arrest at her home in the East River section of the town today. Her arrest followed receipt yesterday of word from Boston. She has been living in East River under her maiden name of Harrison. She has been permitted to remain at home but is under guard.

Mrs. Ainsworth was accused in 1913 of having murdered her husband, Rear Admiral Joseph Giles Eaton, U. S. N., in Plymouth, Mass.

Application for extradition is expected to be made at once by the Massachusetts authorities.

Mrs. Ainsworth with her daughters, Dorothy, about 19, and Mrs. June Keyes, has been living here for some time, and it was here in August, 1917, that the child was born, the son of Mrs. Keyes, which it is alleged was taken a month later to Brookline and there abandoned.

Mrs. Ainsworth, questioned by Justice of the Peace A. W. Marsden and Grand Juror W. H. Snell, at first denied the allegation, but after an hour's grilling admitted that it was true. Her daughter Dorothy, however, answering some of the questions, declared it was she who had taken the child from Madison to Brookline, although she said her mother had accompanied her.

## EATON'S WIDOW HELD ON CHARGE OF ABANDONING

Washington, Jan. 16.—A concerted effort to bring the full benefits of the government's war insurance to every soldier and sailor was begun today under the supervision of Secretary McAdoo.

Army and navy officers, enlisted men, insurance companies, councils of national defense, the Y. M. C. A., women's organizations and state and local agencies will assist in popularizing the movement, which will end Feb. 12, the last day that men now in the service can apply for insurance.

A soldier and sailor campaign council, co-operating with the bureau of war risk insurance and the war and navy departments, will direct the campaign. This council has delegated an executive committee of representative insurance men to take active charge. John L. Way, vice president of the Travelers' Insurance Co., is president of the council.

Up to the close of business Saturday, Jan. 12, applications for \$3,632,213,000 of insurance had been received by the military and naval division of the bureau of war risk insurance. This represents 427,811 policies. The average amount of insurance applied for is \$3,492.

## PRINT PAPER BILL BEATEN; VOTE 36 TO 32

Washington, Jan. 16.—The Senate late yesterday defeated the News Print Paper bill by a vote of 36 to 32. Defeat of the measure was largely brought about by amendments proposed by government control advocates. Originally drawn by the Federal Trade Commission "control" over the manufacture and distribution of news print, it was altered to "supervision."

# ONE MAN CONTROL ADVOCATED IN ALL WAR PURCHASES

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## M'ADOO FIRES ONE RAILROAD VICE PRESIDENT

Washington, Jan. 16.—Director-General McAdoo yesterday fired his first employee as administrator of the railroads of the United States. The axe fell on A. W. Thompson, vice-president of the Baltimore & Ohio, who has been the head of the Washington Terminal company. Mr. Thompson was charged by Mr. McAdoo some time ago with clearing out the congestion in the Washington railroad yards. A week or more elapsed and it was reported to the Director-General that the congestion was as bad as ever.

Mr. Thompson consequently was relieved of his position with the Washington Terminal company and George R. Loyall, a vice president of the Southern railway, in charge of operations, put in his place. Mr. Thompson was the chairman of the operating committee of the Eastern railway, a position which had its headquarters at Pittsburgh prior to the appointment of Mr. McAdoo.

## TWO MEMBERS OF ENGINEER CORPS DIE IN FRANCE

Washington, Jan. 16.—Two American engineers reported missing on Nov. 30 were listed today as having been killed in action. They were: Private Michael Dina of 147 East Fourth street, New York city, and Private Harold T. Andrews, whose uncle, Frank Bradford, lives in Portland, Me.

Andrews was buried Dec. 13 and Dina was buried Dec. 17, in each case by a submarine.

# REDDING

## Redding, Jan. 17.—In his capacity as head of the local war bureau under designation by the State Defense Council, W. C. Sanford has appointed chairmen of the several committees as follows: Red Cross, Dr. W. C. Deming; war savings stamps, A. G. Barnett; finance, H. S. Barnes; transportation, D. S. Sanford; food supply, J. B. Sanford; labor, A. G. Barnett; publicity, C. H. Plumb. These will select associate members including a representation of women on all committees.

As was the case with Red Cross organization, a separate bureau has been formed in Georgetown as follows: General chairman, Michael Conroy; finance, W. H. Hamer; relief, Floyd Jennings; information, Rev. W. A. Tate; publicity, John Ferris; woman's work, Catherine W. Miller.

It is estimated that local subscriptions to war savings stamps now amount to between \$300 and \$400 and the appointment of the special committee consisting of Mr. Barnett with Rev. Mr. Cunningham, E. P. Sanford and John Muennich as associates is expected to result in largely increasing this sum. The post offices and rural mail carriers are subscription agents for the stamps and a number of volunteers are also exerting their efforts in the work. The local Red Cross is spreading an appeal from headquarters which, on account of the wool shortage, to substitute silk or cotton for all knitting work other than that for soldiers.

The burns suffered by Ebba Erickson, aged 14, as the result of the explosion of a stove at her home in Georgetown last Saturday morning were so severe that her recovery is not expected. When Mrs. Erickson got up that morning she lighted the stove and went to prepare breakfast and her daughter was still in bed in the room when the explosion occurred, igniting the bed clothes. Mrs. Erickson ran to the girl's aid. The fire was herself painfully although not dangerously burned before neighbors came and extinguished the flames.

Henry J. Forman was unable to fill his engagement to speak at the meeting of the Men's club, held last Friday evening with Judge J. B. Sanford on account of the illness of a son who had just been taken to a New York hospital to undergo an operation. It is hoped that the expected address which was to tell the why and wherefore of the Japan government's refusal to allow him to proceed to Russia will be given at some future date. Rev. Mr. Coburn of Danbury was also expected to speak last Friday evening, but failed to appear. The club's February meeting will be held with Dr. Smith.

Paul Conroy of Georgetown received notice this week that he had passed the examination for admission to the law school at Hartford last month before a committee of the State Bar association. He will not, however, become a full fledged member of the legal profession until he completes his collegiate course at Fordham University in June next.

Chester Sanford went to Bridgeport last Saturday in response to a summons from the military board who wished to question him on some matters which he had failed to sufficiently cover in filling out his questionnaire blank. He gave the additional information sought and nothing further was then required of him.

After several postponements the local Home Guard went to Danbury last Thursday evening and held their first battalion drill in combination with one of the Danbury companies, acquitting themselves in a manner which won the commendation of Major Ryder, the commanding officer. A snappy game of indoor baseball between chosen up sides and the service boys was followed by the drill.

Fire Co. No. 1 adopted on Monday evening an amendment to the by-laws providing that in future their regular meetings be held quarterly instead of monthly. Chief Engineer Burr warned and exhorted his deputies to see that their engines were kept from freezing and that the apparatus be maintained in readiness for immediate use whenever the call came.

The annual parish meeting of Christ Episcopal church, called for last Saturday, was postponed to Sunday next following the morning service.

Martin E. Burr is in Bridgeport this week on jury service in a criminal case against Everett L. Gorham, also summoned, was excused for the term.

Fred Wood was the subject of an operation for hernia at the Danbury hospital a few days ago and is convalescing favorably.

The watering of live stock is one of the problems giving trouble to many farmers as the slippery conditions make it dangerous to turn out cattle and the water pipes usually relied upon are mostly frozen up. So the pumping water from wells and carrying it over a glassy surface becomes the alternative and that is no light task.

# ADMINISTRATION AGAINST WOMEN IN MEN'S WORK

## Washington, Jan. 17.—The newly created labor administration announced today that it will be the administration's policy to prevent the introduction of women labor in positions for which men still are available and any reduction of wage scales because of the employment of women in place of men.

## STAMP UNDERWEAR TO PREVENT HUNS FROM GETTING IT

The Hague, Netherlands, Jan. 16.—Endless are the tricks of the smuggler. Prior to the advent of cold weather, Germans had been discovered crossing the frontier into Holland wearing no underclothing and women wearing only a mantle. They were on their way to supplement their rather scanty raiment at some Netherlands store near the border, thence to return home clad in genuine woolen or cotton underclothes instead of the substitute materials whereof Germany is in these days arraying itself. To counter this method of procedure, the customs authorities have adopted the equally novel method of stamping the underclothes of all persons who regularly or frequently cross the frontier. If such travelers are subsequently found wearing unstamped clothes, these are treated as smuggled goods.

Paris, Jan. 17.—Five French merchantmen of more than 1,600 tons and one under that tonnage were sunk by submarines or mines during the week ending Jan. 12. Ships entering French ports during the week numbered 733, while those clearing numbered 751. Two vessels were attacked but escaped.

## N. Y. Live Stock Market

Beaves—Ordinary to choice steers sold at \$10 to \$13.90 per 100 lbs.; stockers at \$6 to \$8; bulls at \$6 to \$9; one extra bull at \$12; oxen at \$11; cows at \$4.50 to \$9.

Calves—Common to choice veals sold at \$14 to \$17.75 per 100 lbs.; culled at \$11 to \$15.50; heavy per lb., dressed at \$8.85; yearlings at \$6 to \$7.50; city dressed veals 22 to 26¢; country dressed at 27 to 28¢.

Sheep—Common to fairly prime sheep sold at \$8 to \$11.50 per 100 lbs.; culled at \$7 to \$7.50; good to prime lambs at \$19 to \$19.50; culled at \$16. Dressed mutton at 15 to 20¢ per lb.; dressed lambs at 22 to 26¢; hog dressed 27¢; country dressed hothouse lambs \$8 to 12 per carcass.

Hogs—Receipts 6,520 head; medium weights sold at \$17.50 per 100 lbs.; roughs at \$16.25 pigs \$17; country dressed hogs 21 to 25¢.

## N. Y. Wholesale Prices

Butter—Creamery, higher than extras, lb, 53 to 53 1/2; dairy, tubs, finest, 51 to 52¢; good to prime, 48 to 51¢.

Apples—Del., McIntosh, 44 to 46¢; York, Imperial, 44 to 45¢; Rome Beauty, 44 to 46¢; Albemarle Pippin, 44 to 45¢; Stayman Winesap, 44 to 45¢; Black Twig, 44 to 45¢; Winesap, 44 to 45¢; Twenty Ounce, 44 to 45¢; King, 44 to 46¢; Northern Spy, 44 to 46¢; Baldwin, 44 to 46¢; Ben Davis, 44 to 46¢; Greening, 44 to 46¢.

Hay and Straw—Large baled timothy, No. 1, per ton, \$37 to \$38; No. 2 to No. 3, \$31 to \$37 shipping, \$28 to \$30 no grade hay, \$23 to \$25; fancy light clover mixed, \$35 to \$36; No. 1 clover mixed, \$33 to \$35; clover mixed, lower grades, \$27 to \$30. Straw: Rye, No. 1, \$19 to \$20. Small bales about \$1 per ton under large.

Hothouse Products—Cucumbers: Dozen, \$1.25 to 1.75. Mushrooms, white, lb, 30 to 50¢. Radishes, 100 lbs., \$2 to 7. Rhubarb, bundle, 75 to 90¢. Tomatoes, No. 1, lb., 25 to 35¢. Potatoes: Bermuda, bbl., \$4 to 7.50; Virginia, late crop, bbl., \$2 to 4; Maine, 100 lbs., \$2.25 to \$3.25; Long Island, 100 lbs., \$2.50 to \$3.25.

Coultry: Dressed—Turkeys: Young toms, fancy, 34 to 35¢; old toms, 29 to 30¢. Chickens, 17 lbs. to dozen and under, 34 to 35¢; fancy broilers, 3-4 lbs. to pair, 40 to 45¢. Fowls, 45-60 lbs. and over to dozen, 29 to 31¢. Ducks: fancy, 25¢. Geese, fancy, 26¢. Squabs, prime white, 6-10 lbs. and over to dozen, per lb. \$1.25 to \$1.75. Guinea, spring, 3 1/2-4 lbs. to pair, 30 to 50¢.

Rabbits—Cottontail, prime, pair, 35 to 40¢.

Vegetables—Beets: Old, bbl., \$3 to 4.50; 100 lbs., \$2.50 to 4. Carrots, 100 lbs., \$2 to 4; old, washed, bbl., \$2 to 4; unwashed, \$2.50 to 3.25. Cabbages, bbl., \$2 to 4; ton, \$35 to 65; red, bbl., \$4 to 4.75. Colewort, 4 to 7.50. Quince, \$1 to 4. Onions, white, 100 lbs., \$1.25 to \$2; red, \$2 to 3; red, \$2 to 2.75. Squash, Hubbard, bbl., \$2.50 to 3.25; Coban, white, box, \$2.50 to 3; white, bbl., \$2 to 2.50. Turnips, rutabaga, bbl., \$1.50 to 2; white, washed, \$4 to 5; unwashed, \$3 to 4.

## DIED

BLAIR—In this city, Jan. 10, 1918, Andrew Samuel Blair, aged 66 years.

GREGORY—In this city, Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1918, Louisa, widow of George H. Gregory, aged 56 years, 5 months, 4 days.

LAWTON—In this city, Jan. 10, 1918, James Lawton.

JABLONSKY—In this city, Jan. 11, 1918, Albert August, son of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Jablonsky, aged 24 years.

MCCARTHY—In this city, Jan. 11, 1918, James McCarthy.

GREGORY—In this city, Jan. 11, 1918, Anna Josephine, wife of Hugh W. Gregory.

DOHSCH—In this city, Sunday, Jan. 13, 1918, Emma A., widow of John F. Dorsch, aged 56 years, 11 months, 16 days.

LEITMAN—In this city, Monday, Jan. 14, 1918, Fred E. Lehman.

REYNOLDS—In this city, Monday, Jan. 14, 1918, Sarah M. Reynolds, aged 76 years.

BANKS—In Stamford, Jan. 13, 1918, William H. Banks, in his 78th year.

EHLERS—In Stamford, Jan. 11, 1918, Gustav A. Ehlers, aged 61 years.

GIBBS—In Stamford, Jan. 11, Louetta May, wife of Benjamin S. Gibbs.

HANFORD—At Westport, Jan. 12, Mary Frances, wife of Chauncey H. Hanford, aged 73.

PADDOCK—At New Canaan, Jan. 11, George Paddock, aged 35 years.

CROFT—In Danbury, Jan. 14, Mrs. Levinia P. Croft, aged 84.

SCOFFIELD—In Stamford, Jan. 14, Edwin L. Scofield.

POWERS—In Westport, Jan. 11, Dag Frederick Powers.