Guarding the City's Food Supply and Checking Prices

U. S. to Divert Coal Supply To the East

Priority to Northwest Will Be Suspended to Aid Seaboard

N. Y. Householders To Be Benefited

Garfield Assures Ample Stock for Steel and Ship Plants

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—Immediate relief from the coal shortage in the East was promised to-day by the fuel administration, which will issue an order to-morrow modifying the arrangement under which shipments to the Northwest have received preference over all other movements.

Priority orders will be suspended in a number of mining districts, particularly in Pennsylvania, to release both bituminous and anthracite coal for munitions plants and domestic consumers in the larger cities along the Atlantic seaboard. This, it is said, will assure an ample supply of fuel to the big steel producing and shipbuilding plants and will permit householders in New York and Boston to obtain all the anthracite they need.

At present most of the coal mined in Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Kentucky, Ohio and Indiana is going to lake ports for transshipment to the Northwest and to Canada. This movement has been so great that the Northwest is in a position to have the supply cut down.

Penalty Plan for Non-Union Mines

A plan to apply penalty provisions to non-union mining districts to prevent strikes and lock-outs was announced to-day by the fuel administration after conferences with leading producers. President Wilson's order of Monday raising coal prices 45 cents a ton throughout the country carried a provision denying the increase to districts failing to adopt the penalty system. Producers in non-union districts pointed out that they had no authority to enforce penalties against unorganized miners.

The fuel administration overcame the difficulty by directing that operators in non-union districts collect fines if strikes are called and turn the money over to the government for use by the Red Cross. If miners are locked out without cause the fuel administration will fine the operators, donating the money to the Red Cross.

Operators and miners of the Southwest who have failed to reach an acceptable agreement on penalties in the new contract were called to Washington to-day by the fuel administrator for a conference Friday. Unless a penalty clause satisfactory to Dr. Garfield is adopted coal price increases will be withheld in the Southwest.

Labor Troubles Settled

"Other union districts in the different parts of the country," said Dr. Garfield to-day, "are submitting their penalty clauses to the fuel administrator for approval. There is no indication of any disturbance in the labor conditions in the application of the wage advance where penalty provisions are agreed to. Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, where considerable unrest existed, have been straightened out and the miners are giving full service in the mines."

Investigation of thousands of complaints of violations by operators and dealers of coal price regulations has been started by the fuel administration's legal staff. Information gathered will be turned over to the Department of Justice for prosecution of the offenders. Examples, it was hinted to-day, may be made of a number of the larger offending producers and distributers.

Railway Head, Aiding War, Borrows Man to Run His Road

CHICAGO, Oct. 31.—W. L. Park, vice-president of the Illinois Central Railroad, has been loaned to the Chicago Great Western for the period of the war.

This announcement was made to-day by S. M. Felton, president of the Great Western, who is so busy at Washington for the government that he has no time to run his own road. That is what Mr. Park will do for him as first vice-president.

Canadians to Vote Dec. 17; Conscription Main Issue

OTTAWA, Oct. 31.—The Canadian elections are to be held December 17, the government announced to-night.

Prime Minister Borden, in a statement, urges that traditional Liberal and Conservative party lines be disregarded and that the issues of the election be limited to compulsory military service as opposed to referendum on conscription.

Fire Kills Mrs. Morris

She Won Place in News When Ejected from White House

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—Mrs. Laura Hull Morris, whose ejection from the White House at the time of the Roosevelt Administration caused wide discussion, was burned to death early this morning in her room here.

Mrs. Morris is believed to have been preparing breakfast on an alcohol stove, which apparently fell from a window sill and ignited her dress.

Fire extinguishers were used in an effort to save her, but she was so badly burned that she died after she was taken to Emergency Hospital.

Mrs. Morris, on the occasion of a call at the White House to see President Roosevelt, was put out of the Executive offices. Her ejection and arrest caused a sensation at the time and was the subject of an inquiry by a committee of the Senate, when Benjamin F. Barnes, who was the President's assistant secretary and who ordered her removal, was nominated for the office of City Postmaster. No action was taken on the matter and Mr. Barnes was confirmed.

Mrs. Morris's husband, Dr. Minor Morris, is a practising physician at Hopkins, Minn. Former Representative John A. T. Hull, of Iowa, is her brother.

Britain Gets $25,000,000 More

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—Credit of [illegible] to Great Britain [illegible] to-day raised the total credits to the Allies to $3,121,400,000.

New War Taxes Go Into Effect To-day

Levy Covers Wide Range of Subjects From Telephones to Amusements

The new war taxes are in effect.

With the exception of increased letter rates and tobacco taxes, which go into effect Friday, the special stamp taxes on documents, legal instruments and parcel post packages, which go into operation December 1, all special taxes began to apply at midnight last night. They include:

One cent on each dime paid for amusement admissions.

Three per cent on payments for freight transportation.

Eight per cent on passenger fares.

Ten per cent on payments for Pullman and similar accommodations.

Five per cent on oil pipe line transportation.

One cent for each 20 cents or fraction paid for express packages.

Five cents on each telegraph, telephone or radio message costing 15 cents or more.

Various taxes on cigars, cigarettes, tobacco and products.

Ten per cent on club dues.

Eight cents on each $100 of new life insurance, and one cent on each dollar of premium on fire, marine, casualty and other insurance policies.

Sugar Shipments To N. Y. Delayed by Misunderstanding

Planters and Food Administration Disagree About Freight Charges

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 31.—A misunderstanding between sugar planters and the food administration in Washington resulted to-day in suspension of operations on the local sugar exchange pending receipt of further instructions from the capital. This means a hold-up of the 100,000 tons of sugar that was to have been rushed to New York to relieve the shortage there.

John M. Parker, Louisiana food administrator, received telegrams from George M. Rolph, in charge of the sugar division of the food administration, to-day saying that complaints had been received in Washington to the effect that sales of direct consumption sugar at New Orleans were being made at such prices that the cost, after adding freight to New York and other necessary charges, would be more than the price stipulated by the government—8.35 less 2 per cent for cash.

As a result of these dispatches a telegram has been sent to all planters calling for a meeting to-morrow to discuss the instructions from Washington and the methods of filling recent contracts.

Freeze Cuts Crop

Coupled with this confusion has come a freeze which the planters assert has cut the crop from a 70 per cent to a 50 per cent yield.

The upshot is that the agreement of the Louisiana interests to deliver to the refiners 100,000 tons of raw at 6.22 is held up, temporarily at least, the planters apparently being unable or unwilling to fill it.

The planters thought the Washington agreement gave them these things: A contract for 100,000 tons of raw at 6.22; removal of the New York differential; the right to sell plantation finished up to beet refined in beet territory and refinery refined up to refinery in refinery territory. The price of 8 3-5 cents a pound was fixed as the maximum in Louisiana territory.

Mr. Rolph's first telegrams, which reached here before the planters' committee got back from Washington, apparently contradicted the agreement, and there never has been a clear understanding since.

Observers think the difference lies in that the sugar men expect to get the maximum plus freight and handling charges, and Mr. Rolph regards the maximum as the delivered price; in other words, the planters want the maximum net; Rolph looks on the maximum as the gross price.

Rolph's Message

Rolph's message follows:

"Washington, D. C., October 30.

"Situation in New York upsetting government plans. Government price 8.35. Louisiana planters quoting 8.35 New Orleans, making selling price New York about 9 cents. This cannot continue. Louisiana planters must not sell at over 8.35 in any territory where 8.35 basis is maintained, otherwise will force arbitrary action by government."

"Washington, D. C., Oct. 30.

"Parker, Food Administrator, New Orleans.

"Think it advisable for you to notify buyers, dealers and wholesalers that rules and regulations of all licenses provide that on resale of any sugar bought no profit should be charged in excess of refined list price on day of such sale greater than the advance customary charge. Any charges in excess of 15 to 25 cents maximum will be considered unfair. The total profit or margin on all resale of the same sugar, if handled by one, two or more persons, shall not exceed the profit fixed for one sale—that is, from 15 to 25 cents maximum. Caution dealers, distributers on this point."

Wilson Hails Entry Of Brazil in War

Tells President Braz Action Binds Two Republics Closer

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—Upon Brazil's declaration of war against Germany President Wilson sent this message to President Braz:

"Allow me, speaking for the people and the government of the United States, to say with what genuine pleasure and heartfelt welcome we hail the association with ourselves and the other nations united in war with Germany of the great republic of Brazil. Her action in this time of crisis binds even closer the bonds of friendship which already united the two republics."

Anti-Disloyalty Mass Meeting

An anti-disloyalty mass meeting will be held at Carnegie Hall on Friday evening, November 2, under the auspices of the American Defence Society. The speakers will include David Jayne Hill, Samuel Gompers, George Haven Putnam and James M. Beck. Admission will be free, excepting boxes and a few reserved seats, which can be obtained at the offices of the American Rights League, 2 West Forty-fifth Street.

100,000 Handlers Of Food Put Under Licenses To-day

Manufacturers, Wholesalers and Other Distributers Pledged to Economy

Drastic Rules Outlined

Administration Believes No Compulsion Will Be Needed, However

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—One hundred thousand manufacturers, wholesalers and other distributers of staple food will be placed under license to-morrow by the food administration for the duration of the war. No licenses have yet been mailed, but it was announced that those who have sought them need not be apprehensive lest they violate the food control act by their temporary lack of them.

Nearly 50,000 application blanks already have been called for by dealers, and requests now are pouring in at the rate of 4,000 a day. Thousands of licenses have been filled out and will be mailed to the affected dealers as soon as booklets containing complete rules and regulations for the guidance of licensees have been received from the printer.

The food administration estimates that when the lists are complete there will be about 100,000 licensees, including importers, packers, canners, manufacturers, wholesalers, commission men, brokers, auctioneers, storage warehousemen, together with retailers doing more than $100,000 business annually, which embraces mail order firms and chain stores.

Small Dealers Not Immune

Small retailers will not be licensed, but they are subject to the provisions of the food law itself, which forbids speculation, hoarding and excessive profits. They also will be controlled through the licensing regulations controlling wholesalers, who will be required to cut off the supplies of dealers of any size and in any branch of the trade who exact exorbitant profits on the necessities of life.

The licensed foods include beef, pork and mutton, fish, poultry and eggs, milk, butter, cheese, flour, sugar, cereals, lard, beans, peas, fruits, vegetables, several lines of canned goods and other products.

The purposes of licensing are stated as follows:

"(1) To limit the prices charged by every licensee to a reasonable amount over expenses and forbid the acquisition of speculative profits from a rising market.

"(2) To keep all food commodities moving in as direct a line and with as little delay as practicable to the consumer.

"(3) To limit as far as practicable contracts for future delivery and dealings in future contracts."

No Trouble Expected

"With few exceptions," said a food administration statement to-night, "those engaged in the handling of food have shown the utmost patriotism and a desire to go even beyond the requirements of the law itself in supplying the public with necessities at moderate prices. The exceptions are being noted, and vigorous use will be made in these cases of the powers conferred by Congress.

"For the most part, however, the food administration anticipates the full coöperation and voluntary support of all licensees without resort to compulsion."

U. S. Resumes Investigation Of Unfair Trade Practices

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—The Federal Trade Commission to-day resumed its investigation of complaints against alleged unfair trade practices on the part of the makers of certain well known patented and copyrighted articles.

Retailers who refused to abide by price maintenance clauses in sales contracts claim they were refused further goods, while the manufacturers contend that fixing of a resale price is necessary for the protection of the public and to keep up the standard of their products.

Wilson Gets Plan for Housing War Workers

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—Plans for providing adequate facilities to house thousands of workmen employed on government war contracts in congested labor centres were presented to President Wilson to-day by a special committee of the Council of National Defence, headed by President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor.

The committee's recommendations, based upon a survey of the housing problem in many cities, will not be made public, pending approval of the report by the President.

The committee discussed the proposed plans at length with Mr. Wilson, who has taken a lively personal interest in the movement. The report has the approval of the advisory committee of the National Council of Defence.

It is said to recommend direct expenditures by the government with emergency appropriations, to give quick relief to several badly conjected sections.

It is understood that it is proposed to give particular attention to several of the shipbuilding towns, where the enormous increase in workers has made the housing problem most acute.

Alaskan Ship Missing

Tug Searches Bering Sea for Power Schooner, Feared Lost

NOME, Alaska, Oct. 31.—The power schooner White Bear, carrying a crew of three, one passenger and a shipment of bullion, was blown to sea by a north gale Sunday while on her way from Solomon to Nome, and has not been heard from. A committee of Nome citizens to-day set out through the drifting ice on a tug in an effort to find the schooner.

The White Bear carried no extra fuel or food. The weather over the Bering Sea is intensely cold and it is believed here that all aboard have been lost. The tug Genevieve was seized by citizens after her owners had refused permission to the captain of the coast guard crew to allow him to take the tug to sea. Last night a mass meeting of citizens was held at which money was secured to outfit the Genevieve.

German Bias Hampers Work of Canvassers in Food Campaign

Police Remind Obstinate Householders of Duty to Nation—225,000 Pledge Kitchen Economy in Conservation Drive Here

Pro-Germans still obstruct the progress of the house to house canvass of the food conservation campaigners, it was said yesterday, but in decreasing numbers. The dispatch of policemen to homes, where signatures to the cards had been refused because of German bias, began to show results. The most serious impediment to the campaign yesterday consisted of housewives with a violent prejudice against butter substitutes for cooking.

It is estimated that 100,000 pledges were obtained, bringing the total for the first three days up to 225,000. Only three days remain to obtain the coveted million.

"Dishonor Roll" Kept of Offenders

A "dishonor roll" of those who refuse to sign the cards will be on exhibition at headquarters at 124 East Fifteenth Street. At present the list numbers only about sixty for the entire city. Many canvassers report that women have pleaded ignorance of the campaign and asked for an expert to explain it to them. In other cases they refused to sign until they had talked it over with their husbands.

The canvassers are instructed to keep on going to such homes, and not to let up until they had a pledge or a definite refusal. The procedure in case of a definite refusal is for the canvasser to inform headquarters at once of the name and address.

Arthur Williams, the food administrator here, or one of his assistants then telephones the offending person or sends a special representative to explain the necessity of conserving food, both for the sake of the starving people of Europe and for our own sake. In case these arguments make no impression, it is assumed the party is pro-German; and her name goes on the list, to be turned over to the police for investigation.

Early Bird Annoys Actress

In the now celebrated case of Miss Amelia Bingham, her refusal to sign the pledge was due merely to the fact that she had not had her coffee and was cross. The early bird did not get the pledge in this case. It seems that Miss Bingham, in common with hundreds of other stage personalities, does not rise until 10 o'clock, and when the canvasser called at her home at the aggravating hour of 9 she was told that madam had no interest in food conservation. A tactful inquiry from headquarters in the amiable hours of the afternoon, however, found Miss Bingham quite ready to sign the food pledge.

The campaign is organized by Assembly districts, in the manner of the political parties. Each Assembly district leader has election district captains under her, and these arrange the local campaigns with the individual workers in each block or each apartment house in that block. Sometimes one woman has only one large apartment house to cover, sometimes she has several blocks of private houses. She reports each morning to her captain, who in turn reports to the Assembly district leader, the number of canvassers "on the job."

Canvassers Thoroughly Organized

Headquarters at Fifteenth Street, therefore, knows by noon each day just how many workers are out. The number yesterday was fourteen thousand. The canvassers work in couples, each couple being responsible for thirty visits a day. Each night they report the number of pledges obtained.

Mr. Williams is chairman of the campaign, and Mrs. John Francis Yawger, president of the New York City Federation of Women's Clubs, is chairman of the women's committee, which is responsible for securing the canvassers. Robert Moses is executive director of the campaign. The names of the five borough chairmen are:

Manhattan, Mrs. Robert Bigelow and L. H. Klein; Brooklyn, Mrs. August Dreyer; Bronx, Mrs. Steven B. Ayres; Queens, Mrs. John K. Robinson; Richmond, Mrs. William G. Willcox.

The workers are all volunteers, working without pay. The only expenses are for printing local lists, as the United States government supplies the pledge cards and window cards.

Enemies Fight Food-Saving Plan Here, Says Director

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 31.—"There is enemy propaganda at work in this state to hamper the campaign now being conducted by the Federal Food Administration to conserve food supplies," said Charles E. Treman, director of the food saving campaign in this state, to-day.

"I know that housewives have been informed that if they sign the pledge cards the government will seize the stores in their homes for the army. Such stories are the work of enemies of the country. They should be recognized as such. Of course there is not a word of truth in them."

Mr. Treman emphasized the success of the campaign to date, and expressed confidence that the enrolment would come up to expectations.

3,000,000 Families Are Now Enrolled in Food-Saving Campaign

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—Incomplete returns to-night to the food administration showed that approximately 3,000,000 families had been enrolled at the close of the third day of food pledge week. This total largely represented the efforts of workers in the centres of population in thirty-four states, no reports having been received from the smaller towns and country districts.

Information sent to headquarters here, it was announced, is that the pro-German propaganda against signing the pledge spread through many of the Middle Western states has resulted in aiding the campaign, arousing the workers to renewed efforts and convincing many householders that the movement must have merit to arouse an active fight against it by German agents and sympathizers.

Indiana now leads all the states with 110,282 families enrolled; Virginia is second with 107,000. In New York City 104,000 families have been enrolled.

Lord Rhondda, the British Food Controller, in a cablegram to the food administration, said the result of the American food pledge week means "much to use and more to civilization." He dwelt upon the sacrifices made by the millions of men who offered their service against the enemy, and said that what was asked of those who stay at home was scarcely worthy the name of sacrifice.

Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, British Ambassador, has issued an appeal to all Englishmen in the United States to sign the food pledge.

Pressmen Win Increase; 3,000 Return to Work To-day

The strike of the 3,000 members of Franklin Union 23, International Printing Pressmen's and Assistants' Union, was called off yesterday, when the employers accepted the workers' demand for an increase of $4 a week and the restoration of the union contract.

Dealers Put Off Scheduled Raise In Price of Milk

Promise to Consider Matter of Dispensing Altogether With Advance

Charge Discrimination

Retailers Allege Borden Sells Product Cheaper Outside New York

The price of milk, scheduled to go up another half a cent a quart this morning, will remain unchanged until Sunday.

At a conference between the food administrators of New York City and representatives of the dairy interests last night the big milk dealers, through their officials, agreed to keep retail prices at the October level until directors of the Dairymen's League could decide whether or not to forego the half a cent increase for the month of November, stipulated in the contracts between producers and dealers more than a month ago.

The conference was held in the office of Arthur Williams, Federal Food Administrator of New York City, 124 East Fifteenth Street. It was attended by John Mitchell, State Food Commissioner; Henry Moskowitz, City Market Commissioner; I. Elkin Nathans, secretary of the New York Milk Conference Board; C. A. Weiant, president of the Borden Milk Company; R. D. Cooper, president of the Dairymen's League; E. B. Lewis, of the Horton Ice Cream Company and member of the Mayor's Milk Committee; H. A. Cronk, vice-president of the Borden Foreign Products Company; J. A. Van Bomel, general manager of the Sheffield Farms Milk Company; L. E. Carpenter, president of the Phœnix Cheese Company; T. G. Caldwell, vice-president of Brown & Bailey, and H. W. Culver, F. H. Thompson, H. J. Kershaw and Albert Manning, officers of the Dairymen's League.

Meeting To Be Called

All efforts to secure a pledge from officers of the Dairymen's League to cancel their increase in wholesale prices for the month of November proved in vain. President Cooper explained to the food administrators that neither he nor any other officers of the league had the right to make such a pledge. The only body with authority to do so, Mr. Cooper said, is the board of directors of the league.

President Cooper promised the conference, however, that he would summon a meeting of the board of directors at the earliest possible moment. He said he ought to be able to get the board together either in New York or Utica by Friday afternoon or Saturday morning.

"Our contract, providing for an increase of half a cent per quart for November, is in effect," said Mr. Cooper, "and I can't change it even if I wanted to do so. When it was made the farmers were making their contracts for dairy cow feed at the then prevailing prices, and we based our prices on a minimum of milk production cost.

Up to Directors

"I shall put the needs of the city up to the board of directors at the meeting on Friday or Saturday. I shall give the board members the message from Mr. Mitchell, Dr. Moskowitz and Mr. Williams. If the board decides to sell milk at October prices during November I expect the action will be retroactive and the milk distributers will be given credit for the half cent advance which they will have to pay under the terms of the contract the rest of this week."

John J. Dillon, State Commissioner of Foods and Markets, said yesterday that he had been told by A. P. Bigelow and W. M. Bryant, milk dealers of Hartford, Conn., that the Borden company was selling Grade A milk in that city at 13½ cents per quart and Grade B at 12½ cents. He said Mr. Bigelow and Mr. Bryant informed him that the milk sold at these prices came from New York State, the same territory supplying New York City, where Grade A milk is now selling at 16 cents a quart and Grade B at 14 cents. Mr. Dillon said he could see no reason why the Borden company could not sell milk at the same price in New York City as in Hartford.

To Discuss City's Food Plan

Board to Sound All Classes on License Application

Representatives of all classes of society will be heard to-day by the New York State Food Commission on the application of New York City for license to buy and sell food and fuel as an emergency measure to control prices.

The hearing, at which John Mitchell, chairman of the State Food Commission, will preside, will open at 10:30 o'clock in the chamber of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, City Hall. The spokesmen for and against granting the license will be introduced by Dr. Henry Moskowitz, City Market Commissioner.

German Workmen Assured Of Full Winter Food Supply

BERLIN, Oct. 31 (via Amsterdam).—Speaking to-day to a congress of workmen, Herr Braun, Under Secretary of the German Food Department, told the delegates that the subsistence of Germany again had been assured for the fourth winter of the war.

The German potato crop, he said, was between 4,000,000 and 4,500,000 tons above the estimate, and the corn supply for the winter already had been fully secured.

Total Wealth of United States

The total wealth of this country, according to Frank A. Vanderlip, president of the National City Bank, is about $250,000,000,000.

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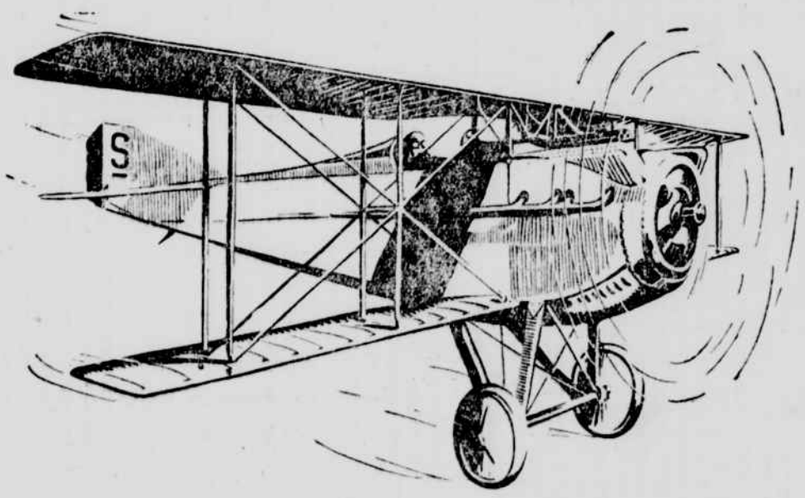
Sinn Fein Food Control

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The Sinn Fein organization, according to "The Morning Post," has started a food control department in Ireland independent of the government. The newspaper prints the text of a circular which it says is being distributed widely asking priests to help in making an inventory of food stocks as an initial step toward "retaining in Ireland sufficient food for the entire population and arranging to have it available for distribution whenever famine is to be dreaded."

The circular ascribes the danger of shortage to the excessive exportation of Irish food products, the consumption by the large garrisons there and the submarine menace. It declares a wish to avert a repetition of the calamity of 1847.



Lieutenant B. A. Molter, F.A.F.C., just returned to America after months of flying duty above the battlefields of Flanders, has written the first article ever penned by a

FIGHTING AVIATOR

It is the most complete, authoritative, up-to-the-minute account yet written of the daily work and dangers of the war's most heroic men. Thrilling—tense—dramatic! The kind of story you'll want to read aloud. Published with unusual pictures in

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