

Wilson Upholds Garfield's Closing Order; War Plants Exempt; Other Industries Obey

"Go On or Go Under," Says Lloyd George To Workers

He Declares Germany's Answer to War Aims Is von Tirpitz's "Never!"

Militarists Now Control Kaiser

Premier Urges Manpower Bill to Prevent Collapse Like Russia's

LONDON, Jan. 18.—Addressing the final conference of the representatives of the trades unions affected by the man-power bill which passed the House of Commons last night, David Lloyd George, the British Prime Minister, today gave the government's reasons for the necessity of raising more men for the army, and also referred at length to his own and the recent speech of President Wilson regarding the war aims of the Entente Allies and the United States.

After thinking the representatives for the spirit in which they had met the government, the Premier said there was no other alternative for raising men, except either by raising the military age or by sending wounded men back and again to the firing line. As to the urgency of raising more men, Mr. Lloyd George said that he and his colleagues, who are on the watch tower, could not deny it, and that unless the need had been urgent they would not have brought forward the demand now.

"There are men who thought it should have been done before," said Mr. Lloyd George. "There are men who believe we ought to do it on a much more sweeping scale. There are a few who say we ought not to do it at all, and there are some who say both things simultaneously."

Demand for Men Imperative
The government's view is thus: It would be folly to withdraw men from the industries one hour sooner than the need arose. On the other hand, it would be treason to the state, treason to our country, to democracy and to the cause of freedom if when the need did arise we had not made the demand. "I assume that all of you here in your hearts believe that the war aims declared by that great labor conference represented the minimum of justice which you can possibly accept as a settlement of this terrible dispute. If we are unable to defeat the German forces, if we are not able to resist the military power of Prussia, is there any man here in the possession of his wits who believes that one of your terms—the least of them—would be enforced? I am not talking about the demands of the imperialists. I am not talking about the demands of the extreme war men who want to grab everything and smash the earth and all of the heavenly firmament. I am talking about the moderate demands of the most pacific souls in this assembly. Try to cash that check at the Hindenburg bank. It will be returned dishonored. Whatever terms are set forward by any pacifist orator in this land, you will not get them cashed by von Ludendorff or the Kaiser or any of these great magnates since you have got the power to enforce them."

"I felt very strongly that the time had come for restating our war aims for restating them in a way that would carry with us all the moderate and rational opinion of this land and all other lands. Almost simultaneously the same idea came to President Wilson, and without any opportunity of previous consultation, because there was none."

Allied War Aims Claimed
President Wilson and myself laid down what was substantially the same programme of demands for the termination of this war. How has that programme been received throughout the whole of the Allied countries? It has been received with acclaim. There has hardly been a voice raised in criticism except from a few men who wish that I had made more extreme demands.

The Socialists of France, the Socialists of Italy, as well as the Socialists of this country, have in the main accepted them as very fair general demands to put forward. "What has been your reception in Germany? I beg you to consider this, especially those who think that we are responsible for perpetuating this horror. I would not have this war, for the second, on my soul if I could stop it honorably. The only enemy comment has been: 'Hold hold! England is weakening. Go on and they will come down.'"

Again, there has been no response

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Wilson Ready to Consent To War Cabinet Proposal

Senators Frame Bill Providing for a Council of Three Men—Plan Also a Director of Supplies—President Will Accept Both if Country Shows It Wants Both Established

By C. W. Gilbert
WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The Senate Military Affairs Committee decided today to introduce a bill creating a war cabinet.

The Administration is now disposed to yield not only in regard to this new and central executive for all war activities, but also in regard to an executive for supplies, provided for in the munitions director bill which the Military Affairs Committee reported today.

The President is said to be much disturbed over the situation and to realize the extent to which the Senate has the support of the country. The order of Fuel Administrator Garfield has borne fruit. The way is clear now for a reorganization of the war-making agencies of the government.

The war cabinet bill agreed on by the Military Affairs Committee is not to be made public until the text of it has been submitted to the President, which is a sign that at least cooperation at the White House is not regarded as impossible.

Wilson Hasn't Time To Handle All Problems
The creation of a war cabinet is the most important single step that can be taken to bring order out of the chaos here. Our war organization centres nowhere short of the President, and it is not possible for him to give the time that is required to planning for the war and seeing that the plans are carried out without conflict among departments and other administrative agencies.

There is no one here whose business it was to foresee and guard against the mistakes that have led to the present suspension of industry. England and France have found it necessary to have small executive bodies giving their entire time to the conduct of the war. Where we have a Cabinet that sits for a little while twice a week, they have in the one case a special cabinet, in the other case a committee which gives its whole time, every day in the week, all day long, to the management of the war.

War Cabinet Would Have Compelled Speed
Had there been a war cabinet here the necessity of taking over the railroads would have been seen early and promptly acted upon. Had there been such a cabinet there would have been some one to get on the trail of Mr. Denman and Mr. Hurley and see that we got ships, instead of promises. There would have been a comprehensive war plan, and that plan would not have been subject to change by the Secretary of War acting alone without any reference to the Shipping Board or the Food Administration.

The creation of a war cabinet gives the country an opportunity to bring its best brains to Washington and put them in charge of the war. Its best brains, or better still, its best executive brains, are not here. There are good minds here. Mr. McAdoo is an able man, with too much to do. Mr. Baker is a brilliant man, misent in his present job. Mr. Baruch has the capacity to get things done, which he exercises in an advisory capacity. Mr. Hoover shows the same ability here he showed in feeding Belgium.

But each of these men has only a part of the enormous job of war making to do, and sometimes the wrong part, and there is no one except President Wilson, spasmodically and as he finds time to do it or as the pressure of circumstances compels him to do it, who gives his attention to our war activities as a whole.

The President should have under him a small body of the ablest men in the country who would give their whole energies to keeping the national war machine running smoothly. These men should represent him in his relations with all the departments and agencies of the government charged with war activities. The Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy should be subordinate to the war cabinet, just as much as Mr. Garfield, Mr. Hoover and Mr. Hurley. The heads of the War Office and of the Admiralty in England act under the direction of the War Cabinet.

The situation is up to the public. If the country insists upon having its big men put in charge here directly under the President and above the present Cabinet, all it has to do is to make its wishes heard. The President is yielding. And the Senate only needs popular support to stand firm.

Senate Bills Would Make Radical Change In Conduct of War
WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Radical changes in the government's war making machinery are proposed in bills to establish a war council of three members, all-powerful under the President, and to create a director of war munitions, approved today by the Senate Military Committee.

The bill for a director of munitions was placed before the Senate today and that for the war council will be introduced by Chairman Chamberlain Monday, when the Senate reconvenes.

Proposals to have the Secretaries of War and Navy as ex officio members of the war council were rejected today by the committee before the measure was put in formal form.

U.S. Assumes Control Over Neutral Ships

Bunker Regulations Aimed at Spies and Tightening Embargo

Provision Licenses To Govern Compliance

Port of Call for Examination of Cargo May Be Named

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Drastic regulations governing the supplying of fuel coal and stores to vessels at American ports, designed through control of neutral shipping, to shut off channels through which Germany and its allies have been receiving information from agents in this country, as well as to prevent them from receiving goods from America, were made public tonight by the War Trade Board. They become effective February 1.

As a condition to receiving fuel and supplies for their vessels, owners or charterers of neutral ships must sign an agreement with the War Trade Board giving the board broad authority over the officers and crews of ships, their destinations, their cargoes, use of their wireless and their sale or transfer. Failure to comply with any of the conditions in the agreement in case of one vessel may involve revocation of fuel and stores to all vessels of the person, firm or corporation managing, owning, chartering or controlling the vessel in question.

Strike at Espionage
Government agents have found that agents on neutral ships have been using wireless communication between Germany and its agents in this country, and to break up this practice the War Trade Board will require owners of such vessels to dismiss any captain, officers or crew members of the crew that it may suspect.

As a further means of preventing communication with the enemy, the board will require that wireless apparatus on neutral ships be sealed in such a manner that no message can be sent without the knowledge of the masters, who will be responsible for seeing that no messages to the enemy are sent by wireless, that no reports are made of any vessels sighted or of any weather conditions, and that no wireless messages of any kind are sent to or from any port, except England, France, Portugal or Italy, except emergency messages relating to vessels or persons in distress.

To prevent ships from falling into the hands of enemy agents, regulations require that no neutral vessel shall be bought or sold without the previous approval of the United States Shipping Board, War Trade Board or the Inter-Allied Executive Committee. Also, no neutral vessels may be laid up in port without the approval of the War Trade Board or the Inter-Allied Executive Committee.

As a further precaution, neither communications nor goods may reach the enemy or any ally of the enemy, neutral ships proceeding from or to the United States, or from Norway, Sweden, Denmark, including Iceland, and the Faroe Islands, Holland, Spain, or to or from any neutral port in the Mediterranean Sea, must agree to call or examination as may be directed by the War Trade Board.

May Withhold Provisions
It is further provided that no vessels shall proceed on any voyage or be chartered on trip or time charter without the previous consent of the War Trade Board or the Inter-Allied Executive Committee.

Aside from the provisions governing neutral vessels, it is stipulated that all vessels must secure licenses for fuel and stores and that no fuel and stores shall be supplied to sailing vessels for a voyage in the submarine zone, that no fuel shall be given any vessel which shall have disobeyed an order of the United States Navy or of the Shipping Board, and that no application for fuel and stores by any vessel shall be considered by the Shipping Board shall be approved except for a voyage and in a trade approved by the War Trade Board, and, if under charter, unless the charter and its terms and condition of the charter are approved by the War Trade Board.

Laundries Are Exempted
Of the city's industries listed at first among those selected to be closed, the laundries fought successfully for exemption yesterday and, on the plea that they were public utilities, were authorized to finish what work they had on hand. Those that thereafter get the written approval of the Health Department will be allowed to do business as usual. Candy factories, on the contrary, have to close.

The response to the shut-down order was remarkably unanimous, in view of the great wave of protest that first rose when the government's plan was announced, yet only a canvass will give anything like accurate statistics. Complaints of violators reaching the local fuel administrators yesterday were, however, negligible. Inspectors are already at work, and they will be assisted by the United States marshal's office and by the police. Both the police and fire departments will remain especially alert to prevent fires. Mayor Hylan having called attention as others have to the danger of a conflagration through the possible freezing of sprinkler apparatus in heatless buildings.

There were hardly any heatless factories yesterday, although the restrictions now in force do not apply to them. But in many buildings lighting, heating and elevator service was curtailed. Possibly due to this, the rumor spread that theatres were to be closed last night, and box office men complained of many requests to exchange seats. The fact is the theatres will be closed Monday night—the first "cool holiday." The Stock Exchange and the banks have not altered their decision to remain open Mondays, although Exchange members will transact their business in overcoats and

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Halfway Measures Would Fail, Says Wilson, Backing Garfield

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—President Wilson issued this statement tonight:

"I was, of course, consulted by Dr. Garfield before the fuel order of yesterday was issued, and fully agreed with him that it was necessary, much as I regretted the necessity. This war calls for many sacrifices, and sacrifices of the sort called for by this order are infinitely less than sacrifices of life which might otherwise be involved. It is absolutely necessary to get the ships away, it is absolutely necessary to relieve the congestion at the ports and upon the railways, it is absolutely necessary to move great quantities of food, and it is absolutely necessary that our people should be warmed in their homes if nowhere else, and half-way measures would not have accomplished the desired ends.

"If action such as this had not been taken, we should have limped along from day to day with a slowly improving condition of affairs with regard to the shipment of food and of coal, but without such immediate relief as had become absolutely necessary because of the congestions of traffic which have been piling up for the last few months.

"I have every confidence that the result of action of this sort will justify it and that the people of the country will loyally and patriotically respond to necessities of this kind as they have to every other sacrifice involved in the war. We are upon a war footing, and I am confident that the people of the United States are willing to observe the same sort of discipline that might be involved in the actual conflict itself."

Five-Day Closing Order May Have To Be Repeated

Garfield Appeals to Manufacturers, Promising to Show Results by Monday—Washington Deluged With Protests

(Staff Correspondence)
WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The present five-day closing down of factories so that coal may be conserved and the traffic jam relieved will have to be repeated at least once, and probably several times, according to information reaching The Tribune correspondent tonight.

Henry C. Wells, president of the Massachusetts Senate, stated positively after several conferences on the New England coal situation here today that the five-day shutdown on all but the most essential factories, even when added to the nine idle Mondays to follow, would not solve the problem.

"After discussing the question with some coal experts," he was willing to say for publication, "I am confident that the present five-day shutdown must be repeated perhaps several times. Nothing that could be done now would put the New England situation back to normal—not if every coal car were diverted to New England."

The most significant part of the prepared statement which Fuel Administrator Garfield issued to the press late this afternoon was a reiteration of his appeal to the manufacturers of the country not to allow the burdens imposed by the five-day shutdown to apply to labor.

All Americans in It
"Capital and labor are embarked in this war because all Americans are in it," he said, "and the American spirit cries out against the least suggestion that the burden be shifted to the backs of any one class, least of all, of labor, for labor has less financial ability to meet the prolonged hardships of war than capital."

To-night the fuel administration has received no definite assurances from manufacturers in the affected states that capital is prepared to assume this burden in whole or in part.

The Fuel Administrator, deluged by telegrams of protest from every state east of the Mississippi, besieged by hundreds of manufacturers who have poured into Washington since Thursday morning, acting upon their requests for exemption submitted by the War and Navy departments, instructing his local administrators in the several states, put in a day even wilder than yesterday.

In the morning he sent a message to

Opposition In Congress Spends Itself In Discussion

Garfield Disclaims Discourtesy to Senate, but Refuses a Postponement

McAdoo Rejects Embargo Plan

Immediate Improvement Expected; Millions Tons of Shipping Soon to Sail

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The nation's manufacturing industry in the twenty-eight states east of the Mississippi River was virtually suspended today in obedience to the government's order forbidding the use of fuel.

Millions of workers throughout the nation were made idle to-day, but the storm of protest with which the fuel administration's order was greeted subsided as the twenty-eight states settled down doggedly to the enforced period of idleness.

Throughout the East communities began to collect facts on the number of men idle and their pecuniary loss, at the same time taking steps to supply the needy with coal. In some sections railroads offered employment to all who were temporarily out of work.

President Wilson Supports Order
The day brought a statement of unequivocal support for the order from President Wilson and a vigorous defence by Fuel Administrator Garfield of the step and the government's purpose in taking it.

Opposition to the order in Congress apparently spent itself in debate in both houses. During the day Dr. Garfield replied to the Senate's request of yesterday that the order be suspended for five days, disclaiming any purpose to be discourteous, declining to comply and again pointing out the necessity for enforcement of his order.

Most of the plants engaged on war contracts were exempted from the order's operation in telegrams sent out last night, but few of them learned of it in time and a great majority of them closed down with the other factories.

War Industries Exempt From Order
The country at large knew nothing of exemptions except the few announced last night, and it was not until late this afternoon that the fuel administration admitted officially that important war work was not affected by the order and gave out a list of hundreds of factories that may continue work on government contracts only during the five days' closing period.

Confusion attending enforcement of the order was general. Such a flood of telegrams poured into the offices of the fuel administration asking interpretations and rulings and requesting information concerning exempted industries that finally the exemption list was given to the press for publication.

Food Administrator Hoover, in a statement, interpreted the order to mean that no check would be put on the operations of any sort of food handling, manufacturing, or distributing.

The plants exempted from a list prepared by Secretaries Baker and Daniels are those manufacturing gas masks, explosives for the government, rifles, pistols, machine guns and small arms ammunition, forgings for the government, electrical supplies and tool steel for war purposes, destroyers and destroyer parts, seamless tubes and condenser tubes, aircraft and aircraft parts, signal corps equipment, locomotives, equipment for ships, woolen goods for the army and navy, white duck and tenting for the government and optical supplies.

Most of the big steel plants and a large number of the country's automobile factories are included in the list. Among the collateral industries

Colder Weather Predicted
WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Temperatures far below the seasonal average during the next four days were forecast by the Weather Bureau tonight for the territory east of the Mississippi affected by the fuel restriction order.

Accompanied by a continually shifting wind, a storm which began with snow flurries at 4 o'clock yesterday had succeeded by midnight in covering the city with a soggy white blanket more than an inch in thickness.

Shortly after 11 o'clock the Weather Bureau announced that there was not much possibility of the storm continuing long after daybreak, but as a precaution a storm warning for shipping interests was sent out.

For late this morning and this afternoon clear and much colder weather was predicted to be followed on Sunday with "increasing cloudiness." The Weather Bureau warned against a strong northwest wind, due to develop this afternoon.

James Loeb, one of the tenants, brought a test case against V. Z. M. Boyajian, the landlord, to compel him to pay for oil stoves, gas heaters and other expenses entailed by the tenant in an effort to heat his apartment. Justice George L. Genung, in the Seventh District Court, ruled that if the tenant pays his rent the landlord must supply heat, and if the later fails to do so the tenant is entitled to a rebate on his rent.

The landlord promptly agreed, after the judge made his decision, to rebate 10 per cent of the rent of the apartments for December and January.