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New York Tribune

First to Last — the Truth: News · Editorials · Advertisements

WEATHER

Fair to-day and to-morrow, continued cold; moderate to fresh winds, becoming variable.

Full Report on Page 15

VOL. LXXVII No. 26,001 [Copyright 1918—The Tribune Ass'n] WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1918 * * * *

ONE CENT In Greater New York | TWO CENTS Within Commuting Distance | THREE CENTS Elsewhere

Chamberlain Plans To Continue Fight For War Cabinet

Senator Confers With Roosevelt and Will Reply to President To-morrow

President Believes Nation Backs Him

Tells Advisers Proposed Legislation Takes Away Constitutional Powers

[By The Associated Press]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Neither the aggressive opposition of President Wilson nor the apparent certainty that their measures would have no chance in the House, even if passed by the Senate, is halting the campaign of advocates in Congress of bills to establish a war cabinet and director of munitions.

When the Senate reconvenes Thursday, according to plans made to-day by Chairman Chamberlain and his associates on the Military Committee behind the legislation, the contest will be opened. They propose, with a motion to refer the war cabinet bill to the Military Committee as the vehicle of debate, to open discussion of the merits of their war machinery reorganization programme, and Senator Chamberlain expects to reply to the statement issued by President Wilson last night criticising him for his New York speech, in which the Oregon Senator said the military establishment had "broken down."

Administration leaders conferred today at the Capitol and planned to fight the Chamberlain bills and answer the attacks upon the government's conduct of the war. In preparation, a number of Democratic Senators saw the President last night. It is understood the President told them he believed the country would support him in his opposition to legislation which would abandon a machine carefully developed since the war began in favor of a new and untried organization taking over many of his own Constitutional powers under the proposed war cabinet bill.

Chamberlain Prepares Fight

To meet the arguments of the Administration spokesmen, Senator Chamberlain and his supporters are preparing to elaborate on the deficiencies and delays in providing army supplies and equipment disclosed in the committee's war inquiry. To-day the committee decided to resume the investigation next Saturday, calling Surgeon General Gorgas to testify regarding cantonment sanitary conditions.

The record of the investigation to date was hastily completed to-day to be furnished to Senators in readiness for Thursday's debate. Late in the day Senator Chamberlain included in the record a statement furnished by the War Department, showing shortages of equipment of National Guard and National Army cantonments on January 1. On that date the overcoat shortage was over in all camps and the principal deficiencies in most of the camps were of minor clothing items, but Camp Lee, Virginia, showed a large shortage of woollen coats and Camp Funston, Kansas, 50 per cent in blankets. Camp Sevier, South Carolina, reported shortages of 65 and 60 per cent, respectively, in woollen breeches and coats.

Publicity on Ordnance

Secretary Baker submitted with his report letters retracting certain statements made to the committee some time ago regarding sufficiency of clothing at Camp Sherman, Ohio.

Prompted by President Wilson's statement last night, the ordnance bureau of the War Department has embarked upon a new publicity policy. While no official statement was available, it was indicated that wherever military necessity does not demand suppression of facts and figures full information as to what the bureau is doing or has done will be given to the press.

In connection with the new policy it was disclosed that reorganization of the ordnance bureau began early in May, 1917, less than a month after the declaration of a state of war. A rough draft of the reorganizations referred to by President Wilson in his statement, so far as that bureau is concerned at least, was drawn up during May, and had the approval of the President himself before it was undertaken.

Chamberlain Sees Roosevelt; Will Press War Inquiry

By C. W. Gilbert

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The Senate was not frightened to death by the White House thunder to-day. Senator Chamberlain means to fight. On Thursday or Friday he will make a speech reviewing the evidence brought out by the military affairs investigation and tending to prove that he was right in saying that there was inefficiency and lack of organization everywhere. Also he will remind the country that the investigation resulted in the removal of the incompetents from office and forced Secretary Baker to reorganize the War Department.

The Committee on Military Affairs, of which Senator Chamberlain is head, is determined to go on with the investigations which the President has pronounced useless and a cause of delay and confusion. On Saturday it will have General Gorgas, surgeon general of the United States army, before it, and will inquire into the health of the cantonments. Thus the committee will address itself to more than a million homes with sons or other male relatives in the camps.

War Cabinet Vote May Come To-morrow

On Thursday or Friday there will be a test vote on the question of the war cabinet, which will show whether or not Senator Chamberlain and his friends have a majority of the Senate on their side, now that the President has spoken. The issue will come up on the question of referring the war cabinet and munitions director bill to the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs.

The Administration has a safe majority in this committee, and a reference to it will mean the end of the legislation. The committee claims the right to consider both bills, on the ground that both bills affect the navy. The vote is likely to be close. There are in sight five or six Democratic votes that can be counted upon for Senator Chamberlain and against reference to the Naval Affairs Committee. They will be enough if the Republicans stand firm. But La Follette and Gronna are not to be safely counted upon. And some Republican members of the Committee on Naval Affairs are jealous of the part the Military Committee has played in framing this legislation, and accordingly they may be inclined to vote for a reference to the committee.

The issue of the Senate against the President may arise again in the immediate future over legislation extending the price fixing power of the President. Many Senators are inclined to demand that the President give such assurances as are contained in proper organization that this power will be used wisely before being willing to vote to extend it. They point to the blunders they allege have been made with regard to coal. Certainly, a fight over further price fixing will take place, though there may be enough Republican radicals, combined with faithful Administration Democrats, to make certain the passage of the legislation the President seeks.

The general opinion in Washington is that the President will win with regard to the war cabinet bill.

Wilson Says Overseas Army Will Be Twice Size Planned by June

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The President told Alministration leaders who called on him last night that, under the present organization, the war record of the government had been one of the great accomplishments and would result in placing abroad by next June twice the number of Americans originally planned. Mistakes in such a gigantic task, he suggested, were to be expected.

T. R. in Washington To Aid Efficient Men Speed War, He Says

[Staff Correspondence]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—"I am here to help every man who sincerely desires to speed up and win the war. I stand behind every efficient man and I stand against every inefficient man. No man is really intelligently loyal who doesn't take that attitude."

That was the only statement Theodore Roosevelt would permit himself to be quoted on late to-day, in addition to what he had said this morning on his arrival. When Colonel Roosevelt's known views as to the efficiency of Secretary of War Baker are taken into consideration, some of his auditors were driven to wondering if he believed President Wilson was "intelligently loyal."

"I am infinitely more interested in what the President has said about Mr. Chamberlain that in what Mr. Stone has said about me," the Colonel said just after his arrival, when asked about the charges of disloyalty made against him by Mr. Stone in the Senate yesterday.

A man who has been known to interpret the Colonel accurately, told The Tribune correspondent to-night that the Colonel would probably not reply to Senator Stone, but that the Colonel thought Mr. Stone had proved "an intelligent servant of the Kaiser" before the United States entered the war in endeavoring to prevent that entry, and that he was being an "intelligent servant of the Kaiser" now in attempting to prevent the United States's attaining efficiency in prosecuting the war against Germany.

The Colonel conferred at luncheon with his former running mate on the progressive ticket, Senator Hiram Johnson, of California, and with the Senator's able political lieutenant, Mrs. Johnson. Senator Hale, of Maine, a stanch standpatter, was present at the luncheon also, to extend an invitation to the Colonel to visit Maine.

The most important conference of the day, so far as the war situation is concerned, was with Senator Chamberlain to-night. The Colonel was eager to know if Mr. Chamberlain intended to push his fight through, and in just what way he could help.

One of the most interesting conferences the Colonel expects to hold will be that with Representative Baer, of North Dakota. Mr. Baer was elected at a special election recently by the Farmers' Non-Partisan League, and represents an element which many politicians think is the most important in all the Western country. The news of the conference proved other disturbing to old-line Republican politicians to-night.

"Tell Your Americans To Come Quickly"

—Clemenceau

The French Premier, in His Last Words to The Tribune's Departing Correspondent, Called to the Spirit of America

News From the Wide-Eyed Ally Whose First Expectations Have Been Disappointed—This the Critical Year, Now the Precious Time—The Sin of Self-Complacency

[NOTE.—Caspar Whitney, traveller, writer, explorer and one of the best known war correspondents in the world, was a member of the Hoover Commission for Relief in Belgium until the United States went to war with Germany. In December last he joined the staff of The Tribune and went to France as general correspondent. He was so affected by conditions there that on his own initiative he returned to bring the American people an uncensored message that would not wait. This is the third of several articles. The purpose of printing them is threefold. Light is curative. Truth is compelling. The mind of a great democracy requires to be moved.—The Tribune.]

By Caspar Whitney

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"A TERRIBLE blow is imminent. Tell your Americans to come quickly." These were the parting words of Premier Clemenceau three days before I left Paris on my way to the steamer.

And substantially such were the first and the last words I heard on every side throughout my recent sojourn in France, which closed December 22.

The call to America, the reliance upon her swift energy and enormous strength, for help to turn the impending German stroke is the most compelling of the impressions made upon the American in the war zone.

Nor are they the words of weakness or panic or loss of courage. France is not dispirited; she is wide-eyed and acutely intelligent. She sees the possibility of a persistent hammering of her lines, which, unaided by her allies to greater extent than at present, she could sustain, no doubt, though with losses perhaps so stupendous as to destroy the smashing aggressiveness of her dauntless army and put it for two years on the defensive.

Not France, not Great Britain, nor America can contemplate the bare thought of such a casualty without solemn apprehension. It might result in the loss of Italy; it would positively defer the end of the war for another two or three years, for no Boche peace shall there ever be, no peace at all which is not a just and therefore a lasting one.

The Tragic Delay

Sooner or later Germany will be thoroughly beaten. It is so written in her book of Fate. But upon America's prompt help now depends the dispatch and the cost with which the job is done.

So long has France stood in the breach, so heavily has she paid, so much has she counted upon the assured aid of America, that now as she views the lag in shipbuilding, the delays in the arrival of our soldiers, of our arms, of our equipment, her cry to us is that of our late noble patriot, Joseph H. Choate. "For God's sake, hurry up!" that beyond the limit of our physical endurance we may not have to withstand the fierce, united attack of the Hun.

And it is because France has really passed her meridian in man-power and America is unprepared to go to her assistance at once in all her might, and the Russian break-up frees enemy troops—with a further chance of releasing over 1,000,000 Austrian prisoners—that Germany's supreme effort is a certainty and 1918 the critical year of the war. Even the success of our cause is in the balance unless America by next May or June lifts somewhat the burden which now rests so heavily on her ally. Surely it is not too much to expect of our capabilities one year after entering the war.

If We Are in Earnest

Widely the French of the countryside believe we are not very much in earnest—that we make little more than a gesture. Partly this is the influence of the German propaganda against us in France, partly on account of our own halting exhibition. If we are truly in earnest, how is it, they ask, that after nine months we have so small a force on the ground, that our men are

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New Diving Shell to Sink U-Boats

[By Associated Press]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The non-ricochet shell, a weapon as deadly as the depth charge, is the newest device perfected by the navy ordnance experts for use against German submarines.

The new shell dives when it strikes the water, instead of bouncing, as do the ordinary missiles. Through the use of a new fuse, the charge can be made to explode on contact with a solid surface under the water or at a predetermined depth.

The value of the latest anti-submarine weapon lies in the fact that shots which fall slightly short will be of as much effect as those which register direct hits. Pursuing its course beneath the water, the shell will explode against the side of the submerged submarine.

Million Join Peace Strike In Austria

Disturbances Increase; War Industries Are Vitally Affected

Hungary Refuses To Supply Grain

Looting in Vienna; Soldiers Refuse to Fire on Mobs

GENEVA, Jan. 22.—Some news of a reliable nature has begun to trickle across the Swiss frontier, which seemingly proves that Austria-Hungary is in the throes of the greatest economic crisis since the war began.

It is estimated that more than a million workmen and women have struck. A majority of these were employed in the war industries, and only small sections of them have returned in answer to the bait of higher wages.

The remainder, it is said, are assuming a more than threatening attitude and daily are demanding peace and cheaper food.

It is stated that Hungary absolutely refuses to give cereals either to Austria or to Germany and that the Rumanian stocks of grain are exhausted. The military situation is involved and even endangered by the strikes, which continue.

Conditions in Austria Are Reported Improved; Envoys Rushed to Berlin

LONDON, Jan. 22.—The strike movement which assumed such menacing dimensions in Austria on Sunday was virtually ended on Monday morning, when the strikers either resumed work or held meetings at which a decision was reached to go back to their tasks to-day, according to news agency dispatches from Switzerland. Before this, however, the strike and the food demonstrations accompanying it had spread throughout the whole empire, including Galicia, and had everywhere assumed a political character, with the demand for peace taking precedence over everything else.

An Amsterdam dispatch received here to-night says that owing to the vigorous censorship there was no news today, and that the German papers, at Austria's request, were printing no news from Vienna. On the Amsterdam Bourse there were rumors of renewed labor riots in Vienna, and Austrian shares fell heavily.

On Sunday morning, according to a Wireless Press dispatch from Berne, disorderly scenes took place when hunger marches were organized and a number of shops looted in Vienna. One crowd attempted to cut its way toward the imperial palace, but was driven back by the guard. In other parts of the city, the advices state, the police were unable to handle the mobs.

Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, who had returned from the peace parley at Brest-Litovsk, had a conference with Emperor Charles on Monday, following which two high officials of the Foreign Office were sent to Berlin.

The government now has the support of the more moderate Socialists in its effort to quiet the population, but the radical wing, according to the Munich "Neueste Nachrichten," is making further demands, such as the release of Dr. Friedrich Adler, who is serving a long prison term for the killing of Count Karl Stuergkh, Austrian Premier, in October, 1916.

Earlier reports from Switzerland mention the arrest of peace demonstrators at some places in Austria.

Clashes between hungry civilians and soldiers are reported, while in some instances it is said the soldiers refused to fire on the demonstrators when ordered to do so. At Gratz, where the trouble is acute, the soldiers abandoned their loaded machine guns to the rioters.

Butlers Pledge Hoover Aid

One hundred butlers employed by the wealthiest families in New York met last night in the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, Seventy-third street and Madison avenue, and discussed plans for the conservation of food in the households of their employers. Reports of the Butlers' Association will be filed with the office of the local Food Administrator.

Butlers were present from the homes of William Rockefeller, J. P. Morgan, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Andrew Carnegie and many other wealthy families. A copy of the following resolution, which was adopted, was sent to Herbert C. Hoover, National Food Administrator:

"We pledge our honor to uphold Mr. Hoover and the Administration, to do our utmost to conserve food, eliminate waste, and by our example persuade others in our households to do likewise."

Walter Johnson Exempted

COFFEYVILLE, Kan., Jan. 22.—Walter Johnson, Washington American League pitcher, received notice to-day from his exemption board that he had been placed in Class Four. Johnson has a wifet and two small children.

British Labor Expects to Force Peace

Henderson Says That Wilson and Socialists Agree With Bolsheviki

Russian Applauded By the Conference

Unrecognized Ambassador From Petrograd Attends Meeting

NOTTINGHAM, Jan. 22.—Preliminary to the annual conference of the Labor party, which will open Wednesday, a joint conference of the Trades Union Congress and Labor party was held to-day, and adopted a resolution to erect or select in London a suitable building, where the two organizations can meet together, as a national labor memorial to freedom and peace, commemorating the heroic deeds and unselfish devotion of their comrades in the war.

The Right Hon. Arthur Henderson, leader of the Labor party in the House of Commons, who moved the resolution, said in the course of his speech that he hoped they were taking to-day a stand in the field of international politics from which they would never recede, and he favored a great labor temple, where international delegates could assemble with a feeling of pride and ownership.

Henderson Hopes for Peace

"We are expecting to get into a conference that will result in a peace settlement," he said, "and I know no section of the community to which the intimation of peace will come with greater satisfaction and delight."

Mr. Henderson has sent a circular to all the delegates, enunciating the Labor party's peace aims, as previously published, and welcoming the six main peace principles laid down by the de facto Russian government. The circular declares that all the Socialist parties in Europe are now in accord in essentials and agree with the Bolsheviki. It adds:

"So, also, judging by his published statement, does President Wilson.

"We and our Russian comrades do not believe that the imperialistic British press is representative of the British soldiers or civilians. If we had met at Stockholm we should have learned to understand one another better. The British government's refusal of passports for Stockholm was among the capital blunders of the war."

General Election Predicted

Addressing the women's meeting later, Mr. Henderson expressed his belief that a general election would take place between July and September, and that it would be the greatest election in the history of the Labor party.

A special meeting was held this evening to provide an opportunity for all the fraternal delegates to speak. These included Maxim Litvinoff, the Bolshevik ambassador at London; Camille Huysmans, secretary of the Socialist Internationale, and Emile Vandervelde, the Belgian Socialist leader. M. Litvinoff had a tremendous ovation, and said he was overwhelmed with surprise and joy at the warmth of the welcome.

Defending the Bolsheviki, M. Litvinoff said that if they had been a lot of adventurers they would have been swept away long ago by the people. More history had been made at Brest-Litovsk, he declared, than during the three years of the war.

Resolutions to be considered demand the abolition of conscription immediately after the war, state ownership of raw material, educational reform, abolition of the House of Lords, and home rule for India.

Women Appeal to Germans

The feature of the morning's session was the framing of a resolution by the women of the party extending greetings to the women of the United States and expressing the hope that the enfranchised women of both countries would join hands and lead the world in making the League of Nations a reality.

A long resolution on the peace settlement was moved on behalf of the executive committee of the organization by the treasurer, Mrs. Ada Solner, of London. In her speech she also invited the women of Germany to join in the movement saying:

"Surely our sympathies ought to go to many women in Germany, for they have suffered even more than we, and most of them are as desirous of peace as we are."

The resolution supported the labor war aims memorandum in full, denounced all private ownership of armament manufacturing concerns and demanded the limitation of armaments to a police basis and the abolition of conscription.

Mrs. Solner supported President Wilson's statements generally regarding peace conditions, but declared herself suspicious of some of Premier Lloyd George's recent utterances. She congratulated the government on the resignation of Sir Edward Carson, whom she regarded as too warlike.

HOTEL IMPERIAL. NEW ROOM—DANCING at Tea, Dinner and Supper. Unique Surroundings—Advt.

Coal Famine Is Still Acute; Garfield Needs More Time; Now Asks McAdoo to Act

Two Wheatless, Two Porkless, One Beefless Day To Be Decreed

[Staff Correspondence]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Within the next few days the food administration will promulgate a new series of voluntary food conservation measures in an attempt to meet critical food needs developing in allied countries. These regulations will have the indorsement of the President, who, it is expected, will issue a proclamation urging the American people to adhere to the Hoover regulations with all possible diligence.

Information forwarded to the food administration by Lord Rhondda, the British Food Administrator, it is said, has had a good deal to do with the contemplated tightening up of the Hoover voluntary conservation programme. It is probable that the Rhondda report will be made public in anticipation of the subsequent food saving recommendations. Food administration officials, anxious to present the actual food conditions in England and France to the American people, however, have been blocked thus far by the opposition of both British and American censorships.

The proposed conservation rules, which are to be incorporated in a new home card to be distributed to every housewife enrolled in the fod administration, will provide greater savings of both meat and wheat. There will be two wheatless days instead of the present one, two porkless days and one beefless day.

The food administrations is also urging Congress for immediate action on the pending legislation, which provides authority for compulsory enforcement of wheatless and meatless days in all public eating places. Additional authority, it is hoped, will be granted to give the food administration authority to regulate the profits of food retailers.

$500,000 Theft From Mails Not A Theft at All

"Stolen" Bags Found in Postoffice, Where They Were Thrown in Rush

Authorities of the New York Postoffice, it will be remembered, announced last week that eight sacks of mail, containing between $500,000 and $1,000,000 had been "stolen" from the general office at the Pennsylvania Terminal. It will also be remembered that postoffice inspectors swarmed to the scene, that there were hurryings to and fro, alarums and excursions, and finally the arrest of one man who was held in $25,000 bail.

Well, last night they found the "stolen" mail bags. All eight of them, with their precious contents, were recovered. They weren't exactly recovered, either. Some one happened to look in a little used corner of the mail receiving room in the general office, and there all eight lay, just as they had lain since they were brought into the office during a great rush of mail on January 7.

For two weeks the "stolen" sacks had been in the postoffice, and inspectors who had been ransacking the whole United States for a clew to them never thought of looking there, it seems.

William E. Cochran, chief of the United States postal inspectors, confirmed the discovery of the sacks last night and said that he believed they had been there all the time. Several empty sacks had been thrown on top of them. Thus camouflaged, the bags lay secure from discovery until some one thought of removing the empties yesterday.

Chief Cochran said that there was no reason for believing the bags had been brought back to the building after the "robbery" had been discovered. Everything outside and inside them was found to be intact.

The loss of the mail bags was not announced until last Saturday, when postoffice inspectors had been looking for them a week. Their disappearance was made public along with the fact that Charles J. Richardson, 666 Ninth Avenue, driver of the truck in which they were brought from Communipaw, had been arrested, arraigned before United States Commissioner Hitchcock and held in $25,000 bail for examination this Friday. He is still in the Tombs, so far as is known.

Richardson began to drive a mail truck on January 1, and left his job four days after the sacks disappeared. Assistant District Attorney Yaselli, who had charge of the case against Richardson, said that he expected other arrests. Mr. Yaselli could not be reached last night.

One of the sacks is said to have contained $125,000 in $2 bills consigned to the Federal Reserve Bank. One estimate placed the value of the contents of all the sacks at $950,000. No one connected with the postoffice here would comment last night upon the mystery of the eight stolen mail sacks and its solution.

Goeben Was Clever, but Not Clever Enough

CONSTANTINOPLE, Monday, Jan. 21, via London, Jan. 22 (British Admiralty by wireless press).—The following official communication was issued to-day concerning the naval battle Sunday morning near the mouth of the Dardanelles:

"In a clever attack the cruisers Sultan Selim and Midullu, with some torpedo boats, issued from the Dardanelles yesterday in order to destroy enemy forces which had been located near the island of Imbros.

"Two enemy monitors, the Raglan, 4,500 tons, with two 14-inch guns, and the M28, 500 tons, with one 9-inch gun and another smaller gun, a transport ship of 2,000 tons, a signal station and numerous munition depots were destroyed.

"On the return trip the Midullu was sunk by striking several mines."

The British official account of the battle in which a single destroyer engaged the two powerful Turkish ships, on page 8.

G. O. P. to Give Women Part in National Affairs

Committee Will Admit Them in an Advisory Capacity

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Measures intended to conciliate Progressives and enlist women in party organizations were adopted to-day by a sub-committee of the Republican National Executive Committee by a vote of 5 to 4. The final recommendations, which will be presented to the National Executive Committee at St. Louis February 11, one day before the meeting of the Central Committee, were that the campaign committee of 1916, consisting of the executive committee and six Progressives, be continued for Congressional elections next year; that this campaign committee and the advisory committee of Progressives who assisted Republicans in the 1916 campaign be invited to participate in the party conference at St. Louis February 12, and that an advisory committee of women be created for future party campaigns.

The five supporting these measures were Chairman William R. Willcox, A. T. Hert, of Kentucky; R. B. Howell, of Nebraska; Herbert Parsons, of New York, whose proxy was voted by Senator Calder, and Major Charles B. Warren, of Michigan, whose proxy was voted by Chairman Willcox. Opposing were John T. Adams, of Iowa; James A. Hemenway, of Indiana; Alvan H. Martin, of Virginia, and Fred W. Estabrook, of New Hampshire.

The sub-committee was appointed more than a year ago to consider methods of uniting all political forces opposed to Democrats. The question of electing a successor to Chairman Willcox, who will resign at the St. Louis meeting, was not discussed to-day, it was stated.

U. S. Troops in France Cleanest Body of Men, Gen. Pershing Cables

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—There has never been a similar body of men to lead as clean lives as the American soldiers in France, General Pershing said in a cablegram to-day to Secretary Baker in reply to inquiries as to the truth of reports of immoderate drinking among the men.

General Pershing's message was made public by Mr. Baker in this letter to Governor Capper of Kansas:

"You may recall writing to me several days ago concerning 'persistent reports' as to the immoderate sale of liquor among our forces in France. My impression was that these rumors were not well founded in fact, but I felt it my duty to convey their content to General Pershing, and to ask him to communicate with me as to the facts. You will be glad to know that I have just received the following words from General Pershing:

"'There has never been a similar body of men to lead as clean lives as our American soldiers in France. They have entered this war with the highest devotion to duty and with no other idea than to perform these duties in the most efficient manner possible. They fully realize their obligation to their own people, their friends and the country.

"'A rigid programme of instruction is carried out daily with traditional American enthusiasm. Engaged in healthy, interesting exercise in the open air with simple diets, officers and men, like trained athletes, are ready for their task. Forbidden the use of strong drink and protected by stringent regulations against sexual evils, and supported by their own moral courage, their good behavior is the subject of most favorable comments, especially by our allies.

"'American mothers may rest assured that their sons are a credit to them and to the nation, and they may well look forward to the proud day when on the battlefield these splendid men will shed a new lustre on American manhood.'"

Saloon Is Not an Industry, But a Place of Amusement

CLEVELAND, Jan. 22.—Under a new ruling handed down to-day by Walter D. Sayle, chairman of the county fuel committee, a saloon is not an industry, store, office or shop.

He decided they are places of amusement, and may remain open on heatless Mondays, but must close on the nine fuelless Tuesdays.

Industries May Be Forced to Close Down Again, Fuel Director Admits

Condition Here Worse Than Ever

Less Fuel Received Yesterday Than on Monday; 20 Ships Coaled, 80 Waiting

The five-day industrial shutdown ordered by the fuel administration ended last night. Its results were indicated in these developments:

In the Nation—Fuel Administrator Garfield appealed to Secretary McAdoo to put an embargo on all freight except coal and food "for a few days."

In the City—State Fuel Administrator Wiggin said that the heavy snow which fell yesterday had wiped out any benefits due to the shut-down.

The great mass of freight packed into the terminals, however, is moving at last. A. H. Smith, Assistant Director of Railways, said yesterday that a few mild days would end the congestion. During the last week six railways feeding the city cleared out 2,400 cars.

Ships held here for lack of coal are also decreasing in number. Twenty more had their bunkers filled yesterday. About eighty remain. The six inches of snow that fell will hamper the work of coaling them to-day.

That is the optimistic side of the situation. The local New York story is more depressing. The city is in worse straits than it has been since winter began. State Fuel Administrator Albert H. Wiggin flashed to Dr. Garfield last night a hurry call for relief.

"Use any method you please," he wired, "but get coal to New York."

Here is the situation in New York City. Only 15,000 tons of coal crossed the Hudson yesterday, according to City Fuel Administrator Reeve Schley, the smallest amount that has yet reached the town in one day. Bins and yards in the city are down to their last scrapings.

Industries that closed down five days ago, in the hope of being able to buy coal when they reopened, are to be disappointed. Unless they have supplies of their own, they will have

Floyd W. Parsons, editor of "Coal Age," returned yesterday from a conference with Dr. Garfield in Washington. He quoted the Fuel Administrator as saying that other five-day shut-downs of industry will probably be necessary. In addition, Mr. Parsons said that Dr. Garfield told him that it might be necessary to forbid the railroads to carry passengers during certain periods.

Garfield Asks McAdoo For Embargo on All But Food and Coal

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—An urgent recommendation that an embargo be declared for a few days on acceptance by the railroads of any freight except coal and food was submitted to Director General McAdoo to-night by the Fuel Administration.

This action is imperative, Administrator Garfield said, to assure adequate movement of fuel during the balance of the week, when the general transportation situation east of the Mississippi threatens to become worse daily, owing to the prolonged strain on railroads of deep snows and intensely cold weather.

To-night the five-day period of industrial suspension ended, and with the resumption of manufacturing to-morrow, railroad officials look for a new flood of traffic which the railroads cannot handle until normal weather is restored.

McAdoo Not Convinced

Director General McAdoo to-night was not inclined to look with favor on the embargo proposal. He held that under government operation and consequent pooling of facilities and short-haul routing, the railroads would be able to clear all freight offered for transportation without priority and without embargoes. Coal and food already have preference over all other classes of freight, he pointed out, and are being moved to tidewater and to localities where domestic needs are greatest, as fast as is physically possible.

Mr. McAdoo promised, however, to study closely Dr. Garfield's figures showing how coal production had been curtailed in recent weeks, and to take whatever action seemed best. Meanwhile he and Dr. Garfield set about devising a scheme by which cross-hauls